Identification and Characterization of Putative Translocated Effector Proteins of the Edwardsiella ictaluri Type III Secretion System

Lidiya P. Dubytska,a Matthew L. Rogge,a,* Ronald L. Thunea,b
Department of Pathobiological Sciences, School of Veterinary Medicine, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA; School of Animal Science, Louisiana State University Agricultural Center, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA

ABSTRACT  Edwardsiella ictaluri, a major pathogen in channel catfish aquaculture, encodes a type III secretion system (T3SS) that is essential for intracellular replication and virulence. Previous work identified three putative T3SS effectors in E. ictaluri, and in silico analysis of the E. ictaluri genome identified six additional putative effectors, all located on the chromosome outside the T3SS pathogenicity island. To establish active translocation by the T3SS, we constructed translational fusions of each effector to the amino-terminal adenylate cyclase (AC) domain of the Bordetella pertussis adenylate cyclase toxin CyaA. When translocated through the membrane of the Edwardsiella-containing vacuole (ECV), the cyclic AMP produced by the AC domain in the presence of calmodulin in the host cell cytoplasm can be measured. Results showed that all nine effectors were translocated from E. ictaluri in the ECV to the cytoplasm of the host cells in the wild-type strain but not in a T3SS mutant, indicating that translocation is dependent on the T3SS machinery. This confirms that the E. ictaluri T3SS is similar to the Salmonella pathogenicity island 2 T3SS in that it translocates effectors through the membrane of the bacterial vacuole directly into the host cell cytoplasm. Additional work demonstrated that both initial acidification and subsequent neutralization of the ECV were necessary for effector translocation, except for two of them that did not require neutralization. Single-gene mutants constructed for seven of the individual effectors were all attenuated for replication in CCO cells, but only three were replication deficient in head kidney-derived macrophages (HKDM).

IMPORTANCE The bacterial pathogen Edwardsiella ictaluri causes enteric septice mia of catfish (ESC), an economically significant disease of farm-raised channel catfish. Commercial catfish production accounts for the majority of the total fin fish aquaculture in the United States, with almost 300,000 tons produced annually, and ESC is the leading cause of disease loss in the industry. We have demonstrated the survival and replication of E. ictaluri within channel catfish cells and identified a secretion system that is essential for E. ictaluri intracellular replication and virulence. We have also identified nine proteins encoded in the E. ictaluri genome that we believe are actively transferred from the bacterium to the cytoplasm of the host cell and act to manipulate host cell physiology to the advantage of the bacterium. The data presented here confirm that the proteins are actually transferred during an infection, which will lead to further work on approaches to preventing or controlling ESC.

KEYWORDS: Edwardsiella ictaluri, type III secretion, translocation, effector
The Gram-negative bacterial pathogen *Edwardsiella ictaluri* causes enteric septicemia of catfish (ESC), an economically significant disease of farm-raised channel catfish, *Ictalurus punctatus*. Commercial catfish production accounts for 85 to 90% of the total fin fish aquaculture in the United States, with about 300 million lbs. produced in 2014 (1). *Edwardsiella ictaluri* is the leading cause of disease loss in the catfish industry, accounting for an estimated 20% loss in 2009 (2). The survival and replication of *E. ictaluri* in channel catfish head kidney-derived macrophages (HKDM) (3) and a channel catfish ovary (CCO) cell line (4) were reported (5), and a type III secretion system (T3SS) that is essential for *E. ictaluri* virulence and intracellular replication was identified (5). Type III secretion systems are complex protein machines that form a needle-like structure that is able to translocate effector proteins across both the Gram-negative cell wall and the host cell membrane, directly from the bacterial cytoplasm to the cytosol of the host cell (6–10). Although the structural proteins of T3SSs are quite conserved in bacterial pathogens, the arsenal of translocated effector proteins delivered to the host is unique to each system. Thus, the effect that a T3SS has on the host varies depending on the pathogen in question, and pathogenesis is defined by the particular set of effectors produced by that pathogen. Reported T3SS functions range from intracellular uptake, surface colonization of the cell without uptake, adherence to macrophages, and inhibition of phagocytosis, cytotoxicity, vesicular trafficking, programmed cell death, and up- or downregulation of inflammatory cytokines and gene expression (8, 11, 12).

Most T3SSs translocate effectors from outside the host cell across the cell membrane into the cytoplasm. Like the *Salmonella* pathogenicity island 2 (PAI 2) T3SS, however, the *E. ictaluri* T3SS translocates effectors to the host cell cytosol through the vacuolar membrane. Previous work to evaluate the development of the *E. ictaluri*-containing vacuole (ECV) showed that acidification of the ECV by vacuolar H^+^-ATPases was required for *E. ictaluri* to replicate in HKDM (13, 14). Acidification also resulted in activation of the *E. ictaluri* urease enzyme, which utilized urea produced by the HKDM-encoded arginase enzyme to produce ammonia, which resulted in subsequent neutralization of the ECV (14, 15). Both acidification and subsequent neutralization of the ECV are required for *E. ictaluri* to replicate in HKDM (13, 15).

Three putative effectors are reported for *E. ictaluri*, one in the T3SS PAI (5) and one on each of the *E. ictaluri* plasmids pEI1 (16) and pEI2 (5). Given the importance of T3SS effectors to virulence in other bacterial pathogens and the requirement for an intact T3SS for *E. ictaluri* virulence, an *in silico* study was conducted to identify additional effectors and to identify conserved domains and motifs that provided insight into possible function. Then, to evaluate active translocation of the putative *E. ictaluri* effectors to the cytosol of HKDM and CCO cells and to examine the possible role of ECV pH changes on translocation, we constructed translational fusions to the amino-terminal adenylate cyclase (AC) domain of the *Bordetella pertussis* adenylate cyclase toxin CyaA. The AC domain of the CyaA toxin was used as a reporter to demonstrate type III translocation of effector proteins in a number of Gram-negative pathogens, and this process is the method of choice for studying the translocation of T3SS effectors (17–20). The assay is based on the measurement of cyclic AMP (cAMP) produced by the interaction of the translocated AC domain and calmodulin, which is present in the HKDM cytoplasm but not in the ECV. The primary objectives of this study were to identify additional T3SS effectors of *E. ictaluri*, demonstrate active translocation of all known *E. ictaluri* effectors by the T3SS apparatus, establish the pH conditions conducive to translocation, and establish a role in intracellular replication for the individual effectors.

**RESULTS**

**In silico analysis.** *Edwardsiella ictaluri* encodes at least nine putative effectors with homology to effectors in other pathogens (Table 1). The previously reported leucine-rich repeat (LRR) effector EseH is on the *E. ictaluri* native plasmid pEI (16). The four LRR effectors reported here, EseJ, EseK, EseL, and EseM, were identified by Basic Local
Alignment Search Tool (BLAST) analysis of the *E. ictaluri* genome using the EseH sequence as the query. All four effectors are encoded in the *E. ictaluri* chromosome but not within the T3SS PAI. Domain analyses of the five *E. ictaluri* LRR effectors indicated that the amino termini contain a translocation domain which has 53.5 to 67.7% amino acid identity (I) to, 79.4 to 88.0% amino acid similarity (S) to, and 100% query coverage (QC) of the translocation domain reported for the LRR effector SspH2 in *Salmonella* (21). The *E. ictaluri* translocation domains for the five LRR effectors have 51.9 to 82.5% I and 79.4 to 93.2% S to each other. Comparison of the central LRR regions showed that EseH contains 5 leucine-rich repeats in the core of the protein, while EseJ, EseK, EseL, and EseM have 12, 18, 6, and 11 repeats, respectively. All five of the *E. ictaluri* LRR effectors contain an E3 ubiquitin ligase domain in their carboxy terminus.

The previously described effector encoded on the *E. ictaluri* native plasmid pEI2 (5), EseI, has 30 to 50% I and 45 to 66% S to a family of hypothetical/putative proteins with similarity to OspB in *Shigella*. QC ranged from 26 to 90%, and protein analysis indicated no conserved domains or repeats. Two other *E. ictaluri* effectors with homology to those in *Shigella* were identified during annotation of the *E. ictaluri* genome. EseN has similarity to a family of T3SS effectors that carry a phosphothreonine lyase domain. EseO has homology to a family of proteins with similarity to OspD3 in *Salmonella* and carries the amino terminus of the ShET2 enterotoxin domain; with that family, it shows 30 to 77% I, 60 to 80% S, 37 to 99% QC, and an ankyrin repeat (ANK) domain. Finally, the only *E. ictaluri* effector encoded on the T3SS PAI is EseG, with 25 to 71% I to, 52 to 79% S to, 34 to 94% QC of the PRK15357 superfamily of T3SS effectors like SseG in *Salmonella*.

In vitro protein secretion following a pH shift from 5 to 7. As indicated in Fig. 1A, the shift from pH 5 to pH 7 in MMP increased total protein secretion by *E. ictaluri* 10-fold compared to that in the culture kept at pH 5. As confirmation that this increase is due to increased T3SS effector release, the *E. ictaluri* effector-CyaA strains all showed an increase in release following a shift from pH 5 to pH 7 when examined in Western blots using CyaA antibody, although EseG, EseM, EseN, and EseI were also released at pH 5 in reduced quantities (Fig. 1B). EseH, EseM, and EseL were substantially absent in the pellet at either pH, suggesting that they were secreted as they were being translated. Effector secretion was not detected in the *E. ictaluri* strain that did not harbor a CyaA fusion.

Translocation assay. Based on the production of cAMP in the translocation assay, all *E. ictaluri* effector-CyaA fusions were translocated to the host cell cytoplasm at 7 h postinfection (p.i.) in both HKDM and CCO cells (Fig. 2). No cAMP production was detected in HKDM infected with the wild-type *E. ictaluri* strain or the T3SS knockout strain carrying the effector-CyaA constructs (data not shown). Truncation of the LRR effectors to the first 200 to 267 amino acids (aa) did not abolish translocation and resulted in greater translocation levels than in a construct carrying the entire gene (data not shown), confirming that the amino-terminal region contains the sequence respon-

### TABLE 1 Putative T3SS effectors identified for *Edwardsiella ictaluri*

| Effector | GenBank accession no. | Size (aa) | Putative activity/description (reference) |
|----------|-----------------------|----------|----------------------------------------|
| EseG     | ABC60070              | 301      | Vacuolar localization (5)              |
| EseH     | AAF85955              | 619      | LRR, 5 repeats, E3 ubiquitin ligase (16) |
| EseI     | AGF34188              | 151      | *Shigella* OspB family of T3SS effectors (16) |
| EseJ     | ACR69526              | 599      | LRR, 12 repeats, E3 ubiquitin ligase    |
| EseK     | Genome                |          |                                        |
| EseL     | ACR68523              | 705      | LRR, 6 repeats, E3 ubiquitin ligase    |
| EseM     | ACR68525              | 793      | LRR, 11 repeats, E3 ubiquitin ligase   |
| EseN     | ACR69124              | 214      | Phosphothreonine lyase domain          |
| EseO     | ACR69900              | 667      | *Shigella* enterotoxin 2 and ankyrin repeat protein |

\[a\] LRR, leucine-rich repeat protein.

\[b\] EseK was identified during *E. ictaluri* genome sequencing but was not found in the final assembly. Analysis by PCR confirmed its presence in the genome, and it was cloned using the sequence from the original contig.
sible for translocation. The negative-control fusions for EscD and ExoY were negative for cAMP production despite the presence of the AC domain of CyaA.

**Effector translocation requires acidification and subsequent neutralization of the ECV.** Treatment of HKDM with the specific vacuolar proton pump inhibitor bafilomycin A1 to block acidification of the ECV resulted in a complete loss of fusion protein translocation at 5 h p.i. (Fig. 3). Treatment of the cultures with the specific arginase inhibitor norvaline also resulted in a significant reduction in translocation for all effector-CyaA fusions except for EseG and EseN at 5 h p.i. (Fig. 4). This indicates that both acidification and subsequent neutralization of the ECV are required for the translocation of all of the effectors except EseG and EseN.

**Replication in channel catfish macrophages and channel catfish ovary cells.** As indicated in Fig. 5, single-gene mutations of each individual effector had differential effects on intracellular replication. Only EseJ, EseK, and EseN had a significant reduction in replication in HKDM. In the nonphagocytic CCO cell line, however, all seven tested effector mutants replicated at a significantly lower rate than the wild type. Complementation of EseG and EseJ in CCO cells was relatively low at 17 and 15%, while that of EseK, EseL, EseM, EseN, and EseO was 21, 36, 22, 35, and 24%, respectively. All
three of the effectors with attenuated replication in the HKDM, EseJ, EseK, and EseN, were returned to wild-type levels of replication in complemented strains. All seven had significantly greater replication than 65ST, which has a mutation in eseU, which encodes a major protein of the injectisome and is unable to translocate effector proteins out of the bacterial cell, as demonstrated in Fig. 2.

DISCUSSION
The primary objectives of this study were to conduct an in silico analysis to identify and characterize the structures of the T3SS effectors of *E. ictaluri*, to evaluate conditions for
their active translocation from the bacterium in the ECV to the host cell cytoplasm, and to establish their role in intracellular replication. The in silico analyses identified six new putative E. ictaluri T3SS effectors, bringing the total to nine. Five of the nine identified effectors, namely, EseH, EseJ, EseK, EseL, and EseM, have a translocation domain in the amino terminus, carry leucine-rich repeats (LRRs) in the central portion of the protein, and have E3 ubiquitin ligase domains in their carboxyl terminus. Leucine-rich repeats are widespread structural motifs that are found in thousands of protein sequences in all life forms, from viruses to eukaryotes (22). Despite having a wide range of functions (22, 23), LRR proteins share a structural framework, consisting of a curved solenoid structure encompassing the LRR sequence, that presents an ideal structure for ligand binding (24–26). Proteins in the LRR family form tight associations with their respective protein ligands, and the specific shape of the particular curved solenoid, as determined by the sequences of the repeats and the number of repeats, determines the protein specificity. The various lengths of the E. ictaluri LRR regions indicate that their solenoid structures differ, suggesting diverse types of protein binding.

As stated above, the five E. ictaluri LRR effectors also carry E3 ubiquitin ligase domains. Ubiquitin is a highly conserved 76-aa protein that controls almost all aspects of a cell’s life and death through a process known as ubiquitination, a process involving reversible covalent modifications of cellular proteins (27, 28) that is similar to phosphorylation. Ubiquitination consists of the covalent attachment of ubiquitin to lysine residues on a target protein by ubiquitin ligases (29). The number and locations of the attached moieties determine whether the protein is targeted for degradation by the proteosome or functions as a nonproteolytic signal for DNA repair, signal transduction, or vesicular trafficking (30–34). The presence of ubiquitin ligase domains on the five E. ictaluri LRR effectors predicts that they play an important role in determining the fate of the protein bound in the solenoid structure.

The chromosomal effector EseN, one of the four non-LRR effectors, has high homology to the OspF family of T3SS effectors, which includes OspF in Shigella, SpvC in Salmonella, and HopA11 in Pseudomonas (35), as well as 95 others identified in a BLAST search of microbial genomes. Members of the OspF family act as phosphothreonine lyases (PTL), which catalyze the removal of the phosphate group of phosphothreonine in the pT-X-pY motif of phosphorylated mitogen-activated protein kinases (MAPK), preventing downstream phosphorylation of histone H3 and downregulating transcription of proinflammatory cytokines, resulting in attenuation of the host inflammatory response (36). EseN also carries the GDKXH motif, which is required for PTL
activity (35), as well as the highly conserved D motif for MAPK substrate docking in the amino terminus (35), suggesting a function for EseN similar to those of the other members of the family.

EseO, a second non-LRR effector, is also located on the E. ictaluri chromosome, and BLAST analysis identified two conserved domains, Shigella enterotoxin 2 (ShET2) and ankyrin repeats (ANKs). ShET2 is a widespread domain in Shigella and Escherichia coli that is responsible for causing diarrhea (37, 38) but also for upregulating interleukin 8 (IL-8) secretion in epithelial cells in Shigella (39). Ankyrin repeats are common protein-protein interaction motifs in a wide variety of eukaryotic and prokaryotic proteins, including a diverse family of type IV secretion system effectors (40). This is the first report of an ANK protein being translocated by a T3SS.

Both SseG and SseF are encoded on the chromosome in the Salmonella pathogenicity island 2 (SPI-2) T3SS PAI of Salmonella. In epithelial cells, SseG and SseF are involved in placement of the developing Salmonella-containing vacuoles (SCVs) adjacent to the nucleus, locating in the region of the microtubule-organizing center and associated Golgi stacks, a location that is required for Salmonella replication (41, 42). Single SseG and SseF mutants have similar levels of attenuation in mice and growth attenuation in macrophages (43, 44), but SseG SseF double mutants remain as virulent as the single mutants (45). The similarity of the virulence of the single mutants and the lack of an additive effect on virulence in the double mutant, along with the 30% similarity of the amino acid sequences, suggest that SseG and SseF have redundant functions and that E. ictaluri EseG alone is sufficient to achieve the same result as SseF SseG in Salmonella. Edwardsiella tarda EseG triggers microtubule destabilization in human embryonic kidney 293 (HEK293A) cells, but positioning of the vacuole was not evaluated (46).

Based on immunofluorescence and cell fractionation assays in the zebrafish ZF4 fibroblast cell line, E. ictaluri Esel appeared to localize to the cytosolic fraction when it was expressed in E. tarda. Adhesion studies of epithelioma papulosum cyprini (EPC) carp cells further suggested that Esel was involved in adhesion and invasion of that cell type (47). Expression of E. ictaluri Esel in the surrogate E. tarda makes it difficult to interpret these conclusions regarding the function of Esel in light of the data that suggest that the Shigella homologue of Esel, OspB, functions as an immunomodulator (48, 49), not an adhesion molecule.

The T3SS-encoded regulatory proteins EsrABC upregulate expression of the components of the T3SS that are encoded on of the PAI in response to low pH and low phosphate in minimal media (50). Plasmid-encoded Esel, however, is also upregulated by low pH and low phosphate in minimal media but not in an EsrABC-dependent manner (50). Esel was also secreted when it was expressed in E. tarda but not in a T3SS-dependent manner (47). Although these data suggest that Esel secretion in media is not linked to the T3SS, the ex vivo data presented here showing that Esel is translocated in wild-type E. ictaluri but not in the T3SS knockout mutant 65ST indicates that the T3SS is required for translocation in E. ictaluri HKDM and the CCO cell line. Zhao et al. (47) also demonstrated that Esel was translocated in the mammalian J774 macrophage cell line but did not evaluate data for translocation in a T3SS mutant.

Baumgartner et al. (13) previously demonstrated that the development of the ECV involves initial acidification of the ECV by vacuolar H^+ ATPases, which triggers expression of the T3SS (50) and activates the E. ictaluri acid-activated urease (15). Activation of the urease results in the production of ammonia by means of urea produced by the HKDM-encoded arginase enzyme, which results in an increase in the pH of the ECV (13). Results presented here demonstrate that both acidification and neutralization of the ECV are required to trigger the translocation of the E. ictaluri effectors, which is unique among bacterial pathogens. As with the E. ictaluri T3SS, transcription and assembly of the related Salmonella SPI-2 T3SS requires acidification of the SCV, but the SCV remains acidified. The signal for translocation, however, is also recognition of a neutral pH, but the signal recognized is the neutral pH of the cytoplasm by the effectors SsaM, SpiC, and SsaL (51), which do not have homologues in the E. ictaluri genome.
Attenuation of intracellular replication of the individual effector mutants is most pronounced in the CCO cell line, with all seven effector mutants demonstrating significant reductions in intracellular growth. This is in contrast to the impact in HKDM, in which only EseJ, EseK, and EseN were significantly attenuated, and the level of attenuation was less than in the CCO cells. The negligible effect of only three of the single-effector mutants in HKDM, compared to the severe replication defect of an apparatus mutant, 65ST, which precludes the translocation of any effectors, may suggest the presence of additional effectors in the *E. ictaluri* genome that have a role in intracellular replication in HKDM. The differential levels of attenuation for intracellular replication between HKDM and CCO cells may indicate differential modes of action in the 2 cell types. Further work to establish the biochemical and physiological activities of the individual effectors in both HKDM and CCO cells is required.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

_In silico analysis._ BLAST was used to align the three putative effectors previously identified for *E. ictaluri* to the genomic sequence of *E. ictaluri* (GenBank accession number CP001600) in order to identify additional effectors. ClustalX was used for multiple-sequence alignments of DNA and protein sequences. The InterPro database (http://www.ebi.ac.uk/Tools/pfa/iprscan/) was used for possible protein family identification and to identify conserved domains within the protein sequence.

_Bacterial strains, plasmids, and media._ Strains and plasmids used in this study are listed in Table 2. *Edwardsiella ictaluri* strains were grown at 28°C on either Trypticase soy agar plates supplemented with 5% sheep blood (BA; Remel Products, Lenexa, KS) or porcine brain heart infusion (BHI) agar (BD Difco, Lawrence, KS). Broth cultures of *E. ictaluri* were grown in either porcine BHI broth or *E. ictaluri* low-phosphate minimal medium (MMP) (50, 52). *Escherichia coli* strains were cultured using LB broth or agar at 37°C (BD Difco). All cultures grown in broth were aerated on a Cel-Gro tissue culture rotator.

_Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee._ All animal work was conducted under protocols approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee. Catfish used for harvesting macrophages were reared in the SPF lab and recirculating aquaculture systems in the specific-pathogen-free (SPF) aquatic laboratory at the LSU School of Veterinary Medicine. Catfish used for harvesting macrophages were reared in the SPF lab and were between 500 and 750 g. All animal work was conducted under protocols approved by the Inter-Institutional Biological and Recombinant DNA Safety Committee of Louisiana State University.

_Effectort-CyaA fusion and effector mutant construction._ The strategy for constructing the effector-CyaA fusions is depicted in Fig. 6. Briefly, each effector was amplified with a gene-specific forward primer, P1, that annealed at least 300 bp upstream from the translational start codon in order to incorporate the native promoter and included a linker containing a specific restriction enzyme (RE) site to facilitate cloning. Primer P1 was paired with the reverse primer, P2, which included a linker that contained 25 to 30 bp of the amino terminus, leucine-rich repeats (LRRs) resulted in poor translocation, the fusions for the five LRR proteins were constructed with reverse primers that amplified approximately 200 amino acids of the amino terminus, removing the LRR region and the carboxy terminus from the fusion construct. To serve as negative controls, CyaA fusions were also constructed for the chaperone for EseH, namely, EscD, and the *E. ictaluri* adenylate cyclase ExoY, neither of which should be translocated. Primers used to amplify the AC domain of CyaA and the individual effectors are listed in Table 3. To produce the fusion constructs, the effector and CyaA amplicons were mixed and amplified using primers P1 and P4, and the construct was cloned into the plasmid pBBR1MCS-4 (54). The resulting plasmids were transformed into *E. coli* S17-1 λ-pir (55) and transferred to *E. ictaluri* by conjugation (56).

Individual effector mutants were constructed in a similar manner except that primers P1 and P2 amplified from the amino terminus to bp 500 to 900 of the flanking sequence of the effector and primers P3 and P4 amplified from the carboxy terminus to bp 500 to 900 of the flanking sequence. Primers P1 and P4 contained selected restriction endonucleases to facilitate final cloning of the gene-deleted fragment. Primer P2 included overlapping sequence of the right arm, and P3 contained overlapping...
### TABLE 2  Bacterial strains and plasmids used in this study

| Strain or plasmid | Relevant characteristic(s) | Reference or source |
|-------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| **Strains**       |                            |                     |
| E. coli S17 λ-pir | (F−) RP4-2-Tc::Mu aphA::Tn7 recA λ-pir | 61                  |
| E. ictaluri       |                            |                     |
| 93-146            | Wild-type E. ictaluri isolated from a moribund channel catfish from a natural outbreak at a commercial facility in 1993 | LSU aquatic diagnostic laboratory |
| 65ST              | 93-146 esaU::Tn5Km2         | 5                   |
| 93-146 eseG::cyaA | Carrying pBBR1, eseG::cyaA Amb' | This work           |
| 6ΔST eseG::cyaA   | Carrying pBBR1, eseG::cyaA Amb' | This work           |
| 93-146 teseH::cyaA| Carrying pBBR1, truncated eseH::cyaA, Amb' | This work           |
| 6ΔST teseH::cyaA  | Carrying pBBR1, truncated eseH::cyaA, Amb' | This work           |
| 93-146 eseJ::cyaA | Carrying pBBR1, eseJ::cyaA Amb' | This work           |
| 6ΔST eseJ::cyaA   | Carrying pBBR1, eseJ::cyaA Amb' | This work           |
| 93-146 teseL::cyaA| Carrying pBBR1, truncated eseL::cyaA, Amb' | This work           |
| 6ΔST teseL::cyaA  | Carrying pBBR1, truncated eseL::cyaA, Amb' | This work           |
| 93-146 teseM::cyaA| Carrying pBBR1, truncated eseM::cyaA, Amb' | This work           |
| 6ΔST teseM::cyaA  | Carrying pBBR1, truncated eseM::cyaA, Amb' | This work           |
| 93-146 eseO::cyaA | Carrying pBBR1, eseO::cyaA Amb' | This work           |
| 6ΔST eseO::cyaA   | Carrying pBBR1, eseO::cyaA Amb' | This work           |
| ΔG E. ictaluri 93-146 Δ(eseG1–173) | This work |                     |
| ΔΔ E. ictaluri 93-146 Δ(eseΔ) | This work |                     |
| ΔK E. ictaluri 93-146 Δ(eseK1–2202) | This work |                     |
| ΔL E. ictaluri 93-146 Δ(eseL1–1873) | This work |                     |
| ΔM E. ictaluri 93-146 Δ(eseM) | This work |                     |
| ΔN E. ictaluri 93-146 Δ(eseN) | This work |                     |
| ΔO E. ictaluri 93-146 Δ(eseO1–1873) | This work |                     |
| **Plasmids**      |                            |                     |
| pE11              | E. ictaluri 93-146 native plasmid | 16                  |
| pE12              | E. ictaluri 93-146 native plasmid | 16                  |
| pMJH20            | Plasmid containing CyaA adenylate cyclase | 17                  |
| pBBR1MC5-4        | Broad-host-range expression vector | 54                  |
| pBBR1-teseL::cyaA | pBBR1MC54 carrying teseL::cyaA | This work           |
| pBBR1-teseM::cyaA | pBBR1MC54 carrying teseM::cyaA | This work           |
| pBBR1-teseG::cyaA | pBBR1MC54 carrying teseG::cyaA | This work           |
| pBBR1-teseN::cyaA | pBBR1MC54 carrying teseN::cyaA | This work           |
| pBBR1-teseH::cyaA | pBBR1MC54 carrying truncated teseH::cyaA | This work           |
| pBBR1-teseJ::cyaA | pBBR1MC54 carrying truncated teseJ::cyaA | This work           |
| pBBR1-teseK::cyaA | pBBR1MC54 carrying truncated teseK::cyaA | This work           |
| pBBR1-teseO::cyaA | pBBR1MC54 carrying truncated teseO::cyaA | This work           |
| pRE107-ΔeseG      | pRR107 with individual effector deletion | This work           |
| pRE107-ΔeseJ      | pRR107 with individual effector deletion | This work           |
| pRE107-ΔeseK      | pRR107 with individual effector deletion | This work           |
| pRE107-ΔeseL      | pRR107 with individual effector deletion | This work           |
| pRE107-ΔeseM      | pRR107 with individual effector deletion | This work           |
| pRE107-ΔeseN      | pRR107 with individual effector deletion | This work           |
| pRE107-ΔeseO      | pRR107 with individual effector deletion | This work           |
| pBBR1-eseG        | Complementation plasmid | This work           |
| pBBR1-eseJ        | Complementation plasmid | This work           |
| pBBR1-eseK        | Complementation plasmid | This work           |
| pBBR1-eseL        | Complementation plasmid | This work           |
| pBBR1-eseM        | Complementation plasmid | This work           |
| pBBR1-eseN        | Complementation plasmid | This work           |
| pBBR1-eseO        | Complementation plasmid | This work           |

*Note: A subscript number range after a gene name indicates the range of base pairs left in the gene after deletion.*
sequence of the left arm so that when the PCR products were mixed, they annealed to each other; amplification with the P1 and P4 primers resulted in a fragment with the required deletion and with flanking sequence on either side of the effector to be deleted to mediate integration of the plasmid into the chromosome. Primers used for the construction of the single-gene effector mutants are listed in Table 4. The deletion constructs were cloned into the suicide plasmid pRE107 (57), transformed into E. coli S17 λ-pir, transferred to E. ictaluri 93-146 by conjugation, and grown in BHI-Amp to select for plasmid integration into the chromosome. Colonies positive for AmpR were then grown in BHI with 7.5% sucrose to select for a second crossover and excision of the plasmid, which resulted in a mixture of wild-type and deletion mutants. Deletion mutants were identified by PCR using effector-specific primers and confirmed by DNA sequencing. Final mutant constructs consisted of complete gene deletions of EseJ, EseM, and EseN, deletions of bp 1 to 773 of a total of 921 bp for EseG, bp 1 to 2202 of a total of 2,810 bp for EseK, bp 82 to 2094 of a total of 2,175 bp for EseL, and bp 1 to 1873 of a total of 1,979 bp for EseO. Previous work (5) demonstrated that introduction of mutations in eseH and eseI on the E. ictaluri plasmids resulted in the production of strains carrying 50% mutant plasmid constructs and 50% wild-type plasmid constructs. The presence of both mutant and wild-type constructs makes interpretation of results difficult, so new mutants of EseH and EseL were not constructed for use in this study.

In vitro secretion following a pH shift from 5 to 7. The E. ictaluri effector-CyaA strains and the wild type were cultured for 16 to 18 h to an optical density at 600 nm (OD600) of 1.8 to 2.0 to achieve maximum cell density. Cells were pelleted at 5,000 rpm for 5 min, washed once in phosphate-buffered saline, and resuspended in 2 ml of MMP, pH 5. One milliliter of this suspension was inoculated into each of two 5-ml tubes of MMP, pH 5, and incubated for 4 h at 28°C, after which the pH of one culture was maintained at pH 5 while the other was adjusted to pH 7. Both were incubated an additional 90 min at 28°C, after which the cells were pelleted at 6,000 rpm for 6 min and separated into the supernatant and cell pellet fractions. Bacterial pellets were resuspended in XT sample buffer (Bio-Rad, Hercules, CA) and boiled for 5 min. Halt protease inhibitor (Thermo Scientific) and 25 U Pierce Universal nuclease (Thermo Scientific) were added. Supernatants were concentrated to 0.1 ml using a Spin-X 10,000-molecular-weight-cutoff concentrator (Corning, Lowell, MA), and 0.25 ml of XT sample buffer (Bio-Rad) was added, after which the sample was boiled for 5 min. Halt protease inhibitor (Thermo Scientific) was added to the supernatant fraction, and total protein was determined by using the Bio-Rad, Bradford protein assay.

Samples were separated by SDS-PAGE on 4 to 12% polyacrylamide gradient gels and transferred onto polyvinylidene difluoride (PVDF) membranes by using the iBlot dry transfer system (Life Technologies, Grand Island, NY). Membranes were blocked with 5% blotting-grade nonfat milk (Bio-Rad) in Tris-buffered saline with 0.1% Tween 20 (Sigma) for 1 h. Effector-CyaA fusion proteins were detected using monoclonal antibody 3D1 against CyaA (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Dallas, TX). As a reference protein, GroL, was detected using rabbit polyclonal antibody against E. coli GroL (Assay Designs, Ann Arbor, MI). For detection, goat anti-mouse or goat anti-rabbit streptavidin–poly-horseradish peroxidase (HRP) (Thermo Scientific) was used at a dilution of 1:10,000, followed by chemiluminescence detection using the SuperSignal West Pico chemiluminescent substrate (Thermo Scientific).
TABLE 3 Primes used to construct the effector-cyoA fusions in this study

| Primer | Enzyme | Sequence 5’–3’ |
|--------|--------|----------------|
| eseG P1 | XbaI | GTAGCTCGTGAGCTCTAGATTGTCTAGATCGTTGAGATGAGTACGACGCGGGCTGCAGACGACGCGGTAGC |
| eseG P2 | SacI | GCCGTATGACTCTACTGATATGGTTGGATGAGTACGACGCGGGCTGCAGACGACGCGGTAGC |
| eseG P3 | XbaI | GCCGTATGACTCTACTGATATGGTTGGATGAGTACGACGCGGGCTGCAGACGACGCGGTAGC |
| eseG P4 | XbaI | GCCGTATGACTCTACTGATATGGTTGGATGAGTACGACGCGGGCTGCAGACGACGCGGTAGC |

*Primers starting with “tr” indicate an LRR effector that is truncated by removal of the LRR and the carboxy terminus. Final letters in the primer name indicate the overlap. Bold sequences indicate the restriction enzyme named in the second column. Italics indicate the rho-independent transcriptional terminator from the B. subtilis yqfT gene (53).*
Production of cAMP was normalized by determining the protein concentration in each sample using the Bio-Rad protein assay and calculating the number of picomoles of cAMP per milligram of protein.

Effect of vacuolar pH on translocation.
To evaluate the requirement for initial acidification of the ECV, the translocation assay was done with all E. ictaluri effector-CyaA strains in HKDM cultured with a 10 nM concentration of the specific inhibitor of vacuolar H^+/H^+ ATPases throughout the assay, bafilomycin A1 (59). Untreated HKDM were used as a control. Cells were lysed 5 h p.i. and assayed for cAMP production.

To prevent subsequent neutralization of the ECV, the translocation assay was also done with all E. ictaluri effector-CyaA strains using HKDM cultured throughout the assay with a 10 mM concentration of the specific arginase inhibitor norvaline. Untreated HKDM were used as a positive control. Cells were lysed 5 h p.i. and assayed for cAMP production.

Replication in channel catfish macrophages and channel catfish ovary cells.
Head kidney-derived macrophages were collected from channel catfish, and CCO cells were maintained using

| Primer name | Sequence (restriction endonuclease)a |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| eseG P1     | GAATCGTGTAACAGGTTGACAGATGAGTAGACGTACGAGCGGCTGTTTC (Sall) |
| eseG P2     | TGGTCTGGAGCAGCCATCCGCTGTCTGTAAGGTTAGTAT4ACGATCCGAGCAG |
| eseG P3     | CTGCTGTAGCCCTTATACCAACCTTTAAGACGGAACGGATCTGACGAGCCTGAGA GCCACAG |
| eseG P4     | CCACTGCTCCTGAGATACTGACGTACGAGCGGCTGTTTC (SalI) |
| eseJ P1     | GGACTATCTGAGCTCAGCGGATAAGATGCGACGACGCCTGAC |
| eseJ P2     | GCCGCTGCTACGCGGATCTGACGAGCGGCTGTTTC (SalI) |
| eseJ P3     | GCCGCTGCTACGCGGATCTGACGAGCGGCTGTTTC (SalI) |
| eseJ P4     | CCACTGCTCCTGAGATACTGACGTACGAGCGGCTGTTTC (SalI) |
| eseK P1     | GGACTATCTGAGCTCAGCGGATAAGATGCGACGACGCCTGAC |
| eseK P2     | GCCGCTGCTACGCGGATCTGACGAGCGGCTGTTTC (SalI) |
| eseK P3     | GCCGCTGCTACGCGGATCTGACGAGCGGCTGTTTC (SalI) |
| eseM P1     | GGACTATCTGAGCTCAGCGGATAAGATGCGACGACGCCTGAC |
| eseM P2     | GCCGCTGCTACGCGGATCTGACGAGCGGCTGTTTC (SalI) |
| eseN P1     | GGACTATCTGAGCTCAGCGGATAAGATGCGACGACGCCTGAC |
| eseN P2     | GCCGCTGCTACGCGGATCTGACGAGCGGCTGTTTC (SalI) |
| eseO P1     | GGACTATCTGAGCTCAGCGGATAAGATGCGACGACGCCTGAC |

a Underlined sequences represent the overlapping sequences in P2 and P3 that mediate annealing of the two amplicons to enable amplification of the complete gene-deleted fragment with P1 and P4. Restriction endonuclease sites to facilitate final cloning of the gene-deleted fragment are in bold.

Production of cAMP was normalized by determining the protein concentration in each sample using the Bio-Rad protein assay and calculating the number of picomoles of cAMP per milligram of protein.

Effect of vacuolar pH on translocation. To evaluate the requirement for initial acidification of the ECV, the translocation assay was done with all E. ictaluri effector-CyaA strains in HKDM cultured with a 10 nM concentration of the specific inhibitor of vacuolar H^+/H^+ ATPases throughout the assay, bafilomycin A1 (59). Untreated HKDM were used as a control. Cells were lysed 5 h p.i. and assayed for cAMP production.

To prevent subsequent neutralization of the ECV, the translocation assay was also done with all E. ictaluri effector-CyaA strains using HKDM cultured throughout the assay with a 10 mM concentration of the specific arginase inhibitor norvaline. Untreated HKDM were used as a positive control. Cells were lysed 5 h p.i. and assayed for cAMP production.

Replication in channel catfish macrophages and channel catfish ovary cells. Head kidney-derived macrophages were collected from channel catfish, and CCO cells were maintained using

| Primer | Enzyme | Sequence 5’–3’a |
|--------|--------|----------------|
| eseG P1 | Xbal   | GTACGCTCGGTCTTAGATGCTCTAGATCAGACGGACGACGCTGTTTC |
| eseG P2 | Sall   | GTACGCTCGGTCTTAGATGCTCTAGATCAGACGGACGACGCTGTTTC |
| eseJ P1 | SalI   | GCGGAGAGCGGAGAAGATGACAGGACGACGCTGTTTC |
| eseJ P2 | HindII | GGGAGCTCGGTCTTAGATGCTCTAGATCAGACGGACGACGCTGTTTC |
| eseK P1 | SalI   | GCGGAGAGCGGAGAAGATGACAGGACGACGCTGTTTC |
| eseK P2 | Xhol   | GTACGCTCGGTCTTAGATGCTCTAGATCAGACGGACGACGCTGTTTC |
| eseM P1 | SalI   | GCGGAGAGCGGAGAAGATGACAGGACGACGCTGTTTC |
| eseM P2 | HindII | GGGAGCTCGGTCTTAGATGCTCTAGATCAGACGGACGACGCTGTTTC |
| eseN P1 | Sall   | GCGGAGAGCGGAGAAGATGACAGGACGACGCTGTTTC |
| eseO P1 | Xbal   | GTACGCTCGGTCTTAGATGCTCTAGATCAGACGGACGACGCTGTTTC |
| eseO P2 | EcoRI  | GTACGCTCGGTCTTAGATGCTCTAGATCAGACGGACGACGCTGTTTC |
| eseP1   | PstI   | GCGGAGAGCGGAGAAGATGACAGGACGACGCTGTTTC |

a Restriction endonuclease sequences included to facilitate cloning are in bold.
standard cell culture techniques. For complementation, individual effectors and their promoter regions were amplified by PCR using the primers in Table 5 and cloned into the stably expressed complementation plasmid PBRR1MC5-4 (54, 60), and the fidelity of the amplified products was confirmed by DNA sequencing. Both cultures were infected with wild-type and mutant E. ictaluri strains, as well as the strains carrying the corresponding complementation plasmid, and evaluated for replication using the gentamicin exclusion assay, with 3 to 4 replicate wells per treatment. Cell lysates were serially diluted after 10 h and plated on BA plates, and numbers of CFU per well were determined. An index of replication was calculated by dividing the number of CFU present in the individual mutants by the number of CFU present in the wild type. Gentamicin exclusion experiments were repeated 3 to 4 times to establish reproducibility.

Statistical analyses. All data analysis was done using the GraphPad Prism 5 software (GraphPad Software, Inc., La Jolla, CA). Data for the norvaline experiment were analyzed by using the unpaired t test to compare the treated and nontreated cultures for each effector-CyaA strain. Intracellular replication data were analyzed using one-way analysis of variance with Dunnett’s multiple-comparison posttest. Data for the in vitro pH shift experiment were analyzed by using a paired t test.

**FUNDING INFORMATION**

This work, including the efforts of Ronald L. Thune, was funded by USDA | National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA) (2009-35204-05312 and 2013-67051-21265).

**REFERENCES**

1. Hansson T, Sites D. 2016. 2014 U.S. Catfish Database, p 1–18. Alabama Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn, AL. http://www.agecon.msstate.edu/whatsnew/budgets/docs/catfish2014.pdf.
2. USDA APHIS. 2011. Losses caused by enteric septicemia of catfish. (ESC) 2002–2009. USDA APHIS, Fort Collins, CO. https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/nahms/aquaculture/downloads/catfish10/ Cat10_is_ESC.pdf.
3. Booth NJ, Elkamel A, Thune RL. 2006. Intracellular replication of Edwardsiella ictaluri in channel catfish macrophages. J Aquat Anim Health 18:101–108. http://dx.doi.org/10.1577/H05-025.1.
4. Bowser PR, Plumb JA. 1980. Fish cell lines: establishment of a line from ovaries of channel catfish. In Vitro 16:365–368. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0020-6014(80)90111-X.
5. Thune RL, Fernandez DH, Benoit JL, Kelly-Smith M, Rogge ML, Thune RL, Fernandez DH, Benoit JL, Kelly-Smith M, Rogge ML, Booth NJ, Landry CA, Bologna RA. 2007. Signature-tagged mutagenesis of Edwardsiella ictaluri identifies virulence-related genes, including a Salmonella pathogenicity island 2 class of type III secretion systems. Appl Environ Microbiol 73:7934–7946. http://dx.doi.org/10.1128/AEM.01115-07.
6. Agbor TA, McCormick BA. 2011. Salmonella effectors: important players modulating host cell function during infection. Cell Microbiol 13: 1838–1869. http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1462-5822.2011.01701.x.
7. Colmer B, Solovyov I, Finlay BB. 2007. Type III secretion systems and disease. Clin Microbiol Rev 20:535–549. http://dx.doi.org/10.1128/CMR.00013-07.
8. Dean P. 2011. Functional domains and motifs of bacterial type III effector proteins and their roles in infection. FEMS Microbiol Rev 35: 1100–1125. http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/fem.11745.
9. Figueireda R, Holden DW. 2012. Functions of the Salmonella pathogenicity island 2 (SPI-2) type III secretion system effectors. Microbiology 158:147–161. http://dx.doi.org/10.1099/mic.0.058113-0.
10. Mota LJ, Cornelis GR. 2005. The bacterial injection kit: type III secretion systems. Ann Med 37:234–249. http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/1743433050037329.
11. Galán JE. 2009. Common themes in the design and function of bacterial effectors. Cell Host Microbe 5:571–579. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.chom.2009.04.008.
12. Mattos S, Lee YM, Dixon JE. 2007. Interactions of bacterial effector proteins with host proteins. Curr Opin Immunol 19:392–401. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.coi.2007.06.005.
13. Baumgartner WA, Dubytska L, Rogge MA, Mottram PJ, Thune RL. 2014. Modulation of vacuolar pH is required for replication of Edwardsiella ictaluri in channel catfish (Ictalurus punctatus) macrophages. Infect Immun 82:2239–2336. http://dx.doi.org/10.1128/IAI.01616-13.
14. Booth NJ. 2006. The role of urease in the pathogenesis of Edwardsiella ictaluri. PhD thesis. Department of Pathobiological Sciences, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA.
15. Booth NJ, Beekman JB, Thune RL. 2009. Edwardsiella ictaluri encodes an acid-activated urease that is required for intracellular replication in channel catfish (Ictalurus punctatus) macrophages. Appl Environ Microbiol 75:6712–6720. http://dx.doi.org/10.1128/AEM.01670-09.
16. Fernandez DH, Pittman-Cooley L, Thune RL. 2001. Sequencing and analysis of the Edwardsiella ictaluri plasmids. Plasmid 45:52–56. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0079-6107(00)00023-0.
17. Miao EA, Scherer CA, Toslis RM, Kingsley RA, Adams LG, Baumler AJ, Miller SI. 1999. Salmonella typhimurium leucine-rich repeat proteins are targeted to the SPI1 and SPI2 type III secretion systems. Mol Microbiol 34:850–864. http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2958.1999.tb06511.x.
18. Schesser K, Frithz-Lindsten E, Wolf-Watz H. 1996. Delineation and mutational analysis of the Yersinia pseudotuberculosis YoP domains which mediate translocation across bacterial and eukaryotic cellular membranes. J Bacteriol 178:2227–2233.
19. Sory MP, Boland A, Lambermont I, Cornelis GR. 1995. Identification of the YoP and YoPH domains required for secretion and internalization into the cytosol of macrophages, using the cyaA gene fusion approach. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 92:11998–12002. http://dx.doi.org/10.1073/pnas.92.22.11998.
20. Wolff C, Nisan I, Hantski E, Frankel G, Rosenshine I. 1998. Protein translocation into host epithelial cells by infecting enteropathogenic Escherichia coli. Mol Microbiol 28:143–152.
21. Miao EA, Miller SI. 2000. A conserved amino acid sequence directing intracellular type III secretion by Salmonella typhimurium. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 97:7539–7544. http://dx.doi.org/10.1073/pnas.97.13.7539.
22. Bella J, Hindle KL, McEwan PA, Lovell SC. 2008. The leucine-rich repeat secretion complex. Mol Microbiol 65:2307–2333. http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2958.2008.05817.x.
23. Galán JE. 2001. Salmonella interactions with host cells: type III secretion at work. Annu Rev Cell Dev Biol 17:53–86. http://dx.doi.org/10.1146/annurev.cellbio.17.1.53.
24. Buchanan SGSC, Gay NJ. 1996. Structural and functional diversity in the leucine-rich repeat family of proteins. Prog Biophys Mol Biol 65:1–44. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0033-8994(96)00003-3.
25. Kobe B, Kajava AV. 2001. The leucine-rich repeat as a protein recognition motif. Curr Opin Struct Biol 11:725–732. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0959-440X(01)00266-4.
26. Enkhbayar P, Kamiya M, Osaki M, Matsumoto T, Matsuhashi N. 2004. Structural principles of leucine-rich repeat (LRR) proteins. Proteins 54:394–403. http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/prot.10605.
27. Hershko A. 1983. Ubiquitin: roles in protein modification and breakdown. Cell 30:53–86. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0092-8674(83)90131-9.
28. Pickart CM. 2004. RING domain E3 ubiquitin ligase: a new ubiquitin-protein ligase family. Cell 117:11–22. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0092-8674(03)01074-2.
29. Kerscher O, Felberbaum R, Hochstrasser M. 2006. Modification of proteins by ubiquitin and ubiquitin-like proteins. Annu Rev Cell Dev Biol 22:159–180. http://dx.doi.org/10.1146/annurev.cellbio.22.080505.095303.
30. Haglund K, Dikic I. 2005. Ubiquitylation and cell signaling. EMBO J 24:3353–3359. http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/sj.emboj.7600808.
31. Hicke L, Dunn R. 2003. Regulation of membrane protein transport by
ubiquitin and ubiquitin-binding proteins. Annu Rev Cell Dev Biol 19: 141–172. http://dx.doi.org/10.1146/annurev.cellbio.19.110701.154617.
32. Huang TT, D’Andrea AD. 2006. Regulation of DNA repair by ubiquitination. Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol 7:233–334. http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/nrm1908.
33. Thower JS, Hoffmann L, Rechsteiner M, Pickart CM. 2000. Recognition of the polyubiquitin proteolytic signal. EMBO J 19:94–102. http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/emboj/19.1.94.
34. Xu P, Duong DM, Seyfried NT, Cheng D, Xie Y, Robert J, Rush J, Hochstrasser M, Finley D, Peng J. 2009. Quantitative proteomics reveals the function of unconventional ubiquitin chains in protozoal degradation. Cell 137:133–145. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.cell.2009.01.041.
35. Li H, Xu H, Zhou Y, Zhang J, Long C, Li S, Chen S, Zhou JM, Shao F. 2007. The phosphothreonine lyase activity of a bacterial type III effector family. Science 315:1000–1003. http://dx.doi.org/10.1126/science.1138960.
36. Arbibe L, Kim DW, Batsche E, Pedron T, Mateescu B, Muchardt C, Parsot C, Sansonnens PJ. 2007. An injected bacterial effector targets chromatin access for transcription factor NF-kappaB to alter transcription of host genes involved in immune responses. Nat Immunol 8:47–56. http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/nri2133.
37. Keusch GT, Jacewicz M, Donohue-Rolfe A. 1986. Pathogenesis of Shigella diarrhea: evidence for an N-linked glycoprotein Shigella toxin receptor and receptor modulation by beta-galactosidase. J Infect Dis 153:238–248. http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/infdis/153.2.238.
38. Vargas M, Gascon J, Jimenez De Anta MT, Vila J. 1999. Prevalence of Shigella enterotoxins 1 and 2 among Shigella strains isolated from patients with traveler’s diarrhea. J Clin Microbiol 37:3608–3611.
39. Farfán MJ, Toro CS, Barry EM, Nataro JP. 2002. SseF and SseG are translocated effectors of Shigella flexneri. Infect Immun 70:985–990. http://dx.doi.org/10.1128/IAI.00152-10.
40. Pan X, Luhrmann A, Satoh A, Laskowski-Arce MA, Roy CR. 2008. Ankyrin repeat proteins comprise a diverse family of bacterial type IV effectors. Science 320:1651–1654. http://dx.doi.org/10.1126/science.1158160.
41. Harrison RE, Brumell JH, Khandani A, Buccic C, Scott CC, Jiang X, Finlay BB, Grinstein S. 2004. Salmonella impairs RILP recruitment to Rab7 during maturation of invasion vacuoles. Mol Cell Biol 15: 3146–3154. http://dx.doi.org/10.1128/MCB.04-0092.
42. Ramsden AE, Holden DW, Mota LJ. 2007. Membrane dynamics and spatial distribution of Salmonella-containing vacuoles. Trends Microbiol 15:516–524. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.tim.2007.00.002.
43. Hensel M, Shea JE, Waterman SR, Mundy R, Nikolaus T, Banks G, Vazquez-Torres A, Gleeson C, Fang FC, Holden DW. 1998. Genes encoding putative effector proteins of the type III secretion system of Salmonella pathogenicity island 2 are required for bacterial virulence and proliferation in macrophages. Mol Microbiol 30:163–174. http://dx.doi.org/10.1046/j.1365-2958.1998.00147.x.
44. Kuhl V, Hensel M. 2002. SeEF and SeEG are translocated effectors of the type III secretion system of Salmonella pathogenicity island 2 that modulate aggregation of endosomal compartments. Cell Microbiol 4:813–824. http://dx.doi.org/10.1046/j.1462-5822.2002.00234.x.
45. DeMick J, Salcedo SP, Boucrot E, Gilliland SM, Henry T, Petermann N, Waterman SR, Gorvel JP, Holden DW, Meresse S. 2006. The translocated Salmonella effector proteins SseF and SseG interact and are required to establish an intracellular replication niche. Infect Immun 74:6965–6972. http://dx.doi.org/10.1128/IAI.00648-06.
46. Xie HY, Yu HB, Zheng J, Nie P, Foster LJ, Mok YK, Finlay BB, Leung KY. 2010. EseG, an effector of the type III secretion system of Edwardsiella tarda, triggers microtubule destabilization. Infect Immun 78: 5011–5021. http://dx.doi.org/10.1128/IAI.00152-10.
47. Zhao LJ, Lu JF, Nie P, Li AH, Xiong BX, Xie HX. 2013. Roles of plasmid-encoded proteins, EseH, Esel and EscD in invasion, replication and virulence of Edwardsiella ictaluri. Vet Microbiol 166:233–241. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.vetmic.2013.05.023.
48. Ambrosi C, Pompili M, Scribano D, Limongi D, Petrucca A, Cannavacciuolo S, Schippa S, Zagaglia C, Grossi M, Nicoletti M. 2015. The Shigella flexneri OspB effector: an early immunomodulator. Int J Med Microbiol 305:75–84. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ijmm.2014.11.004.
49. Zurawski DV, Mumy KM, Faherty CS, McCormick BA, Maurelli AT. 2009. Shigella flexneri type III secretion system effectors OspB and OspF target the nucleus to downregulate the host inflammatory response via interactions with retinoblastoma protein. Mol Microbiol 71:350–368. http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2958.2008.06524.x.
50. Rogge ML, Thune RL. 2011. The Edwardsiella ictaluri type III secretion system is regulated by pH and phosphate concentration through EsrA, EsrB, and EsrC. Appl Environ Microbiol 77:4293–4302. http://dx.doi.org/10.1128/AEM.00195-11.
51. Yu XJ, McGourty K, Liu M, Unsworth KE, Holden DW. 2010. pH sensing by intracellular Salmonella induces effector translocation. Science 328:1040–1043. http://dx.doi.org/10.1126/science.1189000.
52. Collins LA, Thune RL. 1996. Development of a defined minimal media for the growth of Edwardsiella ictaluri. Appl Environ Microbiol 62: 848–852.
53. De Hoon MJL, Makita Y, Nakai K, Miyano S. 2005. Prediction of transcriptional terminators in Bacillus subtilis and related species. PLoS Comput Biol 1:e25. http://dx.doi.org/10.1126/science.1190505.
54. Kovach ME, Elzer PH, Steven Hill D, Robertson GT, Farris MA, Roop RM, Peterson KM. 1995. Four new derivatives of the broad-host-range cloning vector pBR1MCS, carrying different antibiotic-resistance cassettes. Gene 166:175–176. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0378-1119(95)00584-1.
55. De Lorenzo V, Herrero M, Jakubzik U, Timmis KN. 1990. Mini-Tn5 transposon derivatives for insertion mutagenesis, promoter probing, and chromosomal insertion of cloned DNA in gram-negative eubacteria. J Bacteriol 172:6568–6572.
56. Maurer KJ, Lawrence ML, Fernandez DH, Thune RL. 2001. Evaluation and optimization of a DNA transfer system for Edwardsiella ictaluri. J Aquat Anim Health 13:163–167. http://dx.doi.org/10.1577/1548-8667(2001)013<0163:EAOOAD>2.0.CO;2.
57. Edwards RA, Keller LH, Schifferli DM. 1998. Improved allelic exchange vectors and their use to analyze 987P fimbra gene expression. Gene 207:149–157. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0378-1119(97)00619-7.
58. Miller NW, McKinley EC. 1994. In vitro culture of fish leukocytes, p 341–353. In Hochachka PW, Mommsen TP (ed), Biochemistry and molecular biology of fishes. Elsevier, Amsterdam, the Netherlands.
59. Haass C, Capell A, Citron M, Teplow DB, Selkoe DJ. 1995. The vacuolar H(+) ATPase inhibitor bafilomycin A1 differentially affects proteolytic processing of mutant and wild-type beta-amyloid precursor protein. J Biol Chem 270:6186–6192.
60. Elzer PH, Kovach ME, Phillips RW, Robertson GT, Peterson KM, Roop RM. 1995. In vivo and in vitro stability of the broad-host-range cloning vector pBBR1MCS in six Brucella species. Plasmid 33:51–57. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0378-1119(95)10006-7.
61. Miller VL, Melakalos J. 1988. A novel suicide vector and its use in construction of insertion mutants: osmoregulation of outer membrane proteins and virulence determinants in Vibrio cholerae requires toxR. J Bacteriol 170:2575–2583.