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Dorothea Zahner, Emory University
Xiaoliu Zhou, Emory University
Scott Chancey, Emory University
Jan Pohl, Emory University
William M Shafer, Emory University
David S Stephens, Emory University

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Human Antimicrobial Peptide LL-37 Induces MefE/Mel-Mediated Macrolide Resistance in *Streptococcus pneumoniae*

Dorothea Zähner,¹,⁴ Xiaoliu Zhou,¹,⁴§ Scott T. Chancey,¹,⁴ Jan Pohl,³ William M. Shafer,²,⁴ and David S. Stephens¹,²,⁴,*

Division of Infectious Diseases, Department of Medicine,¹ and Department of Microbiology and Immunology,² Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, Georgia 30322; Biotechnology Core Facility Branch, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, Georgia 30333; and Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center (Atlanta), Decatur, Georgia 30033⁴

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Macrolide resistance is a major concern in the treatment of *Streptococcus pneumoniae*. Inducible macrolide resistance in this pneumococcus is mediated by the efflux pump MefE/Mel. We show here that the human antimicrobial peptide LL-37 induces the *mefE* promoter and confers resistance to erythromycin and LL-37. Such induction may impact the efficacy of host defenses and of macrolide-based treatment of pneumococcal disease.

Macrolides are in widespread use and are recommended as the first line of treatment for community-acquired pneumonia (CAP), except in areas compromised by high rates of macrolide resistance (25). Macrolide resistance is therefore a major concern in the treatment of *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, a major causative agent of CAP, sinusitis, otitis media, and meningitis. In *S. pneumoniae*, macrolide resistance is conferred primarily by the methylase ErmB (MIC > 64 μg/ml) or the macrolide efflux pump Mef/Mel (1, 20, 30). Mef/Mel-mediated efflux has been shown to be specific for 14- and 15-membered macrolides (2, 32). Mef is encoded by two variants, either *mefE* or *mefA*, with *mefE* being more prevalent in the United States (2). MefE/Mel is encoded on the mobile genetic element mega (8) and has been shown to be inducible by 14- and 15-membered macrolides (1, 2, 32). MefE/Mel-mediated MICs for erythromycin range from 1 to 32 μg/ml and increase by 4-fold upon macrolide induction, on average (37). The clinical implications of low-level macrolide resistance (1 to 8 μg/ml) are controversial (3, 14, 17, 26). Recent studies provide evidence that infection with low-level macrolide-resistant pneumococci constitutes a risk factor for treatment failure (5, 4, 13, 22, 23). About 35% of all pneumococcal isolates from community-acquired respiratory tract infections in the United States are macrolide resistant, and Mef/Mel is present in more than 50% of the resistant isolates (15).

Cationic antimicrobial peptides (CAMPs) are small cationic, amphiphilic peptides. The major mammalian CAMPs are cathelicidins and defensins, which are constitutively expressed in macrophages and neutrophils and inductively produced by epithelial cells and at mucosal surfaces. They play an important role in host defense against bacterial infections and are a major component of the innate immune response (11, 19). Sublethal concentrations of CAMPs are known to alter the levels of bacterial gene expression (9). In this respect, we determined that the sole human cathelicidin, LL-37, could alter *mefE* and *mel* expression and that this alters pneumococcal susceptibility to macrolides and LL-37.

**LL-37 induces the *mefE* promoter.** In a screen for inducers of the MefE/Mel efflux pump, several cationic antimicrobial peptides were tested in a plate diffusion assay with a *mefE* promoter-*lacZ* reporter strain. The reporter strain was constructed by introducing a 1.1-kb fragment containing the *mefE* promoter (*PmefE*) region of *S. pneumoniae* strain GA17457 (bp 1 to 1,178 based on the published, identical mega nucleotide sequence of strain GA3488; GenBank accession number AF274302 [8]) as an XbaI/EcoRI fragment upstream of the *lacZ* gene in vector pPP2 (10). The resulting plasmid was used to transform *S. pneumoniae* strain GA17457, leading to the integration of *PmefE-lacZ* in the *bga* locus in reporter strain XZ7042. GA17457 is a clinical isolate (serotype 19A), which has a mega element as its sole erythromycin resistance determinant. For plate diffusion assays, XZ7042 was streaked onto indicator plates (Todd-Hewitt [TH] medium supplemented with 1.5% agarose, 0.5% yeast extract, 300 U/ml catalase, and 0.004% 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl-D-galactopyranoside [X-Gal]), and a test compound was applied to the center of the plates. After 36 h at 37°C with 5% CO₂, the plates were evaluated for a zone of growth inhibition and an adjacent zone of induction. Under inducing conditions, as shown for erythromycin (Fig. 1A), the zone of induction appears as a blue halo around the inhibition zone.

We tested several CAMPs of different origins, including polymyxin B (bacterial, 750 μg), cathespin G-derived peptide (CG117-136; human, 75 μg), protegrin 1 (porcine, 75 μg), and tachyplesin 1 (horseshoe crab, 75 μg), and a mixture of α-defensins, containing the human neutrophil peptides HNP1-3 (25 μg) and the cathelicidins LL-37 (human, 75 μg) and CRAMP38 and CRAMP39 (both murine, 75 μg each). CRAMP38 and CRAMP39 are two alternatively processed forms of the LL-37 mouse homolog CRAMP (7). All peptides were prepared synthetically, except for HNP1-3 (Hycult Bio-
technology, Uden, Netherlands), and were dissolved in 0.01% acetic acid. Acetic acid did not inhibit growth or induce PmefE-lacZ in XZ7042 (Fig. 1B). All tested peptides showed zones of growth inhibition in XZ7042 (data not shown), but only LL-37, CRAMP38, and CRAMP39 induced PmefE-lacZ (Fig. 1C to E). These results demonstrated that LL-37 induced PmefE-lacZ and that this induction was specific for the cathelicidins.

LL-37 induction of PmefE confers resistance to LL-37 and erythromycin. In order to learn if induction of PmefE by LL-37 has biological significance, we tested whether induction of PmefE-lacZ with LL-37 confers resistance to LL-37 or erythromycin using microdilution assays optimized for MIC determination of CAMPs (28). Cultures were grown to an optical density at 600 nm (OD600) of 0.4, split, and grown with or without addition of subinhibitory concentrations of LL-37 (C; 75 μg) and mouse cathelicidins CRAMP38 (D; 75 μg) and CRAMP39 (E; 75 μg) tested against PmefE-lacZ reporter strain XZ7042.

![Figure 1](image)

FIG. 1. Induction of PmefE-lacZ by CAMPs. Plate diffusion assay shown on X-Gal indicator plates with erythromycin (A; positive control, 10 μg), acetic acid (B; negative control, 15 μl), human cathelicidin LL-37 (C; 75 μg), and mouse cathelicidins CRAMP38 (D; 75 μg) and CRAMP39 (E; 75 μg) tested against PmefE-lacZ reporter strain XZ7042.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strain</th>
<th>Genotype</th>
<th>MIC (MBC)</th>
<th>Etest value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Uninduced</td>
<td>Induced with LL-37</td>
<td>Induced with Em&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GA17457</td>
<td>Wild type, parent</td>
<td>500 (1,000)</td>
<td>2,000 (&gt;2,000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XZ8006</td>
<td>mega::aad&lt;sup&gt;9&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>125 (250)</td>
<td>125 (250)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XZ8009</td>
<td>mefe-mel::aph&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>125 (250)</td>
<td>64 (250)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XZ7042</td>
<td>bgaA::PmefE-lacZ</td>
<td>500 (1,000)</td>
<td>2,000 (&gt;2,000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XZ8004</td>
<td>mega::aad&lt;sup&gt;9&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>250 (500)</td>
<td>125 (250)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>a</sup> MICs and MBCs (μg/ml) determined by microdilution assays adapted to CAMPs (28). Em, erythromycin; N/A, not applicable because the strain was erythromycin sensitive.

<sup>b</sup> Subinhibitory concentrations used for induction: GA17457 and XZ7042, 200 μg/ml; XZ8006 and XZ8009, 50 μg; and XZ8004, 100 μg.

<sup>c</sup> Etest was performed according to the manufacturer’s instructions (AB Biodisk, Solna, Sweden).

<sup>d</sup> Shown are the results obtained from one representative experiment, and at least three independent experiments were performed.
MeF/E/Mel efflux pump mediated the resistance to LL-37 and erythromycin.

Induction of MeF/E/Mel-mediated resistance by LL-37 was an unexpected finding, especially after a rather narrow spectrum of 14- and 15-membered macrolides had been described as inducers/substrates of this efflux pump (32, 37). The potential clinical implications of this finding are 2-fold, as follows: (i) failure of macrolide-based treatment of mega-containing strains due to host-mediated induction of MeF/E/Mel by LL-37, resulting in a higher level of resistance, and (ii) understimation of macrolide resistance of mega-containing strains, based on in vitro MICs determined under noninducing conditions. To assess the in vivo induction of MeF/E/Mel by LL-37, further studies are required to determine whether local concentrations of LL-37 in the host are sufficiently high to cause induction. Serum concentrations of LL-37 are reported to be in the μg/mL range and can increase dramatically during acute inflammation; however, the local concentrations may vary greatly (27, 29). Daneman et al. have described that the risk for macrolide treatment failures increased with MICs of ≥1 μg/mL but did not increase further with higher MICs (4). Their finding would be consistent with low-level in vitro MICs, as observed for mega-containing isolates, that increase upon in vivo induction of a resistance determinant, resulting in MICs that exceed the threshold established by existing guidelines (MICs ≥ 16 μg/mL) (25) beyond which macrolides should no longer be used. Taken together, induction of MeF/E/Mel by LL-37 provides an intriguing, possible explanation for the observed macrolide treatment failures in disease caused by low-level-resistant pneumococci (3, 5, 6, 13, 14, 16, 22, 23).

*S. pneumoniae* is naturally resistant to high levels of CAMPs, which has been attributed to mechanisms altering the surface charge, thereby decreasing CAMP affinity, and to several other factors that await further characterization (18, 21, 24, 31, 35, 36). Recently, Majchrzykiewicz et al. (24) have shown that incubation with LL-37 altered expression of S. pneumoniae, including the genes of known and putative regulatory proteins, suggesting the possibility of an indirect induction of MeF/E/Mel by LL-37. Our data suggest that the MeF/E/Mel efflux pump can further contribute to cathelicidin resistance and may thereby contribute to increased survival in the human host. Due to the limitations of our in vitro assay system, which required high concentrations of LL-37 at or beyond the soluble concentration of LL-37 (~2,000 μg/mL), this important observation needs to be further evaluated for biological significance with in vivo experiments. Actual efflux-mediated cathelicidin resistance has been demonstrated for the MtrCDE efflux pump of *Neisseria* spp. (28, 34). This additional function of MeF/E/Mel could account for an increasing number of pneumococcal isolates that contain both macrolide resistance determinants ErmB and MeF/E/Mel (15). Due to the high-resistance levels associated with ErmB, MeF/E/Mel does not contribute to macrolide resistance, but it may help protect MeF/E/Mel-containing strains from antimicrobial host defenses.

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