FolM, A New Chromosomally Encoded Dihydrofolate Reductase in *Escherichia coli*

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*Escherichia coli* (*thyA ΔfolA*) mutants are viable and can grow in minimal medium when supplemented with thymidine alone. Here we present evidence from in vivo and in vitro studies that the *ydgB* gene determines an alternative dihydrofolate reductase that is related to the trypanosomatid pteridine reductases. We propose to rename this gene *folM*.

Tetrahydrofolate (*H*4-folate) is the major C1 carrier in the synthesis of purines, thymidines, glycine, methionine, and panthothenate in bacteria and eukaryotes. In bacteria, *H*4-folate is also required for the synthesis of formylmethionyl tRNAformet. Dihydrofolate (*H*2-folate) consists of dihydropterin linked to p-aminobenzoate and to one or more glutamate residues that are linked to the p-aminobenzoate moiety. The reduction of *H*2-folate to *H*4-folate is performed in most bacteria and eukaryotes by the enzyme dihydrofolate reductase (DHFR), which in *Escherichia coli* is coded for by the *folA* gene. In addition to its role in the de novo synthesis of *H*4-folate, DHFR recycles the *H*2-folate produced in most organisms by the enzyme thymidylate synthase (encoded by the *thyA* gene), which transfers a methylene group from methylene-*H*2-folate to dUMP with concomitant oxidation of *H*2-folate.

Formylmethionyl tRNAformet is essential for initiation of protein synthesis in *E. coli* and cannot be provided exogenously. Surprisingly, it was found that *folA* deletion mutants (created in a *thyA* genetic background) are viable (1, 7, 8) and can grow, though slowly, in minimal medium supplemented with thymidine. Moreover, quantitative analysis of reduced folates in *E. coli* *ΔfolA* mutants (6) demonstrated the presence of various reduced folates, including CHO-*H*4-folate, CH3-*H*4-folate, and *H*2-folate. These findings imply the existence in *E. coli* of another enzyme that is able to carry out the de novo synthesis of *H*4-folate. Indeed, Vasudevan et al. (11) reported the purification from *E. coli* of a dihydropteridin reductase that was able to reduce *H*2-folate to form *H*4-folate. However, this observation was not further studied, and the gene encoding this protein was not identified.

Pteridine reductase (PTR1) is a short-chain dehydrogenase/reductase (SDR) that functions to salvage pterins in parasitic trypanosomatids (2, 10). Amplification of the *PTR1* gene confers resistance to the protozoan parasite *Leishmania* against the DHFR inhibitor methotrexate (2). Biochemical analysis showed that PTR1 is able to catalyze the NADPH-dependent reduction of folates to *H*4-folate in two steps (10, 12). The three-dimensional structure of *PTR1* was recently determined, and the active-site residues that interact with the substrates dihydrobiopterin and NADPH were identified. Among these residues are Asp 181, Tyr 194, and Lys 198, which make up the catalytic triad, and Arg 17, Ser 111, and Phe 113, which interact with the substrates (see Fig. 2) (5).

We performed a BLAST search of the *E. coli* MG1655 protein sequence database by using the *Leishmania* PTR1 protein as the query and identified several homologues whose sequences are significantly similar to those of the SDR family. One of these proteins, the *ydgB* gene product, contains each of the amino acid residues in PTR1 that are important for substrate binding and catalysis (Fig. 1). Using PCR, we created an *NdeI* restriction site at the 5′ end and an *XhoI* restriction site at the 3′ end of the *ydgB* gene. The amplified product was cloned into the vector pUC120, which had been modified to contain a His tag coding sequence positioned immediately downstream of the ATG initiation codon, followed by an *NdeI* site. The resulting plasmid, pFolM (Table 1), contains the *ydgB* gene placed under the control of the *lacZ* promoter and operator and was used to express the recombinant protein with a His tag at its N terminus.

To determine whether the cloned *ydgB* gene can complement a *ΔfolA* mutation in vivo, we created a *ΔthyA ΔfolA::kan* double mutation in *E. coli* MG1655 such that each mutation resulted in a precise deletion of the DNA region corresponding to the structural gene. We started with strain MM512 *ΔthyA*, obtained previously (4), by using the method described by Mobley et al. (9). The *ΔfolA* mutation was introduced into MM512 by the PCR targeting method of Datsenko and Wanner (3), with the following modifications. The 1,100-bp DNA fragment upstream of the *E. coli* *folA* gene was amplified from genomic DNA by using the primers eD5up and eD3up, and the 1,000-bp DNA fragment downstream of the *E. coli* *folA* gene was amplified by using the primers eD5down and eD3down (Table 2). The two DNA fragments were cloned into pUC19, and the *Tn903* kanamycin resistance cassette (kan) was inserted between the upstream and downstream regions of *folA*. This plasmid served as a template for PCR with the eD5up and eD3down primers. The PCR product was electroporated into *E. coli* MM512, which contains plasmid pKD46 (3). The transformants were incubated at room temperature overnight, and kanamycin-resistant colonies were selected on Luria-Bertani...
(LB) agar plates supplemented with the appropriate antibiotics. Transformants containing the folA deletion were screened by using PCR as shown in Fig. 2A. One of the clones that tested positive for the deletion was designated MM612. The pKD46 plasmid was cured from this strain by overnight incubation at 37°C.

Plasmid pFolM was introduced into MM612, and transformants were selected on LB agar plates containing 100 μg/ml ampicillin to yield strain MM667. The ability of E. coli strains MG1655 (wild-type), MM512 (ΔthyA), MM612 (ΔthyA ΔfolA::kan), and MM667 (ΔthyA ΔfolA::kan/pFolM) to grow on M9 plates supplemented with 40 μg/ml thymidine was examined. After 18 h of incubation at 37°C, colonies appeared in strains MG1655, MM512, and MM667. Colonies of strain MM612 appeared after 4 days under these conditions. These results demonstrate that the cloned ydgB can complement the ΔfolA mutation in vivo for normal growth.

Attempts were made to delete ydgB in strains MG1655, MM512, and MM612 by using the method described by Mobley et al. (9). Briefly, the 1-kb-long upstream flanking sequence was amplified by PCR by using primers ydgB 5up and ydgB 3up, and the 1-kb-long downstream flanking sequence was amplified by PCR by using primers ydgB 5down and ydgB 3down SacI. The amplified fragments were cloned together into the positive-selection suicide vector pCVD442. The resulting plasmid (pMM712) was electroporated into each of the three strains. Cells were plated on LB agar plates containing ampicillin (100 μg/ml) and checked for the pMM712 integration by using PCR. The mero-diploid strains were grown overnight in LB medium, and 100 μl of the turbid culture was plated on LB plates containing 5% (wt/vol) sucrose and thymidine (40 μg/ml) to facilitate the resolution of the alleles. In strain MG1655, two colonies out of ten were found by PCR to retain the ΔydgB allele (Fig. 2B). In strain MM512, 15 colonies out of 23 retained the ΔydgB allele. In the case of strain MM612, all 47 colonies that lost pMM712 retained the ydgB allele. We conclude, therefore, that ydgB is “synthetic lethal” with folA. Strain MG1655, containing the ΔydgB mutation, was found to have no observable phenotype and can grow normally in M9 minimal medium. The trimethoprim MIC for the MG1655 strain and the MG1655 (ΔydgB) mutant was found to be 1.1 μg/ml, while strain MG1655 (ΔydgB), carrying pFolM, is resistant even to 10 μg of trimethoprim ml⁻¹.

Recombinant YdgB protein was purified as follows. MM667 cells were grown to an optical density at 600 nm of 0.6 in 500 ml of LB medium containing 100 μg of ampicillin ml⁻¹ supplemented with thymidine at a final concentration of 40 μg ml⁻¹. Isopropyl-β-D-thiogalactopyranoside was added to a final concentration of 1 mM, and the culture was left to shake

### Table 1. Bacterial strains and plasmids

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strain or plasmid</th>
<th>Genotype or description</th>
<th>Source or Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MG1655</td>
<td>E. coli K-12, wild type</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MM512</td>
<td>ΔthyA</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MM612</td>
<td>ΔthyA ΔfolA::kan</td>
<td>This work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MM667</td>
<td>ΔthyA ΔfolA::kan/pFolM</td>
<td>This work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MM777</td>
<td>ΔydgB</td>
<td>This work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pFolM</td>
<td>pUC 120 containing the E. coli folM gene expressed from the lac promoter</td>
<td>This work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pKD46</td>
<td>repA101(Ts) araBp-gam-bet-exo oriR101 bla</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pCVD442</td>
<td>oriR6K mobRP4 sacB Amp'</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pMM712</td>
<td>ydgB flanking regions cloned into pCVD442</td>
<td>This work</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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for an additional 4 h at 37°C. The cells were harvested, suspended in 20 ml of buffer containing 50 mM NaH$_2$PO$_4$, 300 mM NaCl, 15% glycerol (vol/vol), and 10 mM imidazole (pH 8), and disrupted by sonication. The supernatant was separated from the cellular debris by centrifugation for 10 min at 10,000 rpm (Sorvall SS-34 rotor), and the YdgB protein was purified according to the protocol described in the QIAexpressionist handbook. Briefly, 5 ml of the supernatant was incubated with 1 ml of QIAGEN Ni-NTA agarose for 1 h at 4°C. The suspension was then loaded onto a column and washed with buffer containing 50 mM NaH$_2$PO$_4$, 300 mM NaCl, 15% glycerol (vol/vol), and 20 mM imidazole (pH 8). The protein was eluted with buffer containing 50 mM NaH$_2$PO$_4$, 300 mM NaCl, 15% glycerol (vol/vol), and 250 mM imidazole (pH 8). The purity of the protein was determined by sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, as shown in Fig. 3.

The enzymatic activity of the purified protein was measured with an Ultrospec 2100 Pro spectrophotometer (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech) equipped with the Swift II program. Enzymatic activity was determined in the pH range 4.7 to 7.0 and was found to be highest at pH 4.7 (data not shown). In order to avoid enzyme denaturation at low pH, routine measurements were performed in 0.1 M K$_2$HPO$_4$-KH$_2$PO$_4$ buffer (pH 6.0) containing 100 µM H$_2$-folate and 100 µM NADPH. The change in the optical density of the solution at 340 nm was monitored. The extinction coefficient for the coupled oxidation-reduction of NADPH-H$_2$-folate was taken as 12,300 M cm$^{-1}$. The enzyme did not reduce folic acid to any appreciable extent in buffers with pH values ranging from 4.7 to 7.0 and could not use NADH as the reducing agent. The $K_m$ values for H$_2$-folate and NADPH were determined at pH 6.0 to be 9.5 and 1.9 µM, respectively. The $V_{max}$ was determined to be 0.083 mol min$^{-1}$ mg$^{-1}$ (which is about fourfold slower than for E. coli DHFR and L. major PTR1) (10). No inhibition of the enzymatic activity was observed with trimethoprim at concentrations up to 1.38 mM. However, the enzyme was inhibited by...
methotrexate, a competitive inhibitor, with a \( K_I \) of 5.9 \( \mu \)M. The purified enzyme was unable to reduce biotin, and the rate of reduction of dihydrobiopterin was 10% of that observed with \( \text{H}_2\)-folate. Since the enzyme is most active in reducing \( \text{H}_2\)-folate, we propose to rename the gene that encodes this reductase \( \text{folM} \) and the protein FolM. A puzzling feature of FolM is that while it possesses each of the three essential active-site amino acid residues needed for folate and biotin reduction in PTR1 (Asp181, Phe194, and Lys198), it is unable to reduce these compounds.

Two main factors suggest that FolM is unrelated to the previously reported dihydropteridine reductase (11). First, FolM is a member of the SDR enzyme family, whereas dihydropteridine reductase is claimed to be a flavoprotein. Second, the reported N-terminal amino acid sequence of dihydropteridine reductase does not fit that of FolM.

With regard to the role of FolM, it is still unclear in what physiological conditions it functions. Although the \( E. \text{coli} \) \( \Delta \text{shyA} \Delta \text{folA} \) mutant is viable and grows in minimal medium supplemented with thymidine alone, its growth rate is substantially reduced unless \( \text{folM} \) is overexpressed. It may be relevant that SDRs possessing the same conserved amino acids that were instrumental in identifying the \( \text{folM} \) gene are found in a large number of bacteria, including \textit{Shigella flexneri}, \textit{Shewanella oneidensis}, \textit{Pseudomonas aeruginosa}, \textit{Xanthomonas campestris}, \textit{Xylella fastidiosa}, \textit{Magnetococcus}, \textit{Sinorhizobium melloti}, and \textit{Caulobacter crescentus}. Evidently the \( \text{folM} \) gene is widespread, and a study of the properties of these bacteria with respect, for example, to their sensitivity to trimethoprim may shed light on this subject.

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REFERENCES


