

Interaction of Native and Mutant MecI Repressors with Sequences That Regulate *mecA*, the Gene Encoding Penicillin Binding Protein 2a in Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococci

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Methicillin resistance in staphylococci is mediated by PBP2a, a penicillin binding protein with low affinity for β -lactam antibiotics. The gene encoding PBP2a, *mecA*, is transcriptionally regulated in some clinical isolates by *mecRI* and *mecI*, genes divergently transcribed from *mecA* that encode a signal transducer and repressor, respectively. The biochemical basis of MecI-mediated *mecA* transcriptional repression was investigated by using purified MecI. In DNase I protection studies, MecI protected a 30-bp palindrome encompassing the predicted *mecA* -10 and the *mecRI* -35 promoter sequences. The larger palindrome contained 15 bp of dyad symmetry within which was a smaller 6-bp palindrome. Electrophoretic mobility shift assays established a requirement for the entire 15-bp half-site for initial repressor binding. Fragments containing the 30-bp palindrome and the entire *mecA*-*mecRI* intergenic region were retarded in gels as multiple discrete bands varying in molecular size, characteristic of cooperative DNA binding. Glutaraldehyde cross-linking confirmed oligomerization of repressor in solution. A naturally occurring MecI mutant (MecI*; D39G) repressed *mecA* transcription sixfold less well than the wild type in vivo. Although MecI* protected the same target sequences and exhibited similar gel shift patterns to MecI, 5- to 10-fold more protein was required. MecI* exhibited defective oligomerization in solution, suggesting that the MecI amino terminus is important in protein-protein interactions and that protein oligomerization is necessary for optimum repression.

Methicillin resistance in staphylococci is mediated by a novel penicillin binding protein, PBP2a, that has low affinity for β -lactam antibiotics (5). In resistant isolates, PBP2a provides a β -lactam-insensitive transpeptidation activity that is crucial for the synthesis of an intact cell wall (8, 15). PBP2a is encoded by *mecA*, a gene residing on a 30- to 50-kb DNA fragment (*mec* DNA [14]) unique to methicillin-resistant isolates that is inserted at a specific chromosomal site. Genetic and molecular analyses of *mec* DNA have revealed that some isolates contain two additional genes, *mecRI* and *mecI*, located upstream of *mecA* and divergently transcribed from it (13). Based on structural and functional homologies of *mecRI* and *mecI* to *blaRI* and *blaI* (*penI*), sequences known to regulate β -lactamase production in *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Bacillus licheniformis*, *mecI* and *mecRI* are predicted to encode a repressor and a signal transducer with antirepressor activity, respectively (15). Structure-function and repressor target studies have been performed with the β -lactamase repressors PenI (*B. licheniformis* [24, 25]) and BlaI (*S. aureus* [9]). These repressors have 31% predicted amino acid homology to each other and 41 and 60% homology to MecI (15). Both PenI and BlaI bind to two distinct operator regions. One of the PenI operators contains the

β -lactamase structural gene (*penP*) promoter, and the other contains the promoter for the divergently transcribed regulatory gene. The two operators are 154 bp apart. In contrast, the BlaI operators are separated by only 7 bp, and one of the two repressor binding sites contains no predicted promoter sequences. The operators that bind either PenI or BlaI contain regions of dyad symmetry. The amino terminus of each protein has been shown to be essential for operator binding, while the carboxy terminus is needed for dimerization of PenI and is required for optimum binding of BlaI (25). Dimerization of *S. aureus* BlaI has not been demonstrated. Dimerization of PenI predicts cooperative interactions of proteins that bind at independent operator sites.

The signal transducer/inducer molecule, BlaR, has also been characterized in some detail (10). It is a 601-amino-acid protein containing an extramembrane portion at the carboxy terminus that binds β -lactam antibiotics through a characteristic serine active site, four transmembrane segments, and a cytoplasmic domain with a metal binding motif. The cytoplasmic domain has been predicted to have metallopeptidase activity and to inactivate BlaI by proteolytic cleavage following β -lactam induction. Cleavage of BlaI has been demonstrated in extracts of *S. aureus* cells following induction (9). Considerable homology exists between *S. aureus* BlaR1 and MecR1. There is 44% amino acid homology between the β -lactam sensor portion of the two molecules and 30% homology of the signal transduction domains. In addition, there is conservation of structural motifs (10, 15).

Studies such as those described for BlaI and PenI have not been performed with MecI. Allelic replacement mutagenesis studies of *mecI* have demonstrated its role in tight transcrip-

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TABLE 1. Bacterial strains and plasmids used

Strain or plasmid	Relevant characteristic and/or genotype ^a	Comments (reference or source)
Strains		
<i>S. aureus</i>		
RN4220	Restriction-deficient mutagenized RN450	Shuttle plasmid host (16)
450M	Cm ^s Em ^s Gm ^s Mc ^r (HE) Tc ^s Bla ⁻	RN450 transformed with COL <i>mec</i> region DNA (1)
N315P	Cm ^s Em ^r Gm ^s Mc ^r (HE) Tc ^s Bla ⁻	Intact <i>mecRI-mecI</i> ; clinical isolate from Japan (13)
67-0	Mc ^r Em ^r (HE) Bla ⁻	Clinical isolate from California, 1984 (5)
<i>E. coli</i>		
TB1	<i>recA⁺ lacI^q lacZΔM15</i>	Host for pUC vectors (26)
DH5α	F ⁻ <i>recA1 hsdR17 φ80dlacZM15Δ(lacZYA-argF) endA1 deoR gyr A96 thi-1 relA supE44</i>	Recombination-deficient host for pUC derivatives (Gibco)
Plasmids		
pUC19	Ap ^r ; 2.7 kb	General-purpose cloning vector (26)
pGEX-2T	Ap ^r ; 4.8 kb	Vector for the expression of GST-protein fusions (Pharmacia)
pSK950	Sp ^r Tc ^r Em ^r ts; 10.4 kb	<i>E. coli-S. aureus</i> shuttle vector for integration of sequences into the <i>S. aureus</i> lipase gene with φL54a <i>att</i> site. The original pCL84 plasmid was modified by addition of pE194 at the <i>Pst</i> I site (17).
pG0630 or pG0631	Sp ^r Tc ^r Em ^r ts; 16.4 kb	A 2.4-kb fragment from N315P(pG0630) or 67-0(pG063), containing the <i>mecRI-mecI</i> intergenic region with divergent <i>mecRI-mecI</i> and <i>mecA</i> promoters, and the first 50 bases of the <i>mecA</i> coding sequence cloned at <i>Eco</i> RI- <i>Bam</i> HI sites of pSK950. A 3.3-kb fragment containing promoterless <i>lacZ</i> was then cloned at the <i>Bam</i> HI site to generate a <i>mecA-lacZ</i> transcriptional fusion (this study).

^a Abbreviations: Ap, ampicillin; Bla, β-lactamase; Cm, chloramphenicol; Em, erythromycin; Gm, gentamicin; HE, heterotypic; Mc, methicillin; MCS, multiple cloning site; Sp, spectinomycin; Tc, tetracycline; ts, temperature sensitive.

tional regulation of both *mecA* and its gene product, PBP2a (20), but there has been no MecI structure-function analysis or identification of repressor binding sites. In this study, we characterized repressor-target interactions of MecI with sequences in the intergenic region between *mecA* and *mecRI*. We examined both a purified active repressor protein and a naturally occurring mutant that was defective in *mecA* transcriptional regulation. Each was from a clinical *S. aureus* isolate.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Bacterial strains and plasmids. The *S. aureus* and *Escherichia coli* strains used in this study are listed in Table 1.

Materials and media. Mueller-Hinton agar (BBL Microbiology Systems, Cockeysville, Md.) was used for the subculture and maintenance of *E. coli* and *S. aureus* strains and transformants. Luria broth (LB) was used for culture of *E. coli* strains, Trypticase soy broth and brain heart infusion were used for culture of *S. aureus*, and agar-agar, at a concentration of 1.5%, was added to prepare solid media from these broths; all were purchased from Difco (Detroit, Mich.). The antibiotics and concentrations used were as follows: ampicillin (50 μg/ml) or tetracycline (3 μg/ml) for initial selection of *E. coli* strains following electroporation; and erythromycin (10 μg/ml) or tetracycline (3 μg/ml) for initial selection of *S. aureus* strains following electroporation or transduction. All antibiotics and chemicals were purchased from Sigma Chemical Co. (St. Louis, Mo.). Lyso-staphin was obtained from AMBI, Inc. (Tarrytown, N.Y.). Restriction endonucleases and other enzymes were purchased from New England Biolabs (Beverly, Mass.).

Cloning, transformation, and DNA manipulation. All restriction endonuclease digestions and ligation reactions were performed according to the manufacturers' directions. Recombinant plasmids were introduced into *E. coli* and *S. aureus* by electroporation with a Gene Pulser (Bio-Rad, Richmond, Calif.) at settings of 200 Ω, 25 μF, and 2.5 kV for *E. coli* and 400 Ω, 25 μF, and 2.5 kV for *S. aureus*. Electrocompetent cells for *E. coli* and *S. aureus* were prepared by the methods described in the Gene Pulser manual and by Luchansky et al. (18), respectively. The alkaline lysis procedure described by Hittori and Sakaki (12) was used to screen and to isolate plasmid DNA suitable for restriction digestion, ligation, or electroporation. Isolation of plasmid DNA from *S. aureus* was accomplished by the hexadecyltrimethylammonium bromide extraction method (21). A Qiagen (Chatsworth, Calif.) Midi-prep kit was used to obtain large quantities of purified plasmid DNA.

Transduction. *S. aureus* transducing phage 80α was propagated on *S. aureus* RN4220 containing plasmids of interest by a modification of the technique of Thompson and Patee (21) as previously described (20). The harvested phage was used to transduce *S. aureus*.

Determination of β-galactosidase activity. β-Galactosidase activity was determined as described previously (23). The values were standardized by determining total protein concentration from each lysate analyzed for enzyme activity and expressed as units per milligram of protein.

Northern blot and PBP analyses. Procedures used for detection of *mecA* transcript have been described previously (20). PBPs were analyzed by Michael Pucci at the Bristol-Myers Squibb Pharmaceutical Research Institute, using methods previously described (20). Transcript and protein abundance on gels were quantified by scanning densitometry using an AlphaImager 1000 digital imaging system (Alpha Innotech Corp., San Leandro, Calif.).

Purification of MecI and MecI* repressor proteins. A 372-bp fragment containing the *mecI* or *mecI** coding sequence was isolated by PCR amplification, resolved on a 2% agarose gel, and recovered by electroelution (International Biotechnologies, Inc., New Haven, Conn.) and ethanol precipitation. These fragments were cloned into the expression vector pGEX-2T (Pharmacia LKB Biotechnology, Piscataway, N.J.), and the appropriate translational fusion between the 3' end of the gene encoding glutathione *S*-transferase (GST) and the 5' end of *mecI* or *mecI** was confirmed by DNA sequencing. These plasmids were designated pG0610 (pGEX-2T/*mecI*) and pG0611 (pGEX-2T/*mecI**). An overnight, 20-ml culture of *E. coli* containing either of these two plasmids was added to 2 liters of LB containing ampicillin at 50 μg per ml, and the cells were grown with vigorous shaking to an *A*₆₆₀ of 0.8. IPTG (isopropyl-β-D-thiogalactopyranoside) was added to a final concentration of 0.08 mM to induce transcription from the *tac* promoter, and the culture was incubated for additional 4 h. The cells were harvested, frozen at -70°C, thawed, and resuspended in 100 ml of cold SET buffer (0.2 M NaCl, 0.001 M Na₂EDTA, 0.2 M Tris-HCl [pH 7.4]) containing 10 mg of lysozyme and phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride at a final concentration of 0.005 M. The cells were incubated in an ice-water bath for 30 min and were lysed by the addition of *N*-lauroyl sodium sarcosinate, prepared in SET buffer, to a final concentration of 0.1%. The lysed sample was subjected to sonication for 1 min to reduce its viscosity. Triton X-100 was then added to a final concentration of 1%, and the sample, while maintained at 4°C, was shaken intermittently for 30 min. Cellular debris was removed by centrifugation at 14,000 × *g* for 10 min, and the supernatant was mixed at 4°C for several hours with 2 ml of 50% glutathione-Sepharose beads (Pharmacia LKB Biotechnology). After absorption, the beads were collected by centrifugation at 500 × *g* for 5 min and washed three times with 100 ml of phosphate-buffered saline (0.01 M Na₂HPO₄, 0.018 M KH₂PO₄, 0.14 M NaCl, 0.027 M KCl [pH 7.3]). These beads were resuspended in 2 ml of phosphate-buffered saline containing 400 μg of thrombin and incubated at room temperature for 16 h with gentle shaking. The supernatant, containing the thrombin-cleaved material, was recovered by centrifugation at 500 × *g* and concentrated by using Centricon-3 concentrator columns (Amicon, Inc., Beverly, Mass.). The purity of the concentrated material was checked by analyzing samples, boiled for 5 min in sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS) reducing buffer, on an SDS-12% polyacrylamide gel. The conditions for polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (PAGE), staining, and destaining were as described in the manual for

the Mini-PROTEAN II electrophoresis cell (Bio-Rad). The concentration of the purified material was determined by comparing the intensity of the Coomassie blue-stained band with that of a band containing a known quantity of a protein of an equivalent size.

EMSA. The electrophoretic mobility shift assay (EMSA) used was based on the method of Chodosh (6). Six different DNA target fragments were used in this assay. A 210-bp DNA target fragment, containing a 30-bp palindrome and the promoter-operator sequences for *mecR1-mecI* and *mecA*, 50 bp of *mecA* at its 5' end, and 50 bp of *mecR1* at its 3' end was isolated by PCR amplification. A *Hind*III site, built into the 3' end of this fragment, was cleaved with *Hind*III. The 3' recessed end thus generated was filled in with Klenow enzyme in the presence of unlabeled dATP, dGTP, dTTP, and [³²P]dCTP (NEN/Du Pont Company, Boston, Mass.). Five additional target fragments were generated by annealing oligonucleotides with the sequences shown below to their reverse complements. The first oligonucleotide, 5' TCGGTAACTACATTGTAGTGATCCT 3', contained the 15-base left arm of the 30-base palindrome; a 6-base inverted repeat (underlined) is located within this arm. Second, an oligonucleotide with the sequence 5' TCGGTAATATTACAATGTAGTATGATCCT 3' contained the 15-base right arm of the 30-base palindrome. The third and fourth oligonucleotides, with the sequences 5' GAGCTCGGTAACTACATGATCCTCTAG 3' and 5' GAGCTCGGTAATATTACAAGATCCTCTAG 3', represented the left and right halves, respectively, of the 6-base inverted repeats that are present in the second oligonucleotide fragment. Finally, an oligonucleotide with the sequence 5' TCGGTAACTACATTGTAGTATATTACAATGTAGTATGATCCT 3' contained the entire 30-base palindrome (underlined). The double-stranded oligonucleotide fragments were labeled at the 5' hydroxyl termini in a forward exchange reaction using [³²P]ATP and T4 polynucleotide kinase. The end-labeled fragments were purified from unincorporated nucleotides and other reaction components by using a QIA quick PCR purification kit (Qiagen, Santa Clarita, Calif.). The DNA binding reaction mixture contained, in a total volume of 30 μ l, about 4,000 cpm of labeled target fragment, DNA binding buffer [0.012 M HEPES (pH 7.8), 0.06 M KCl, 8 μ g of bovine serum albumin, 1 μ g of poly(dI-dC) · poly(dI-dC), 12% glycerol], and various concentrations of Mecl or Mecl*. After 20 min of incubation at 30°C, the reaction mixture was loaded on a 4% nondenaturing polyacrylamide gel. The gel was subjected to electrophoresis in TGE (0.05 M Tris base, 0.38 M glycine, 0.002 M Na₂EDTA [pH 8.5]), chilled to 4°C, at 185 V until the tracking dye reached the bottom of the gel. The gel was dried and autoradiographed.

DNase I footprinting. The 210-bp DNA target fragment used in EMSA was end labeled by filling in a *Hind*III-generated recess at its 5' or 3' end. About 80,000 cpm of the purified, end-labeled fragment was incubated with various amounts of repressor protein in a total volume of 60 μ l. The binding assay was set up as for the EMSA. After 20 min of incubation at 30°C, the reaction mixture was treated with 0.006 U of DNase I. The DNase I treatment and localization of repressor-protected regions were performed according to the procedure described previously (23).

PCR amplification and DNA sequencing. Oligonucleotide primers with or without added restriction sites were synthesized (Oligos Etc., Wilsonville, Oreg.) for use in amplification of DNA by PCR. The annealing of primer to the template and its subsequent amplification by Vent polymerase (New England Biolabs) were carried out under the conditions recommended by the manufacturer. The primers used and the sizes of the resulting PCR fragments were as follows. Amplification of the 2.4-kb *mecR1-mecI* fragment from N315P and 67-0 plus 56 bp of *mecA* was performed with the *mecA* primer 5' CGCGGATCCCAAACC CGACAACTAC 3' and the *mecI* downstream primer 5' CCGGAATTCGCAT ATGGATTTCACCTGGTG 3'. Amplification of the 442-bp fragment containing the *mecI* (N315P) or *mecI** (67-0) coding sequence and 70 bp of flanking DNA was performed with the forward primer 5' CGGATCCAGAAATGGAATTAATATAATG 3' and the reverse primer 5' CGGAATTCGACTTGATTGTTTCCTC 3'. The primers used in generating these fragments were selected from the published sequence for *mecR1-mecI*, *mecA*, and the intervening promoter-operator region. These sequences are accessible in GenBank. The PCR-generated fragments were sequenced directly or were sequenced after cloning into appropriate vectors to confirm that no mutations were introduced into these fragments during the amplification process. DNA sequencing was performed by the Sanger dideoxynucleotide chain termination method using a Sequenase version 2 kit (United States Biochemicals, Cleveland, Ohio) or by using a Dye Terminator cycle sequencing kit (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, Calif.) at the Virginia Commonwealth University Nucleic Acid Synthesis and Analysis Core Facility, using an ABI 377 DNA sequencer.

Glutaraldehyde cross-linking of Mecl and Mecl*. Mecl or Mecl* (3 μ g) was incubated with various concentrations of the bifunctional cross-linking reagent glutaraldehyde (J. T. Baker, Phillipsburg, N.J.) in 10 μ l of a reaction mixture containing 0.05 M NaH₂PO₄, 0.05 M NaCl, and 10% glycerol as described by Artsimovich and Howe (2). After incubation for 60 min at 37°C, the reaction was stopped by addition of equal volumes of SDS and reducing buffer. The samples were boiled for 5 min in a water bath and analyzed by SDS-PAGE on a 10% polyacrylamide gel. The gel was stained with Coomassie blue.

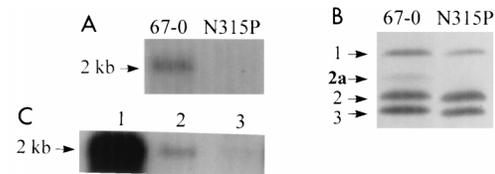


FIG. 1. (A and B) Northern blot analysis of the 2-kb *mecA* transcript (A) and determination of relative amounts of PBP2a in the cell membranes (B) of *S. aureus* strains 67-0 and N315P. PBPs are designated by numbers at the left in panel B. (C) Northern blot analysis showing the relative abundance of *mecA* transcript in 450M (lane 1) and 450M with either of two chromosomally integrated plasmids, pG0631 (lane 2) or pG0630 (lane 3), containing 67-0 or N315P *mecR1/mecI* sequences, respectively. The images were scanned from their original gels by using an Alphamager 1000 (Alpha Innotech) and were cropped and labeled by using Canvas 5 graphics software (Deneba, Miami, Fla.). The same systems were used to prepare Fig. 2 and 4 to 6.

RESULTS

Analysis of *mecA* transcription in *S. aureus* N315P and 67-0.

Northern blot analysis of the *mecA* transcript in clinical *S. aureus* isolate 67-0 (5) revealed easily detectable transcript, six-fold more abundant than the barely detectable transcript seen in N315P, a clinical isolate previously shown to contain a *mecI* gene that produced wild-type, active repressor (Fig. 1A and reference 20). The amount of PBP2a in membranes was similarly greater in 67-0 than in N315P (Fig. 1A). The nucleotide sequence of all 67-0 DNA 5' to the *mecA* translational start site was determined and found to be identical to that of N315P with the exception of a single nucleotide change at position 117 of the 372-bp *mecI* coding sequence, resulting in a D-to-G change at position 39 in the predicted Mecl amino acid sequence. To confirm that the 67-0 Mecl mutation resulted in increased *mecA* transcription, both 67-0 and N315P regulators were assessed in the same genetic background. Regulatory sequences were PCR amplified by using primers 50 bp into *mecA* and just 3' to *mecI* as previously described (20). The sequences were ligated into pSK950, an *E. coli-S. aureus* shuttle vector derived from pCL84 (17, 20). This vector contains an *E. coli* (ColE1) and a temperature-sensitive *S. aureus* (pE194ts) replication origin; resistance genes for selecting spectinomycin resistance in *E. coli* (*aad3*'), tetracycline resistance in both *S. aureus* and *E. coli* (*tet*[K]), and erythromycin resistance in *S. aureus* (*ermC*); and the *att* site for phage L54a. When this plasmid is introduced into an *S. aureus* strain containing a separate plasmid encoding the ϕ L54a integrase gene (pL150), it integrates into the chromosome at the corresponding *att* site located within the lipase gene (*geh*) when the cells are grown at the nonpermissive temperature for plasmid replication (42°C). Following ligation of the *mecA* regulator and promoter-operator sequences into pSK950, a fragment containing the *E. coli lacZ* gene preceded by a *Bacillus subtilis* ribosomal binding site was introduced downstream of the *mecA* gene remnant, producing a *mecA-lacZ* transcriptional fusion. The plasmid containing the fusion regulated by the 67-0 mutant sequence was designated pG0631, while the plasmid containing wild-type N315P sequences was designated pG0630 (Table 1). Shuttle plasmids were introduced into the restriction-deficient *S. aureus* recipient RN4220 by electroporation and then transduced into 450M, a strain isogenic with RN4220 but containing *mec* sequences from *S. aureus* COL introduced by transformation (20). The *mecA* gene in 450M is unregulated due to a naturally occurring deletion of *mecI* and a portion *mecR1* (1). When pG0630 and pG0631 were integrated into the 450M chromosome, they provided single-copy regulation of the *mecA-lacZ* fusion as well as regulation of the functional *mecA* gene in

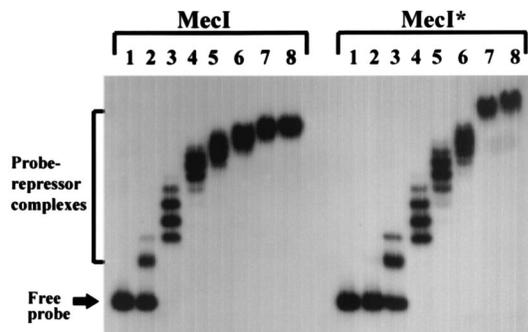


FIG. 4. EMSA showing the binding of MecI and MecI* to the 210-bp fragment labeled at the 5' end with [α - 32 P]dCTP. Lanes 1 through 8 contain 0, 0.001, 0.01, 0.05, 0.15, 0.4, 0.7, and 1 μ g of MecI or MecI* and 4,000 cpm of the labeled fragment (probe), respectively. After incubation under appropriate conditions as described in Materials and Methods, the samples were analyzed on a 4% nondenaturing polyacrylamide gel. Positions of free and repressor-bound probe are indicated by arrows.

amplified from the *trs* region of plasmid pG01, a region containing genes for conjugative transfer (19). This fragment (bases 2072 to 2338) included the 3' end of *trsC* and the 5' end of *trsD* with an intervening promoter region but contained no sequences that exhibited dyad symmetry. Either MecI or MecI* produced mobility-shifted complexes in the presence of excess unlabeled nonspecific DNA, while an excess of unlabeled specific target DNA completely abolished the altered mobility of the labeled 210-bp promoter-operator fragment (data not shown). The mobility shift of the 210-bp fragment is shown in Fig. 4. At increasing protein concentrations, multiple bands were seen. The patterns were similar for MecI and MecI*, but 5- to 10-fold-greater concentrations of mutant protein were required to produce the same shift as for the wild type. At concentrations of 10 μ g of MecI and 50 μ g of MecI*, there were multiple discrete retarded complexes of increasing size. To assess the precise sequence required for repressor binding, oligonucleotides that contained the specific target sequence flanked by nonspecific nucleotides were synthesized. The fragments were as follows: the entire 30-bp palindrome in a 42-bp oligonucleotide, each 15-bp half-site in a 26- and a 30-bp oligonucleotide, and two 6-bp half-sites of the internal palindrome within a 27- and a 29-bp oligonucleotide. Increasing concentrations of MecI and MecI* were incubated with each fragment. The results of this mobility shift assay with MecI are shown in Fig. 5. The fragment containing the 15-bp half-site was shifted into a single band of identical mobility at all concentrations tested. The gel shifts were identical for each 15-bp half-site, indicating equal protein-target affinity for each site. The band shift was seen first at a concentration of 10 ng of protein and was completely converted from the unbound to the bound form at 500 ng. When the 6-bp half-site of the internal palindrome was evaluated, no shift was seen until 500 ng of protein was used, and at 1,000 ng only about 30% of the free target had been converted to the bound form. Finally, when the complete 30-bp palindrome was used as a target, discrete bands differing in molecular size were seen at increasing protein concentrations. The same gel shift patterns were seen with MecI* as with MecI, but 5- to 10-fold-higher concentrations of the mutant were required to produce the same amount of bound target as for the wild type. Taken together, these results suggest that the 15-bp half-site containing internal dyad symmetry is required for optimum repressor binding; the 6-bp internal half-site is not sufficient. The presence of additional retarded bands is characteristic of cooperative DNA binding.

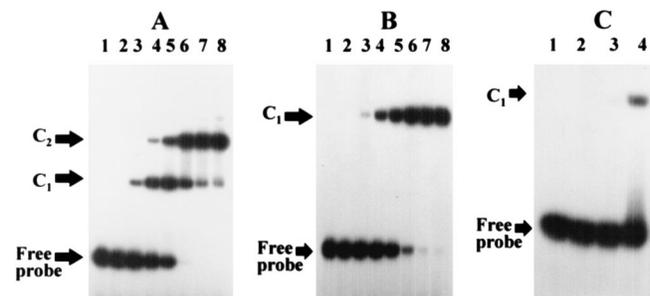


FIG. 5. EMSA showing the binding of MecI to a 42-bp synthetic oligonucleotide containing, as shown in Fig. 4, the 30-bp palindrome (A), a 26-bp oligonucleotide containing the 15-bp left arm of the 30-bp palindrome (B), and a 27-bp oligonucleotide containing the 6-bp inverted repeat found in the left arm of the palindrome (C). These oligonucleotides were labeled at the 5' end with [γ - 32 P]ATP. Labeled oligonucleotides (4,000 cpm) were incubated with 0, 0.001, 0.01, 0.05, 0.1, 0.25, 0.5, and 1 μ g (lanes 1 through 8, respectively, in panels A and B) and 0, 0.1, 0.5, and 1 μ g (lanes 1 through 4, respectively, in panel C) of MecI. After incubation under appropriate conditions as described in Materials and Methods, the samples were analyzed on a 10% nondenaturing polyacrylamide gel. Positions of free and repressor-bound (C_1 and C_2) oligonucleotides are indicated by arrows.

Cross-linking of repressor protein in solution. Because of the suggestion from mobility shift experiments that protein-protein interactions were occurring, either MecI or MecI* was incubated with the bifunctional cross-linking reagent glutaraldehyde in order to demonstrate oligomerization of the repressor proteins in solution. As shown in Fig. 6, MecI and MecI* were present as monomers in the absence of cross-linking reagent. However, in the presence of 0.5 mM glutaraldehyde, MecI formed a mixture of dimers, trimers, tetramers, and higher-order forms. At 1 mM, all of the MecI was present as a large oligomeric complex. In contrast, at these two concentrations, MecI* produced predominately dimers, with a significant proportion of the protein still existing in monomeric form. At 10 mM glutaraldehyde, MecI* had still not been converted to the single oligomeric form seen with MecI (data not shown).

DISCUSSION

In this study, we have shown that the purified MecI repressor protein binds to a single 30-bp target sequence that includes both the *mecA* -10 and *mecRI* -35 promoter sequences. This interaction provides tight repression of *mecA* transcription and PBP2a production. We have previously shown that MecI inactivation leads to a 5-fold increase in *mecA* transcription and a 40-fold increase in the amount of PBP2a in membranes (20). Because of the involvement of predicted

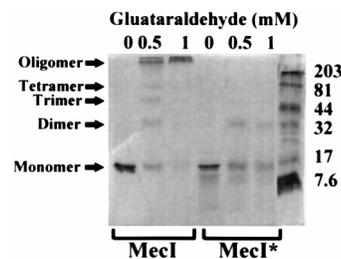


FIG. 6. SDS-10% polyacrylamide gel showing the relative oligomerization of MecI and MecI* upon treatment with 0.5 or 1 mM glutaraldehyde. Relative positions of monomeric and higher-order species formed after incubation with the cross-linking agent are indicated by the arrows. Positions of protein molecular mass standards are shown at the right in kilodaltons.

mecRI promoter sequences in the repressor binding site, autoregulation is presumed to occur, but this has not been demonstrated. The 30-bp target sequence contains 15 bp of almost perfect dyad symmetry. The entire 15-bp half-sequence is necessary for optimum MecI binding, and the two half-sites bind with equal affinity. The presence of more than one initial binding site should promote cooperative DNA binding if protein oligomerization occurs. We demonstrated the oligomerization of MecI in solution by using the bifunctional cross-linking agent glutaraldehyde. Furthermore, mobility shift of the 30-bp target, containing the two binding half-sites, produced discrete bands of different mobilities. Similarly, the 210-bp target yielded multiple bands of different mobilities at increased MecI concentrations. In contrast, the 15-bp half-site alone produced a single band at all protein concentrations. Although we have not presented direct evidence that protein complexes form on DNA, these data are consistent with cooperative DNA binding occurring as a result of dimers binding to the palindrome half-sites followed by oligomerization due to further protein-protein interactions. There is also some evidence that the cognate PenI and BlaI repressors bind in a similar manner. While oligomerization of *S. aureus* BlaI has not been demonstrated directly, different-sized bands are seen in mobility shift assays (9) and PenI has been shown to form dimers (24). It is interesting that one of the two BlaI operator sites involves no promoter sequences. It is tempting to speculate that this target exists solely to provide cooperative DNA interactions with protein bound to the other site.

In contrast to the single site for MecI binding, the BlaI target consists of two sites, each with 9 bp of dyad symmetry and each having equal affinity for repressor. The centers of symmetry for the two *bla* sites are 31 bp apart, while they are only 16 bp apart for *mec*. The presence of different spacings in the promoter-operator regions of the *bla* and *mec* may have functional implications. The 16-bp spacing between the centers of symmetry of the *mec* target sequences allows one and one-half helical turns, putting protein bound to each sequence on opposite sides of the DNA helix. Thus, interactions may lead to torsion or twist of the helix. In contrast, 30-bp spacing puts protein bound to the two *bla* targets on the same surface of the helix, three turns apart. Interactions between protein bound to these sites may produce DNA conformations different from those seen for *mec*. The extent to which the different target arrangements and protein sequences determine differences in the regulation and induction of MecI versus BlaI remains to be elucidated.

Analysis of the mutant protein, MecI*, further established the importance of protein oligomerization for optimum binding. The mutation at position 39 of the predicted protein sequence is in the turn portion of a putative amino terminal helix-turn-helix motif as established by protein analysis programs (7) and by comparison with similar motifs (15). Several investigators have established the importance of the amino termini of PenI and BlaI in DNA binding by making deletions and analyzing mutations in this area (9, 25). In each case of amino terminus alterations, DNA binding was markedly altered. In contrast, MecI* bound to target in a manner identical to MecI, footprinting the same sequence and binding to each 15-base half-site with equal affinity. However, 5- to 10-fold more MecI*, as determined by protein titration in EMSA, was required to produce the same pattern seen with MecI. The mutant protein was clearly deficient in repressor function in vivo, as shown by a sixfold-higher production of β -galactosidase from mutant repressor gene-*lacZ* fusions than from wild-type gene fusions and by Northern blot analysis showing a reduced ability of MecI* to repress *mecA* transcription. A

possible explanation for the functional alteration of the MecI* protein was shown in glutaraldehyde cross-linking studies. Approximately 10-fold-higher concentrations of glutaraldehyde were required to produce multimers in cross-linking experiments with MecI* than with MecI and the predominant cross-linked form of MecI* was a dimer, whereas MecI produced all forms of multimer at the lowest concentration of glutaraldehyde that resulted in any cross-linking. Most proteins that bind DNA by means of a helix-turn-helix motif form dimers in order to achieve binding to palindromic operator sequences (3, 11). However, it has also been shown for the lambda cI repressor that optimum cooperative DNA binding does not occur unless dimerization leads to the formation of higher-order oligomers (4). Studies with PenI and BlaI have shown that the carboxy terminus of the protein is required for dimerization (9, 25). A deletion of the carboxy-terminal 23 amino acids of BlaI produced alterations such that the same sequences were protected in DNase I footprints but much higher quantities of deleted protein were required to achieve the same footprint (9). Thus, just as for MecI*, mutations that affected protein-protein interactions altered repressor-target binding without changing the binding site. MecI* may not provide maximal repression if its quantity cannot be increased sufficiently to meet demands imposed by deficient oligomerization.

The mutation in MecI* did not significantly affect its induction, as determined by the fold increase in β -galactosidase from a *mecA-lacZ* fusion in the presence of a strong inducer (CBAP), in comparison with the MecI-repressed fusion. Thus, if proteolytic cleavage of MecI is the mechanism of derepression, as suggested previously (9, 15), the mutation does not affect the cleavage site and this degree of deficiency in oligomerization does not impair repressor-protease interactions. However, because baseline repression is impaired, greater induction of *mecA* transcription can be achieved, a result that may affect phenotypic expression of resistance when methicillin-resistant staphylococci are exposed to inducing concentrations of β -lactam antibiotics.

The results of this study establish a requirement for MecI repressor oligomerization and cooperative DNA binding for optimal function. In addition, the amino terminus of MecI, while it likely has a major role in initial DNA binding, as shown for the cognate repressors PenI and BlaI, also has some role in protein-protein interactions. Although the carboxy terminus probably mediates dimerization, the formation of higher-order oligomers may involve other parts of the molecule.

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