

UC Davis

UC Davis Previously Published Works

Title

Amylases and Their Importance during Glycan Degradation: Genome Sequence Release of Salmonella Amylase Knockout Strains

Permalink

<https://escholarship.org/uc/item/3z49p515>

Journal

Microbiology Resource Announcements, 5(20)

ISSN

2576-098X

Authors

Arabyan, Narine
Huang, Bihua C
Weimer, Bart C

Publication Date

2017-05-18


DOI

10.1128/genomea.00355-17

Peer reviewed



Amylases and Their Importance during Glycan Degradation: Genome Sequence Release of *Salmonella* Amylase Knockout Strains

Narine Arabyan,^{a,b} Bihua C. Huang,^{a,b}  Bart C. Weimer^{a,b}

Department of Population Health and Reproduction, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of California, Davis, Davis, California, USA^a; 100K Pathogen Genome Project, UC Davis, Davis, California, USA^b

ABSTRACT Amylases catalyze the cleavage of α -D-1,4 and α -D-1,6-glycosidic bonds in starch and related carbohydrates. Amylases are widely distributed in nature and are important in carbohydrate metabolism. This is the release of four single and two double deletions in *Salmonella enterica* serovar Typhimurium LT2 that are important for glycan degradation during infection.

Amylases in *Salmonella* spp. are poorly characterized glycosyl hydrolases. The importance of amylases during *Salmonella* infection is understudied, especially as new virulence factors. The genome of *Salmonella enterica* serovar Typhimurium LT2 contains four amylases that are classified under the glycoside hydrolase 13 (GH13) family: *malS* (periplasmic α -amylase), *amyA* (cytoplasmic α -amylase), *glgX* (glycogen-debranching enzyme), and *glgB* (1,4- α -glucan-branching enzyme). Although *glgX* and *glgB* are not annotated as amylases, both have a conserved α -amylase domain and function as amylases. Investigating the genomic diversity of microbial amylases will aid in understanding their importance during pathogenesis. Inhibitors of amylases can be new drug targets.

Amylases play an important role by altering the host glycan profiles during infection to gain access of the host epithelial cells by binding to terminal mannose molecules to initiate glycan degradation, as was shown by Arabyan et al. (1). That group also demonstrated that each of the four mutant amylase strains ($\Delta malS$, $\Delta amyA$, $\Delta glgX$, and $\Delta glgB$ mutants) had different invasion phenotypes during the *in vitro* infection of differentiated colonic epithelial cells (Caco-2) (1); however, only the $\Delta malS$ mutant significantly ($P < 0.05$) reduced adhesion and invasion during infection that were comparable to those seen with a nonpathogenic *Salmonella* strain (1).

The 100K Pathogen Genome Project (<http://www.100kgenomes.org>) is a large-scale sequencing consortium that offers the use of new next-generation sequencing methods to provide cutting-edge methods for pathogen detection and control in the food supply. This project is focused on producing genomes of pathogenic isolates from the environment, plants, animals, and humans worldwide, providing new insights into the genetic diversity of *Salmonella* and other foodborne pathogens. These amylase mutant strains (four single-deletion and two double-deletion mutants) were constructed in the Weimer laboratory (UC Davis, Davis, CA) (1), as described by Datsenko and Wanner (2). Cultures were grown on 1.5% Luria-Bertani (LB) agar (Difco, Franklin Lakes, NJ) with 10 μ g/ml chloramphenicol at 37°C and lysed (3); genomic DNA (gDNA) was extracted (4), checked for quality (5), and fragmented (6). Libraries were 350 to 500 bp (7, 8) and were indexed (96 genomes/lane) and sequenced (Illumina HiSeq 3000; PE150) (9–11) at UC Davis DNA Technologies Core (Davis, CA). Paired-end reads were *de novo* assembled using CLC Workbench version 6 (Qiagen), with default parameters. Here, the 100K

Received 23 March 2017 Accepted 27 March 2017 Published 18 May 2017

Citation Arabyan N, Huang BC, Weimer BC. 2017. Amylases and their importance during glycan degradation: genome sequence release of *Salmonella* amylase knockout strains. Genome Announc 5:e00355-17. <https://doi.org/10.1128/genomeA.00355-17>.

Copyright © 2017 Arabyan et al. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International license](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).

Address correspondence to Bart C. Weimer, bcweimer@ucdavis.edu.

TABLE 1 *Salmonella enterica* serovar Typhimurium LT2 amylase deletion mutants

GenBank accession no.	SRA accession no.	Isolate name	Mutation	No. of contigs	Coverage (×)	Total genome size (bp)	No. of CDSs ^a
MXAY000000000	SRR3622951	BCW_7501	$\Delta mals$	65	105	4,892,783	4,797
MZNJ000000000	SRR5288769	BCW_7502	$\Delta glgB$	64	287	4,896,277	4,809
MXAZ000000000	SRR3622952	BCW_7503	$\Delta glgX$	50	130	4,893,261	4,799
MZNK000000000	SRR5288768	BCW_7513	$\Delta invA::\Delta mals$	61	150	4,893,696	4,809
MZNL000000000	SRR5288767	BCW_7521	$\Delta flgJ::\Delta mals$	57	139	4,896,778	4,803
MZNM000000000	SRR5288770	BCW_8419	$\Delta amyA$	58	150	4,892,055	4,802

^aCDSs, coding sequences.

Pathogen Genome Project has assembled four genomes of single- and two double-amylase-deletion strains of *Salmonella enterica* serovar Typhimurium LT2.

Accession number(s). All sequences are publicly available and can be found at the 100K Project BioProject (NCBI PRJNA186441) in the Sequence Read Archive (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sra>) and genome assemblies can be found in NCBI GenBank (Table 1).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We gratefully acknowledge funding for this project from Mars, Inc., NIH (grants 1R01HD065122-01A1 and NIH-U24-DK097154) and an Agilent Technologies Thought Leader Award to B.C.W.

REFERENCES

- Arabyan N, Park D, Foutouhi S, Weis AM, Huang BC, Williams CC, Desai P, Shah J, Jeannotte R, Kong N, Lebrilla CB, Weimer BC. 2016. *Salmonella* degrades the host glycocalyx leading to altered infection and glycan remodeling. *Sci Rep* 6:29525. <https://doi.org/10.1038/srep29525>.
- Datsenko KA, Wanner BL. 2000. One-step inactivation of chromosomal genes in *Escherichia coli* K-12 using PCR products. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 97:6640–6645. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.120163297>.
- Jeannotte R, Lee E, Kong N, Ng W, Kelly L, Weimer BC. 2014. High-throughput analysis of foodborne bacterial genomic DNA using Agilent 2200 TapeStation and genomic DNA ScreenTape system. Application note 5991–4003EN. Agilent Technologies, Santa Clara, CA. <https://www.agilent.com/cs/library/applications/5991-4003EN.pdf>.
- Kong N, Ng W, Lee V, Kelly L, Weimer BC. 2013. Production and analysis of high molecular weight genomic DNA for NGS pipelines using Agilent DNA extraction kit (p/n 200600). Application note 5991–3722EN. Agilent Technologies, Santa Clara, CA. <https://www.agilent.com/cs/library/applications/5991-3722EN.pdf>.
- Kong N, Ng W, Cai L, Leonardo A, Kelly L, Weimer BC. 2014. Integrating the DNA integrity number (DIN) to assess genomic DNA (gDNA) quality control using the Agilent 2200 TapeStation system. Application note 5991–5442EN. Agilent Technologies, Santa Clara, CA. <http://www.agilent.com/cs/library/applications/5991-5442EN.pdf>.
- Jeannotte R, Lee E, Arabyan N, Kong N, Thao K, Huang BH, Weimer BC. 2014. Optimization of Covaris settings for shearing bacterial genomic DNA by focused ultrasonication and analysis using Agilent 2200 TapeStation. Application note 5991–5075EN. Agilent Technologies, Santa Clara, CA. <http://cn.agilent.com/cs/library/applications/5991-5075EN.pdf>.
- Kong N, Ng W, Foutouhi A, Huang BH, Kelly L, Weimer BC. 2014. Quality control of high-throughput library construction pipeline for KAPA HTP library using an agilent 2200 TapeStation. Application note 5991–5141EN. Agilent Technologies, Santa Clara, CA. <http://www.agilent.com/cs/library/applications/5991-5141EN.pdf>.
- Kong N, Thao K, Huang C, Appel M, Lappin S, Knapp L, Kelly L, Weimer BC. 2014. Automated library construction using KAPA library preparation kits on the Agilent NGS workstation yields high-quality libraries for whole-genome sequencing on the Illumina platform. Application note 5991–4296EN. Agilent Technologies, Santa Clara, CA. <http://www.agilent.com/cs/library/applications/5991-4296EN.pdf>.
- Lüdeke CH, Kong N, Weimer BC, Fischer M, Jones JL. 2015. Complete genome sequences of a clinical isolate and an environmental isolate of *Vibrio parahaemolyticus*. *Genome Announc* 3(2):e00216-15. <https://doi.org/10.1128/genomeA.00216-15>.
- Weis AM, Clothier KA, Huang BC, Kong N, Weimer BC. 2016. Draft genome sequences of *Campylobacter jejuni* strains that cause abortion in livestock. *Genome Announc* 4(6):e01324-16. <https://doi.org/10.1128/genomeA.01324-16>.
- Weis AM, Huang BC, Storey DB, Kong N, Chen P, Arabyan N, Gilpin B, Mason C, Townsend AK, Smith WA, Byrne BA, Taff CC, Weimer BC. 2017. Large-scale release of *Campylobacter* draft genomes: resources for food safety and public health from the 100K pathogen genome project. *Genome Announc* 5(1):e00925-16. <https://doi.org/10.1128/genomeA.00925-16>.