

# UC Berkeley

## UC Berkeley Previously Published Works

### Title

Deletion Mutants, Archived Transposon Library, and Tagged Protein Constructs of the Model Sulfate-Reducing Bacterium *Desulfovibrio vulgaris* Hildenborough

### Permalink

<https://escholarship.org/uc/item/4zk7904n>

### Journal

Microbiology Resource Announcements, 10(11)

### ISSN

2576-098X

### Authors

Wall, Judy D  
Zane, Grant M  
Juba, Thomas R  
et al.

### Publication Date

2021-03-18

### DOI

10.1128/mra.00072-21

Peer reviewed



# Deletion Mutants, Archived Transposon Library, and Tagged Protein Constructs of the Model Sulfate-Reducing Bacterium *Desulfovibrio vulgaris* Hildenborough

Judy D. Wall,<sup>a</sup> Grant M. Zane,<sup>a</sup> Thomas R. Juba,<sup>a\*</sup> Jennifer V. Kuehl,<sup>b\*</sup> Jayashree Ray,<sup>c\*</sup> Swapnil R. Chhabra,<sup>c\*</sup> Valentine V. Trotter,<sup>d\*</sup> Maxim Shatsky,<sup>b\*</sup> Kara B. De León,<sup>a\*</sup> Kimberly L. Keller,<sup>a\*</sup> Kelly S. Bender,<sup>a\*</sup> Gareth Butland,<sup>d\*</sup> Adam P. Arkin,<sup>b\*</sup> Adam M. Deutschbauer<sup>b\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Biochemistry Division, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri, USA

<sup>b</sup>Physical Biosciences Division, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Berkeley, California, USA

<sup>c</sup>Environmental Genomics and Systems Biology Division, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Berkeley, California, USA

<sup>d</sup>Life Sciences Division, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Berkeley, California, USA

**ABSTRACT** The dissimilatory sulfate-reducing *deltaproteobacterium* *Desulfovibrio vulgaris* Hildenborough (ATCC 29579) was chosen by the research collaboration ENIGMA to explore tools and protocols for bringing this anaerobe to model status. Here, we describe a collection of genetic constructs generated by ENIGMA that are available to the research community.

The study of sulfate-reducing microorganisms (SRMs) is necessitated by the multitude of impacts caused by their metabolism on Earth's sulfur, oxygen, and carbon cycles (1, 2), their corrosion of concrete and ferrous metal structures (3, 4), and their involvement in human health (5). Recently, possible SRM contributions to biohydrogen and hydrocarbons for biofuel, polyhydroxyalkanoates to replace plastics, bioremediation of toxic metals, and bioactive metal sulfides for cancer treatment have been revealed (2). With 28 mM sulfate in the oceans, SRMs have a competitive advantage for biomass turnover there. Estimates of SRM degradation of about 50% of the organic matter reaching the marine sediment (1, 6) would make them among the more abundant organisms on Earth.

Because of the environmental importance of these microbes, the first sulfate-reducing bacterium with a sequenced genome, *Desulfovibrio vulgaris* Hildenborough (7), was chosen to be brought to model status for use in generating a transposon (Tn) library and for constructing strains that produce affinity-tagged proteins (Table 1). In the Dryad digital repository, we provide a list of the Hildenborough constructs and a ReadMe file that describes their construction (9). Below, references are included where construction details can be found.

Marker exchange mutation, replacing a nucleotide sequence with a selectable marker flanked by homologous chromosomal regions, has been the cornerstone of genetic constructions (10, 11). To generate in-frame deletions without a residual selectable marker, a parental strain, JW710, was created that is resistant to inhibition by 5-fluorouracil through deletion of the uracil phosphoribosyltransferase (*upp*) gene (12). The return of the *upp* gene restores sensitivity, providing a counterselectable gene. JW710 also allows site-directed mutations (13) and multiple deletions to be created without an accumulation of selectable markers (12, 14). The plasmids, pSC27 (15), pMO719 (16), pMO9075 (11), and pMO746 (17), with features used in various strain constructions, are available from [https://www.addgene.org/Judy\\_Wall/](https://www.addgene.org/Judy_Wall/).

Transposon mutants were generated by conjugation of a nonreplicating plasmid encoding a mini-Tn5 (18) conferring kanamycin (and Geneticin) resistance and

**Citation** Wall JD, Zane GM, Juba TR, Kuehl JV, Ray J, Chhabra SR, Trotter VV, Shatsky M, De León KB, Keller KL, Bender KS, Butland G, Arkin AP, Deutschbauer AM. 2021. Deletion mutants, archived transposon library, and tagged protein constructs of the model sulfate-reducing bacterium *Desulfovibrio vulgaris* Hildenborough. *Microbiol Resour Announc* 10:e00072-21. <https://doi.org/10.1128/MRA.00072-21>.

**Editor** Irene L. G. Newton, Indiana University, Bloomington

**Copyright** © 2021 Wall 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 Judy D. Wall, [wallj@missouri.edu](mailto:wallj@missouri.edu).

\* Present address: Thomas R. Juba, Veterinary Medicine & Surgery, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri, USA; Jennifer V. Kuehl, Valentine V. Trotter, Gareth Butland, Adam P. Arkin, and Adam M. Deutschbauer, Environmental Genomics and Systems Biology Division, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Berkeley, California, USA; Jayashree Ray, Analytical Development, Bayer Pharmaceuticals, Berkeley, California, USA; Swapnil R. Chhabra, IBM Research—Thomas J. Watson Research Center, Armonk, New York, USA; Maxim Shatsky, Donisi Health, Tel Aviv, Israel; Kara B. De León, Department of Microbiology and Plant Biology, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma, USA; Kimberly L. Keller, School of Science and Health, William Woods University, Fulton, Missouri, USA; Kelly S. Bender, Microbiology Department, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois, USA.

**Received** 21 January 2021

**Accepted** 17 February 2021

**Published** 18 March 2021

**TABLE 1** Summary of genetic constructs of *Desulfovibrio vulgaris* Hildenborough

Type of construct	Total no. of constructs	No. of unique genes mutated	% of predicted protein-encoding genes
Marked and unmarked gene deletions <sup>a</sup>	>725		
Tn mutants	11,034	2,480	72.6 <sup>b</sup>
Barcoded deletions for expanded Tn mutant pool	275	214	6.3

  

	Total no. of constructs	No. of tags	% of predicted protein-encoding genes modified
Constructs for tagged proteins	1,568 <sup>c</sup>		45.9
STF		1,231	36.0
STF-6× His		237	6.9
SNAP		61	1.8
Other tags		39	1.1

<sup>a</sup>Includes marker-replacement deletions (MR), marker-less deletions (MLD), site-directed mutants, and a few complementation strains.

<sup>b</sup>Total of 3,417 (8).

<sup>c</sup>Total of 1,430 unique genes.

modified with barcoding oligonucleotide sequences (19, 20). Kanamycin-resistant transconjugants were recovered from transposition events and subjected to sequencing to locate the insertion site of the transposed DNA. Over 10,000 transconjugants were isolated and archived individually. Pools of these transposon mutants marked with TagModules were made to assay gene fitness in parallel (19), but their use revealed that unidentified members had an aerobic contaminant(s). Confirmation of the axenic status and the genome location of the transposon should be performed prior to use of these mutants. Randomly barcoded TnSeq approaches (21) have since been used to make pooled transposon libraries successfully in Hildenborough. These pooled bar-coded transposon mutants are also available upon request (22; V. Trotter, personal communication, 27 August 2020).

Affinity-tagged gene constructs were made for affinity purification to identify protein-protein interactions (23, 24). Sequential tags were Strep-tag (25) and FLAG (26), separated by the tobacco etch virus (TEV) protease site (27), referred to as STF or STF with 6× His for C-terminal tagging. Single-tagged constructs with SNAP allowed *in vivo* covalent tagging with a fluorescent dye (28).

**Data availability.** The genetic constructs described herein are available, within reason, from Valentine V. Trotter (vvtrotter@lbl.gov) and Adam M. Deutschbauer (amdeutschbauer@lbl.gov). The constructs can be found listed at the Dryad digital repository (<https://doi.org/10.5061/dryad.h70rxwdh9>). These strains were generated, wholly or in part, in the laboratory of Judy D. Wall, and the list was deposited in 2021. A ZIP file was deposited at Dryad containing a ReadMe document, a composite Excel file, an Excel file necessary for TagModule/barcode identification of transposon mutants and of complementary barcoded gene deletions, and a text file listing of TagModules. On sheet 1 in the composite Excel file is a search engine that will identify all constructs available for any gene locus provided as a DVU number.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This material by ENIGMA (Ecosystems and Networks Integrated with Genes and Molecular Assemblies; <http://enigma.lbl.gov>), a Science Focus Area (SFA) Program at Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, is based upon work supported by the U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Science, Office of Biological and Environmental Research under contract number DE-AC02-05CH11231. K.B.D.L. was funded, in part, by the Mizzou Advantage program at the University of Missouri. The funders had no role in study design, data collection or interpretation, or the decision to submit the work for publication.

We thank all members of the ENIGMA Scientific Focus Program for stimulating discussion and sharing data, with special gratitude to Paul Adams, the SFA laboratory

research manager, and Astrid Terry, the project manager. In addition, we thank the Biochemistry Division of the College of Agriculture, Food, and Natural Resources of the University of Missouri—Columbia.

J.D.W. designed and supervised the marker replacement and markerless deletions, interpreted the data, and wrote the repository manuscript. G.M.Z. made and archived the Tn mutant library, made boutique mutations, and prepared the Excel files for the repository. T.R.J. made affinity-tagged constructs and bar-coded deletion (BCD) strains with plasmids from LBNL collaborators. J.V.K. helped develop and shared the procedures for the Tn library construction and archiving. J.R. sequenced the Hildenborough transposon mutants and generated the plasmids to make the BCD strains. S.R.C. oversaw high-throughput construction of engineered plasmids for affinity-tagged strains, in addition to drafting supporting manuscripts. V.V.T. generated pooled, barcoded Tn mutants of Hildenborough and is the curator of the genetic construct collection from the Wall Lab. M.S. interpreted the protein complex data from affinity-tagged strains of Hildenborough. K.B.D.L. developed methods and created site-directed mutations. K.L.K. developed genetic methods, made deletion strains, and interpreted results. K.S.B. created the parental strain for markerless deletions. G.B. designed, performed, and interpreted experiments with affinity-tagged strains and guided the generation of pooled transposon mutants of Hildenborough. A.P.A. visualized the SFA, provided supervision, and directed the research effort toward productive goals. A.M.D. coordinated high-throughput plasmid creation for Tn and BCD mutants and will host the collection of genetic constructs. All authors read and edited the manuscript and data set repository and approved the publication.

## REFERENCES

- Rickard D, Mussmann M, Steadman JA. 2017. Sedimentary sulfides. *Elements* 13:117–122. <https://doi.org/10.2113/gselements.13.2.117>.
- Qian Z, Tianwei H, Mackey HR, van Loosdrecht MCM, Guanghao C. 2019. Recent advances in dissimilatory sulfate reduction: from metabolic study to application. *Water Res* 150:162–181. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.watres.2018.11.018>.
- Kip N, van Veen JA. 2015. The dual role of microbes in corrosion. *ISME J* 9:542–551. <https://doi.org/10.1038/ismej.2014.169>.
- Deng X, Dohmae N, Kaksonen AH, Okamoto A. 2020. Biogenic iron sulfide nanoparticles to enable extracellular electron uptake in sulfate-reducing bacteria. *Angew Chem Int Ed* 59:5995–5999. <https://doi.org/10.1002/anie.201915196>.
- Verstreken I, Laleman W, Wauters G, Verhaegen J. 2012. *Desulfovibrio desulfuricans* bacteremia in an immunocompromised host with a liver graft and ulcerative colitis. *J Clin Microbiol* 50:199–201. <https://doi.org/10.1128/JCM.00987-11>.
- Wasmund K, Mußmann M, Loy A. 2017. The life sulfuric: microbial ecology of sulfur cycling in marine sediments. *Environ Microbiol Rep* 9:323–344. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1758-2229.12538>.
- Heidelberg JF, Seshadri R, Haveman SA, Hemme CL, Paulsen IT, Kolonay JF, Eisen JA, Ward N, Methe B, Brinkac LM, Daugherty SC, Deboy RT, Dodson RJ, Durkin AS, Madupu R, Nelson WC, Sullivan SA, Fouts D, Haft DH, Selengut J, Peterson JD, Davidsen TM, Zafar N, Zhou L, Radune D, Dimitrov G, Hance M, Tran K, Khouri H, Gill J, Utterback TR, Feldblyum TV, Wall JD, Voordouw G, Fraser CM. 2004. The genome sequence of the anaerobic, sulfate-reducing bacterium *Desulfovibrio vulgaris* Hildenborough. *Nat Biotechnol* 22:554–559. <https://doi.org/10.1038/nbt959>.
- Dehal PS, Joachimiak MP, Price MN, Bates JT, Baumohl JK, Chivian D, Friedland GD, Huang KH, Keller K, Novichkov PS, Dubchak IL, Alm EJ, Arkin AP. 2010. MicrobesOnline: an integrated portal for comparative and functional genomics. *Nucleic Acids Res* 38:D396–D400. <https://doi.org/10.1093/nar/gkp919>.
- Wall JD, Zane GM, Juba TR, Kuehl JV, Ray J, Chhabra SR, Trotter VV, Shatsky M, De León KB, Keller K, Bender KS, Butland G, Arkin AP, Deutschbauer AM. *Desulfovibrio vulgaris* Hildenborough genetic constructs. Dryad Digital Repository. <https://doi.org/10.5061/dryad.h70rxwdh9>.
- Chhabra SR, Butland G, Elias DA, Chandonia J-M, Fok O-Y, Juba TR, Gorur A, Allen S, Leung CM, Keller KL, Reveco S, Zane GM, Semkiw E, Prathapam R, Gold B, Singer M, Ouellet M, Szakal ED, Jorgens D, Price MN, Witkowska HE, Beller HR, Arkin AP, Hazen TC, Biggin MD, Auer M, Wall JD, Keasling JD. 2011. Generalized schemes for high-throughput manipulation of the *Desulfovibrio vulgaris* genome. *Appl Environ Microbiol* 77:7595–7604. <https://doi.org/10.1128/AEM.05495-11>.
- Keller KL, Wall JD, Chhabra S. 2011. Methods for engineering sulfate reducing bacteria of the genus *Desulfovibrio*. *Methods Enzymol* 497:503–517. <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-385075-1.00022-6>.
- Keller KL, Bender KS, Wall JD. 2009. Development of a markerless genetic exchange system for *Desulfovibrio vulgaris* Hildenborough and its use in generating a strain with increased transformation efficiency. *Appl Environ Microbiol* 75:7682–7691. <https://doi.org/10.1128/AEM.01839-09>.
- De León KB, Zane GM, Trotter VV, Krantz GP, Arkin AP, Butland GP, Walian PJ, Fields MW, Wall JD. 2017. Unintended laboratory-driven evolution reveals genetic requirements for biofilm formation by *Desulfovibrio vulgaris* Hildenborough. *mBio* 8:e01696-17. <https://doi.org/10.1128/mBio.01696-17>.
- Franco LC, Steinbeisser S, Zane GM, Wall JD, Fields MW. 2018. Cr(VI) reduction and physiological toxicity are impacted by resource ratio in *Desulfovibrio vulgaris*. *Appl Microbiol Biotechnol* 102:2839–2850. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00253-017-8724-4>.
- Rousset M, Casalot L, Rapp-Giles BJ, Dermoun Z, de Philip P, Bélaich J-P, Wall JD. 1998. New shuttle vectors for the introduction of cloned DNA in *Desulfovibrio*. *Plasmid* 39:114–122. <https://doi.org/10.1006/plas.1997.1321>.
- Bender KS, Yen H-CB, Hemme CL, Yang Z, He Z, He Q, Zhou J, Huang KH, Alm EJ, Hazen TC, Arkin AP, Wall JD. 2007. Analysis of a ferric uptake regulator (Fur) mutant of *Desulfovibrio vulgaris* Hildenborough. *Appl Environ Microbiol* 73:5389–5400. <https://doi.org/10.1128/AEM.00276-07>.
- Parks JM, Johs A, Podar M, Bridou R, Hurt RA, Jr, Smith SD, Tomanicek SJ, Qian Y, Brown SD, Brandt CC, Palumbo AV, Smith JC, Wall JD, Elias DA, Liang L. 2013. The genetic basis for bacterial mercury methylation. *Science* 339:1332–1335. <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1230667>.
- Larsen RA, Wilson MM, Guss AM, Metcalf WW. 2002. Genetic analysis of pigment biosynthesis in *Xanthobacter autotrophicus* Py2 using a new, highly efficient transposon mutagenesis system that is functional in a wide variety of bacteria. *Arch Microbiol* 178:193–201. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00203-002-0442-2>.
- Oh J, Fung E, Price MN, Dehal PS, Davis RW, Giaever G, Nislow C, Arkin AP, Deutschbauer A. 2010. A universal TagModule collection for parallel genetic analysis of microorganisms. *Nucleic Acids Res* 38:e146. <https://doi.org/10.1093/nar/gkq419>.
- Kuehl JV, Price MN, Ray J, Wetmore KM, Esquivel Z, Kazakov AE, Nguyen M, Kuehn R, Davis RW, Hazen TC, Arkin AP, Deutschbauer A. 2014.

- Functional genomics with a comprehensive library of transposon mutants for the sulfate-reducing bacterium *Desulfovibrio alaskensis* G20. *mBio* 5:e01041-14. <https://doi.org/10.1128/mBio.01041-14>.
21. Wetmore KM, Price MN, Waters RJ, Lamson JS, He J, Hoover CA, Blow MJ, Bristow J, Butland G, Arkin AP, Deutschbauer A. 2015. Rapid quantification of mutant fitness in diverse bacteria by sequencing randomly bar-coded transposons. *mBio* 6:e00306-15. <https://doi.org/10.1128/mBio.00306-15>.
  22. Trotter VV, Shatsky M, Price MN, Juba TR, Zane GM, De León KB, Majumder EL, Gui Q, Ali R, Wetmore KM, Kuehl JV, Arkin AP, Wall JD, Deutschbauer AM, Chandonia J-M, Butland GP. 2021. Large-scale genetic characterization of a model sulfate-reducing bacterium. *bioRxiv* <https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.01.13.426591>.
  23. Shatsky M, Allen S, Gold BL, Liu NL, Juba TR, Revecó SA, Elias DA, Prathapam R, He J, Yang W, Szakal ED, Liu H, Singer ME, Geller JT, Lam BR, Saini A, Trotter VV, Hall SC, Fisher SJ, Brenner SE, Chhabra SR, Hazen TC, Wall JD, Witkowska HE, Biggin MD, Chandonia J-M, Butland G. 2016. Bacterial interactomes: interacting protein partners share similar function and are validated in independent assays more frequently than previously reported. *Mol Cell Proteomics* 15:1539–1555. <https://doi.org/10.1074/mcp.M115.054692>.
  24. Babu M, Butland G, Pogoutse O, Li J, Greenblatt JF, Emili A. 2009. Sequential peptide affinity purification system for the systematic isolation and identification of protein complexes from *Escherichia coli*. *Methods Mol Biol* 564:373–400. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-60761-157-8\\_22](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-60761-157-8_22).
  25. Maertens B, Spriestersbach A, Kubicek J, Schäfer F. 2015. Strep-tagged protein purification. *Methods Enzymol* 559:53–69. <https://doi.org/10.1016/bs.mie.2014.11.008>.
  26. Einhauer A, Jungbauer A. 2001. The FLAG™ peptide, a versatile fusion tag for the purification of recombinant proteins. *J Biochem Biophys Methods* 49:455–465. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0165-022X\(01\)00213-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0165-022X(01)00213-5).
  27. Kapust RB, Tózsér J, Copeland TD, Waugh DS. 2002. The P1' specificity of tobacco etch virus protease. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun* 294:949–955. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0006-291X\(02\)00574-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0006-291X(02)00574-0).
  28. Cole NB. 2013. Site-specific protein labeling with SNAP-tags. *Curr Protoc Protein Sci* 73:30.1.1–30.1.16. <https://doi.org/10.1002/0471140864.ps3001s73>.