Physiology and morphology of *Legionella pneumophila* in continuous culture at low oxygen concentration

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Two strains of *Legionella pneumophila* serogroup 1 monoclonal subgroup Pontiac were grown for the first time in continuous culture using a chemically defined medium. The influence of temperature on physiology and morphology was investigated by fixing the growth rate (equal to the dilution rate, *D*) at 0.08 h⁻¹ and controlling the pH and dissolved oxygen concentration of the culture. Serine provided the principal source of carbon and energy but growth was limited by tyrosine. The bacterium behaved as a microaerophile in this medium, with maximal growth occurring at 0.31 (mg O₂ l⁻¹ (equivalent to a dissolved oxygen tension of 4% (v/v) air saturation at 30 °C). The cultures consisted of flagellated, short rods at 24 °C, but exhibited an increased level of pleomorphism and the loss of flagella as the temperature was increased to 37 °C. The presence of intracellular granules was noted, and their abundance was temperature-dependent. Polyhydroxybutyrate was present in *L. pneumophila*, and the proportion of the cell dry weight that it accounted for varied with temperature, being maximal at 24 °C. The ratio of saturated to unsaturated fatty acids in the cells decreased as the temperature was reduced towards 24 °C, so as to maintain membrane fluidity at low growth temperature.

Introduction

The principal aetiological agent of Legionnaires’ disease, *Legionella pneumophila*, has been isolated from a wide range of habitats, including natural surface waters (Fliermans et al., 1981) and man-made systems (Dennis et al., 1982; Bartlett et al., 1983), which vary both physically and chemically. Thermotolerance is one of the most interesting characteristics of legionellae: Wadowsky et al. (1986) demonstrated that naturally occurring *L. pneumophila* could multiply between 25 and 37 °C; Dennis et al. (1984) showed that there was no significant loss of viability at 46 °C; and Fliermans et al. (1981) isolated *L. pneumophila* from natural surface waters between 5·7 and 63 °C. Man-made water systems such as cooling towers, hot water systems and whirlpool spas can act as amplifiers of legionellae numbers and as generators of respirable aerosols, and have thus been the main sources of both cases and outbreaks of legionellosis.

In such systems, the growth of bacteria is probably sub-optimal due to the low availability of nutrients. It is not possible to sustain growth in batch culture under such conditions; in continuous culture however, it is possible to maintain steady-state growth at almost any growth rate for as long as is required. In addition to providing a constant chemical environment, chemostat culture allows the growth rate to be fixed whilst environmental parameters are changed (Monod, 1950; Novick & Szilard, 1950; Herbert et al., 1956). For these reasons the chemostat was chosen as the most appropriate tool for investigating the influence of environment on *L. pneumophila*.

Early studies suggested that legionellae were fastidious and required amino acids, especially L-cysteine (George et al., 1980; Tesh & Miller, 1981; Ristroph et al., 1981), and iron, possibly in the ferric form (Feeley et al., 1978). In the environment legionellae may obtain essential nutrients via associations with amoebae (Rowbotham, 1980) or with other micro-organisms in biofilms (Keevil et al., 1988). Legionellae are unusual among Gram-negative bacteria in that their principal sources of...
carbon and energy are amino acids; glucose and polysaccharides being used very poorly (Hoffman, 1984).

Previous studies have shown that *L. pneumophila* can be grown in continuous culture, but only using complex media (Berg et al., 1985; Dennis, 1986). Such media do not reflect the conditions experienced by legionellae in the environment, either in water systems or in vitro. Moreover, complex media are inappropriate for physiological studies since it is not only difficult to determine the limiting nutrient but also almost impossible to define what the cells can be grown in continuous culture, but only using complex media (Berg et al., 1985; Dennis, 1986). Such media do not reflect the conditions experienced by legionellae in the environment, either in water systems or in vivo. Moreover, complex media are inappropriate for physiological studies since it is not only difficult to determine the limiting nutrient but also almost impossible to define what the cells can grow on in batch culture. The strains have on the physiology and morphology of two strains of *L. pneumophila* serogroup 1 monoclonal subgroup Pontiac.

**Methods**

**Strain and culture.** The chemostat was inoculated with either the environmental strain 74/81 or the clinical isolate Corby. The strains used were stored as individual aliquots at –80 °C, and were grown on Buffered Charcoal Yeast Extract (BCYE) agar (Edelstein, 1981) for 72 h at 37 °C prior to inoculation of the chemostat. The one litre chemostat vessel contained 500 ml ACES-buffered chemically defined medium (ABCD; Pine et al., 1986). The culture medium was initially purged with oxygen-free nitrogen (BOC) and maintained at an oxygen concentration of 0.31 mg l−1 (equivalent to 4% (v/v) of air saturation at 30 °C) through feedback control of the agitation rate, by an Anglicon Microbal Fermentation Control System (Brighton Systems, Newhaven, UK) linked to a galvonic oxygen electrode (Uniprobe, Cardiff). Temperature and pH were controlled using appropriate Anglicon temperature controllers linked to an Anglicon temperature probe (which also provided a signal for temperature compensation of the pH controller) and an Ingold pH electrode (Mettler-Toledo, Leicester, UK). The pH was controlled to 6.9 by the addition of potassium hydroxide (1 M). After inoculation the culture was grown in batch until the OD540 had reached 0.4. Continuous culture was initiated at a dilution rate (D) of 0.03 h−1, and then increased to 0.08 h−1 (equivalent to a mean generation time (MGT) of 8.7 h) when the OD540 had increased to approximately 1.0. OD540 and cell dry weight were used to assess the steady state when the chemostat had been achieved.

**Electron microscopy.** Cells obtained from the chemostat were left in 0.2% formaldehyde for 2 h, applied to formvar/carbon films, 400 mesh copper EM specimen grids, and negatively stained with 1% (w/v) sodium silicotungstate. Alternatively, cells were fixed in 2.5% (v/v) glutaraldehyde and 1% (v/v) osmium tetroxide for embedding, thin sectioning and staining by the silver proteinate method of Thiéry (1967). Specimens were examined in a Philips EM 400T transmission electron microscope operated at 80 kV.

**Culture analyses.** The optical density and biomass concentration of the cultures were monitored as described previously (Keevil et al., 1988). Ammonia, amino acids and cations in the uninoculated medium and the clarified supernatants were analysed by the methods of Ellwood et al. (1974). Total viable counts were determined by plating on to BCYE agar and incubating at 37 °C.

**Cell analyses.** The presence of intracellular lipid granules was confirmed using Sudan Black stain (Burdon, 1946). Polyhydroxybutyrate (PHB) was extracted from washed cells by a modification of the method of Findlay & White (1983). Briefly, 0.5 g lyophilized cells were placed in a cellulose thimble (Whatman) and extracted with chloroform for several hours in a Soxhlet apparatus. After cooling, the extract was transferred to a 100 ml flask and the chloroform removed by rotary evaporation. The PHB was purified by washing 4 times with 3 ml portions of ice cold ethanol, until the washings were colourless. This procedure was repeated with four 3 ml portions of cold diethyl ether, and the residue was dried by rotary evaporation, producing a white membrane-like solid. The material was dissolved in 25 ml chloroform and the PHB concentration in 20 μl aliquots was determined by a modification of the method of Stepecky & Law (1960), as follows: 5 ml concentrated sulphuric acid was added to the dry PHB in a screw cap tube and after thorough mixing the tubes were heated at 100 °C for 30 min. This procedure dehydrated the PHB to crotonic acid, the UV absorption of which was determined at 235 nm in silica cuvettes using a SP1800 spectrophotometer (Pye Unicam). A standard curve was constructed using PHB purified from *Alcaligenes* sp. (Sigma); determinations were done in triplicate and the standard deviation was never more than 3% of the mean.

**Fatty acid and polar lipid extraction.** Cellular fatty acid samples were prepared as described by Wait (1988). Briefly, freeze-dried cells were incubated overnight at 60 °C with 2 ml toluene/methanol (1:1, v/v), containing 50 μl concentrated sulphuric acid, in a 5 ml screw-capped tube. The tubes were cooled, 1 ml of saturated salt solution was added, and the fatty acids extracted into hexane/chloroform (4:1, v/v). The extracts were dried in a stream of nitrogen, and redissolved in 1 ml tri-methylpentane for gas chromatography.

**Phospholipid extraction.** Phospholipids were extracted by a modification of the procedure of Bligh & Dyer (1959). Approximately 2 mg freeze-dried biomass was shaken with 1 ml of a monophasic mixture of chloroform, methanol and water (1:2:0:8, by vol.). Additional water and chloroform (0.3 ml of each) were then added so as to force a phase separation. The organic layer containing the phospholipids was removed, washed with water, concentrated under nitrogen, and redissolved in 100 μl chloroform/methanol prior to analysis by positive and negative fast atom bombardment (FAB) mass-spectrometry.

**Gas chromatography and mass spectrometry.** Gas chromatography was performed with a Carlo Erba 4130 chromatograph fitted with a 25 m × 0.2 mm fused silica column, coated with BP-5 (SGE) using helium as carrier gas at a linear velocity of 30 cm s−1. The samples were introduced by splitless injection (splitless time 30 s) at an initial oven temperature of 80 °C. After a one minute delay, the oven temperature was programmed at 4°C min−1 to 205 °C, and this temperature was held for 15 min. All peaks were identified by gas-chromatography/mass-spectrometry using a Kratos MS80 RFA mass-spectrometer, interfaced to a Carlo Erba 5160 chromatograph. Chromatographic conditions were as above, except that a 25M BP-1 (SGE) column was used. The instrument was operated in electron-impact mode at an ionization energy of 70 eV, trap current of 100 μA, and a scan rate of 0.3 s per decade of mass. FAB mass spectra were obtained with a Kratos MS80 RFA equipped with an Ion-Tech saddle field gun using xenon (8 keV) as the bombarding gas. The accelerating voltage was 4 kV and the magnet was scanned downwards from mass 1500 at 30 s per decade of mass. The polar lipid extracts (1 μl samples) were applied...
to the stainless steel FAB target which had been previously coated with liquid matrix [dithiothreitol/diethylerythritol (5:1, v/v) containing 1% (v/v) 5-crown-15]. Scans were acquired under the control of the DS90 data system which had been previously calibrated with caesium iodide to the stainless steel FAB target which had been previously coated with liquid matrix [dithiothreitol/diethylerythritol (5:1, v/v) containing 1% (v/v) 5-crown-15]. Scans were acquired under the control of the DS90 data system which had been previously calibrated with caesium iodide.

Results

Strains 74/81 and Corby grew well in ABCD broth which has been found suitable for the growth of L. pneumophila serogroup 1 (Knoxville 1), L. bozemanii and L. dumoffii in batch culture (Pine et al., 1986). However, growth of both strains was critically affected by the dissolved oxygen tension (DOT) of the culture. Preliminary chemostat experiments using several different levels of DOT indicated that maximal biomass concentration occurred at a DOT of 4% (v/v) air saturation at 30 °C [equivalent to 0·31 (mg O₂) l⁻¹]. This is consistent with reports of oxygen toxicity in L. pneumophila (Locksley et al., 1982; Pine et al., 1986) Since the DOT is influenced by temperature, the oxygen concentration was maintained at 0·31 mg l⁻¹ during growth at 24 °C and 37 °C by adjusting the DOT to 3-6% (v/v) and 4-5% (v/v), respectively. To promote growth the medium was deoxygenated with nitrogen until the DOT decreased to 4% (v/v), prior to inoculation. The DOT was kept low by restricting agitator speed until growth was established. Steady state growth, defined by a constant culture turbidity and cell yield ([g dry wt] l⁻¹), was achieved within 10 generations.

Nutrient utilization and limitation

Analysis of the clarified culture supernatants of strain 74/81 showed that although serine was the principal source of carbon and energy, it remained in excess during steady state growth at all temperatures (Table 1), in agreement with the findings of George et al. (1980) for batch culture of L. pneumophila using a similar medium. Metabolism of approximately 18·5 mm-serine was accompanied by the production of approximately 15 mm-ammonia. Increasing the growth temperature from 30 °C to 37 °C did not cause any significant change in the metabolism of serine; ammonia production, however, did increase. Lowering the growth temperature to 24 °C slightly decreased serine utilization. Similar results were obtained with the clinical strain Corby (data not shown).

Only a few amino acids were completely depleted at 24 °C but several more could not be detected in the culture supernatants at the higher growth temperatures. To ascertain whether any of these were actually growth-limiting, the concentrations of all the amino acids except serine were doubled in the incoming medium. The biomass concentration increased immediately and the oxygen concentration decreased to zero, becoming growth-limiting, suggesting that growth in the original ABCD medium was limited by one of the amino acids but not serine. Supplementing the medium with a cocktail of several of the amino acids which were completely depleted at all three temperatures (asparagine, proline, phenylalanine, tyrosine and threonine; threonine was detectable at 24 °C, but at a very low level) similarly increased the yield and also resulted in oxygen-limited growth, indicating that one of these was growth-limiting. Doubling the concentration of tyrosine in the medium (to 0·56 mm) gave an increase in OD₅₄₀ of 0·4 and an increase in dry weight of approximately 11% confirming tyrosine as the growth-limiting nutrient. These findings would also suggest that the other amino acids in the cocktail are not essential. Further supplementation of the medium with serine resulted in an

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>30</th>
<th>37</th>
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<td>0·16</td>
<td>0·16</td>
<td>0·16</td>
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<tr>
<td>Potassium</td>
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<td>20·46</td>
<td>20·89</td>
<td>23·38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc*</td>
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<td>0·08</td>
<td>0·08</td>
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<tr>
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<td>22·25</td>
<td>21·67</td>
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<td>0·99</td>
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<tr>
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<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
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<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
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<td>0·32</td>
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<td>0·02</td>
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<tr>
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<td>0·10</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>0·13</td>
</tr>
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<td>0·10</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>ND</td>
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<td>0·20</td>
<td>0·06</td>
<td>0·04</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phenylalanine</td>
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<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proline</td>
<td>0·82</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
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<tr>
<td>Serine</td>
<td>19·03</td>
<td>0·57</td>
<td>0·24</td>
<td>0·21</td>
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<td>Threonine</td>
<td>0·63</td>
<td>0·04</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tryptophan</td>
<td>0·28</td>
<td>0·20</td>
<td>0·22</td>
<td>0·22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tyrosine</td>
<td>0·12</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valine</td>
<td>0·76</td>
<td>0·12</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>0·08</td>
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</table>

ND, not detected.

* Differences in the concentrations of iron and zinc between the medium and culture filtrate are most probably below the detection of the procedure used.
Table 2. Growth characteristics of two different strains of L. pneumophila

Bacteria were grown in continuous culture at $D = 0.08$ h$^{-1}$, $0.31$ (mg dissolved oxygen) l$^{-1}$ and pH 6-9, at the temperatures shown.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>24</th>
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<th>37</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Growth temperature (°C)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>OD$_{540}$</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biomass (g dry wt) l$^{-1}$</td>
<td>0.946</td>
<td>1.262</td>
<td>1.054</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c.f.u. ml$^{-1}$ $(\times 10^9)^*$</td>
<td>3.8 ± 0.62</td>
<td>7.2 ± 0.85</td>
<td>2.5 ± 0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y$_{serine}$ (g mol$^{-1}$)</td>
<td>51.2</td>
<td>67.2</td>
<td>56.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>q$_{serine}$ (mmol g$^{-1}$ h$^{-1}$)</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHB (% of cell dry wt)</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ND, not determined.

* Means of triplicate samples, standard deviations less than 5% of mean in all cases except Corby grown at 24 °C (9.7% of mean).

$\dagger$ SEM.

additional increase in biomass concentration, indicating that serine was then limiting. The essential trace elements, including iron and zinc, remained in excess throughout the experiments.

Growth yield

The results of representative chemostat runs using each strain are given in Table 2. Similar results were produced on repeat experiments using fresh inocula. Three runs were carried out using strain 74/81 as the inoculum and two with strain Corby. The culture OD$_{540}$, biomass, molar growth yield for serine ($Y_{serine}$) and viable count indicated that 74/81 grew well at a temperature of 24 °C (Table 2). This correlated with a high specific rate of serine metabolism ($q_{serine}$). Raising the temperature from 24 °C to 30 °C caused an increase in the culture turbidity, biomass, $Y_{serine}$ and viable count, which was associated with a 25% decrease in $q_{serine}$ as the growth efficiency improved. The $Y_{potassium}$ and $Y_{phosphate}$ also increased by 93% and 27% respectively. This temperature appeared optimal for growth of strain 74/81, since increasing the temperature to 37 °C resulted in a lower OD$_{540}$ and poorer recovery of viable bacteria. The biomass, $Y_{serine}$ and $q_{serine}$ however, were less affected, suggesting that the mean weight of individual cells had increased. Strain Corby exhibited a much greater increase in yield when grown at 37 °C rather than at 24 °C, as indicated by an increase in cell dry weight of 121% and an increase of 54% in $Y_{serine}$ (Table 2).

Morphology

Changes in the growth temperature resulted in morphological differences (Figure 1). At 24 °C, short fine rods, approximately $1.3 \mu m \times 0.25 \mu m$ were observed, many of them bearing a single sub-polar flagellum (3.6–5 μm long). Free flagella were also present, these having presumably been sheared off by the rapid agitation of the culture. No flagella were observed at either 30 °C or 37 °C, either attached to the cells or free in the culture. The absence of flagella on cells grown at 30 °C and 37 °C may be due to the increase in shear force caused by the higher agitator speeds required to maintain the oxygen concentration at these temperatures (due to lower oxygen solubility and increased demand for oxygen resulting from the greater biomass concentrations at these temperatures), and failure to observe free flagella in the electron microscope preparations. Some of the cells appeared slightly elongated at 30 °C (1.8 μm × 0.4 μm) and intracellular inclusions could be seen in the majority. The culture exhibited a high degree of pleomorphism at 37 °C with long rods predominating. These were up to 8 μm in length and intracellular inclusions of up to 0.5 μm diameter were observed in a proportion of the cells. Although there are numerous examples of growth environment influencing cell morphology (e.g. Herbert, 1961; Brown & Hough, 1965) it should be noted that a direct relationship between agitator speed and mean cell volume was reported by Wase et al. (1982).

The negatively-stained appearance of inclusion granules either remaining inside or released from the cell envelope of lysed bacteria suggested that they were indeed solid granules, and not vacuoles (Fig. 2). Discrete granules were also observed with a light microscope after staining the cells with the lipophilic stain Sudan Black. Chemical analysis of the bacteria confirmed the presence of the well-known microbial carbon storage compound polyhydroxybutyrate (PHB). PHB comprised 4.3% of the dry weight of cells grown at 24 °C but decreased to
Continuous culture of *Legionella pneumophila* 2375

1.5% at 37°C (Table 2). The proportion of cells containing granules did not, however, correlate with the PHB content of the biomass, therefore other possibilities were investigated. Thin sections of bacteria were examined by electron microscopy after treatment with the polysaccharide-specific silver proteinate stain of Théry (1967). The intracellular granules did not take up the stain, which indicates that they are not composed of glycogen or other polysaccharides.

Extracellular material is frequently observed in Gram-negative bacteria, including *L. pneumophila* grown in complex media (Dennis, 1986) but none was observed in the present study.

Although the cultures were transiently brown-pigmented in the initial batch culture phase, no pigmentation was observed during continuous culture. However, when continuous cultures were pulsed with excess tyrosine brown, pigmentation was observed, probably due to melanin formation following tyrosinase activity.

**Membrane fatty acid content**

The fatty acid composition of *L. pneumophila* is unusual among Gram-negative bacteria because of the predominance of branched chain acids, of which 14-methyl pentadecanoic acid (i-16:0) was the most abundant
when the organism was grown on BCYE agar at 37 °C (Moss et al., 1977). A similar fatty acid profile was obtained in continuous culture at 37 °C using defined medium (Table 3). However, as the temperature of the culture was lowered, there was a progressive reduction in the relative proportion of saturated acids, particularly i-16:0 and i-14:0, and a corresponding increase in unsaturated acids so that at 24 °C the most abundant acid was 9-hexadecenoic acid, and the proportion of i-16:0 had fallen to less than 20% of the total (Table 3). The 9,10 methylenehexadecanoic acid (cyclopropane 17), a significant constituent of legionellae grown on BCYE agar (Moss et al., 1977) was barely detectable in bacteria grown at 37 °C in continuous culture and was absent at 24 °C.

**Phospholipid analysis**

FAB-MS was used to record profiles of intact phospholipids at the various temperatures. Two representative spectra are shown in Fig. 3. Signals in the region m/z 664–706 represent the protonated molecular ions of phosphatidylethanolamines and N-methylphosphatidylethanolamines, while those between m/z 718 and 748 correspond to phosphatidylcholines, all varying in their pattern of fatty acid substitution. The cluster of ions between 523 and 563 are fragments derived from the loss of the polar head group from phosphatidylethanolamines and phosphatidylglycerols, with charge retention on the glycerol backbone fragment.

Several differences are apparent between the 37 °C and the 24 °C samples. Firstly, as the temperature is reduced, the proportion of phospholipids containing an unsaturated fatty acid substituent is increased; thus the

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**Table 3. Influence of temperature on the membrane fatty acid composition (%) of L. pneumophila grown in continuous culture**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Temperature</th>
<th>i14:0</th>
<th>a15:0</th>
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<th>i16:0</th>
<th>i18:0</th>
<th>a17:1</th>
<th>a17:0</th>
<th>17:0</th>
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<tr>
<td>44 °C</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1</td>
<td>31</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 °C</td>
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<td>30</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Fig. 2. Transmission electron micrographs of L. pneumophila 74/81 grown under defined conditions in continuous culture at various temperatures, showing the presence of intracellular granules. (a) A field showing cells grown at 30 °C, most cells have at least one granule, and (b) 37 °C, showing the cell envelope of long cell containing several granules. Bar, 1 μm.
signals m/z 690, 704 and 718 are significantly enhanced at low temperature. This tendency is particularly pronounced in the phosphatidylcholines, as the signals m/z 734 and 748 are virtually absent at 24 °C. In general, the unsaturated phospholipid species included only one double-bond-containing substituent. Digestion with phospholipase A₂ followed by FAB-MS demonstrated that these were almost exclusively located on position 2 of the glycerol. The reduced synthesis of tetradecanoic acid at low temperature is reflected in the low intensity of m/z 664 at 24 °C, while the slightly increased production of ai17:0 at this temperature (Table 3) results in an enhancement of m/z 678. Finally, there appears to be an overall reduction of the relative proportion of phosphatidylcholines as the temperature is lowered.

**Discussion**

The use of a chemically defined medium in conjunction with continuous culture has permitted a detailed investigation of how the growth environment modulates the physiology and morphology of *L. pneumophila*. Pine *et al.* (1979) used a similar medium supplemented with casein hydrolysate and, in batch culture, found coccobacillary *L. pneumophila* at 24 °C which became pleomorphic above 30 °C. Later, Berg *et al.* (1985) observed pleomorphism at 37 °C and 44 °C in continuous culture using a complex yeast extract medium supplemented with starch and cysteine. However, neither study commented on the presence or absence of flagella. Dennis (1986) noted induction of flagella in continuous culture at low temperature, using a complex yeast extract medium, and recently Ott *et al.* (1991) showed that in two strains of *L. pneumophila* the proportion of cells bearing flagella decreased with increasing growth temperature. The motility provided by flagella confers obvious benefits on aquatic microorganisms; in *vivo*, however, flagella may not only be unnecessary, but may indeed have a detrimental effect on the survival of the bacteria due to their antigenicity.

Intracellular granules were discernible in electron micrographs and were observed by light microscopy after staining with the lipid stain Sudan Black. Although the presence of intracellular granules has not been commented on previously by physiologists and biochemists working with legionellae, such granules have been observed *in vivo* by microscopists. For example, Chandler *et al.* (1979) noted the presence of lipid granules in legionellae growing in alveolar macrophages at 37 °C. Similar observations were made for legionellae growing in yolk sac membranes (Rodgers, 1979), the protozoon *Tetrahymena pyriformis* (Fields *et al.*, 1986) and the amoeba *Acanthamoeba palestensis* at 35 °C (Anand *et al.*, 1983). By contrast, few granules were observed in
legionellae growing in *Acanthamoeba polyphaga* at a lower temperature of 30 °C (Rowbotham, 1984). The apparent influence of temperature on granule formation was confirmed by the present study, in which maximum granule formation was noted at 30 °C, significantly fewer being observed at 37 °C and very few at 24 °C. Since the abundance of granules did not correlate to the PHB content of the biomass, and the granules do not appear to be polysaccharide, their precise nature remains to be established. Chemical analysis confirmed that the cells contained the storage compound PHB (Mauchline & Keevil, 1991; R. Wait, W. S. Mauchline, R. Araujo and C. W. Keevil, unpublished results). PHB comprised 4.3% of the cell dry weight when bacteria were grown at 24 °C and decreased to 1.5% when the growth temperature was increased to 37 °C. PHB synthesis was not completely abolished, probably because the bacteria were not carbon-limited, as serine remained in excess at all temperatures. At 24 °C, *L. pneumophila* exhibited the lowest efficiency of biomass production for serine metabolized (\(q_{\text{serine}}\), however, the PHB content of the cells was maximal at this temperature, suggesting that the accumulation of this storage compound is favoured at lower temperatures.

The assumed pathway for PHB synthesis from amino acids such as serine is via pyruvate and acetyl CoA (Dawes & Senior, 1973):

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{NAD(P)}^+ + H^+ & \rightarrow \text{NAD(P)}^+ \\
\text{Serine} \rightarrow \text{Pyruvate} \rightarrow \text{Acetyl-CoA} \rightarrow \text{Acetoacetyl-CoA} \rightarrow d(-)-3\text{-hydroxybutyryl-CoA} \\
\text{CoASH} & \rightarrow \text{PHB}
\end{align*}
\]

The synthesis of a carbon reserve such as PHB would provide an essential source of carbon and energy for survival in low-nutrient environments. Legionellae are able to metabolize exogenous 3-hydroxybutyric acid as a carbon source (Mauchline & Keevil, 1991) suggesting that they are able to grow following hydrolysis of the intracellular PHB reserve. This would explain their ability to maintain their ATP content for many months with no additional nutrient source (West *et al.*, 1989). It is also possible that PHB provides a carbon and energy supply for growth in macrophage and amoebae.

The PHB biosynthetic pathway also provides a mechanism to reoxidize NAD(P)H to NAD(P) to continue essential metabolic processes. Aerobes normally oxidize NAD(P)H via the respiratory chain with oxygen as the terminal electron acceptor. Legionellae, however, behave as microaerophiles (Hoffman *et al.*, 1983; Locksley *et al.*, 1982) and were inhibited by oxygen concentrations above 1 mg l\(^{-1}\) under the conditions in this study. They may therefore need alternative electron acceptors to recycle cofactors.

A previous study has indicated that there was no significant difference between the fatty acid profiles of *L. pneumophila* grown on BCYE agar or in continuous culture using complex yeast extract medium at comparable temperatures, except that the production of 9,10 methylene hexadecanoic acid (cyclopropane 17) was much reduced in the chemostat (Wait, 1988). Similar results were obtained in the present study using a defined medium, except that at 24 °C the cyclopropane 17 acid is completely absent. In other micro-organisms (Halper & Norton, 1975), including *L. feeleii* (Moss *et al.*, 1983), it has been observed that cyclopropane acids accumulate as the culture ages, the rate of their synthesis being lowest in the exponential phase. Hence it is unsurprising that concentrations are low in cells grown in continuous culture, where the majority of cells are by definition in the exponential phase.

Bacteria can only grow if their cell membranes are in a largely fluid state; i.e. if the temperature is above the gel to liquid-crystalline transition temperature of their membrane lipids so as to ensure the maintenance of essential transport functions. Thermotolerant organisms, such as legionellae, thus require adaptive mechanisms to ensure that their membranes are fluid across a wide temperature range. Generally, such adaptive strategies involve the synthesis of membrane constituents of lower melting point at reduced growth temperature. This can be achieved by switching fatty acids from saturated to unsaturated, from unbranched to branched, from iso- to ante-iso branched, by reducing acyl chain length, and by alteration of phospholipid type (Melchoir, 1982). The present data suggest that in *L. pneumophila* the major mechanism at work is increased production of unsaturated fatty acyl chains at low growth temperature. There is no evidence of any tendency towards acyl chain shortening. It is however significant that the reduction in saturated acid content is achieved almost entirely at the expense of straight chain and iso-branched acids, which have a significantly higher melting temperature than their ante-iso branched isomers (Rilfors *et al.*, 1978). The alterations in phospholipid composition are less easy to interpret. The reduced content of phosphatidylcholines at low temperature seems surprising, as phosphatidylcholines have a 20 °C lower melting temperature than...
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