Two membrane proteins from *Bifidobacterium breve* UCC2003 constitute an ABC-type multidrug transporter

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Intrinsic resistance to drugs is one of the main determining factors in bacterial survival in the intestinal ecosystem. This is mediated by, among others, multidrug resistance (MDR) transporters, membrane proteins which extrude noxious compounds with very different chemical structures and cellular targets. Two genes from *Bifidobacterium breve* encoding hypothetical membrane proteins with a high homology with members of the ATP-binding cassette (ABC) family of multidrug efflux transporters, were expressed separately and jointly in *Lactococcus lactis*. Cells co-expressing both proteins exhibited enhanced resistance levels to the antimicrobials nisin and polymyxin B. Furthermore, the drug extrusion activity in membrane vesicles was increased when both proteins were co-expressed, compared to membranes in which the proteins were produced independently. Both proteins were co-purified from the membrane as a stable complex in a 1:1 ratio. This is believed to be the first study of a functional ABC-type multidrug transporter in *Bifidobacterium* and contributes to our understanding of the molecular mechanisms underlying the capacity of intestinal bacteria to tolerate cytotoxic compounds.

INTRODUCTION

Bifidobacteria are important members of the human gut microbiota, in which they can be present at concentrations as high as $10^{11}$ cells per g faeces, representing up to 91% of the total microbial population in breast-fed infants (Harmsen et al., 2000). Their presence has been associated with beneficial effects. On the basis of their role in promoting human wellbeing, some species and strains of the genus *Bifidobacterium* are considered to be probiotic and are used as active ingredients in functional foods, mainly dairy-based products (Ouwehand et al., 2002). Well-documented clinically established applications of some strains of this genus are the treatment of diarrhoea and the balancing of the intestinal microbiota (Salminen & Gueimonde, 2004), while other health-promoting actions, such as anticarcinogenic activity, immunomodulation and reduction of serum cholesterol levels, have been suggested (Isolauri et al., 2004). *Bifidobacterium breve*, one of the representative species of its genus, is among the predominant bacteria present in the gastrointestinal tract of infants (Matsuki et al., 1999).

Enteric bacteria have evolved to tolerate inhibitory factors in the intestinal niche. Their survival depends on tolerance to host-produced substances, such as bile (Begley et al., 2005; Yokota et al., 2000), and antimicrobial peptides (Ganzle et al., 1999; Mahida et al., 1997), but they are also conditioned by exposure to exogenous cytotoxic agents, including antibiotics (Vedantam & Hecht, 2003). Nowadays, drug efflux, mediated by MultiDrug Resistance (MDR) transporters, is considered as one of the main mechanisms responsible for these resistances (Grkovic et al., 2002). These proteins can be subdivided into two groups according to structural and bioenergetic criteria. ATP-binding cassette (ABC) transporters power the transport via the hydrolysis of ATP, whereas the activity of secondary transporters is dependent on the transmembrane electrochemical gradient, typically the proton-motive force (Kim et al., 2004; Mazurkiewicz et al., 2005). Most of the bacterial multidrug efflux systems characterized up to now belong to the second class of transporters (Putman et al., 2000), and just a few of them, such as LmrA and LmrCD from *Lactococcus lactis* (Lubelski et al., 2004; van Veen et al., 1996), HorA from

**Abbreviations:** ABC, ATP-binding cassette; AMP-PNP, 5′-(β,γ-imido) triphosphate; Bbm, *Bifidobacterium breve* multidrug transporter; DDM, n-dodecyl β-D-maltoside; MDR, multidrug resistance.

The GenBank/EMBL/DDBJ accession number for the sequence of the *B. breve* gene cluster is DQ486860.
Bacterial strains, plasmids and primers

DNase A, creatine phosphokinase, phosphocreatine, potassium EDTA, DTT, HEPES, adenosine 5'-triphosphate (AMP-PNP), chloramphenicol, erythromycin, nisin, polymyxin B, imidazole and n-dodecyl β-D-maltoside (DDM) were purchased from Sigma. Takara supplied all restriction enzymes, excluding BspLU111 (Roche Applied Science). Platinum-Pfu DNA polymerase and Hoechst-33342 [2'-(4-ethoxyphenyl)-5'-(4-methyl-1-piperi-nyl)-2,5'-bi-1H-benzimidazole] were obtained from Invitrogen, and Ni²⁺ nitriloacetic acid (Ni-NTA) agarose was supplied by Qiagen. E-test strips were from AB Biodisk and ATP was from Amersham Biosciences. All chemicals were reagent grade and all solutions were made with molecular biology reagent water (Sigma).

DNA and RNA manipulation, cloning of the genes, and sequence analysis. DNA manipulations were carried out as described by Sambrook et al. (1989). Total DNA was obtained from B. breve as previously described (Margolles & de los Reyes-Gavilán, 2003). Vector pNZ8048 was constructed by amplifying a DNA fragment from the vector pNG8048 (Zúñiga et al., 2002), with the primers emr-f and emr-r (Table 1). The resulting PCR product was

**Table 1. Bacterial strains, plasmids and primers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strain or plasmid</th>
<th>Relevant phenotype or genotype</th>
<th>Source or reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B. breve UCC2003</td>
<td>Infant isolate</td>
<td>MacConaill et al. (2003)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. lactis NZ9000</td>
<td>L. lactis MG1363 pepN::nisRK</td>
<td>Kuipers et al. (1998)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. lactis NZ29700</td>
<td>Nisin-producing strain</td>
<td>Kuipers et al. (1993)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pNZ8048</td>
<td>Gene expression vector, P&lt;sub&gt;nisA&lt;/sub&gt; Cm&lt;sup&gt;r&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>de Ruyter et al. (1996)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pNZ8048</td>
<td>Gene expression vector, P&lt;sub&gt;nisA&lt;/sub&gt; Em&lt;sup&gt;r&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>This work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pNAbcA</td>
<td>pNZ8048 derivative; abcA</td>
<td>This work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pNAbcB</td>
<td>pNZ8048 derivative; abcB</td>
<td>This work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pNAbcA</td>
<td>pNZ8048 derivative; His-tag abcA</td>
<td>This work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Primer</strong></td>
<td><strong>Sequence</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>emr-f</td>
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<td>emr-r</td>
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<td>5'-TCGCGATCAGCATGTATCGGATCGGACGGTCAAATACGACCG-3'</td>
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<tr>
<td>abcB-r</td>
<td>5'-CAGTACGAGGCTCCACAATGC-3'</td>
<td>This work</td>
</tr>
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*Restriction sites are underlined and the codons for the histidine tag are in bold italic.
digested with Sall and BglII, and ligated with Sall/BglII-digested pNZ8048, yielding pNZ8048, in which the chloramphenicol resistance marker is replaced by an erythromycin resistance cassette.

The structural genes abcA and abcB were amplified from the genome of B. breve by PCR using primers abcA-f and abcA-r (for gene abcA), and abcB-f and abcB-r (for gene abcB) (Table 1). Given that the abcA gene contains an internal NcoI site, the enzyme BspLIU11I, which yields compatible ends with NcoI, was used in the cloning procedure. The abcA gene was amplified, digested with BspLIU11I and EcoRI, and ligated into pNZ8048, previously treated with NcoI and EcoRI, yielding pNAbcA. For abcB, the amplicon was digested with NcoI and Xbal, and ligated with NcoI/Xbal-digested pNZ8048, resulting in pNAbcB. Furthermore, in order to introduce a hexahistidine tag at the C-terminus of AbcA, a fragment of abcA was amplified using the primers abcA-f and abcA-r (Table 1), digested with Clal and EcoRI, and ligated into pNAbcB, previously cut with the same enzymes. This construction yielded plasmid pNHaAbcA. The vectors pNAbcA and pNAbcB were transformed into electrocompetent L. lactis NZ9000 cells using previously described methods (de Ruyter et al., 1996), and transformants were screened by restriction analysis of the recovered plasmids. For co-expression of AbcA and AbcB, pNAbcA (or pNHaAbcA) was introduced into electrocompetent NZ9000 cells containing pNAbcB. To confirm that no PCR-borne mutations were introduced, the fidelity of the inserts was verified by DNA sequencing of both strands with an ABI Prism 377 sequencer (Applied Biosystems).

Real-time PCR was used to assess the expression levels of abcA and abcB. Primers abcA-fq, abcA-rq, abcB-fq and abcB-rq were chosen to amplify internal fragments of 128 and 84 bp of abcA and abcB, respectively (Table 1). Four independent cultures of L. lactis cells were disrupted with glass beads (0.5 mm) in a FastPrep FP120 Instrument (Thermo Savant). Total RNA was extracted using Tri-Reagent solution according to the manufacturer’s instructions (Sigma). Two micrograms of total RNA was treated with 2 units of DNase (Fermentas) for 1 h at 37 °C. Then, DNA was synthesized using the iScript cDNA synthesis kit (Bio-Rad). Absence of chromosomal DNA contamination was checked by real-time PCR. Real-time PCR reactions were carried out using an ABI PRISM 7500 with a SYBR green PCR master mix (Applied Biosystems). The efficiency was calculated based on the slope of a standard curve. In all cases, the 16S rRNA level was used as an internal control.

The stability of pNAbcA and pNAbcB co-existing in the same cell was checked by growing the cells for more than 70 generations in GM17 broth containing chloramphenicol or erythromycin, or both. To induce gene expression at this point, 0.1 % (v/v) of the culture supernatant of L. lactis NZ9700 was added to the GM17 broth. Subsequently, the cells were incubated for 1 h at 30 °C. For MIC determinations, 1 ml of the culture was added to 30 ml soft (0.7 % agar) GM17 at 40 °C, containing 0.1 % of the L. lactis NZ9700 culture supernatant. Then, the mixture was layered on the top of 15 cm Petri dishes containing 30 ml GM17 (2 % agar), to which supernatant of the L. lactis nisin-producing strain had been added. E-test strips of 15 different antibiotics were applied with an applicator, and MICs were determined after 24 h incubation. For resistance assays on agar media, cultures were centrifuged, resuspended in GM17 broth and the OD_{600} was adjusted to 1. Then, serial 10-fold dilutions were performed, and 5 μl of each dilution was spotted on the GM17 agar medium with or without the inhibitory agent (nisin or polymyxin B). The plates were incubated for 24 h and all the experiments were done at least in triplicate.

Hoechst-33342 transport in membrane vesicles. Inside-out membrane vesicles (1 mg of total membrane protein) were diluted in 2 ml ATP regenerating buffer (50 mM potassium HEPES buffer, pH 7.1, containing 5 mM MgSO_4, 8.5 mM NaCl, 0.1 mM creatine kinase ml\(^{-1}\) and 5 mM phosphocreatine) in a 3 ml quartz cuvette. After 1 min incubation at 30 °C, Hoechst-33342 was added to a final concentration of 0.2 μM. Once the signal was stable, Mg\(^{2+}\)-ATP or Mg\(^{2+}\)-AMP-PNP was added to a final concentration of 2 mM, and the fluorescence intensity (excitation 355 nm, emission 457 nm) was followed with an Eclipse fluorescence spectrophotometer (Varian) provided with a magnetically stirred holder at 30 °C.

Affinity purification and identification of the purified proteins. Inside-out membrane vesicles from L. lactis NZ9000 containing pNHAbcA in pNAbcB (12 mg total membrane protein ml\(^{-1}\)) were solubilized in 50 mM potassium phosphate buffer, pH 8.0, containing 10 % (w/v) glycerol, 100 mM NaCl and 1 % (w/v) DDM. The suspension was mixed and, after 30 min incubation at 4 °C, the insoluble material was removed by centrifugation (250 000 g, 20 min, 4 °C). For purification of histidine-tagged AbcA, 1 ml solubilized membrane proteins was mixed and incubated for 1 h with 200 μl Ni-NTA agarose, which was preequilibrated in buffer A [50 mM potassium phosphate, pH 8.0, 100 mM NaCl, 10 % (v/v) glycerol, 0-05 % (w/v) DDM] plus 10 mM imidazole. After incubation, the resin was transferred to a Bio-spin column (Bio-Rad) and washed first with 25 column volumes of buffer A containing 10 mM imidazole, and subsequently with 12 column volumes of buffer A (pH 7.0) containing 30 mM imidazole. The protein was eluted with buffer A, pH 7.0, supplemented with 250 mM imidazole. All steps were carried out at 4 °C.

Proteins from the membrane and eluted fractions were checked by SDS-PAGE by using a Mini-Protein II system (Bio-Rad). SDS-PAGE
gels were stained with Coomassie BioSafe (Bio-Rad), and densitometric scanning was carried out by using the Gel Doc 2000 system with the Quantity One software (Bio-Rad). For protein identification, bands were excised from gels and submitted to tryptic digestion, and mass spectrometry analyses were performed at the Servicio de Proteómica of the Centro Nacional de Investigaciones Cardiovasculares. All protein concentrations were determined by the Lowry method.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Identification and sequence analysis of abcA and abcB

A 7930 bp DNA fragment was selected from the preliminary genome sequence of B. breve UCC2003 (S. Leahy, J. A. Moreno, M. O’Connell-Motherway, H. G. Higgins, G. F. Fitzgerald & D. Van Sinderen, unpublished data). Its genetic analysis revealed the presence of two adjacent ORFs displaying significant homology to several hypothetical MDR transporters, named abcA and abcB, putatively transcribed in the same direction and separated by 202 bp. A putative promoter sequence was found 182 bp upstream of the potential abcA start codon, but not upstream of the abcB gene. The first gene, abcA, possesses a putative ribosome-binding site 8 bp upstream of its start codon (GGTGAT), while the second gene, abcB, is followed by a transcription terminator-like (inverted repeat) sequence (Fig. 1a). The abcA and abcB genes are predicted to encode 636 and 601 aa proteins, respectively, identified by a database enquiry (BLASTP) as putative ABC transporters. Hydropathy profile analysis using the Exopy Proteomic Server predicted that both proteins possess a transmembrane domain, composed of six putative transmembrane helices, followed by a hydrophilic portion with a putative ATP-binding domain, containing the Walker A and Walker B motifs, and the ABC signature sequence (Schneider & Hunke, 1998; Walker et al., 1982) (Fig. 1b).

Since the ABC domain is highly conserved, in order to determine evolutionary relationships with other transporters the predicted permease domains of AbcA (339 N-terminal amino acids) and AbcB (347 N-terminal amino acids) were subjected to BLASTP analysis and compared with homologous sequences. Analysis of a multiple alignment of the primary sequence of these domains showed that they are closely related to a number of ABC transporters from bacteria (Fig. 1c, d). Both protein A and B domains displayed the highest homology scores with proteins that were located in tandem on the genomes. Interestingly, the AbcA permease domain matched with proteins encoded by the upstream genes, whereas the AbcB permease domain matched with proteins encoded by the downstream genes of the tandem-like structures. These results indicated that AbcA/AbcB homologues are widely distributed in bacteria, and most likely they are orthologous systems performing similar physiological functions. This prompted us to study the functionality of both proteins (independently or together) by investigating phenotypic changes of a cell that expresses these proteins, as well as determining their role in multidrug resistance and their ability to transport drugs.

Production of the ABC transporters and antimicrobial activity profiles

In recent years, molecular techniques for disrupting genes and controlling gene expression have been extensively used to functionally study MDR transporters (Doerrler & Raetz, 2002; Hirata et al., 2004; Lubelski et al., 2004; Ravaud et al., 2006). However, the lack of efficient transformation systems and the paucity of effective molecular tools (e.g. cloning and expression vectors and gene inactivation systems) have so far severely limited functional studies in Bifidobacterium (Ventura et al., 2004). Since previous studies from our group have shown that the nisin-inducible system from the Gram-positive bacterium L. lactis can generate large quantities of bifidobacterial membrane and cytosolic proteins (Margolles & de los Reyes-Gavilán, 2003; Margolles et al., 2005), we selected this bacterium as the host to produce AbcA and AbcB. We cloned (independently or together) abcA and abcB by constructing plasmids pNAbcA and pNAbcB, which were then introduced into L. lactis cells. Both plasmids could be maintained in the same host cell after more than 70 generations. Total cell counts indicated that all cells contained the two antibiotic markers, and no recombinations or mutations were observed after sequencing and restriction enzyme analysis of the plasmids in any of the tested colonies. This proves that pNAbcA and pNAbcB could co-exist and are stable in the same cell, and shows that they did not segregate and were not maintained in different cell subpopulations.

Gene expression and protein synthesis were investigated by real-time PCR and SDS-PAGE. Only the expression of AbcB was apparent on the protein electrophoresis profiles, probably due to the coincidence of the molecular mass of AbcA with one of the major membrane proteins of L. lactis (Fig. 2). However, real-time PCR showed that both abcA and abcB were transcribed, either when the genes were cloned separately or together. Interestingly, in cells carrying both pNAbcA and pNAbcB, the abcB transcript appears to be about two times more abundant than the abcA transcript ($2^{A C T} = 1.04 \pm 0.059$), whereas when abcA and abcB were expressed alone, their transcripts were $2^{+43} \pm 1.17$ and $2^{+49} \pm 1.52$ times more abundant, respectively, than the corresponding transcripts of the cells containing both plasmids.

We investigated if AbcA and AbcB could be involved in conferring antimicrobial resistance. We determined the MIC of 15 antibiotics using E-test strips, a quantitative method that has emerged in the last few years as an accurate alternative to the traditional methods, such as microdilution and disk diffusion (Turnbull et al., 2004). The antibiotics tested were ampicillin, benzylpenicillin, clindamycin, ciprofloxacin, doxycycline, kanamycin, meropenem, minocycline, polymyxin, quinupristin-dalfopristin, rifampicin (low range, 0·002 to 32 μg ml$^{-1}$), streptomycin (high range,
0.064 to 1.024 μg ml⁻¹), tetracycline, trimethoprim-sulfadiazine, and vancomycin. Chloramphenicol and macrolides were not tested since they are the selection markers in the vectors. A small increase in resistance was observed for ciprofloxacin. The MICs for the control strain, harbouring the empty plasmid, and the strain harbouring pNAbcA were $3.3 \pm 0.6$ μg ml⁻¹, whereas those for cells containing pNAbcA or pNAbcA/pNAbcB were $6.0 \pm 0$ and $6.7 \pm 1.2$ μg ml⁻¹, respectively. Interestingly, a recent report demonstrated that the increased expression of two multidrug ABC transporter-like genes is associated with ethidium bromide and ciprofloxacin resistance in Mycoplasma hominis (Raherison et al., 2005). In our case, the most significant changes were found for polymyxin B,
the resistance increasing more than fourfold for cells expressing AbcA (MIC 42.7 ± 9.2 μg ml⁻¹, compared to 9.3 ± 2.3 for the control strain), and more than twelve-fold for cells expressing AbcB (128.0 ± 0.0 μg ml⁻¹) or both proteins (149.3 ± 40.0 μg ml⁻¹). No significant differences between the control strain and the membrane-protein-expressing cells were found for any other antibiotic using the E-test assay.

Since polymyxin B is a polycationic antimicrobial peptide that acts at the cell surface level, dissipating proton-motive force by making pores in the cell membrane (Hancock & Chapple, 1999), we decided to investigate the resistance-conferring capability of AbcA and AbcB to the antimicrobial peptide nisin. Therefore, susceptibility differences against nisin and polymyxin B between L. lactis cells harbouring pNAbcA, pNAbcB or pNAbcA/pNAbcB, and bacterial cells harbouring the control plasmid, were determined in GM17 agar. The joint expression of AbcA and AbcB resulted in an increased resistance to nisin and polymyxin with respect to the control, which became apparent by colony formation at the highest dilution used. However, considerable nisin resistance was also found under similar conditions for cells expressing only AbcB (Fig. 3). This indicated that the expression of AbcB alone could also reduce the cell susceptibility to nisin, although to a lesser extent than when both proteins are co-expressed. Consistent with the above finding, it has previously been shown that certain ABC transporters can act on bacteriocin-like compounds. For example, the ABC-transporter LmrB from L. lactis confers resistance to LsbA and LsbB, two class II bacteriocins (Gajic et al., 2003). It does so, most likely, by removing LsbA and LsbB from the cytoplasmic membrane, which is the target of these antimicrobial peptides. Other studies have suggested that ABC transporters could play a key role in generating resistance to nisin and other antimicrobial peptides in Gram-positive bacteria (Kok et al., 2005).

**Transport of Hoechst-33342 in membrane vesicles**

Hoechst-33342 is a cytotoxic drug extensively employed to detect the activity of MDR transporters (Lubelski et al., 2004; Margolles et al., 1999; Sakamoto et al., 2001; van Veen et al., 2000; Woebeking et al., 2005). This probe has the property of being fluorescent when present in the lipid environment of biomembranes, while being essentially non-fluorescent in the aqueous phase (Shapiro & Ling, 1995). Since MDR transporters are thought to pump out hydrophobic drugs from (or close to) the cytoplasmic membrane (Putman et al., 2000), this compound was used to study the extrusion of drugs directly from the membrane to the aqueous phase, via the decrease of fluorescence observed when extrusion activity is present (Margolles et al., 1999; Shapiro & Ling, 1995; Woebeking et al., 2005). Furthermore, the advantage of carrying out functional

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**Fig. 2.** Expression of AbcA and AbcB and co-purification of the AbcA/AbcB complex. Coomassie BioSafe-stained SDS-PAGE gel of inside-out membrane vesicles (30 μg protein/lane) from cells harbouring the empty vector (pNZ8048, lane 1) or cells expressing AbcA (pNAbcA, lane 2), AbcB (pNAbcB, lane 3), or jointly AbcA and AbcB (pNAbcA/pNAbcB, lane 4). The purified histidine-tagged AbcA from a Ni-NTA column with 250 mM imidazole and the co-eluted protein AbcB are represented in lane 5. MM, protein markers (molecular masses in kDa are indicated on the right). The arrows indicate the positions of AbcA and AbcB.

**Fig. 3.** Effect of AbcA, AbcB, and AbcA/AbcB expression on the susceptibility of L. lactis to nisin and polymyxin. Results shown are from cells harbouring pNZ8048 (1), pNAbcA (2), pNAbcB (3), or pNAbcA and pNAbcB (4) and spotted on GM17 plates containing 78 ng nisin ml⁻¹ or 62 μg polymyxin B ml⁻¹.
studies in isolated membranes is the avoidance of possible interference caused by other cellular components that may modify the transport activity. Experiments performed in inside-out membrane vesicles of *L. lactis* NZ9000 cells showed the highest transport rate of Hoechst-33342 in membranes harbouring AbcA and AbcB, although significant transport was also detected in AbcB-containing membrane vesicles. AbcA-containing membranes displayed an extremely low transport activity as compared to the other two membrane systems (Fig. 4). In addition, the ATP-dependency of the transport process was demonstrated, since no activity was detected in the presence of the non-hydrolysable ATP analogue AMP-PNP. ATP-dependent transport of Hoechst-33342 was not observed in control membrane vesicles.

**AbcA and AbcB form a stable complex in the membrane**

The results of the experiments described above point to cooperation between AbcA and AbcB that results in an increased resistance to nisin and polymyxin, and an enhanced ability to extrude Hoechst-33342 from the membrane of *L. lactis*. As suggested for other ABC transporters (Abele & Tampe, 1999; Lee et al., 2003; Lubelski et al., 2004), this is likely to happen through a direct interaction of AbcA and AbcB in the membrane, where these two proteins are assumed to form a complex that represents the functional unit of the transporter. To prove this assumption for the AbcAB proteins, a histidine tag was attached to the C-terminal part of AbcA to facilitate purification of the complex by affinity chromatography. For this purpose, membranes were isolated from cells harbouring pNHAbcA/pNAbcB, solubilized with a DDM-containing buffer and subjected to a single-step Ni-NTA affinity purification procedure (Fig. 2). When His-tagged AbcA was purified, two protein bands were eluted, with molecular masses that correspond to AbcA and AbcB. The identity of the proteins was confirmed by mass spectrometry, the upper band being identified as AbcA, and the lower as AbcB. Purified proteins were analysed by densitometry of Coomassie BioSafe-stained SDS-PAGE gels, showing that both proteins are present in approximately equal amounts, indicating the existence of a stable membrane-associated complex with a stoichiometry of 1:1 (Fig. 2).

It has been experimentally proved that several prokaryotic ABC transporters act as dimers. Homodimerization has been demonstrated for LmrA of *L. lactis* (van Veen et al., 2000), MsbA of *E. coli* (Chang & Roth, 2001) and BmrA of *B. subtilis* (Ravaud et al., 2006), while a heterodimeric complex was found to be the functional unit of the MDR transporter LmrCD from *L. lactis* (Lubelski et al., 2004). However, in our study we have found that AbcB can retain some activity by itself, conferring nisin resistance and extruding Hoechst-33342 from the membrane, although to a lesser extent than when both proteins are present. A similar effect has also been reported for other ABC transporters. In eukaryotic cells, the mammalian proteins ADLP (adrenoleukodystrophy protein), ALDRP (adrenoleukodystrophy-related protein) and PMP70 (70 kDa peroxisomal protein) were found to act as homo- as well as heterodimers, and it was proposed that the different dimer combinations vary in activity and substrate specificity (Liu et al., 1999). Genetic evidence suggests that the substrate specificity of the traffic ATPase transporters involved in the uptake of eye pigment precursors in *Drosophila melanogaster* (the white, scarlet and brown gene products) depends on the dimer formed: white and scarlet together form a tryptophan transporter, while the white and brown gene products form a guanine transporter.

![Fig. 4. AbcA-, AbcB- and AbcA/AbcB-mediated extrusion of Hoechst-33342 from inside-out membrane vesicles. Membranes were prepared from NZ9000 cells harbouring pNAbcA (a); pNAbcB (b), or pNAbcA/pNAbcB (c). The arrow indicates the addition of 2 mM ATP (black lines) or AMP-PNP (grey lines). Hoechst-33342 transport in *L. lactis* NZ9000/ pNZ8048 control membranes was not observed under the same assay conditions (data not shown). The graphics shown are representative of three independent experiments with three different batches of vesicles for each strain.](http://mic.sgmjournals.org)
In short, this study has provided evidence that AbcA and AbcB act as a heterodimeric ABC-type multidrug transporter, conferring resistance to nisin and polymyxin and extruding cytotoxic compounds. Therefore, we propose to rename AbcA and AbcB as BbmA (Bifidobacterium breve multidrug transporter) and BbmB, respectively. These findings provide the basis for further biochemical studies of BbmAB and the half-size transporters BbmA and BbmB, and open some questions about the physiological role of this B. breve transporter in its natural environment, the intestinal niche.

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