Isolation and Mapping of \textit{Escherichia coli} K12 Mutants Defective in Phenylacetate Degradation

By RONALD A. COOPER,* DAVID C. N. JONES and SUZANNE PARROTT

Department of Biochemistry, University of Leicester, University Road, Leicester LEI 7RH, UK

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Mutants of \textit{Escherichia coli} K12 unable to grow on phenylacetate have been isolated and mapped. The mutations were located in the relatively 'silent' region of the \textit{E. coli} K12 chromosome at min 30-4 on the genetic map, with the gene order rac pac-1 pac-2 trg.

\textbf{INTRODUCTION}

Reports have appeared recently on the unexpected ability of \textit{Escherichia coli} strains to grow on aromatic acids. The pathways for the catabolism of 4-hydroxyphenylacetate (Cooper & Skinner, 1980) and 3-phenylpropionate (Burlinghame & Chapman, 1983) have been described and they are identical to those previously reported for catabolism of these compounds by various soil bacteria (Dagley \textit{et al.}, 1965; Sparnins \textit{et al.}, 1974).

Studies on phenylacetate catabolism in certain \textit{Pseudomonas} sp. implicated 3,4-dihydroxyphenylacetate dioxygenase (Kunita, 1955a) and 2,5-dihydroxyphenylacetate dioxygenase (Kunita, 1955b) in degradative pathways, but in an extensive study of various pseudomonads grown on phenylacetate neither of these ring-fission dioxygenases could be detected in significant amounts (P. J. Chapman, personal communication). Similarly, no ring-fission reaction involved in phenylacetate catabolism in \textit{E. coli} has yet been found (R. A. Cooper, unpublished observations). It seems, therefore, that there is still uncertainty about the pathway for bacterial phenylacetate catabolism.

Accordingly we have sought to obtain information on phenylacetate catabolism by isolating phenylacetate-negative mutants of \textit{E. coli}. Although the pathway is still unresolved the mutants themselves were of interest since the genes affected were located in a region of the \textit{E. coli} K12 chromosome where very few genes have so far been identified. This report describes the partial characterization of the mutants and their genetic mapping.

\textbf{METHODS}

\textbf{Bacterial strains and growth conditions.} The \textit{E. coli} strains used are listed in Table 1. Bacterial cultures were grown aerobically at 30 °C in minimal medium 63 or Luria broth (Miller, 1972). Individual carbon sources were sterilized separately and added to give the indicated final concentrations. Liquid media were solidified as required by the incorporation of 1-6% (w/v) Oxoid bacteriological agar.

\textbf{Substrate oxidation.} Washed cells were prepared and their oxidative abilities measured as described previously (Cooper & Skinner, 1980).

\textbf{Isolation of mutants.} Cultures were treated in minimal salts medium 63 with ethyl methanesulphonate (EMS) as described by Miller (1972). Survivors were allowed to grow overnight at 30 °C on glucose minimal medium and phenylacetate-negative mutants were isolated after a penicillin enrichment procedure (Miller, 1972).

\textbf{Metabolism of radioactive phenylacetate.} Washed cells from 100 ml exponential phase culture (OD$_{600}$ ≈ 0.55) were resuspended in 10 ml of minimal medium 63 to give OD$_{600}$ ≈ 5. A sample (2 ml) was shaken at 30 °C with 1.25 μCi (46.3 kBq) phenyl[1-14C]-acetate and a final phenylacetate concentration of 0.5 mM. Samples (0.2 ml) were removed at timed intervals into 0.8 ml absolute ethanol and heated at 80 °C for 5 min to extract soluble material. Debris was removed by centrifugation and supernatant (0-15 ml) was spotted onto Whatman 3MM.
### Table 1. Escherichia coli K12 strains and plasmids

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genotype</th>
<th>Source*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E. rdi K12</td>
<td>F. C. Neidhardt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA309</td>
<td>R. H. Walmsley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB235</td>
<td>G. L. Hazelbauer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLK901</td>
<td>P. L. Kuempel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLK902</td>
<td>P. L. Kuempel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO160</td>
<td>EMS mutagenesis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO161</td>
<td>P1 (PLK902) × CO160; Tc&lt;sup&gt;+&lt;/sup&gt; selection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO162</td>
<td>P1 (srl/TnlO recA) × CO160; Tc&lt;sup&gt;+&lt;/sup&gt; selection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO164</td>
<td>EMS mutagenesis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO165</td>
<td>P1 (PLK902) × CO164 Te&lt;sup&gt;+&lt;/sup&gt; selection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO535</td>
<td>CO160 × PA309; His&lt;sup&gt;+&lt;/sup&gt; selection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F&lt;sup&gt;+&lt;/sup&gt; kit</td>
<td>B. J. Bachmann</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pJPB13†</td>
<td>J. P. Bouche</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pBSI†</td>
<td>J. P. Bouche</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* B. J. Bachmann, E. coli Genetic Stock Center, Yale University, New Haven, Conn., USA; J. P. Bouché, C.R.B.G.C., C.N.R.S., Toulouse, France; G. L. Hazelbauer, Biochemistry/Biophysics Program, Washington State University, Pullman, Wash., USA; P. L. Kuempel, Department of Molecular, Cellular and Developmental Biology, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo., USA; F. C. Neidhardt, Department of Microbiology and Immunology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., USA; R. H. Walmsley, Department of Physics, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., USA.

† pJPB13 is a derivative of pBR325 with the PstI fragment P411, position 196–205 kb (Bouché, 1982).

‡ pBSI is a derivative of pBR325 with the HindIII fragment H366, position 204–214 kb (Béjar & Bouché, 1983).
Mapping phenylacetate mutants of *E. coli*

Mapping of mutations

To obtain an approximate map position, the defective gene from CO160 was transferred by conjugation into strain PA309. After a 2 h period of mating streptomycin-resistant recombinants that had regained the ability to grow on glucose in the absence of either leucine, arginine or histidine were selected. When the recombinants were tested for growth on phenylacetate the His· recombinants showed the highest proportion of phenylacetate-negatives (about 30%).

One such F· pac· strain, CO535, was then used as recipient in mating experiments with various F prime-carrying strains (Low, 1972) to identify those which suppressed the pac· mutation. F123 from the Hfr B7 carrying the chromosome region min 25-30 and two much shorter F primes from the same Hfr, F618 and F619 (Bitner & Kuempel, 1982), complemented the mutant phenotype indicating that the pac· locus was around min 29-30 on the *E. coli* K12 linkage map.

This region has very few known loci for co-transduction mapping, but a series of transposon insertions in this part of the chromosome have been identified (Binding et al., 1981; Fouts & Barbour, 1982). Two insertions in the rac prophage, described by Binding et al. (1981), zcj-230::Tn10 (formerly Tn10·) and zda-231::Tn10 (formerly Tn10·), have been used to help locate pac·.

P1 phage grown on PLK901 (zcj-230::Tn10) or PLK902 (zda-231::Tn10) were used to transduce mutant CO160 to Pac+. When the transductants were tested for tetracycline resistance there was 26% linkage (143/549) for PLK901 and 63% linkage (137/216) for PLK902. In a transduction using P1 grown on PLK902 and CO160 as recipient, with selection for tetracycline resistance, 50% of the transductants (26/52) became Pac+. A P1 lysate prepared on CO161 (pac· zda-231::Tn10) was used to transduce a wild-type strain to tetracycline resistance and 51% (26/51) of the transductants became Pac·.

These co-transduction frequencies were used to calculate genetic map distances (Wu, 1966), assuming that the effective length of the phage P1 transducing fragment is 2 min. The pac· locus appeared to be 0·4 min from zda-231::Tn10 (min 30·0) and 0·7 min from zcj-230::Tn10 (min 29·7) (Bitner & Kuempel, 1981), indicating a location at min 30·4 on the *E. coli* K12 linkage map (Bachmann, 1983) (Fig. 1). No allowance for the size of the inserted Tn10 (9·3 kb) has been made in these calculations.
The proposed location for pac-1 indicates that it should be close to the trg locus at min 31.4. When this was tested, using P1 phage grown on HB235 (trg-2::Tn10) and CO160 as recipient, 18% of the tetracycline resistant transductants became Pac+ (79/447). This suggests that pac-1 and trg-2::Tn10 are 0.9 min apart on the genetic map.

It has been reported (Henson et al., 1984) that deletions extending from trg towards rac can be obtained easily and such deletions cause no detectable alteration of phenotype. We have taken HB235 and selected tetracycline-sensitive colonies by the fusaric acid method (Bochner et al., 1980). About 11% of the tetracycline-sensitive strains obtained were unable to grow on phenylacetate (20/178).

The other pac mutant appeared to map in the same region as pac-1. Strain CO164 (pac-2) was transduced to tetracycline resistance using phage grown on PLK902 and only eight of 52 transductants remained phenylacetate-negative, indicating an 85% linkage between pac-2 and zda-231::Tn10.

To obtain information on the order of the pac mutations, crosses were made between pairs of pac mutants with the zda-231::Tn10 of the donor as the selected outside marker. Some Pac+ progeny were obtained when CO165 (pac-2 zda-231::Tn10) was the donor with CO160 (pac-1) as the recipient (14/226). In the reverse cross with CO161 (pac-1 zda-231::Tn10) as donor and CO164 (pac-2) as recipient, no Pac+ transductants were obtained (0/260).

In these three-factor crosses generation of Pac+ requires two cross-overs or four cross-overs depending on the positions of the two mutant loci relative to the selected outside marker, zda-231::Tn10. When the mutant pac locus in the donor is proximal to zda-231::Tn10, four crossovers will be required to produce Pac+. When it is distal, Pac+ can arise by two crossovers. Since four crossovers will occur significantly less frequently than two crossovers the cross which produces the highest proportion of Pac+ progeny will be that in which the pac locus of the donor is distal to the zda-231::Tn10 marker. The results suggest that of the mutants tested the pac-1 mutation is closest to zda-231::Tn10.

The availability of cloned DNA from the region min 30–34 of the E. coli K12 chromosome (Béjar & Bouché, 1983) made it possible to seek confirmation of the location of the pac genes. To do this two plasmids pBS1 and pJPB13 were transformed into CO162 (pac-1 recA+) to see if they complemented the mutant phenotype. Growth on phenylacetate was not restored by either plasmid. However, when CO160 (pac-1 recA+) was transformed with the plasmids and the transformants patched onto phenylacetate plates, large numbers of individual colonies appeared on each patch after 2–3 d. The plasmid-free host strain gave no colonies on phenylacetate even after 10 d. When the plasmids were transformed into CO164 (pac-2) and transformants tested on phenylacetate plates a similar phenomenon was seen except that only pBS1 gave rise to phenylacetate-positive colonies in this recA+ host.

It seems that either the whole or a part of the wild-type pac-1 gene is present on both plasmids but is either not expressed or does not give a functional protein. In the recA+ strains repair of the defective gene can occur by recombination between the cloned DNA and the chromosome. Since the only cloned DNA common to both plasmids is that between 204 kb and 205 kb on the physical map of the region (Bouché, 1982) it seems that pac-1 is located around 204–205 kb. Since trg has been located at 247 kb (Bouché et al., 1982), the difference of 42 kb between pac-1 and trg fits well with the map difference of 0.9 min estimated from the cotransduction studies, assuming there are 46 kb per min (Bouché et al., 1982). The precise position of the pac-2 mutation could not be established, but the apparent presence of the gene on pBS1 and its absence from pJPB13 is in accord with the gene order proposed.

Thus, at least two genes involved in phenylacetate catabolism are located in the region min 30-4 of the E. coli K12 linkage map. This region was felt to be devoid of essential genes (Henson et al., 1984) and the suggestion that it may contain metabolically unusual or 'exotic' genes (Bachmann et al., 1976; Bouché et al., 1982) seems to be borne out by the experiments reported here.

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REFERENCES


