Isolation of *Sporothrix schenckii* MNT1 and the biochemical and functional characterization of the encoded α1,2-mannosyltransferase activity

Arturo Hernández-Cervantes, Héctor M. Mora-Montes, Aurelio Álvarez-Vargas, Diana F. Díaz Jiménez, Claudia I. Robledo-Ortiz and Arturo Flores-Carreón

*Departamento de Biología, División de Ciencias Naturales y Exactas, Campus Guanajuato, Universidad de Guanajuato, Noria Alta s/n, Col. Noria Alta, C.P. 36050, Guanajuato, Gto., Mexico*

*Sporothrix (Sp.) schenckii* is a pathogenic fungus that infects humans and animals, and is responsible for the disease named sporotrichosis. The cell wall of this fungus has glycoproteins with a high content of mannose and rhamnose units, which are synthesized by endoplasmic reticulum- and Golgi-localized glycosyltransferases. Little is known about the enzymic machinery involved in the synthesis of these oligosaccharides in *Sp. schenckii*, or the genes encoding these activities. This is in part because of the lack of an available genome sequence for this organism. Using a partial genomic DNA library we identified *SsMNT1*, whose predicted product has significant similarity to proteins encoded by members of the *Saccharomyces (Sa.) cerevisiae KRE2/MNT1* gene family. In order to biochemically characterize the putative enzyme, *SsMNT1* was heterologously expressed in the methylotrophic yeast *Pichia pastoris*. Recombinant *SsMnt1* showed Mn²⁺-dependent mannosyltransferase activity and the ability to recognize as acceptors α1-methyl mannoside, mannose, Man₅GlcNAc₂ oligosaccharide and a variety of mannobiosides. The characterization of the enzymic products generated by *SsMnt1* revealed that the enzyme is an α1,2-mannosyltransferase that adds up to two mannose residues to the acceptor molecule. Functional complementation studies were performed in *Sa. cerevisiae* and *Candida albicans* mutants lacking members of the *KRE2/MNT1* gene family, demonstrating that *SsMnt1* is involved in both the N- and O-linked glycosylation pathways, but not in phosphomannan elaboration.

**INTRODUCTION**

*Sporothrix (Sp.) schenckii* is the causative agent of sporotrichosis, a subacute or chronic subcutaneous mycosis. The disease has a worldwide distribution, is generally acquired by traumatic inoculation into subcutaneous tissues, and in immunocompromised individuals can cause death (López-Romero et al., 2011).

The cell wall of this fungus is composed of alkali-soluble and -insoluble glucans linked by β1,3-, β1,4- and β1,6- bonds (Previo et al., 1979), and glycoproteins composed mainly of mannose, rhamnose and galactose named peptidorhamnomannan, galactomannan and peptidorhamnogalactan (Lloyd & Bitoon, 1971; Mendonça & Previo, 1980; Nakamura, 1976).

At present, the structure of the oligosaccharides attached to cell wall glycoproteins is not known in detail, but there are reports indicating that some rhamnomannans have an α1,6-mannose backbone oligosaccharide, with side chains composed of one or two rhamnose units (Lloyd & Bitoon, 1971). Another rhamnomannan identified has an α1,4-linked mannose backbone oligosaccharide with lateral branches of a single α1,2-linked mannose residue, which can also be monorhamnosylated (Travassos et al., 1973). The major O-linked glycan present within the peptidorhamnomannan contains an α1,2-mannobiose core followed by one α-glucuronic acid residue, which can be mono- or di-rhamnosylated with a length of up to five monosaccharide units (Lopes-Alves et al., 1992), and has been demonstrated to be an important antigenic determinant (Lopes-Alves et al., 1994).

Although there have been significant advances in the identification and characterization of glycan structures from this fungus, the enzymes participating in the biosynthetic pathways have been poorly studied.

Glycosylation is a major post-translational modification of proteins. There are three main types of protein glycosylation in eukaryotes: glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI)
Anchors, in which the non-reducing end of the glycan moiety of a GPI group is attached to the protein, and N- and O-linked glycosylation, in which an oligosaccharide is attached to the amide group of asparagine, and to the hydroxyl groups of serine and threonine residues, respectively. Studies in the human pathogenic fungus *Candida albicans* indicate that proper elaboration of glycoproteins is required for adhesion, virulence and host–fungus interaction (Bates et al., 2005, 2006; Munro et al., 2005; Netea et al., 2006; Cambi et al., 2008; Harris et al., 2009; Mora-Montes et al., 2007, 2009, 2010a; McKenzie et al., 2010; Sheth et al., 2011).

The structure of the O- and N-linked glycans is determined by glycosyl hydrolases and transferases localized in the endoplasmic reticulum and the Golgi complex. Most of the Golgi mannosyltransferases are encoded by the *KRE2/MNT1* and *MNN* gene families (Lussier et al., 1999; Häuser & Robbins, 1992; Romero et al., 1999). These enzymes are able to transfer mannos from a GDP-mannose donor to the hydroxyl group of an oligosaccharide acceptor (Paulson et al., 1987).

In *Saccharomyces* (*Sa.*) *cerevisiae*, the *KRE2/MNT1* gene family is composed of nine members. ScKre2, ScKtr1 and ScKtr3 are *α1,2*-mannosyltransferases involved in the addition of the second and third mannos to the O-linked glycan, and also participate in the proper elaboration of the N-linked glycan outer chain (Lussier et al., 1997), whereas ScYur1 and ScKtr2 encode mannosyltransferases only involved in N-linked mannosylation (Lussier et al., 1996). Furthermore, ScKtr6 is the main enzyme involved in phosphorylmannosylation of both N-linked and O-linked glycans (Wang et al., 1997; Nakayama et al., 1998). The role of ScKtr4, ScKtr5 and ScKtr7 is currently unknown.

In *C. albicans*, the *MNT1* gene family has five members with more specialized functions: CaMnt1 and CaMnt2 have redundant activities in the addition of the second and third mannos to the O-linked glycan, and also participate in the proper elaboration of the N-linked glycan outer chain (Lussier et al., 1997), whereas ScKtr2 and ScKtr3 are *α1,2*-mannosyltransferases involved in the addition of the second and third mannos to the O-linked glycan, and also participate in the proper elaboration of the N-linked glycan outer chain (Lussier et al., 1997), whereas ScKur1 and ScKtr2 encode mannosyltransferases only involved in N-linked mannosylation (Lussier et al., 1996). Furthermore, ScKtr6 is the main enzyme involved in phosphorylmannosylation of both N-linked and O-linked glycans (Wang et al., 1997; Nakayama et al., 1998). The role of ScKtr4, ScKtr5 and ScKtr7 is currently unknown.

In the opportunistic mould *Aspergillus fumigatus*, only three predicted *MNT1* gene family ORFs have been identified, and the encoded proteins are putative *α1,2*-mannosyltransferases. The lack of *AfMnt1* leads to a thinner hyphal cell wall, an increased sensitivity to cell wall stressors, temperature-restricted growth, and reduced sporulation and virulence (Wagener et al., 2008).

To date, the mannosyltransferases described in fungi do not have any human orthologues; therefore, the study of these enzymes could potentially unveil new antifungal targets. In this paper we report the isolation of *Sp. schenckii MNT1* and the biochemical and functional characterization of the encoded α1,2-mannosyltransferase activity.

**METHODS**

**Strains, media and culture conditions.** The organisms used in this work are listed in Table 1 and were maintained at 28 °C in YPD medium [1 % (w/v) yeast extract, 2 % (w/v) mycological peptone, 2 % (w/v) glucose]. Solid plates were prepared with 2 % (w/v) bacteriological agar. The mycelial form of *Sp. schenckii* was propagated in YPD broth, pH 4.5, as described previously (Ruiz-Baca et al., 2005), while transition to yeast morphology was achieved in YPD medium, pH 7.4, as reported previously (Mora-Montes et al., 2010b). The *C. albicans* strains were grown at 28 °C in YPD medium or in SC medium [0.67 % (w/v) yeast nitrogen base without amino acids, 2 % (w/v) glucose, 0.077 % (w/v) complete supplement mixture minus uracil] supplemented with 50 μg uridine ml⁻¹ when necessary. For β-N-acetylgalactosaminidase (Hex1) induction, the cells were grown at 28 °C in medium containing 25 mM glucosamine as described previously (Mora-Montes et al., 2010a). For expression of *SsMnt1* in *Sa. cerevisiae*, strains were grown at 28 °C in SC + GAL medium [0.67 % (w/v) yeast nitrogen base without amino acids, 0.077 % (w/v) complete supplement mixture minus uracil, 2 % (w/v) galactose and 3 % (w/v) raffinose].

**SsMNT1 isolation.** A 767 bp fragment of *SsMnt1* was firstly isolated by PCR using genomic DNA from *Sp. schenckii* and degenerate primers (5’-GCCACNTTTGYNACYTNCCG-3’ and 5’-RTCNCCCGACNKYTCTARTARAA-3’), whose design was based on conserved regions of putative amino acid sequences of proteins belonging to the *KRE2/MNT1* family from *Neurospora crassa* (GenBank accession no. XP_962248.1), *Magnaporthe oryzae* (XP_363108.1), *Podospora anserina* (XP_003437245.1) and *Chaetomium globosum* (XP_001223342.1), organisms closely related to *Sp. schenckii* (Teher et al., 2003).

In order to obtain the whole ORF we generated a partial genomic DNA library as follows. *Sp. schenckii* genomic DNA was digested with *HindIII*, *SalI*, *EcoRI*, *PstI* or *BamHI*, the digest was used to perform a Southern blot analysis with the radiolabelled 767 bp fragment, and the DNA from the hybridization area was isolated and cloned into pBluescript-KS II (+) (Stratagene). The library was screened by PCR using the primer pair included in the *3′*-factor export sequence, generating pPMNT1. The DNA sequence encoding the putative *SsMnt1* soluble domain (nucleotides 170–1515) was codon-optimized for expression in *Pichia pastoris* and synthesized by DNA 2.0 (Menlo Park, CA, USA), with *HindIII* and *BamHI* sites at the 5′ and 3′ ends, respectively. This recombinant plasmid was then cloned into the *3′*-factor export sequence, generating pPMNT1.

**SsMNT1 expression in Pichia pastoris.** The DNA sequence encoding the putative *SsMnt1* soluble domain (nucleotides 170–1515) was codon-optimized for expression in *P. pastoris*, and synthesized by DNA 2.0 (Menlo Park, CA, USA), with *HindIII* and *BamHI* sites at the 5′ and 3′ ends, respectively. This recombinant plasmid was then cloned into the *3′*-factor export sequence, generating pPMNT1.

Sac-digested pPMNT1 was used to transform *P. pastoris* X-33 (Invitrogen) by electroporation, as described by the manufacturer. Transformants were selected on YPDS plates [1 % (w/v) yeast extract, 2 % (w/v) peptone, 2 % (w/v) glucose, 1 M sorbitol, 2 % (w/v) agar] containing 100 mg Zeocin ml⁻¹ (Invitrogen). Strains HMP1 and X-33, pPICZαA are X-33 with SacI-digested pPMNT1 and SacI-digested pPICZαA inserted at the *AOX1* locus, respectively. This recombination event was confirmed by PCR using the primer pair included in the *P. pastoris* expression kit (Invitrogen).

The *P. pastoris* strains were grown at 30 °C with shaking (200 r.p.m.) in MGY medium [1 % (w/v) yeast extract, 2 % (w/v) peptone, 1.34 % (w/v) yeast nitrogen base without amino acids, 4 × 10⁻³ % (w/v)
Mannosyltransferase assay. Mannosyltransferase enzyme activity was assayed as described by Nakajima & Ballou (1975). Assay mixtures contained 50 mM PIPES-NaOH, pH 7.0, 10 mM MnCl₂, 50 mM α-methyl mannoside, 0.38 μM GDP-[³⁵Cl]mannose [5 μCi (185 kBq); specific activity 262 Ci mmol⁻¹ (96.9 GBq mmol⁻¹)] and 45–50 μg of soluble recombinant protein previously concentrated and desalted by an Aminicon System (Millipore). Reactions were performed for 24 h at 30 °C in a final volume of 50 μl. The reaction mixtures were added to a 1.5 ml Eppendorf tube containing 0.4 ml Dowex 1-X2 (Bio-Rad) anion exchange resin to remove non-incorporated, labelled GDP-mannose. The neutral products were eluted with 1.5 ml deionized water and radioactivity was measured in a Beckman LS 6500 scintillation counter. Control assays were conducted without protein or with protein from strain X-33_pPICZA.A. For the acceptor preference assays, reactions were carried out as described, but the acceptor was substituted by 4 mM of each of the following sugars: mannose, α-methyl mannoside, αL-mannobiose, αL-mannobiose, αL-mannobiose, αL-mannobiose and Man₆GlcNAc₅ (all from Sigma), or 3 mg of cell walls from C. albicans strains: wild-type NGY152, Camnt1-Camnt2 and Camnt3-Camnt4-Camnt5 null mutants. These cell walls were obtained as previously described (Montes et al., 2007).

**Protein electrophoresis and quantification.** Protein was quantified using the Bradford assay (Bradford, 1976). Analytical (12%) SDS-PAGE gel electrophoresis and Coomassie blue staining were utilized to separate and visualize proteins, respectively (Laemmli, 1970; Merrill, 1990).
control reactions were conducted with protein from strain X-33_pPICZaA. TLC was performed on silica gel 60 F254 plates (Merck) in propanol/butanol/water 12:3:4 (v/v) as mobile phase. The ascending liquid face was left to reach the edge of the plates, which were dried and then the separation process was repeated three times. After running, the silica plate was cut into 1 cm fractions and the radioactivity was measured. The standard sugars used were mannose, α-L-mannobiose, raffinose, maltotetraose and maltopentaose (all from Sigma). Sugar detection was performed with diphenylamine-aniline-phosphoric acid reagent (Anderson et al., 2000) with incubation at 100 °C until spots appeared.

**Aspergillus saitoi α1,2-mannosidase treatment.** The products of the enzymic reaction, using mannose as acceptor, were concentrated by evaporation and resuspended in 14 µl deionized water containing 15 units α1,2-mannosidase (Glyko) and the appropriate buffer to a final volume of 20 µl. Digestions were performed at 37 °C for 24 h and the products were applied to a silica gel 60 F254 plate. TLC was performed and radioactivity measured as described above. A reaction without α1,2-mannosidase was incubated simultaneously as a control.

**Alcian blue binding assays.** The phosphomannan content was determined as described elsewhere (Hobson et al., 2004).

**Hex1 electrophoretic mobility shift assays.** Cell-free homogenates were prepared using glass beads, as described previously (Mora-Montes et al., 2010a). The homogenate was centrifuged for 10 min at 13 206 g and 4 °C, and the supernatant was retained. The samples were loaded onto a 4 % PAGE gel and run for 11 h at 40 V under native conditions. The N-acetylhexosaminidase activity was determined by incubation with 0.4 mM 4-methylumbelliferyl-β-N-acetylglucosaminide (Sigma) in 0.1 M citrate-KOH buffer (pH 4.5) for 30 min at 37 °C, and the results were observed by exposing the gel to UV light.

**β-Elimination of C. albicans cell walls.** The C. albicans cell walls tested as acceptors in standard mannosyltransferase reactions were dissolved in 3 ml 0.1 M NaOH and incubated for 18 h at room temperature with gentle shaking. The samples were centrifuged for 2 min at 13 206 g and the supernatant was neutralized with HCl, concentrated by lyophilization and counted for radioactivity.

**Bioinformatics.** The translation start site of SsMNT1 was predicted using the software WebGene (http://www.ibt.cnr.it/webgene/), whereas the transmembrane region of SsMnt1 was determined with the program TMHMM v.2.0 (http://www.cbs.dtu.dk/services/TMHMM/).

**RESULTS**

**Isolation and bioinformatics analysis of the Sp. schenckii MNT1 gene**

Since no genome sequence is available for this organism, we used classic strategies for gene isolation, involving the generation of a partial genomic DNA library. Degenerate primers were designed based on the conserved regions of mannosyltransferases belonging to the KRE2/MNT1 gene family from fungi closely related to *Sp. schenckii* (Tehler et al., 2003). These primers were used to amplify a 0.76 kbp fragment from *Sp. schenckii* genomic DNA by PCR, which was sequenced and identified as a portion of an ORF with similarity to members of the *KRE2/MNT1* gene family present in other fungi. This DNA fragment was used as a radiolabelled probe in a Southern blot analysis, and a ~5 kbp *Hind*III fragment hybridized with the probe. This analysis also revealed that the genome of *Sp. schenckii* has only one copy of this gene (data not shown).

A partial genomic library of *Sp. schenckii* *Hind*III-digested genomic DNA was constructed and screened as described in Methods. Upon screening with the 0.76 kbp fragment described above, we identified a positive construct with a ~5.0 kbp insert, which was fully sequenced. The construct contained the entire SsMNT1 ORF spanning 1515 bp along with 394 bp of the upstream region. In addition, we found a small 660 bp ORF downstream of *MNT1* which encodes a putative 375 ribosomal protein S12, followed by a truncated portion of a 612 bp ORF that encodes a putative acyl-CoA dehydrogenase. This gene organization is also present in fungi phylogenetically related to *Sp. schenckii* (see Fig. S1 available with the online version of this paper). Bioinformatics analysis indicated the presence of the consensus sequence for a Kozak box at position −6 to +4 (Fig. S2) (Kozak, 1987). Analysis by RT-PCR using *Sp. schenckii* cDNA from either hyphae or yeast cells and specific primers for SsMNT1 confirmed gene expression in both morphologies (not shown). In addition, the presence of two introns was detected: one spanning 97 bp (position +49 to +145) and the second containing 68 bp and localized at position +1109 to +1177 (Fig. S2). Both introns are flanked by the consensus splicing sites 5' GT-3'AG (Reed & Maniatis, 1985).

The SsMNT1 ORF encodes a predicted protein of 449 amino acids with a predicted molecular mass of 51.6 kDa. Similar to other mannosyltransferases, SsMnt1 is a putative type II membrane protein with a short six amino acid cytosolic tail, a single transmembrane region of 18 residues and also displays high identity with other members of the *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* KRE2/MNT1 gene family (Fig. 1). A pIe-uptake analysis revealed a high degree of conservation in the mannosyltransferase domain, which contains the 335CHFWSNF345 motif (Fig. 1). Many glycosyltransferase families possess a DXD-like motif; this sequence binds the cofactors necessary for enzymic activity (Wiggins & Munro, 1998). In ScKre2, the only member of the *KRE2/MNT1* gene family crystallized thus far (Lobsanov et al., 2004), the 247EPD249 sequence forms the predicted ‘DXD’ motif, and similarly, SsMnt1 has the same 260EPS262 cofactor-binding sequence (Fig. S2).

**Heterologous expression of SsMnt1 in *P. pastoris***

In order to characterize the biochemical properties of the SsMnt1 product, the DNA sequence encoding the soluble domain of this protein (amino acids 1–24 were removed) was codon-optimized for expression in *P. pastoris* and...
cloned into the pPICZaA expression vector, generating pPMNT1 (see Methods). In this construct the ORF was placed in-frame with the α-factor export sequence and under the control of the AOX1 promoter. P. pastoris X-33 was transformed with the SacI-linearized pPMNT1, and the vector was inserted within the AOX1 locus, generating strain HMP1 (see Methods). As control, strain X-33 was transformed with the empty SacI-linearized pPICZaA, generating strain X-33_pPICZaA.

Both HMP1 and X-33_pPICZaA strains were grown in MGY medium until they reached saturation, and were then transferred to MMY medium to induce gene expression. A ~43 kDa protein was expressed in strain HMP1, and its amount increased depending on the induction time with methanol (Fig. 2). The predicted molecular mass for this protein is 48 kDa; this difference may be explained by proteolytic processing by endogenous proteases released into the culture medium (Macauley-Patrick et al., 2005). We decided to characterize the protein secreted after 48 h of incubation, and found that the culture medium of HMP1 showed mannosyltransferase activity [33.3 ± 0.2 c.p.m. min⁻¹ (mg protein⁻¹)] while in the control strain X-33_pPICZaA, activity was barely detectable [3.8 ± 0.1 c.p.m. min⁻¹ (mg protein⁻¹)].

**Biochemical properties of recombinant SsMnt1**

The enzyme activity showed an optimal pH between 6.8 and 7.6 in 50 mM PIPES-NaOH (data not shown), and a dependence on Mn²⁺, with an optimum concentration of 15 mM, while other cations such as Ca²⁺, Co²⁺, Zn²⁺ and Mg²⁺ failed to stimulate mannosyltransferase activity, indicating that Mn²⁺ is an essential cofactor for enzyme activity (Fig. 3a). The enzyme showed a $K_m$ and $V_{max}$ of 30 μM GDP-Man and 3.3 μmol x-methyl mannose mannose h⁻¹ (mg protein⁻¹), respectively. The ability of the enzyme to use acceptors other than x-methyl mannose was also assessed and the results showed that the highest enzyme activity was obtained when x-methyl mannose was used as acceptor, but the enzyme could use x1,2-, x1,3- or x1,6-mannobiose, mannoside, and Man₃GlcNAc₂ to a lesser extent (40, 30, 19 and 17 % of activity with respect to x-methyl mannose, respectively; Fig. 3b).

**Characterization of products generated by recombinant SsMnt1**

In order to determine the number of mannose residues added by recombinant SsMnt1, the products obtained after enzymic reactions were applied onto silica gel plates and then subjected to TLC as described in Methods. The results indicated that SsMnt1 was able to form a disaccharide and a trisaccharide when mannose was used as acceptor, and a trisaccharide when x1,2-mannobiose was used as acceptor (Fig. 4). To determine the linkage of the mannose transferred to the acceptor by SsMnt1, the reaction products were digested with x1,2-mannosidase from A. saitoi and then analysed by TLC as described in Methods. After incubation the enzymic products were separated as free mannose (data not shown), therefore indicating that SsMnt1 is an x1,2-mannosyltransferase.

**Complementation studies in Sa. cerevisiae and C. albicans mnt null mutants**

In order to determine the biosynthetic pathway in which SsMnt1 plays a role, we decided to express SsMNT1 in C. albicans strains harbouring disruptions of members of the MNT1 gene family. We analysed the level of cell wall...
phosphomannan as an indirect parameter of the status of glycosylation pathways (Bates et al., 2005, 2006; Mora-Montes et al., 2007, 2010a). For this purpose we tested the ability of cells to bind the cationic dye Alcian blue (AB), which binds to the phosphate group of phosphomannans (Hobson et al., 2004). The triple null mutant Camnt3-Camnt4-Camnt5Δ showed an AB binding of 60.6 ± 0.4 % of the wild-type level (106.6 ± 8.0 μg AB bound per cells at OD600 1.0), as reported previously by Mora-Montes et al. (2010a), whereas the same null mutant expressing the SsMnt1 gene was fully restored in ability to bind the dye (93.0 ± 9.2 %). The triple null mutant reintegrated with any of the native genes showed lower AB binding than that observed with SsMnt1 (68.6 ± 0.4 %, 69.1 ± 3.1 % and 76.02 ± 4.0 %, with CaMNT3, CaMNT4 and CaMNT5, respectively). These results demonstrate that SsMnt1 restores the phenotype of the triple null mutant to wild-type levels, although this mutant has defects in both N-linked glycosylation and phosphomannosylation pathways (Mora-Montes et al., 2010a); therefore, we could not properly establish the role of SsMnt1 in any of these pathways. Accordingly, to determine whether SsMnt1 is involved in N-linked glycosylation, we expressed SsMNT1 in the double Camnt4-Camnt5Δ null mutant, which has defects only in this biosynthetic pathway (Mora-Montes et al., 2010a), and assessed the N-linked glycosylation status by electrophoretic mobility shifts of Hex1, as a molecular marker for this pathway (Bates et al., 2006; Mora-Montes et al., 2007, 2010a).

Hex1 from the double Camnt4-Camnt5Δ null mutant migrated faster than the protein from wild-type control cells, but this was restored in the double mutant strain complemented with SsMNT1 (Fig. 5), strongly suggesting that SsMnt1 is involved in N-linked mannosylation. In addition, cell walls from C. albicans wild-type cells were tested as acceptors, and we found that SsMnt1 was able to transfer mannose residues, incorporating 13.3 ± 1.14 c.p.m. min⁻¹ (mg protein)⁻¹. When cell walls were prepared from either Camnt1-Camnt2Δ, which generates truncated O-linked mannans (Munro et al., 2005), or Camnt3-Camnt4-Camnt5Δ null mutants and used in similar experiments, a significant increase in the amount of mannose residues was recorded, with 51.5 ± 2.13 and 165.4 ± 3.24 c.p.m. min⁻¹ (mg protein)⁻¹, respectively. Subsequently, these radiolabeled cell walls were subjected to β-elimination, and we observed that 80, 70 and 95 % of transferred sugars were β-eliminated from walls of the Camnt1-Camnt2Δ and Camnt3-Camnt4-Camnt5Δ null mutants, and wild-type control cells, respectively (data not shown), confirming that SsMnt1 transferred mannose units to N-linked glycans, and also revealing that it has the ability to add sugar units to O-linked glycans.

Next, to determine the participation of SsMnt1 in the elaboration of cell wall phosphomannan, we expressed SsMNT1 in the Sa. cerevisiae ktr6Δ null mutant, which lacks the main phosphomannosyltransferase (Wang et al., 1997). The data indicated that the Sp. schenkii gene could not restore the cell wall phosphomannan content to a level similar to that of wild-type control cells, although we demonstrated SsMNT1 expression by RT-PCR (not shown). Therefore it is unlikely that the enzyme participates in the phosphomannosylation pathway.

**DISCUSSION**

Here, using a reverse genetic approach and screening of an Sp. schenkii genomic DNA library we isolated SsMNT1, which has all the known sequence signatures to be a new member of the superfamily 15 of glycosyltransferases. Interestingly, the gene organization at this locus, including intron positions, is highly conserved among phylogenetically related organisms, suggesting a lower degree of recombination at this site of the genome. In other fungi,
the \textit{KRE2/MNT1} gene family varies in size, with a range from three to nine members, but here our Southern blot results showed one hybridization band. Although the family members are very similar at the protein sequence level, they do not have a high similarity at the nucleotide level, which is likely to explain our results. Less stringent conditions for hybridization and probing other ORFs would be required to detect other family members in this organism.

We expressed the soluble domain of SsMnt1 as a secreted protein in the methylotrophic yeast \textit{P. pastoris}. The recombinant enzyme showed an absolute requirement of Mn\textsuperscript{2+} for activity, at an optimal concentration of 15 mM, similar to ScKre2 and ScKtr1, which utilize only this metal ion as cofactor (Romero \textit{et al.}, 1997), whereas CaMnt1 can also utilize to a lesser extent Zn\textsuperscript{2+} and Co\textsuperscript{2+} (Thomson \textit{et al.}, 2000).

SsMnt1 has preference for \(\alpha\)-methyl mannoside over \(\alpha\)1,2-, \(\alpha\)1,3- or \(\alpha\)1,6-mannobiose when used as acceptors. Similar results have been obtained for the recombinant forms of CaMnt1, ScKre2 and ScKtr1 (Thomson \textit{et al.}, 2000; Romero \textit{et al.}, 1997). The similarity in both protein sequence and acceptor preference could not help us to establish the role of this enzyme in the protein glycosylation pathways, as the \textit{C. albicans} enzyme is exclusively involved in \(O\)-linked mannosylation (Munro \textit{et al.}, 2005), while the \textit{S. cerevisiae} enzymes participate in both \(N\)- and \(O\)-linked mannosylation (Romero \textit{et al.}, 1997). The recognition of Man\textsubscript{5}GlcNAc\textsubscript{2} as acceptor suggests that SsMnt1 might have a role in \(N\)-linked glycan outer chain elongation; however, recombinant CaMnt1 shows the same ability but has no role in this pathway \textit{in vivo} (Thomson \textit{et al.}, 2000; Munro \textit{et al.}, 2005).

The preference for \(\alpha\)-methyl mannoside as acceptor might indicate that the enzyme prefers mannose units with non-available anomeric carbon like those that are part of oligosaccharides.

Functional complementation studies were performed in \textit{S. cerevisiae} and \textit{C. albicans} null mutants to elucidate the glycosylation pathways in which SsMnt1 participates. Our results strongly indicate that this enzyme participates in the \(N\)-linked glycosylation pathway, as it restored the pheno-
type of the \textit{Camnt4-Camnt5\Delta} null mutant, a strain with defects only in the \(N\)-linked mannosylation pathway (Mora-Montes \textit{et al.}, 2010a). Results using whole cell walls from a \textit{Camnt3-Camnt4-Camnt5\Delta} null mutant as acceptors confirmed this observation, as a significant amount of radiolabelled material remained attached at the cell walls upon \(\beta\)-elimination. Furthermore, SsMnt1 has the ability to add mannose units to \(O\)-linked glycans, as a significant...
amount of the radiolabelled material was released by β-
elimination from wild-type or Camnt1-Camt2Δ null cell
walls. In summary, we report here the biochemical and
functional characterization of what is believed to be the
first member of the MNT1 gene family from Sp. schenckii.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We thank Professor Neil A. R. Gow (University of Aberdeen) for
supplying C. albicans null mutant strains, Q.F.B. Tannia Razo Soria
(Universidad de Guanajuato) and Dr Mercedes Lopez (CINESTAV-
Irapuato) for their technical assistance, and Professor Albert Berghuis
and Dr Barry Sleno (McGill University) for supplying the A. saitoi
x1,2-mannosidase. This work was supported by CONACYT Ref. CB-
2007 No. 83414, México, and Universidad de Guanajuato.

REFERENCES

phosphoric acid reagent, a versatile spray reagent for revealing
glycoconjugates on thin-layer chromatography plates. Anal Biochem
287, 333–339.

Barelle, C. J., Manson, C. L., MacCallum, D. M., Odds, F. C., Gow,

Bates, S., MacCallum, D. M., Bertram, G., Munro, C. A., Hughes,
Candida albicans Mnt1p, a secretory pathway P-type Ca2+/Mn2+-
ATPase, is required for glycosylation and virulence. J Biol Chem 280,
23408–23415.

Bates, S., Hughes, H. B., Munro, C. A., Thomas, W. P., MacCallum,
D. M., Bertram, G., Atri, A., Ferguson, M. A., Brown, A. J. & other
authors (2006). Outer chain N-glycans are required for cell wall

quantitation of microgram quantities of protein utilizing the principle

(2004). Ectopic expression of URA3 can influence the virulence
phenotypes and proteome of Candida albicans but can be overcome
by targeted reintegrations of URA3 at the RPS10 locus. Eukaryot Cell
3, 900–909.

& Gow, N. A. (1998). Molecular analysis of CaMnt1p, a mannosyl
transferase important for adhesion and virulence of Candida albicans.
Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 95, 7670–7675.

Cambi, A., Netea, M. G., Mora-Montes, H. M., Gow, N. A., Hato, S. V.,
Lowman, D. W., Kulberg, B. J., Torensma, R., Williams, D. L. &
critically depends on N-linked mannan. J Biol Chem 283, 20590–
20599.

Fonzi, W. A. & Irwin, M. Y. (1993). Isogenic strain construction and

of mannosylphosphate from Candida albicans cell wall proteins
results in enhanced resistance to the inhibitory effect of a cationic
antimicrobial peptide via reduced peptide binding to the cell surface.
Microbiology 155, 1058–1070.

cerevisiae: cloning and characterization of an n=1,2-mannosyltrans-

Hobson, R. P., Munro, C. A., Bates, S., MacCallum, D. M., Cutler, J. E.,
of cell wall mannosylphosphate in Candida albicans does not


peptido-rhamnomannan from the yeast form of Sporothrix schenckii.

Lobesnov, Y. D., Romero, P. A., Sleno, B., Yu, B., Yip, P., Herscovics,
A. & Howell, P. L. (2004). Structure of Kre2p/Mnt1p: a yeast x1,2-
mannosyltransferase involved in mannosprotein biosynthesis. J Biol
Chem 279, 17921–17931.

Lopes-Alves, L. M., Mendonça-Previato, L., Fournet, B., Degand, P.
peptidomannomannans of Sporothrix schenckii. Glycoconjug J 9,
75–81.

Lopes-Alves, L. M., Travassos, L. R., Prevatio, J. O. & Mendonça-
Previato, L. (1994). Novel antigenic determinants from peptidom-

López-Romero, E., Reyes-Montes, M. del R., Pérez-Torres, A., Ruiz-
Baca, E., Villagómez-Castro, J. C., Mora-Montes, H. M., Flores-
Carreón, A. & Torriello, C. (2011). Sporothrix schenckii complex and
sporotrichosis, an emerging health problem. Future Microbiol 6,
85–102.

Functional characterization of the YUR1, KTR1, and KTR2 genes as
members of the yeast KRE2/MNT1 mannosyltransferase gene family.

Lussier, M., Sdicu, A. M., Bussereau, F., Jacquet, M. & Bussey, H.
(1997). The Ktr1p, Ktr3p, and Kre2p/Mnt1p mannosyltransferases
participate in the elaboration of yeast O- and N-linked carbohydrate

mannosyltransferase families of Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Biochim

Macalre-Patrice, S., Fazenda, M. L., McNeil, B. & Harvey, L. M.
(2005). Heterologous protein production using the Pichia pastoris
expression system. Yeast 22, 249–270.

McKenzie, C. G., Koser, U., Lewis, L. E., Bain, J. M., Mora-Montes,
Candida albicans cell wall components to recognition by and escape

Polymorphism of Sporothrix schenckii surface polysaccharides as a

Galactose-containing polysaccharides from the human pathogen
Sporothrix schenckii and Ceratoctysis stenospora. Infect Immun 29,
934–939.

477–488.

Mora-Montes, H. M., Bates, S., Netea, M. G., Díaz-Jiménez, D. F.,
López-Romero, E., Zinker, S., Ponce-Noyola, P., Kulberg, B. J.,
Brown, A. J. & other authors (2007). Endoplasmic reticulum x-
glycosidases of Candida albicans are required for N glycosylation, cell
wall integrity, and normal host-fungus interaction. Eukaryot Cell 6,
2184–2193.

Mora-Montes, H. M., Ponce-Noyola, P., Villagómez-Castro, J. C.,


Edited by: J. Morschhäuser