

# Culture of extracellular protease-producing and non-producing bacterial strains for antimicrobial activity assay

**CURRENT STATUS:** POSTED

Naxin Jiang  
National University of Singapore

Nguan Soon Tan  
National University of Singapore

Bow Ho  
National University of Singapore

Jeak Ling Ding  
National University of Singapore

**DOI:**

10.1038/nprot.2007.469

**SUBJECT AREAS**

*Biological techniques*    *Microbiology*

**KEYWORDS**

*culture, Staphylococcus aureus, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, extracellular proteases*

## Introduction

To determine the specificity of the microbial proteases in triggering the respiratory proteins to produce bactericidal ROS, we compared the level of bacterial clearance of protease-producing and non-producing strains of typical Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria. For Gram-negative bacteria, we chose *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* strain PAO-Iglewski which produces PAE (the major extracellular protease virulence factor), and the PAE-knockout mutant PAO-B1A1 which does not produce PAE<sup>1</sup>. For Gram-positive bacteria, we cultured *Staphylococcus aureus* PC1839 strain which produces active V8-protease, and AK3 strain which is a V8 protease-mutant<sup>2</sup>. The genes controlling PAE in *P. aeruginosa* and the V8-protease in *S. aureus* are under the control of quorum-sensing signals. Therefore the culture conditions which facilitate the production of active extracellular proteases are utilized.

## Procedure

1. Inoculate single colony of *P. aeruginosa* and *S. aureus* into 10 ml each of Luria-Bertani (LB) broth and Tryptone Soy Broth (TSB), respectively, and shake the culture at 200 rpm for 16 h at 37 °C.
2. For *P. aeruginosa*, in order to induce the production of PAE, dilute the overnight cultures of PAO-Iglewski and PAO-B1A1 with LB broth to  $10^3$  cfu/ml, and incubate as standing cultures at 37 °C for 48 h<sup>1</sup>.
3. For *S. aureus*, dilute the overnight cultures of each strain in TSB until OD<sub>600nm</sub> reaches 1.0, and shake the culture at 220 rpm, 37 °C for 4 h.
4. For the naturally occurring *Bacillus* species, dilute the overnight culture with marine broth until OD<sub>600nm</sub> reaches 0.5, and then shake at 220 rpm, 37 °C for 2 h.
5. Collect the bacterial cultures by centrifugation at 8000 x g for 10 min.
6. To evaluate the extracellular protease production, filter the supernatant through 0.22 µm pore-sized membrane-filter and measure the soluble protease activity in the filtered bacterium-free culture medium using the Azocoll protease assay (see

protocol #12).

## Anticipated Results

1. For *P. aeruginosa*, the typical readout of the extracellular protease activity is: A550=0.4-0.7 for PAO-Igilewski, and A550<0.05 for PAO-B1A1.
2. For *S. aureus* PC1839 and ATCC49775, the typical readout of the extracellular protease activity assay is A550= 0.2-0.3, whereas for AK3 strain and the clinical MRSA strains, the typical readout is A550 <0.05.
3. For the naturally occurring *Bacillus* strains, the typical readout of the protease-producing strains is A550=0.3-0.5, while that of the protease non-producing strains is A550< 0.05.

## References

1. Toder, D. S., Ferrell, S. J., Nezezon, J. L., Rust, L. & Igilewski, B. H. lasA and lasB genes of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*: analysis of transcription and gene product activity. *Infect Immun.* **62**, 1320-1327 (1994).
2. Karlsson, A., Saravia-Otten, P., Tegmark, K., Morfeldt, E. & Arvidson, S. Decreased amounts of cell wall-associated protein A and fibronectin-binding proteins in *Staphylococcus aureus* sarA mutants due to up-regulation of extracellular proteases. *Infect Immun.* **69**, 4742-4748 (2001).

## Respiratory protein-generated reactive oxygen species as an antimicrobial strategy

by Naxin Jiang, Nguan Soon Tan, Bow Ho & Jeak Ling Ding  
Nature Immunology (13 June, 2007)