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Effects of *Citrobacter freundii* ATP Production and Oxygen Intake Two Different Plasmids Carrying the *Vitreoscilla* Hemoglobin Gene (*vgb*)

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Keywords

Citrobacter freundii,
Vitreoscilla hemoglobin gene (*vgb*),
ATP production,
Oxygen uptake

Abstract

In this study, the use of recombinant oxygen uptake system on production of ATP production, oxygen uptake and cell mass was investigated. *Citrobacter freundii* and their *vgb* recombinants were used. *Citrobacter freundii*, a broad host range plasmids Cf[pMK 79] and Cf[pUC 8:15] was used. Best ATP production by Cf[pMK 79] (0.17 mg/g). Cf[pMK 79] strain the level of oxygen uptake was higher than Cf[pUC 8:15]. Whereas Cf[pMK 79] the OD₆₀₀ values have been falling at the end of 48 hours.

Vitreoscilla Hemoglobin Geni (*vgb*) Taşıyan İki Farklı Plazmidin *Citrobacter freundii*'nin ATP Üretimi ve Oksijen Alınımına Etkileri

Anahtar Kelimeler

Citrobacter freundii,
Vitreoscilla hemoglobin geni (*vgb*),
ATP üretimi,
Oksijen alınımı

Özet:

Bu çalışmada, ATP üretimi, oksijen alımı ve hücre kütlesi üretimi üzerinde yeniden birleştirici oksijen alımı sisteminin kullanılması araştırılmıştır. *Citrobacter freundii* ve onun *vgb* rekombinantları kullanılmıştır. *Citrobacter freundii* de geniş bir konakçı aralığında çalışan plazmitler Cf [PMK'yi 79] ve Cf [pUC8: 15] kullanılmıştır. En iyi ATP üretimi Cf [PMK 79] (0,17 mg/g). Cf [pMK79] oksijen alımının seviyesi, Cf [pUC8:15] daha yüksektir. Oysa Cf [pMK79]'un OD₆₀₀ değerleri 48 saat sonunda düşmektedir.

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1. Introduction

Bioenergetics plays a very important role in understanding the behavior of microorganisms (Zeng et al., 1990). Energy metabolism is an important metabolic pathway which maintains biochemical and physiological activities for the living organisms (Liu et al., 2006). ATP is a universal energy carrier in biological systems and contributes to biochemical reactions. Measurement of cellular ATP levels in living cells is crucial for assessing their metabolic state (Ivanova

et al., 2006). All living things use adenosine triphosphate ATP for energy. ATP is used as primary energy sources currency by all organisms. There are significant amounts of knowledge about the ecological and physiological significance of ATP and oxygen consumption (Velten et al., 2007). Plasmid DNA has been used for a long time microbial physiological and biochemical studies (O'Mahony et al., 2005). *Citrobacter freundii*, Gram-negative, nonperforming rods, non-spore-forming rods belonging to the *Enterobacteriaceae*

and found in soil, water, sewage, animal and human (Borenshtein and Schauer 2006; Lozano-Leon et al., 2011; Wang et al., 2000). Hemoglobins are a specific group of oxygen-binding proteins that can be found in many organisms. The hemoglobin (VHb), from *Vitreoscilla* (a Gram-negative, aerobic bacterium) is among the best-characterized prokaryotic ones. The *in vivo* role of VHb is suggested oxygen trapping/transfer, allowing this bacterium to survive and grow in microaerobic environments. It is known that recombinant (plasmid carrying) bacterial cells have a growth disadvantage, require more oxygen (due to perturbations in cellular metabolism) then grow disproportionately poorly under oxygen-limited conditions compared with plasmid-free cells (Erenler et al., 2004). The major function of VHb was the binding of oxygen and increasing ATP production under hypoxic conditions (Stark et al., 2011). We report here expression of VHb and its effect on ATP production, oxygen uptake and cell mass of pMK79 and pUC8:15 from *Citrobacter freundii*. According to our survey could not be reached on this issue sufficient resource.

2. Material and Method

2.1 Bacterial strain

Bacterial strain *Citrobacter freundii* (NRRL B-2643) *vgb* bearing the different plasmid pMK79 (Cf[pMK79]) (Figure 1) and pUC8:15 (Cf[pUC8:15]) (Figure 2) was used in this study.

2.2 Growth conditions

C. freundii and their strains were grown Luria-Bertani medium (LB). LB broth medium (g/l); peptone (10), NaCl (10), and yeast extract (5). Cells were maintained on LB agar plates at 4 °C with transfers at monthly intervals.

ATP production, oxygen intake, pH and OD₆₀₀ compared to the amount of by cells in LB medium. The final pH values of this media were adjusted to

acid 7.0. A 1/100 inoculum of overnight our cultures grown on 50 ml LB in 150 ml Erlenmeyer flasks and inoculated into 50 ml of the same medium in 150 ml volume flasks. Then flasks incubated for 96 hour and at 37 °C in a 200 rpm.

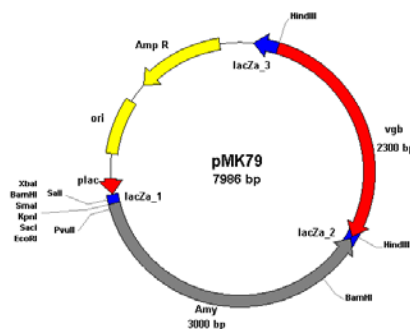


Figure 1.

Map of of Cf[pMK79]

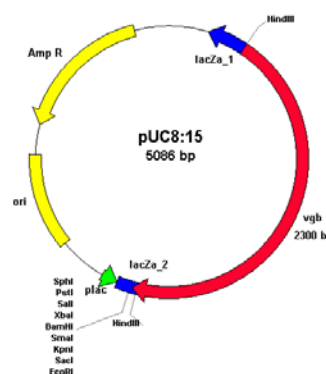


Figure 2. Map of of Cf[pUC 8:15]

2.3 Cell densities

The cell densities were measured at OD₆₀₀ every 24 h using UV/Vis Beckman 640 spectrophotometer.

2.4 Mobile phases

The mobile phase composition is given in table 1. Air bubbles in the two solutions were driven away using an ultrasonic instrument. Final solution stored at -30°C for analysis.

Adenosine phosphates were extracted from the powder with 10 ml of 0.6 M perchloric acid in the ice bath for 1 min. The extraction mixture was

centrifuged for 10 min at 6 000 x g (Beckman J20-2) and 4 °C, and 6 ml of the supernatant was taken and quickly neutralized to pH 6.5-6.8 with 1 M KOH solution. The neutralized supernatant was then allowed to stand for 30 min in an ice bath to precipitate most of the potassium perchlorate and removed by paper filtration. The filtrate solution was filtered again through a 0.45 mm filter. The final filtrate solution was made up to 8 ml and then stored at -30 °C prior to the analysis.

Table 1. HPLC Method Parameters

Parameter	
Colon	Agilent 1100 Series; ACE 5 C18 (4,6 x 250 mm)
Dedector	DAD
Mobile phase (ml)	A: The phosphate buffer (KH ₂ PO ₄ -K ₂ HPO ₄) pH: 7.0; B: acetonitrile
Mobile phase velocity (ml/min)	1.2
The column	
Temperature	20 °C
The wavelength (nm)	254
Criteria for the calculation	Peak area

2.5 HPLC analysis of ATP

Cultures of wild type and recombinant bacterial strains were incubated during 96 hours. The cultures were centrifuged at 6000 rpm at 4 °C for 10 minutes. Weight of the pellet after centrifugation was adjusted to 0.5 g and 2.5 ml of perchloric acid was added to the pellet. Examples were kept for 1 min on ice. Extraction of the mixture was centrifuged for 10 min at 6000 rpm at 4 °C. The supernatant was taken and immediately neutralized to pH 6.5-6.8 with 1 M KOH solution. The supernatant was then allowed to stand for 30 min in an ice bath to precipitate most of the potassium perchlorate. The supernatant was filtered through a 0.45-mm filter and 20 µl of supernatant was injected for HPLC analysis after

supernatant was filtered and then the measurements were made at 254 nm. Determination of the amount of ATP produced by the cells the Agilent 1100 Series, C18 (4.6 x 250 mm) was measured by HPLC. The analysis in Table 1 was performed according to the parameters of the device. In order to analysis of ATP to 1000 mg/ l (100 ppm) of the stock solutions was prepared. Calibration standards for 0.2 - 4 mg/ l (0.2, 0.5, 1, 2, 4 ppm) in the range of 100 mg/ l (100 ppm) out of the stock solution was prepared by dilutions. Calibration curves were obtained using pure ATP standard. The correlation coefficients for calibration curves were generally at the level of ≥ 0.99.

The amount of ATP in the cells was determined by HPLC method parameters given in the Table 1.

2.6 Oxygen uptake

In order to determine the oxygen content of the oxygen uptake of cells known as a buffer (0.1 M potassium phosphate, pH 7.6) was prepared. This buffer saturated with oxygen mixed with magnetic stirrer at 400 rpm overnight. Calculation of consumption of oxygen by bacteria, with 4 ml of this buffer was calculated based on the check tube. In this tube, the oxygen level was regarded as 100%. Decrease in the purchasing power of oxygen to the bacteria that cause the bacteria are expressed as 10% of oxygen. Rates of oxygen uptake of the cells, was determined every 24 hours. Buffer saturated with oxygen, the oxygen concentration at 25 °C in the tube 250 µM, 32 °C, 233 µM at 37 °C and 218 µM, respectively. Bacteria use oxygen intake rates;

$$R = N\mu\text{mol/ l} \times (4/1000) L \times D/VT$$

R = the consumed oxygen
 N = the concentration of oxygen contained in the buffer
 D = % reduced rate of oxygen
 V = Live cell number
 T = time taken for oxygen consumption rate (for D)

3. Results

Plasmids with different characteristics, physiological effects of *vgb* gene transferred to our laboratory for the first time tried the same bacterium. The map of pMK79 and pUC8:15 are shown in Figure 1 and 2. pMK79 is an additional 3 kb amylase gene. However, pUC8:15 have more restriction enzyme cutting area. Both pMK79 and pUC8:15 ATP production increased by up to 48th hour after that time is decreased production of ATP. Best ATP production by pMK79 (0.17 mg/g). After 72 hours decreased ATP production pMK79; pUC8:15 in remains constant (Figure 3).

pMK79 strain the level of intracellular ATP was higher than pUC8:15 at all time points during the growth. pMK79 had average 1.9-fold higher than the pUC8:15. There was a substantial (3-6 -fold) decrease in ATP production of pMK79 and pUC8:15 upon entering stationary phase. There was a trend for ATP levels pMK79 to be higher than those of pUC8:15 all during time.

The oxygen uptake rates of pMK79 and pUC8:15 grown in LB were determined. The oxygen uptakes of cultures were measured both per cell and per unit cell mass. Oxygen uptake, depending on the aging time and culture, pMK79 and pUC8:15 decreasing. A significant decrease in oxygen uptake is observed with time. We think the reason for this is related to the aging of the culture medium closed. However, the pUC8:15, though mild, was on the rise at the end of 72 hours. The highest oxygen uptake 24 hours, while the lowest value it has been 96 hours (pMK79) (Figure 4).

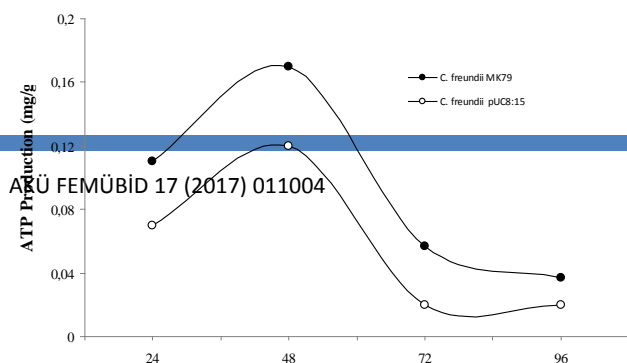


Figure 3. ATP production of *C. freundii* pMK79 and pUC8:15.

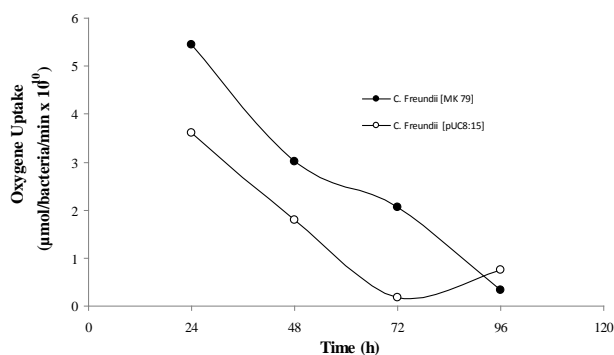


Figure 4. Oxygen uptake of *C. freundii* pMK79 and pUC8:15.

OD₆₀₀ values reached the highest values up to 48 hours (OD₆₀₀ pMK79 5.23 and pUC 8:15 4.56). Began to dream at the end of 48 hours, and 72 hours and reached the lowest value (OD₆₀₀ 2.22) in the MK79. However, a rapid increase again observed. OD₆₀₀ was less variation in pUC 8:15 (Figure 5). For this reason is selective pressure (nutrient and oxygen depletion). However, those who are resistant cause an increase in unilateralism. MK79, which carries the most amylase gene that is most affected by this activity.

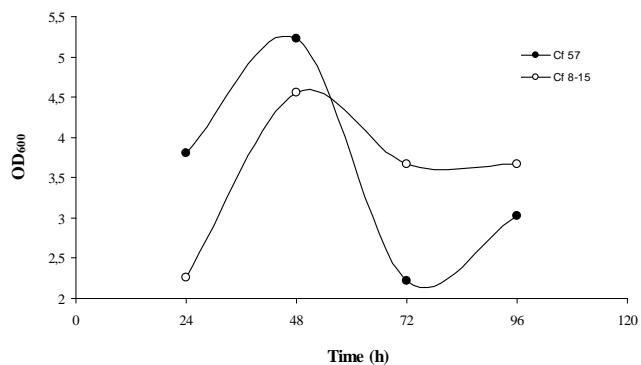


Figure 5. Growth cell mass of *C. freundii* pMK79 and pUC8:15.

Average pH 9.2 of the culture medium at the end of the study was a steady increase. There is no significant difference between the two cultures pH maintenance (Figure 6). Two strains showed similar pH values during the same cultivation periods. No significant difference was observed between the levels of pH. pMK79 strain the level of oxygen uptake was higher than pUC8:15. Whereas pMK79 the OD₆₀₀ values have been falling at the end of 48 hours (Figure. 4 and 5).

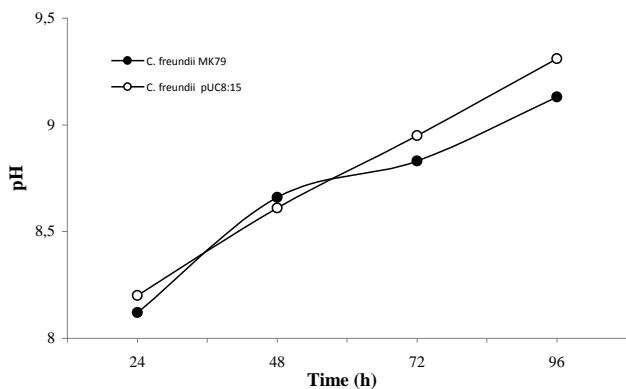


Figure 6. pH values of *C. freundii* pMK79 and pUC8:15.

4. Discussion

In this study, two different characteristics *vgb* transferred plasmid, production of ATP, the oxygen effect of cell density and pH were studied. VHb may be the result of enhanced respiration, and this ATP production, the absence of oxygen.

These strains there was a decrease in respiration rate upon going from log to stationary phases. At the end of 72 hours, depending on the decrease in the environment VHb increased production of oxygen (10% under atmospheric maximum working promoter), depending on the cell density and an increase in the production of ATP observed. In normal circumstances would have observed a steady decline in these values.

The aerobic bacterial oxygen uptake rate and ATP production is an indicator of microbial growth and metabolism and metabolite production in a diverse field of applications. Also, the oxygen uptake rate of both *E. coli* and *P. aeruginosa* was determined to improve with presence of VHb (Erenler et al., 2004). The oxygen uptake rate of cells was increased in the presence of VHb (Geckil et al., 2001). Geckil et al. 2001 reported that the oxygen uptake rates of both *E. coli* and *P. aeruginosa*, carrying plasmid (in *vgb*) were higher than the wild strains. The oxygen uptake rates changes (per cell basis) of pUC8:15 and pMK79 were similar. However, the oxygen uptake rate of pMK79 was more than 11 times higher than that of the other strains at the 72 h time point here is in different the results of Geckil et al. (2001). The difference in oxygen uptake decreased at longer time and the respiration rate decreased for both strains. After that, the hope will be an example for similar studies.

VHb enhancing aerobic respiration and this in cellular ATP level were increased (Stark et al., 2012). Although having the same molecular size of hemoglobin, pMK79 has more base pairs than pUC 8:15. pMK79; ATP production, oxygen uptake and cell mass values more than pUC8:15.

When looking at OD₆₀₀ values pMK79 seen a decline rapidly after 48 hour. In oxygen uptake rate and the production of ATP is shown the same decrease. Working environment is the biggest factor is a closed system. Despite this, pMK79, oxygen uptake and ATP have advantages in manufacturing. Needed oxygen uptake and ATP are more appropriate pMK79.

As a result, physiological changes were observed between the two plasmids. Plasmid profiles of gene expression in looking at these conclusions are understood to be effective.

The substantially higher physiological parameters pMK79 than pUC8:15 strains during the same cultivation periods might be due to the positive effect of VHb on amylase gene through the physiology of the cell.

Acknowledgements

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