

# A Genetic Resource for Rapid and Comprehensive Phenotype Screening of Nonessential *Staphylococcus aureus* Genes

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**ABSTRACT** To enhance the research capabilities of investigators interested in *Staphylococcus aureus*, the Nebraska Center for Staphylococcal Research (CSR) has generated a sequence-defined transposon mutant library consisting of 1,952 strains, each containing a single mutation within a nonessential gene of the epidemic community-associated methicillin-resistant *S. aureus* (CA-MRSA) isolate USA300. To demonstrate the utility of this library for large-scale screening of phenotypic alterations, we spotted the library on indicator plates to assess hemolytic potential, protease production, pigmentation, and mannitol utilization. As expected, we identified many genes known to function in these processes, thus validating the utility of this approach. Importantly, we also identified genes not previously associated with these phenotypes. In total, 71 mutants displayed differential hemolysis activities, the majority of which were not previously known to influence hemolysin production. Furthermore, 62 mutants were defective in protease activity, with only 14 previously demonstrated to be involved in the production of extracellular proteases. In addition, 38 mutations affected pigment formation, while only 7 influenced mannitol fermentation, underscoring the sensitivity of this approach to identify rare phenotypes. Finally, 579 open reading frames were not interrupted by a transposon, thus providing potentially new essential gene targets for subsequent antibacterial discovery. Overall, the Nebraska Transposon Mutant Library represents a valuable new resource for the research community that should greatly enhance investigations of this important human pathogen.

**IMPORTANCE** Infections caused by *Staphylococcus aureus* cause significant morbidity and mortality in both community and hospital environments. Specific-allelic-replacement mutants are required to study the biology of this organism; however, this process is costly and time-consuming. We describe the construction and validation of a sequence-defined transposon mutant library available for use by the scientific community through the Network on Antimicrobial Resistance in *Staphylococcus aureus* (NARSA) strain repository. In addition, complementary resources, including a website (<http://app1.unmc.edu/fgx/>) and genetic tools that expedite the allelic replacement of the transposon in the mutants with useful selectable markers and fluorescent reporter fusions, have been generated. Overall, this library and associated tools will have a significant impact on studies investigating *S. aureus* pathogenesis and biology and serve as a useful paradigm for the study of other bacterial systems.

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*Staphylococcus aureus* is a highly significant pathogen causing multiple types of infections in both the community and the nosocomial environment. Infections caused by this bacterium range from minor pustules and skin and soft tissue infections to biofilm-mediated infections, necrotizing pneumonia, endocarditis, and osteomyelitis. Central to the pathogenicity of *S. aureus* is the synthesis of many coordinately regulated virulence factors, including superantigens, adherence factors, pore-forming toxins, and immunological mediators (1). We are just beginning to understand the significance of interactions between virulence factors and their relationship to specific types of infections. For example, utilizing a mouse sepsis model, Cheng and colleagues demonstrated that early-phase dissemination of *S. aureus* is ClfA and ClfB dependent but that IsdA, IsdB, Spa, and SdrD are required for kidney abscess formation (2), suggesting that unique factors

are required at distinct stages in the pathogenesis process. Furthermore, factors responsible for foreign-body-mediated biofilm infections are clearly distinct from those responsible for disseminated disease (3). Additional detailed studies are required to fully understand the specific metabolic genes or virulence factors that are required for specific types of infection to promote the development of novel therapeutic modalities, including vaccines.

To support studies aimed at understanding the pathogenesis, colonization, and biology of *S. aureus*, we developed a sequence-defined *bursa aurealis* (4) transposon (Tn) library in *S. aureus* USA300 (5) JE2 called the Nebraska Transposon Mutant Library (NTML), which is deposited in the Network on Antimicrobial Resistance in *Staphylococcus aureus* (NARSA) strain repository. *bursa aurealis* is a *mariner*-based transposon (6, 7) that has previously been shown to generate random transposon mutations in

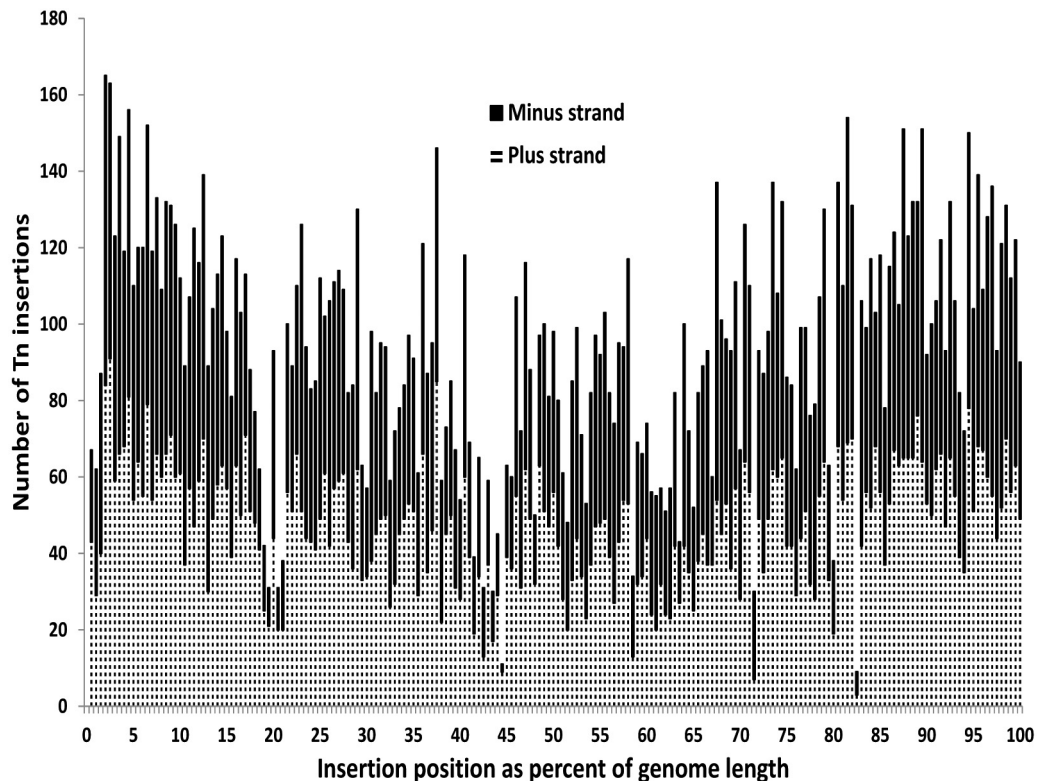


FIG 1 Distribution of Nebraska Transposon Mutant Library Transposon insertion sites in the *S. aureus* USA300 LAC JE2 genome.

*S. aureus* (4). The USA300 (ST8) JE2 genetic background was utilized as a host for the NTML due to its decade-long stability as the most prominent community-associated methicillin-resistant *S. aureus* (CA-MRSA) lineage in the United States and because its genome sequence is known (5, 8). The NTML will provide investigators with a tool to address specific hypotheses rapidly without undergoing the time-constraining process of creating specific-allelic-replacement mutations. Currently, 1,952 specific *bursa aurealis* mutants of the USA300 strain JE2 have been deposited in the NARSA strain repository, available to all registered investigators (<http://www.narsa.net>).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

**Generation of the Nebraska Transposon Mutant Library.** The *S. aureus* USA300 FPR3757 chromosomal genome sequence (GenBank accession number NC\_007793.1) was used to map transpositions of *bursa aurealis* from the delivery plasmid pBursa into the genome of *S. aureus* JE2 (see Fig. S1 and S2 in the supplemental material). The Nebraska Transposon Mutant Library (NTML) is a carefully selected subset of 1,952 protein coding sequences (CDS) disrupted by *bursa aurealis* Tn insertion mutant clones from a larger set of 18,797 Tn insertion clones from which mappable DNA sequencing reads were obtained. The NTML provides the research community with a comprehensive set of Tn insertion mutant clones at sites throughout the JE2 chromosome, with the distribution of hits unbiased by Tn insertion orientation or the length of the *AciI*-bounded fragments (range, 3 to 8,709 bp; median, 425 bp; interquartile range, 146 to 923 bp) from which pBursa-derived Tn insertions are characterized (Fig. 1 and 2; see also Fig. S3). The average BLASTn alignment obtained when map-

ping Tn insertion clone-derived Sanger DNA sequencing reads against the FPR3757 genome (which differs from the JE2 genome at only 11 single nucleotide polymorphisms [SNPs] [8]) was 448 bp long (standard deviation = 284 bp), with an expected value of  $1e-135$  and a percent identity of 97% (see Fig. S2). The cumulative sequencing progress shown in Fig. S4 and S5 indicates that additional sequencing beyond the 18,797 Tn insertion clones sequenced to date is unlikely to increase the number of distinct chromosomal CDS gene hits substantially.

Table 1 provides an overview of the annotated features in the RefSeq DNA sequence for the USA300 FPR3757 chromosomal genome. The 1,952 NTML clones all disrupt the CDS, whereas 27% of the 16,845 “extra” Tn insertion mutations map to the 16% of the chromosomal genome that is intergenic (Tables 1 and 2). Over two-thirds (68%) of the NTML Tn mutant clones were selected because of the presence of Tn insertions in the first third of the length of the affected gene. Another 24% of the clones contained Tn insertions between the first one-third and two-thirds of the affected genes’ lengths, and only 7% of the mutant clones had insertions beyond two-thirds of the affected gene. No mutant clones with insertions beyond 90% of the genes’ lengths were included in the NTML. Thus, it is predicted that the function of each gene/protein will be lost due to the insertion of the transposon in each NTML mutant, maximizing the utility of the library for functional genomic analyses.

**Phenotypic analysis of the Nebraska Transposon Mutant Library.** To demonstrate the utility of the NTML in the identification of genes involved in various processes important to *S. aureus* pathogenesis and metabolism, we screened all 1,952 mutants



TABLE 1 GenBank RefSeq feature table entries for the USA300 FPR3757 genome<sup>a</sup>

Staphylococcus aureus subsp. aureus USA300 FPR3757 GenBank RefSeq feature	Count	%	No. of bp (total)	%
Entire genome			2,872,769	100.00
All genes	2,648	100.00	2,408,457	83.84
CDS genes	2,560	96.68	2,359,416	82.13
rRNA genes	16	0.60	23,080	0.80
tRNA genes	53	2.00	4,099	0.14
Pseudogenes	18	0.68	21,503	0.75
Other genes, including <i>ssrA</i> (SAUSA300_0766; 10Sa RNA→tmRNA)	1	0.04	359	0.01
Intergenic sequences			464,312	16.16
Nongene features ( <i>SCCmecIV</i> , <i>ACME</i> , <i>vSAα</i> , <i>SaPI5</i> , <i>φSA2USA</i> , <i>vSAβ</i> , <i>φSA3USA</i> )	7		224,465	7.81

<sup>a</sup> tmRNA, transfer-messenger RNA; *SCCmecIV*, staphylococcal cassette *mec* chromosome IV.

SAUSA300\_2026 and SAUSA300\_0014, a PemK family and a DHH subfamily phosphodiesterase, respectively. We did not, however, identify altered hemolytic activity during this screen of mutants containing Tn insertions within several known regulators of  $\alpha$ -hemolysin, including SarA (13), SarT (14), Rot (15), and ArlSR (16), likely due to the well-documented strain-dependent regulation of the *hla* gene (13). Interestingly, we found that an insertion into the gene encoding Stk1 (also called PknB) had decreased activity but that a previous mutant of strain Newman had the opposite phenotype (17).

**Protease activity.** Protease activity produced by *S. aureus* has also been a widely studied trait with a variety of known roles in pathogenesis (18, 19). Although *S. aureus* produces an abundance of different proteases, casein agar plates were used to assess genes that function specifically in the hydrolysis of casein. As shown in Table S1 in the supplemental material, 62 mutants exhibited differences in protease activity in this assay. Fifty produced lower levels of protease activity, while 12 produced higher levels. Of those that produced lower protease levels, only two contained genes that encoded known secreted proteases, *scpA* (encoding staphopain A) and *aur* (encoding aureolysin). Tn insertions

within other secreted-protease genes within the USA300 genome, including the *spl* operon (encoding serine proteases) and the V8 protease gene *sspA*, did not result in altered protease activity in comparison to that in JE2. Interestingly, 12 known regulators were also found to affect protease production. Six of these, *agrA*, *agrB*, *agrC*, *ccpA*, *purR*, and *clpP*, caused decreased protease activity consistent with previous reports (20–22), while six, *sarA*, *rsbU*, *rsbV*, *rsbW*, *rpoF*, and *saeR*, caused increased protease levels, as previously observed (23, 24). By far the most common class of genes found to affect protease production consisted of those encoding metabolic enzymes (Table S1), possibly reflecting the role of proteases in adapting to changing physiological conditions.

**Pigment formation.** The well-recognized carotenoid pigment staphyloxanthin produced by *S. aureus* has been shown to be a key pathogenic factor important in the resistance of the bacteria to the oxidative burst elicited upon engulfment by immune cells (25, 26). The biosynthetic pathway leading to staphyloxanthin has been characterized, and the associated genes have been identified (27, 28). There are five genes in the *crt* operon (*crtO*, *crtP*, *crtQ*, *crtM*, and *crtN*) encoding the staphyloxanthin biosynthesis enzymes, all of which were found to eliminate pigment production

TABLE 2 Summary of NTML and extra Tn insertion mutants in the *S. aureus* USA300 LAC JE2 genome, based on mapping software results using the USA300 FPR3757 GenBank genome

Type of insertion	NTML clones		Extra insertion mutants	
	Count	%	Count	%
Transposon insertions between and within genes				
All insertions	1,952	100	16,845	100
Insertions between genes	0	0	4,632	27
Insertions affecting $\geq 1$ gene <sup>a</sup>	1,956	100	12,228	73
Insertions affecting 2 genes <sup>a</sup>	4		15	
Insertions affecting $> 2$ genes <sup>a</sup>	0		0	
Transposon insertions within CDS genes				
All insertions	1,954	100	12,034	100
Within the first third of gene length	1,336	68	3,889	32
Within the second third of gene length	472	24	3,934	33
Within the last third of gene length	146	7	4,211	35
Distinct CDS genes	2,560	100	2,560	100
Distinct CDS with 0 insertions	615	24	661	26
Distinct CDS with $\geq 1$ insertion	1,945	76	1,899	74
Within the first third of gene length	1,332		1,194	
Within the second third of gene length	472		1,336	
Within the last third of gene length	146		1,456	

<sup>a</sup> Gene = CDS, rRNA, tRNA, pseudogene, or other gene.

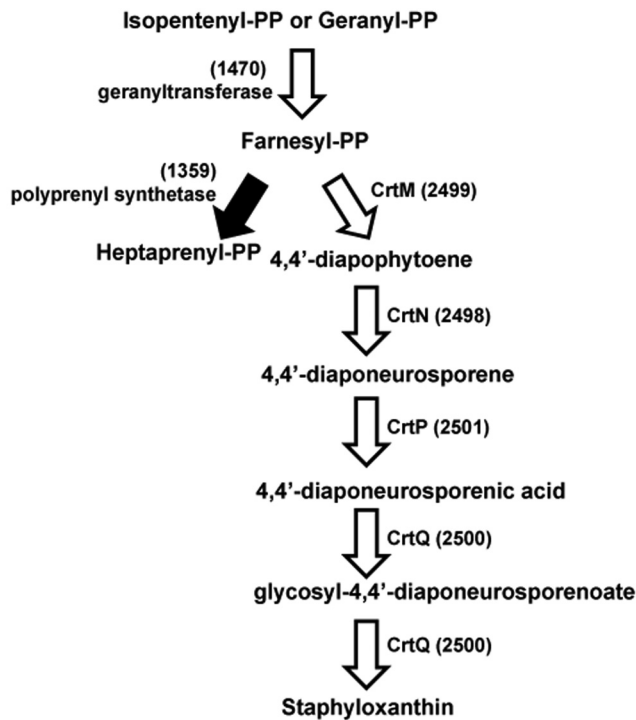
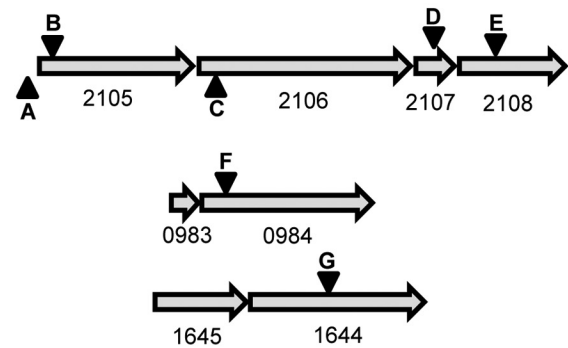


FIG 3 Staphyloxanthin biosynthesis. White arrows denote mutants with loss of pigmentation, and the black arrow denotes a mutant with increased pigmentation. Numbers in parentheses refer to the SAUSA300 ORF numbers encoding these proteins. PP, pyrophosphate.

(Fig. 3). Other mutants defective in earlier enzymes in this pathway also showed differences in pigment production. For example, the SAUSA300\_1470 gene, encoding geranyltransferase, is involved in the biosynthesis of farnesyl diphosphate, an important precursor for carotenoid pigment and heptaprenyl diphosphate biosynthesis. Interestingly, a mutation affecting SAUSA300\_1359, encoding polyprenyl synthetase, which converts farnesyl diphosphate to heptaprenyl diphosphate, results in dramatically increased carotenoid pigment production, suggesting that blocking this pathway provides more precursor for carotenoid pigment biosynthesis. In total, mutations in 38 genes, including *sarA*, *agr* (*agrA*, *agrB*, *agrC*),  $\sigma^B$  (*rsbU*, *rsbV*, *rsbW*, *rpoF*) (29), *purA*, *purB*, *clpP*, and *argR*, resulted in the loss of pigment production (see Table S1 in the supplemental material).

**Mannitol utilization.** We also tested the library for mutants defective in fundamental physiological functions, such as carbohydrate metabolism. Given the importance of mannitol fermentation as a diagnostic indicator and the ease of testing for this in a plate assay, we screened the library on mannitol agar media, which assesses mannitol utilization as a function of the acids produced in agar medium in which mannitol is used as the sole carbohydrate source. Following transport via a phosphoenolpyruvate (PEP)-dependent phosphotransferase system (PTS) system, mannitol-1-phosphate is converted to fructose-6-phosphate by mannitol-1-phosphate 5-dehydrogenase and ultimately to pyruvate through the activity of pyruvate kinase. Only 7 of the 1,952 mutants in the library revealed differences in mannitol utilization (Fig. 4). One of the mutations resulting in an inability to utilize mannitol was in SAUSA300\_0984 (*ptsI*), annotated as encoding PEP phospho-



Insertion	Annotation	NE#
A	-33 bp from ORF2105	NA
B	PTS system, mannitol specific IIBC component ( <i>mtlA</i> )	929
C	Putative transcriptional regulator	837
D	PTS system, mannitol specific IIA component ( <i>mtlF</i> )	1737
E	Mannitol-1-phosphate 5-dehydrogenase	1263
F	Phosphoenolpyruvate-protein phosphotransferase	1023
G	Pyruvate kinase	1407

FIG 4 Mutants unable to utilize mannitol. Numbers below arrows are the SAUSA300 ORF numbers. Inverted triangles indicate locations of transposon insertions. All arrows are to scale. The NTML does not have mutants of 1645 or 0983. NE# is the identifying number for the corresponding strains in the NTML; NA, not applicable.

transferase, which is involved in carbohydrate transport and the conversion of PEP into pyruvate. A second mutation was in SAUSA300\_1644 (*pyk*), which encodes pyruvate kinase, the enzyme that converts PEP to pyruvate. The five additional mutations identified during the screen were all found in the *mtl* operon (Fig. 4). Two of these mutants, NE929 (*mtlA*) and NE1737 (*mtlF*), contained insertions within the two components of the mannitol-specific PTS system (30). The two remaining transposon insertions were located in the *mtl* gene cluster: a putative transcriptional regulator (SAUSA300\_2106) and mannitol-1-phosphate 5-dehydrogenase (SAUSA300\_2108). The paucity of genes involved in mannitol utilization not only suggests that relatively few genes function to control mannitol catabolism but also demonstrates the utility of the NTML in identifying genes resulting in rare phenotypes.

**Essential genes.** Several previous studies have addressed gene essentiality in *S. aureus* (31–33). In particular, Chaudhuri et al. recently utilized a transposon-mediated differential hybridization approach to identify 351 essential genes in *S. aureus* NCTC 8325 (33). As shown in Table S2 in the supplemental material, excluding the rRNA and tRNA genes, 579 open reading frames (ORFs) were not interrupted by a transposon in JE2 and may potentially

be considered essential; however, these data clearly need to be confirmed using further gene essentiality studies. Two hundred ninety-two of 351 (83.2%) essential genes as identified by Chaudhuri et al. were also potentially essential in JE2. Of the 59 remaining essential genes in NCTC 8325, where a Tn insertion was identified in JE2, 23 (39.0%) had the Tn insertion in  $\geq 90\%$  of the total ORF length, suggesting the synthesis of a functional protein with the transposon inserted into the ORF (Table S3). Of the remaining 287 genes not interrupted in JE2 (Table S2), many are not predicted to be essential or are very small ORFs, suggesting that certain areas of the chromosome may not be amenable to *bursa aurealis* insertion and/or may have incomplete Tn saturation. However, it is possible that specific, unique genes are essential in JE2 under the growth conditions used in this assay. Supporting this hypothesis, 15/287 additional essential genes in JE2 (Table S2) are considered essential in *B. subtilis* (33) but not in NCTC 8325.

In conclusion, we have generated a sequence-defined Tn mutant library with *S. aureus* USA300 JE2, from which registered NARSA users can rapidly acquire at no cost mutants of interest to further the study of this bacterium. To assist in the analysis of this resource, we have also developed a website (<http://app1.unmc.edu/fgx/>) that provides an interactive and user-friendly tool for the evaluation of the mutants available in this collection. The phenotypic screens performed in this study strongly suggest that the library is robust and carries the potential to uncover novel, previously unidentified, gene functions. Furthermore, to enhance the usefulness of the library, specific genetic tools have been developed to rapidly replace the erythromycin (Erm) resistance cassette within *bursa aurealis* with a *tetM* (tetracycline [Tet]/minocycline resistance), *aphA-3* (kanamycin resistance), or *aad9* (spectinomycin resistance) cassette (34). Other tools allow for transcriptional fusions with codon-optimized enhanced cyan fluorescent protein (ECFP), enhanced yellow fluorescent protein (EYFP), DsRed.T3(DNT), superfolder green fluorescent protein (sGFP), or eqFP650 (34). Overall, the availability of this unique combination of resources should greatly enhance the genetic analysis of this important pathogen.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

**Bacterial strains and growth conditions.** The *Staphylococcus aureus* strains used in this study were derived from a USA300 strain isolated from a skin and soft tissue infection in a detainee from the Los Angeles County Jail (LAC) (35). *S. aureus* strain LAC contains two plasmids, p01 (a 3.1-kb cryptic plasmid) and p03 (a 27-kb plasmid conferring resistance to erythromycin) (36). Both p01 and p03 were removed from LAC for two reasons. First, curing of these two plasmids eliminated potential plasmid incompatibility concerns with pFA545 and pBursa (see below), and second, curing ensured that the *bursa aurealis* transposon did not insert preferentially into plasmid DNA. For removal of p03, strain LAC was grown overnight in Tryptic soy broth (TSB) with shaking at 37°C without antibiotics. The next day, serial dilutions were made and the cells were plated on Tryptic soy agar (TSA) plates without any antibiotics. Colonies arising after overnight incubation at 37°C were then replica plated onto plates with and without erythromycin (5  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ ). Those colonies unable to grow on erythromycin were chosen, and the loss of the plasmid was confirmed by performing plasmid analysis (Promega, Madison, WI). After confirmation that no major genomic rearrangements had occurred by pulsed-field gel electrophoresis (PFGE) (37), one colony, designated LAC-13C, was selected for subsequent manipulation.

We next cured p01 from LAC-13C utilizing a plasmid incompatibility strategy. First, a chimeric plasmid in which pCL84 (conferring tetracycline resistance) (38) and p01 were ligated together at their unique EcoRI

sites was created. This plasmid, designated pJE06, was then electroporated into *Escherichia coli* DH5 $\alpha$ , purified, and subsequently electroporated into *S. aureus* RN4220 (39). pJE06 was then transduced from RN4220 using bacteriophage  $\phi 11$  (40) into LAC-13C using methods as described by McNamara (41). Plasmid preparations of the resulting tetracycline-resistant transductants were screened for the loss of p01 due to plasmid incompatibility (42). The resulting strains were then cured of pJE06 by following the process described above for removal of pUSA03 except that the colonies were screened for tetracycline sensitivity. Multiple tetracycline-susceptible derivatives were examined by PFGE to ensure that no chromosomal rearrangements were detected; one strain was selected for subsequent use and designated JE2.

**Transposon mutagenesis.** The *mariner*-based transposon (Tn) *bursa aurealis* was used to generate random Tn insertion mutations in *S. aureus* strain JE2 essentially as described by Bae et al. (4, 43). First, bacteriophage  $\phi 11$  was used to transduce the *bursa aurealis* delivery plasmid pBursa into JE2 containing the transposase-encoding plasmid pFA545, with selection on TSA medium containing chloramphenicol (Cm) (10  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ ) and Tet (5  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ ). After growth for 48 h at 30°C to allow for transposition events, one colony was resuspended in 100  $\mu\text{l}$  of prewarmed 45°C water and then 10  $\mu\text{l}$  was plated onto TSA plates containing erythromycin (Erm) (25  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ ) and grown at 45°C for 12 to 24 h. Resulting colonies, irrespective of colony size, were then screened for loss of the temperature-sensitive plasmids pBursa and pFA545 by patching them on TSA-Erm (25  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ ), TSA-Cm (10  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ ), and TSA-Tet (5  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ ). Those colonies that were Cm and Tet susceptible but resistant to Erm were arrayed into 1-ml deep-well plates containing 400  $\mu\text{l}$  of TSB-Erm (5  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ ) and grown at 37°C overnight. The next day, 400  $\mu\text{l}$  of 50% glycerol was added to each well and the plates were stored in a  $-80^\circ\text{C}$  freezer.

To identify the locations of the *bursa aurealis* transposon insertions, 400  $\mu\text{l}$  of TSB-Erm (5  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ ) was inoculated into 96-well plates using a 96-prong replicator. After overnight growth, the Wizard genomic DNA purification kit (Promega) was used to isolate genomic DNA from the cultures with the following modifications. Briefly, after centrifugation at 4,100 rpm for 5 min in a Sorvall (Newtown, CT) Legend tabletop centrifuge, supernatants were removed, the content of each well was resuspended in 110  $\mu\text{l}$  of 50 mM EDTA (pH 8.0), and 5  $\mu\text{l}$  of 10-mg/ml lyso-staphin was added. After incubation at 37°C for 60 min, 600  $\mu\text{l}$  of Nuclei Lysis solution was added and the genomic DNA was collected according to the manufacturer's instructions. After resuspension in Tris-EDTA (TE) buffer, approximately 2  $\mu\text{g}$  of genomic DNA was digested with 10 units of AciI (New England Biolabs) at 37°C for 4 h. AciI was then heat inactivated at 65°C for 30 min; T4 DNA ligase (200 U) (Monserate Biotechnologies, San Diego, CA) was then added to each sample and ligated overnight at 4°C, followed by heat inactivation at 65°C for 30 min. DNA fragments spanning the *bursa aurealis* insertion sites in each sample were amplified using the Buster (5' GCTTTTCTAAATGTTTTTAAAGTAAATCAAGT ACC 3') and Martn-ermR (5' AAAGTATTTTTAGTAAACAGTTGAC GATATTC 3') primer set. PCR conditions included 30 cycles with an annealing temperature of 63°C and an extension time of 3 min. Once amplified, samples of the DNA products were separated in a 1% agarose gel by electrophoresis, and the remainder was purified for sequencing using Exo-SAP-IT (GE Healthcare) according to the manufacturer's instructions. Finally, determination of the nucleotide sequences of the genomic DNA flanking the transposons was achieved using the Buster primer at the DNA Microarray and Sequencing Core Facility at the University of Nebraska Medical Center.

**Phenotype screens.** The NTML was screened for phenotypes on Handke mannitol medium (per liter, 10 g Bacto protease peptone, 1 g Bacto beef extract, 10 g D-mannitol, 5 g NaCl, 10 g Bacto yeast extract, and 2.5 mg phenol red, pH 7.4), TSA containing 1.5% nonfat dry milk as an indicator of protease activity, and TSA supplemented with 5% defibrinated rabbit blood (Becton, Dickinson, Franklin Lakes, NJ) for hemolysis activity and pigmentation changes. For the hemolysis tests, mutants were grown overnight at 37°C in deep-well 96-well plates with shaking. A

96-well solid-pin replica blotter was dipped into the cultures and then stamped onto each medium type and incubated at 37°C. Following 8 h of incubation, the plates were examined and phenotypes identified by visual inspection of zones of clearing around each colony. Any mutant with either a larger or smaller zone of clearing around the colony than that of the wild type were considered to have an altered activity. During the screen, care was taken to account for colony size differences. Likewise, protease activity and pigmentation alterations were identified by visual inspection of plates after a 24-h incubation at 37°C. The ability to ferment mannitol was viewed by a change in medium color from red to yellow around the colony. All mutants with phenotypes were arrayed into new 96-well plates with JE2 spaced intermittently as a control. These plates were then rescreened twice for observed phenotypes. Phenotypes that were observed in at least 2 out of the 3 examinations were considered valid.

## SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

Supplemental material for this article may be found at <http://mbio.asm.org/lookup/suppl/doi:10.1128/mBio.00537-12/-/DCSupplemental>.

Figure S1, TIF file, 1.6 MB.  
Figure S2, TIF file, 2.3 MB.  
Figure S3, TIF file, 2.2 MB.  
Figure S4, TIF file, 1.7 MB.  
Figure S5, TIF file, 2.3 MB.  
Table S1, PDF file, 143 KB.  
Table S2, PDF file, 320 KB.  
Table S3, PDF file, 572 KB.

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