

Research article

Open Access

Plasmid selection in *Escherichia coli* using an endogenous essential gene marker

Shan Goh¹ and Liam Good*^{1,2}

Address: ¹Department of Cell and Molecular Biology, Karolinska Institute, Stockholm, SE-17177, Sweden and ²Department of Pathology and Infectious Diseases, Royal Veterinary College, University of London, AL9 7TF, UK

Email: Shan Goh - shan.goh@ki.se; Liam Good* - lgood@rvc.ac.uk

* Corresponding author

Published: 11 August 2008

Received: 4 April 2008

BMC Biotechnology 2008, 8:61 doi:10.1186/1472-6750-8-61

Accepted: 11 August 2008

This article is available from: <http://www.biomedcentral.com/1472-6750/8/61>

© 2008 Goh and Good; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.

This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Abstract

Background: Antibiotic resistance genes are widely used for selection of recombinant bacteria, but their use risks contributing to the spread of antibiotic resistance. In particular, the practice is inappropriate for some intrinsically resistant bacteria and in vaccine production, and costly for industrial scale production. Non-antibiotic systems are available, but require mutant host strains, defined media or expensive reagents. An unexplored concept is over-expression of a host essential gene to enable selection in the presence of a chemical inhibitor of the gene product. To test this idea in *E. coli*, we used the growth essential target gene *fabI* as the plasmid-borne marker and the biocide triclosan as the selective agent.

Results: The new cloning vector, pFab, enabled selection by triclosan at 1 μ M. Interestingly, pFab out-performed the parent pUC19-ampicillin system in cell growth, plasmid stability and plasmid yield. Also, pFab was toxic to host cells in a way that was reversed by triclosan. Therefore, pFab and triclosan are toxic when used alone but in combination they enhance growth and plasmid production through a gene-inhibitor interaction.

Conclusion: The *fabI*-triclosan model system provides an alternative plasmid selection method based on essential gene over-expression, without the use of antibiotic-resistance genes and conventional antibiotics.

Background

Antibiotic resistance marker genes are commonly used to select and maintain recombinant bacteria in the presence of antibiotics. However, the use of antibiotics is undesirable for manufacturing gene therapy products [1,2]. Also, the introduction of antibiotic resistance genes into bio-hazardous strains is not recommended [3], and antibiotic selection fails in bacteria that are naturally resistant [3,4]. Finally, the use of antibiotics can be costly in industrial scale production, especially in the case of enzymatic depletion of antibiotic during culture. An alternative sys-

tem should avoid antibiotic resistance markers and therapeutic antibiotics, be cost effective, but still be convenient, robust and flexible.

A variety of strategies for antibiotic-free selection have been developed, but none are widely used in bacteria. The first reported non-antibiotic system involves an auxotrophic bacterial strain and complementation using a plasmid-encoded biosynthesis gene, such that only transformants grow on defined media lacking the nutrient [5]. Another system is termed repressor-titration, where the *lac*

Plasmid stability was assayed either in the presence or absence of selection. Overnight cultures grown under selection at 37°C with shaking were diluted 1000 × in 5 ml LB with or without selection, and aliquots of the time zero cultures were diluted and plated onto LB plates containing X-Gal (20 µg/ml, Saveen). The time zero cultures were grown and diluted as above at 24 and 48 h, and aliquots of the 48 h cultures were plated. The ratios of blue colonies to total colonies on LB plates with X-Gal (20 µg/ml) were determined at 0 h and 48 h, from which % plasmid-bearing cells at 48 h were calculated. Five independent clones of pUC19 and pFab were used to provide replicates.

Plasmid abundance was determined in two ways. First, to compare band intensities of genomic (gDNA) to plasmid DNA (pDNA) in an agarose gel, total genomic DNA was extracted from five different clones of pUC19 and pFab clones grown under selection for 16 h. Five cultures of K12, derived from five single colonies, were grown in LB for DNA extraction using the Bacterial GenElute system (Sigma) for one ml of overnight culture. Total DNA (10 µl) was electrophoresed in a 1% agarose gel, stained with ethidium bromide and scanned using a Typhoon 9400 (Amersham Biosciences). Band intensities were determined by using ImageQuant software (Amersham Biosciences). Second, relative quantitative PCR (qPCR) was carried out by using the plasmid *lacZα* gene as the target gene and single copy chromosomal *dxs* as the reference gene [26]. K12 gDNA containing a single copy of *lacZα* and *dxs* was used as a calibrator. Primers amplifying the target gene (5'gtgctgcaaggcgattaagt and 5' cactggcgtcgtttacaa), and reference gene (5'cgagaaactggcgatcctta and 5'cttcatcaagcggttcaca) were validated for similar amplification efficiencies. Real time data analyses were carried out by the 2- $\Delta\Delta C_T$ method for relative qPCR [27]. Total DNA concentrations were determined by OD₂₆₀ absorbance for qPCR. Each 25 µl of PCR reaction contained 12.5 µl of SYBR Green PCR buffer (Eurogentec), 100 nM of each primer (Biomers) and 5 ng total DNA.

Growth rates were calculated from the exponential phase of growth [28], which was monitored as increased OD₅₅₀ over time by the VERSAmax spectrophotometer (Molecular Devices). An overnight culture (16 h), standardized by OD₅₅₀ to yield approximately 7 × 10⁵ cfu/ml, was grown in 200 µl volumes per well in a 96-well plate for 24 h with agitation for 5 s every 5 min, when OD₅₅₀ readings were taken. Triclosan was added to give 0 – 2 µM Triclosan and 1% DMSO final concentration.

The host range of pFab within commonly used *E. coli* cloning strains was tested by transformation of XL1-Blue (Stratagene), HB101 and BL21, followed by selection on LBT plates. Plasmid DNA integrity and abundance was

determined by plasmid extraction, digestion of 100 ng DNA with *Bam*HI and fractionation in a 1% agarose gel.

Inducible expression of *fabI*

Clones of pBFab1 and pBFab6 were grown in LBA for 16 h, diluted to approximately 5 – 9 × 10⁶ cfu/ml in LBT and aliquots of 180 µl were added to wells in a 96 well plate. Arabinose was added to a final concentration of 0 – 5% and the final volume per well was made up to 200 µl with water. Clones of pBAD18 and pBAD18s were included as controls. Cultures were grown for 24 h in the VERSAmax spectrophotometer (Molecular Devices) with agitation for 5 s every 5 min, followed by an OD₅₅₀ reading. The growth rate at each arabinose concentration was calculated as described above.

Cell viability

DH5α/pFab were grown overnight in the absence or presence of 0.5 – 2 µM triclosan and subjected to SYTOX green staining and flow cytometry, as previously described [29]. DH5α/pUC19 was included as a control to determine staining levels of live and heat-treated dead cells. Samples were excited with a 488 nm air-cooled argon ion laser in the CyFlow SL flow cytometer (Partec GmbH). Threshold settings were enabled on forward scatter to exclude cell debris. The forward and side scatter dot plot was used to identify and gate cell populations. Fluorescence was measured at 520 nm. Viable and dead cell populations were counted using the Partec, FloMax software version 2.4e.

Growth competition

Growth competition between DH5α and plasmid bearing cells was carried out as previously described, with modifications [30]. Overnight (24 h) cultures of DH5α, DH5α/pUC19 and DH5α/pFab were prepared in LB, LBA and LBT, respectively. Equal volumes of DH5α and plasmid bearing cultures were mixed and diluted 1:100 in 10 ml fresh LB for further growth. An aliquot of the diluted mixed culture was simultaneously plated onto selective and non-selective media for cell counts. After the mixed culture was incubated for 24 h with shaking at 37°C, it was diluted 1:100 in 10 ml of fresh LB for further growth and plated, as above. This procedure was repeated 5 times over six days. The numbers of ampicillin or triclosan resistant colonies were scored relative to the total CFUs.

Results

Vectors containing *fabI* enable triclosan selection

To test the potential of *fabI* as a selective marker for cloning, two vectors derived from pUC19 were constructed. First, we constructed pFab, where *fabI* together with its native promoter replaces the ampicillin resistance gene (*bla*) in pUC19. Second, to enable selection with triclosan or ampicillin, we constructed pUCFA, which contains the *fabI* cassette cloned into the pUC19 MCS (Figure 1A). *E.*

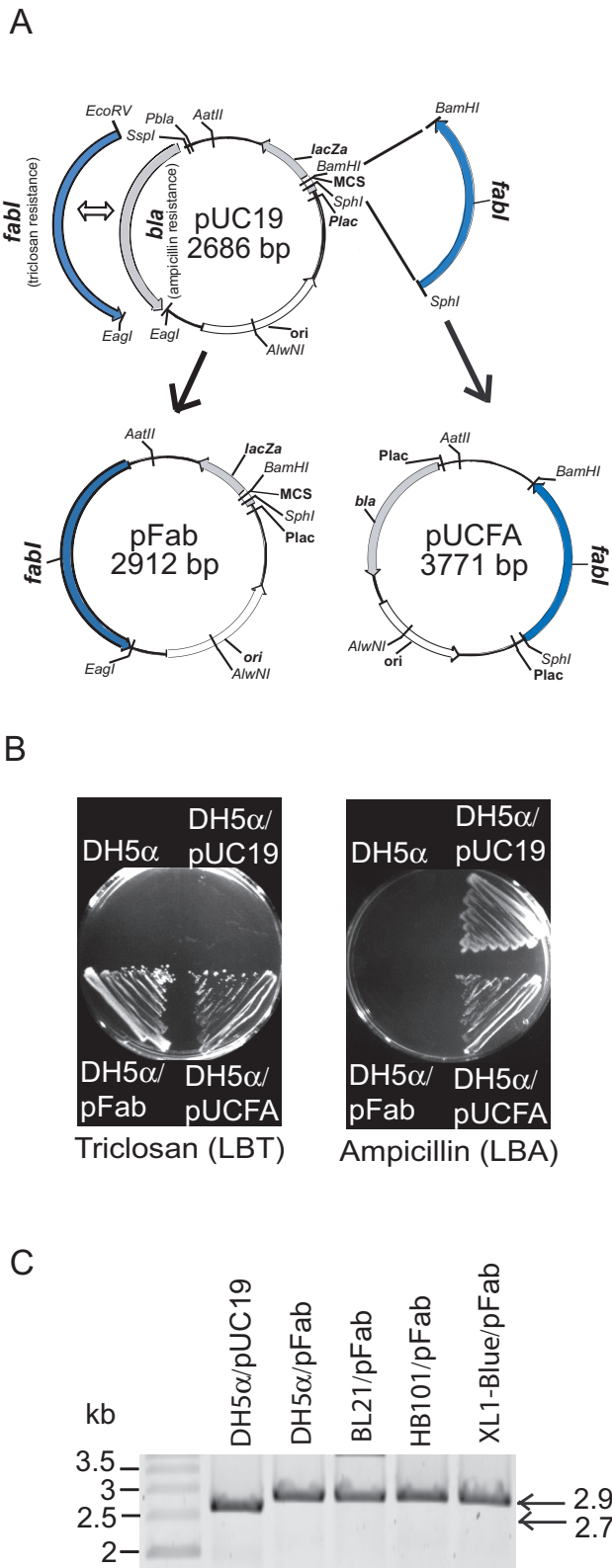


Figure 1

Figure 1

Vector construction and triclosan selection. (A) The *bla* gene in pUC19, which confers ampicillin resistance, was replaced with *fabI* and its promoter region (pFab). The pUC19 multiple cloning site (MCS) is retained, however *HincII*, *HindIII* and *PstI* are not unique in pFab. The *fabI* cassette in pFab can be transferred to other pUC-derived plasmids using the *AatII* and *AlwNI* restriction sites. The *fabI* cassette was also inserted into the MCS of pUC19 to obtain pUCFA. All plasmids are available from the authors. **(B)** Growth of pFab and pUCFA clones on LBT and LBA plates. **(C)** Plasmids propagated in different *E. coli* hosts were digested with *BamHI* and analyzed by gel electrophoresis.

coli strain DH5 α was transformed with pFab, pUCFA or pUC19 and transformants were selected on LB plates containing triclosan (LBT) or ampicillin (LBA). As anticipated, *fabI* inserts enabled selection on triclosan containing plates. Colonies formed on LBT were more variable in size than colonies on LBA. However, triclosan-resistant colonies of all sizes maintained resistance (Figure 1B) and displayed uniform colony morphologies upon replating. In contrast to pUC19, we did not observe plasmid-free colonies or satellite colonies when using pFab and pUCFA. Therefore, the *fabI*-triclosan system enables non-antibiotic selection and maintains stable recombinant strains.

To test whether *fabI*-triclosan selection could function well in other *E. coli* strains, pFab was transformed into strains BL21, HB101 and XL1-blue. Similar to the results in DH5 α , we observed efficient selection and high yield plasmid production (Figure 1C). To test whether *fabI* can enable triclosan selection in other vectors, the pFab cassette was inserted into the multiple cloning site of pGEM-3Zf and also used to replace the ampicillin resistance gene in the low copy number vector pBR322. In both cases, triclosan resistant colonies were selected (data not shown). Therefore, the *fabI*-triclosan system enables efficient selection in commonly used vectors and *E. coli* strains.

To confirm that *fabI* expression was the main mechanism mediating triclosan resistance and not point mutations within chromosomal *fabI* [12], expression of *fabI* was placed under the control of the P_{BAD} promoter in pBAD18s (pBFab1) and pBAD18 (pBFab6) [31]. The pBFab1 and pBFab6 strains were tested for resistance following *fabI* induction. In the absence of the inducer arabinose, no growth was observed in LBT broth, but growth rates increased with increasing arabinose concentrations up to 0.4% (Figure 2). Therefore, pFab-mediated resistance to triclosan is due to expression of *fabI*.

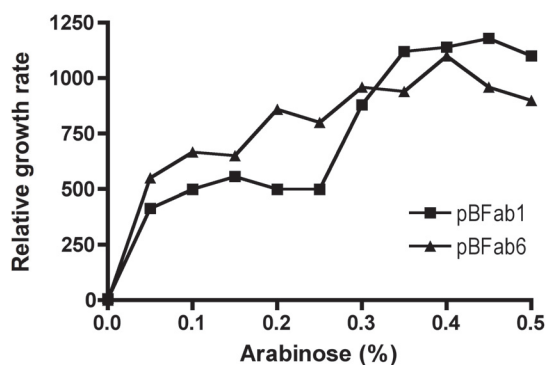


Figure 2
Effect of *fabI* induction on triclosan resistance. Tri-
 closan resistance mediated by arabinose-induced over-
 expression of *fabI*. Exponential growth rates are for DH5 α /
 pBFab1 and DH5 α /pBFab6 relative to DH5 α /pBAD18s and
 DH5 α /pBAD18, respectively.

Characterization of pFab

After selection of pFab transformants with triclosan, we characterized the general properties of pFab as a cloning vector, with pUC19 included for comparison (Table 1). Plasmid preparation yield of pFab was 43% greater than pUC19 (Table 1) in *E. coli* DH5 α transformants. Also, the copy number of pFab was 38% and 40% greater than that of pUC19, as measured by qPCR and plasmid to genomic DNA abundance (Table 1; Figure 3A & B), respectively. Therefore, pFab displayed higher yield and copy number relative to the parent vector.

To assess plasmid stability, we first scored the number of triclosan resistant colony forming units relative to total colony forming units. Surprisingly, we observed more colonies on LBT than on LB plates. This indicated high plasmid stability in the presence of triclosan, but some form of pFab-mediated toxicity in the absence of triclosan. Indeed, measurements of plasmid stability using an alternative α -complementation assay revealed that pFab was more stable than pUC19 under selection (Table 1). Therefore, while pFab over-expression clearly conferred triclosan resistance, it also appeared to confer a requirement for the biocide.

Effects of pFab and triclosan on *E. coli* growth, survival and fitness

To further investigate the interaction between *fabI* and triclosan, we first examined culture growth profiles. While ampicillin had little effect on DH5 α /pUC19 cultures, the final optical density of DH5 α /pFab was highest in the presence of triclosan and the exponential phase growth rates of DH5 α /pFab cultures were faster than DH5 α /pUC19 cultures under selection, whereas the inverse was

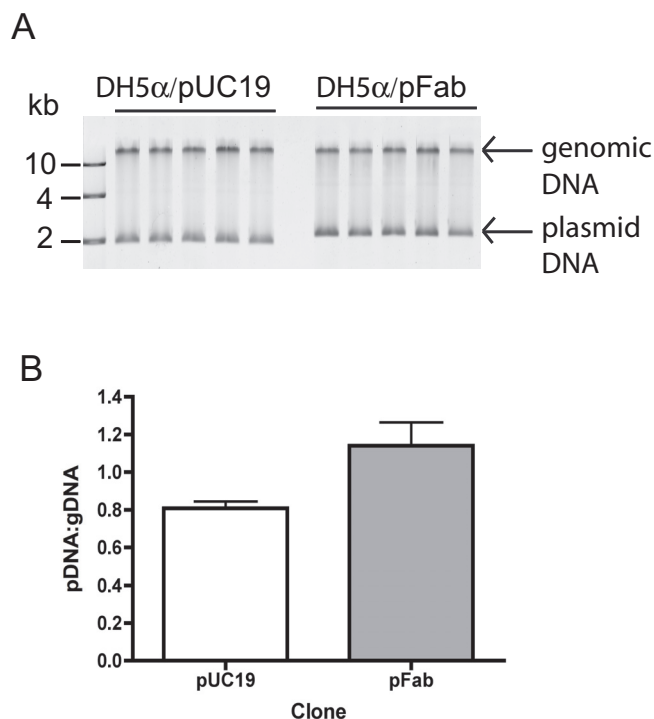


Figure 3
Plasmid production of pFab transformants. (A) Agar-
 ose gel electrophoresis of total DNA isolated from five
 clones of pUC19 and pFab. Bands were quantified by using
 ImageQuant software to calculate ratio of pDNA to gDNA
 as a measure of copy number in pUC19 and pFab. (B) Mean
 ratios of pDNA:gDNA of pUC19 and pFab from (A).

observed without selection (Figure 4A; Table 1). We next determined DH5 α /pFab culture growth rates in the presence of a range of triclosan concentrations (0 – 2 μ M). As pFab was unstable without triclosan, DH5 α /pUCFA grown in LBA was included to prevent the growth of competing plasmid-free cells. Growth rates of pUCFA and pFab clones were lowest without triclosan and increased with triclosan addition up to 1 μ M, indicating a triclosan-dependent fitness rescue in cells that carry pFab (Figure 4B). Similarly, we observed that the proportion of dead cells decreased with increasing triclosan concentrations. Fluorescence microscopy of the SYTOX stained cells [29] revealed elongated and dead cells in the absence of triclosan, and elongated and viable cells in 1 μ M triclosan (data not shown). The ratio of live to dead cells indicated by SYTOX staining was then quantified by flow cytometry [29]. The results again showed that triclosan reduced the number of dead cells, indicating that pFab transformants were rescued by triclosan (Figure 4C). Therefore, pFab is toxic but this toxicity is suppressed by triclosan.

Table 1: Properties of pFab and pUC19

Parameters ^a	pUC19	pFab
Transformation efficiency ^b (CFU/ μ g)	$5.5 \times 10^7 \pm 1.2 \times 10^7$	$2.2 \times 10^7 \pm 3.6 \times 10^6$
Plasmid yield ^c (μ g/ml)	30 ± 2.1	42.9 ± 3.5
Copy number ^d	141 ± 25	200 ± 33
Stability (%)		
With selection ^e	85.3 ± 10.8	99.5 ± 1.5
Without selection ^f	56.7 ± 17.7	54.5 ± 14.9
Relative growth rate ^g (Δ OD/ Δ t)		
With selection	1	1.2 ± 0.07
Without selection	1.1 ± 0.05	0.6 ± 0.02

^a Determined from five replicate cultures.

^b In chemically competent DH5 α cells.

^c Plasmid yield from 1 ml of 18 h culture, determined by OD₂₆₀ absorbance.

^d Determined from the copy ratio of *lacZ* α to *dxs* by qPCR.

^e Percentage of plasmid-bearing cells at 48 h in cultures grown with selection.

^f Percentage of plasmid-bearing cells at 48 h in cultures grown without selection.

^g Change in OD₅₅₀ over time of DH5 α /pUC19 cultures in LB and DH5 α /pFab in LB or LBT, relative to control DH5 α /pUC19 cultures in LBA.

To test whether triclosan resistance is likely to persist outside intended applications, we assessed the fitness of DH5/pUC19 and DH5/pFab strains in mixed culture with the plasmid-free parent strain. A competitive fitness assay, conducted in the absence of selection, showed that pFab persistence was weaker than that of pUC19 during co-culture over six days (Figure 4D). In other words, the rate of pFab loss was faster than pUC19 loss and therefore, in the absence of selection, pFab is less stable and less competitive than pUC19.

Discussion

We describe over-expression of a growth essential gene conferring resistance to a specific protein inhibitor as a plasmid selection system in *E. coli*, using *fabI* and triclosan as an example. As well as avoiding the use of antibiotic resistance genes and antibiotics, pFab transformants showed improved growth, yield and gene containment. These improvements appear to be due to the mechanism of inhibition [13] and a balance of toxic gene-inhibitor levels required for cell survival [32] and selection [33]. Similar interactions in other systems suggest that gene-inhibitor reciprocal suppression may be a common mechanism. For example, reciprocal or mutual suppression has been described between two genes [34] and chemical inhibitors [35]. Also, antibiotic-dependent strains have been described for bacteria isolated from laboratories [36,37] and clinics [38].

The new selection system relies on an endogenous *E. coli* gene and a widely used biocide. Nevertheless, the relative safety of triclosan and *fabI* in this application should be considered. Triclosan is approved by regulatory authorities in the EU and the USA for many applications [24,25] and an association between bacterial triclosan resistance and antibiotic susceptibility, though suggested, has not

been found in practice [21-23,39,40]. In the laboratory, spontaneous triclosan resistance in *E. coli* resulting from exposure to low triclosan concentration has been observed, where three point mutations in *fabI* increased MIC by up to 95 fold [12]. Such mutations may arise during triclosan selection. However, in our experiments, triclosan resistance was dependent on expression of plasmid-borne *fabI* (Figure 2), and blue-white selection of recombinant *E. coli* indicated mostly pFab-carrying cells (blue) and very few spontaneous resistant mutants (Table 1). In the environment, triclosan resistance has been slow to emerge compared to antibiotic resistance [21,23], possibly due to poor solubility of triclosan [41], rapid degradation of triclosan [22,42,43], low competitive fitness of FabI mutants [12], and the tripartite nature of the FabI/NADPH/triclosan complex. Furthermore, the spread of pFab outside of intended applications should be limited due to low plasmid stability, poor competitive fitness and cell toxicity in the absence of triclosan. Indeed, FabI is stringently regulated within the fatty acid biosynthesis pathway [32], and de-regulation inhibits cell growth and viability [44,45]. Nevertheless, it is possible that pFab could transfer horizontally and thus induce resistance to triclosan in wild-type bacteria, and standard precautions in the handling of genetically modified microorganisms should be maintained.

In large scale production of proteins, plasmid stability without selection is a pre-requisite because residual antibiotics are undesirable. In this regard, the finding that pFab requires triclosan for plasmid stability could be a disadvantage. However, the amount of triclosan required is much less compared to that in antibiotic selection (typically 2%), and a level of residual triclosan may be permissible, given its approval for use in non-prescription medicines and hygiene products. Therefore, the need for

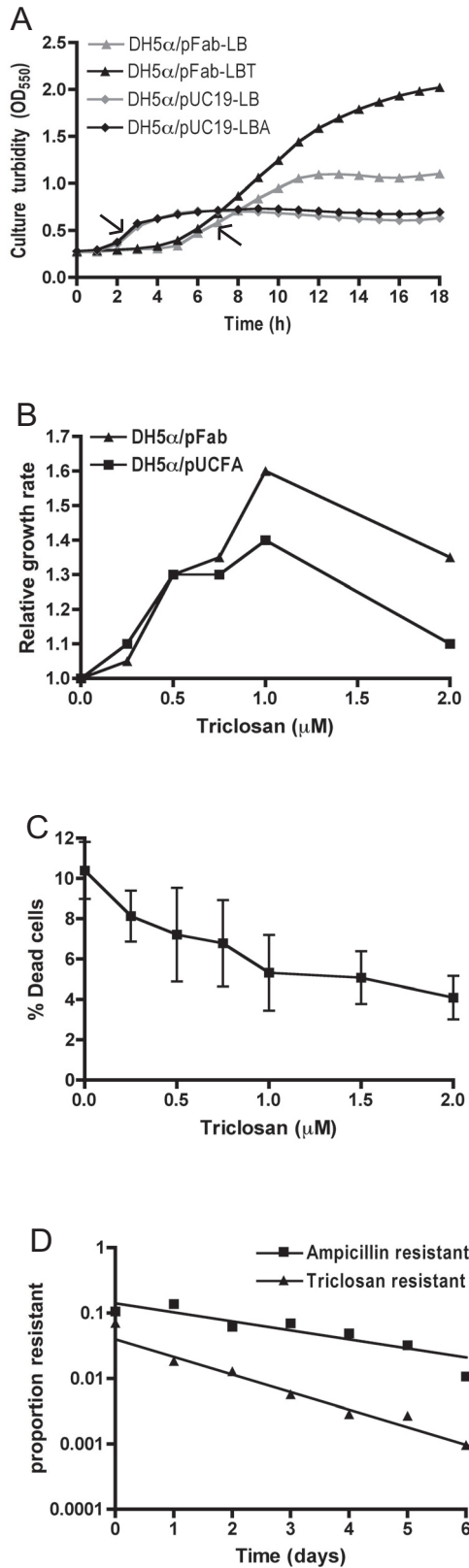


Figure 4

Figure 4
Effect of triclosan on growth, viability and fitness pFab transformants. (A) Growth curves for DH5α/pUC19 and DH5α/pFab cultures grown with and without selection. Growth rates were determined from the exponential phase, indicated by arrows. (B) Reduced fitness with *fabI* over-expression and its suppression by triclosan. Growth rates of pFab and pUCFA clones in LB and LBA, respectively, were calculated relative to DH5α/pUC19 in LBA. (C) Flow cytometric determination of dead cell numbers, as a measure of cell toxicity, in DH5α/pFab cultures grown in the presence of a range of triclosan concentrations. (D) Growth competition between DH5α and DH5α/pUC19 or DH5α/pFab. The log10 ratio of plasmid-bearing cells to total number of cells against time represents the rate of plasmid loss in mixed cell populations. The data is representative of two independent experiments.

stability in the absence of selection may prove less important with this system. Nevertheless, pFab stability is a potential problem and vector construct or process adjustments may be needed during scale-up.

Conclusion

In summary, this study provides an example of how essential genes can be used in combination with non-antibiotic inhibitors to select and maintain recombinant bacteria. It may be possible to apply triclosan selection to other bacteria such as *Staphylococcus aureus* [46] and *Mycobacterium smegmatis* [47], which have homologues of FabI. Other inhibitors of FabI have been described [48,49] and, depending on bacterial resistance development, certain triclosan analogues may be preferred for use in this plasmid selection system. On the other hand, bacteria that have divergent enoyl-ACP reductase, such as *Bacillus subtilis* (FabL) [50] and *Streptococcus pneumoniae* (FabK) [51], and species that are intrinsically resistant to triclosan, such as *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* [18], are not suitable for *fabI*-triclosan plasmid selection. For such species, it would be interesting to test additional essential gene inhibitor combinations to expand the plasmid selection strategy described here. The pFab and triclosan system is potentially attractive for production of recombinant proteins, because it can be used to increase plasmid copy number and yield. In addition, pFab and its derivatives may be suitable for manufacturing biopharmaceuticals and gene therapy products, and in other applications that require an absence of antibiotic resistance sequences or antibiotic residues.

Authors' contributions

SG carried out all experimental work and data analyses except for flow cytometry, participated in design of study and drafted the manuscript. LG conceived the study, car-

ried out flow cytometry and FACS analysis, and helped with design and drafting the manuscript. All authors have read and approved the final manuscript.

Acknowledgements

We thank the Swedish Institute for a Guest Scholarship for SG and the Swedish Research Council and University of London Central Research Fund for support. We also thank Thomas Bentin, Omid Faridani, Abbas Nikravesh, Mónica Marta, Joshua Fink and Rikard Dryselius for help and comments.

References

1. **Points to consider in the production and testing of new drugs and biologicals produced by recombinant DNA technology** [<http://www.fda.gov/cber/gdlns/ptcdna.htm>]
2. **Validation of growth-based rapid microbiological methods for sterility testing of cellular and gene therapy products** [<http://www.fda.gov/cber/gdlns/stercstp.htm>]
3. Titball RW, Sjostedt A, Pavelka MS Jr, Nano FE: **Biosafety and selectable markers.** *Ann N Y Acad Sci* 2007, **1105**:405-417.
4. Fajardo A, Martinez-Martin N, Mercadillo M, Galan JC, Ghysels B, Matthijs S, Cornelis P, Wiehlmann L, Tummler B, Baquero F, Martinez JL: **The neglected intrinsic resistome of bacterial pathogens.** *PLoS ONE* 2008, **3**:e1619.
5. Gonzalez A, Davila G, Calva E: **Cloning of a DNA sequence that complements glutamine auxotrophy in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*.** *Gene* 1985, **36**:123-129.
6. Cranenburgh RM, Hanak JA, Williams SG, Sherratt DJ: ***Escherichia coli* strains that allow antibiotic-free plasmid selection and maintenance by repressor titration.** *Nucleic Acids Res* 2001, **29**:E26.
7. Dryselius R, Nekhotiaeva N, Nielsen PE, Good L: **Antibiotic-free bacterial strain selection using antisense peptide nucleic acid.** *Biotechniques* 2003, **35**:1060-1064.
8. Mairhofer J, Pfaffenzeller I, Merz D, Grabherr R: **A novel antibiotic free plasmid selection system: advances in safe and efficient DNA therapy.** *Biotechnol J* 2008, **3**:83-89.
9. Xu HH, Real L, Bailey MW: **An array of *Escherichia coli* clones over-expressing essential proteins: a new strategy of identifying cellular targets of potent antibacterial compounds.** *Biochem Biophys Res Commun* 2006, **349**:1250-1257.
10. Bergler H, Wallner P, Ebeling A, Leitinger B, Fuchsichler S, Aschauer H, Kollenz G, Hogenauer G, Turnowsky F: **Protein EnvM is the NADH-dependent enoyl-ACP reductase (FabI) of *Escherichia coli*.** *J Biol Chem* 1994, **269**:5493-5496.
11. Heath RJ, Yu YT, Shapiro MA, Olson E, Rock CO: **Broad spectrum antimicrobial biocides target the FabI component of fatty acid synthesis.** *J Biol Chem* 1998, **273**:30316-30320.
12. McMurry LM, Oethinger M, Levy SB: **Triclosan targets lipid synthesis.** *Nature* 1998, **394**:531-532.
13. Heath RJ, Rubin JR, Holland DR, Zhang E, Snow ME, Rock CO: **Mechanism of triclosan inhibition of bacterial fatty acid synthesis.** *J Biol Chem* 1999, **274**:11110-11114.
14. Russell AD: **Biocide use and antibiotic resistance: the relevance of laboratory findings to clinical and environmental situations.** *Lancet Infect Dis* 2003, **3**:794-803.
15. Panagakos FS, Volpe AR, Petrone ME, DeVizio W, Davies RM, Proskin HM: **Advanced oral antibacterial/anti-inflammatory technology: A comprehensive review of the clinical benefits of a triclosan/copolymer/fluoride dentifrice.** *J Clin Dent* 2005, **16**(Suppl):S1-19.
16. Wohlrab J, Jost G, Abeck D: **Antiseptic efficacy of a low-dosed topical triclosan/chlorhexidine combination therapy in atopic dermatitis.** *Skin Pharmacol Physiol* 2007, **20**:71-76.
17. Aiello AE, Larson E: **Antibacterial cleaning and hygiene products as an emerging risk factor for antibiotic resistance in the community.** *Lancet Infect Dis* 2003, **3**:501-506.
18. Chuanchuen R, Beinlich K, Hoang TT, Becher A, Karkhoff-Schweizer RR, Schweizer HP: **Cross-resistance between triclosan and antibiotics in *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* is mediated by multidrug efflux pumps: exposure of a susceptible mutant strain to triclosan selects nfxB mutants overexpressing MexCD-OprJ.** *Antimicrob Agents Chemother* 2001, **45**:428-432.
19. Braoudaki M, Hilton AC: **Adaptive resistance to biocides in *Salmonella enterica* and *Escherichia coli* O157 and cross-resistance to antimicrobial agents.** *J Clin Microbiol* 2004, **42**:73-78.
20. Karatzas KA, Webber MA, Jorgensen F, Woodward MJ, Piddock LJ, Humphrey TJ: **Prolonged treatment of *Salmonella enterica* serovar Typhimurium with commercial disinfectants selects for multiple antibiotic resistance, increased efflux and reduced invasiveness.** *J Antimicrob Chemother* 2007, **60**:947-955.
21. Cole EC, Addison RM, Rubino JR, Leese KE, Dulaney PD, Newell MS, Wilkins J, Gaber DJ, Wineinger T, Criger DA: **Investigation of antibiotic and antibacterial agent cross-resistance in target bacteria from homes of antibacterial product users and nonusers.** *J Appl Microbiol* 2003, **95**:664-676.
22. McBain AJ, Bartolo RG, Catrenich CE, Charbonneau D, Ledder RG, Price BB, Gilbert P: **Exposure of sink drain microcosms to triclosan: population dynamics and antimicrobial susceptibility.** *Appl Environ Microbiol* 2003, **69**:5433-5442.
23. Beier RC, Duke SE, Ziprin RL, Harvey RB, Hume ME, Poole TL, Scott HM, Highfield LD, Alali WQ, Andrews K, et al.: **Antibiotic and Disinfectant Susceptibility Profiles of Vancomycin-Resistant *Enterococcus faecium* (VRE) Isolated from Community Wastewater in Texas.** *Bull Environ Contam Toxicol* 2008.
24. **Opinion on triclosan resistance** [http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/food/fs/sc/ssc/out269_en.pdf]
25. **Drug approvals** [<http://www.fda.gov/cder/da/da1201.htm>]
26. Lee C, Kim J, Shin SG, Hwang S: **Absolute and relative QPCR quantification of plasmid copy number in *Escherichia coli*.** *J Biotechnol* 2006, **123**:273-280.
27. Livak KJ, Schmittgen TD: **Analysis of relative gene expression data using real-time quantitative PCR and the 2(-Delta Delta C(T)) Method.** *Methods* 2001, **25**:402-408.
28. Nilsson AI, Zorzet A, Kanth A, Dahlstrom S, Berg OG, Andersson DI: **Reducing the fitness cost of antibiotic resistance by amplification of initiator tRNA genes.** *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 2006, **103**:6976-6981.
29. Roth BL, Poot M, Yue ST, Millard PJ: **Bacterial viability and antibiotic susceptibility testing with SYTOX green nucleic acid stain.** *Appl Environ Microbiol* 1997, **63**:2421-2431.
30. Lenski RE, Simpson SC, Nguyen TT: **Genetic analysis of a plasmid-encoded, host genotype-specific enhancement of bacterial fitness.** *J Bacteriol* 1994, **176**:3140-3147.
31. Guzman LM, Belin D, Carson MJ, Beckwith J: **Tight regulation, modulation, and high-level expression by vectors containing the arabinose PBAD promoter.** *J Bacteriol* 1995, **177**:4121-4130.
32. Heath RJ, Rock CO: **Regulation of fatty acid elongation and initiation by acyl-acyl carrier protein in *Escherichia coli*.** *J Biol Chem* 1996, **271**:1833-1836.
33. Ward WH, Holdgate GA, Rowsell S, McLean EG, Pauptit RA, Clayton E, Nichols WW, Colls JG, Minshull CA, Jude DA, et al.: **Kinetic and structural characteristics of the inhibition of enoyl (acyl carrier protein) reductase by triclosan.** *Biochemistry* 1999, **38**:12514-12525.
34. Weitaio T, Nordstrom K, Dasgupta S: **Mutual suppression of mukB and seqA phenotypes might arise from their opposing influences on the *Escherichia coli* nucleoid structure.** *Mol Microbiol* 1999, **34**:157-168.
35. Yue TF, Dayton PG, Gutman AB: **Mutual Suppression of the Uricosuric Effects of Sulfapyrazone and Salicylate: a Study in Interactions between Drugs.** *J Clin Invest* 1963, **42**:1330-1339.
36. Wild DG: **Reversion from erythromycin dependence in *Escherichia coli*: strains altered in ribosomal sub-unit association and ribosome assembly.** *J Gen Microbiol* 1988, **134**:1251-1263.
37. Goldstein F, Perutka J, Cuirolo A, Plata K, Faccone D, Morris J, Sournia A, Kitzis MD, Ly A, Archer G, Rosato AE: **Identification and phenotypic characterization of a beta-lactam-dependent, methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* strain.** *Antimicrob Agents Chemother* 2007, **51**:2514-2522.
38. Van Bambeke F, Chauvel M, Reynolds PE, Fraimow HS, Courvalin P: **Vancomycin-dependent *Enterococcus faecalis* clinical isolates and revertant mutants.** *Antimicrob Agents Chemother* 1999, **43**:41-47.
39. Aiello AE, Marshall B, Levy SB, Della-Latta P, Larson E: **Relationship between triclosan and susceptibilities of bacteria isolated from hands in the community.** *Antimicrob Agents Chemother* 2004, **48**:2973-2979.

40. Gilbert P, McBain A, Sreenivasan P: **Common therapeutic approaches for the control of oral biofilms: microbiological safety and efficacy.** *Clin Microbiol Infect* 2007, **13**(Suppl 4):17-24.
41. Orvos DR, Versteeg DJ, Inauen J, Capdevielle M, Rothenstein A, Cunningham V: **Aquatic toxicity of triclosan.** *Environ Toxicol Chem* 2002, **21**:1338-1349.
42. Federle TW, Kaiser SK, Nuck BA: **Fate and effects of triclosan in activated sludge.** *Environ Toxicol Chem* 2002, **21**:1330-1337.
43. Aranami K, Readman JW: **Photolytic degradation of triclosan in freshwater and seawater.** *Chemosphere* 2007, **66**:1052-1056.
44. Keating DH, Carey MR, Cronan JE Jr: **The unmodified (apo) form of *Escherichia coli* acyl carrier protein is a potent inhibitor of cell growth.** *J Biol Chem* 1995, **270**:22229-22235.
45. Subrahmanyam S, Cronan JE Jr: **Overproduction of a functional fatty acid biosynthetic enzyme blocks fatty acid synthesis in *Escherichia coli*.** *J Bacteriol* 1998, **180**:4596-4602.
46. Heath RJ, Li J, Roland GE, Rock CO: **Inhibition of the *Staphylococcus aureus* NADPH-dependent enoyl-acyl carrier protein reductase by triclosan and hexachlorophene.** *J Biol Chem* 2000, **275**:4654-4659.
47. McMurry LM, McDermott PF, Levy SB: **Genetic evidence that *InhA* of *Mycobacterium smegmatis* is a target for triclosan.** *Antimicrob Agents Chemother* 1999, **43**:711-713.
48. Heerding DA, Chan G, DeWolf WE, Fosberry AP, Janson CA, Jaworski DD, McManus E, Miller WH, Moore TD, Payne DJ, et al.: **1,4-Disubstituted imidazoles are potential antibacterial agents functioning as inhibitors of enoyl acyl carrier protein reductase (FabI).** *Bioorg Med Chem Lett* 2001, **11**:2061-2065.
49. Lu H, Tonge PJ: **Inhibitors of FabI, an Enzyme Drug Target in the Bacterial Fatty Acid Biosynthesis Pathway.** *Acc Chem Res* 2008, **41**:11-20.
50. Heath RJ, Rock CO: **A triclosan-resistant bacterial enzyme.** *Nature* 2000, **406**:145-146.
51. Marrakchi H, Dewolf WE Jr, Quinn C, West J, Polizzi BJ, So CY, Holmes DJ, Reed SL, Heath RJ, Payne DJ, et al.: **Characterization of *Streptococcus pneumoniae* enoyl-(acyl-carrier protein) reductase (FabK).** *Biochem J* 2003, **370**:1055-1062.

Publish with **BioMed Central** and every scientist can read your work free of charge

"BioMed Central will be the most significant development for disseminating the results of biomedical research in our lifetime."

Sir Paul Nurse, Cancer Research UK

Your research papers will be:

- available free of charge to the entire biomedical community
- peer reviewed and published immediately upon acceptance
- cited in PubMed and archived on PubMed Central
- yours — you keep the copyright

Submit your manuscript here:
http://www.biomedcentral.com/info/publishing_adv.asp

