

Identification and characterization of phosphodiesterases that specifically degrade 3'3'-cyclic GMP-AMP

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Cyclic dinucleotides act as intracellular second messengers, modulating a variety of cellular activities including innate immune activation. Although phosphodiesterases (PDEs) hydrolyzing c-di-GMP and c-di-AMP have been identified, no PDEs for cGAMPs have been reported. Here we identified the first three cGAMP-specific PDEs in *V. cholerae* (herein designated as V-cGAP1/2/3). V-cGAPs are HD-GYP domain-containing proteins and specifically break 3'3'-cGAMP, but not other forms of cGAMP. 3'3'-cGAMP is first linearized by all three V-cGAPs to produce 5'-pApG, which is further hydrolyzed into 5'-ApG by V-cGAP1. In this two-step reaction, V-cGAP1 functions as both a PDE and a 5'-nucleotidase. *In vivo* experiments demonstrated that V-cGAPs play non-redundant roles in cGAMP degradation. The high specificity of V-cGAPs on 3'3'-cGAMP suggests the existence of specific PDEs for other cGAMPs, including 2'3'-cGAMP in mammalian cells. The absolute requirement of the GYP motif for 3'3'-cGAMP degradation suggests that HD domain-containing PDEs in eukaryotes are probably unable to hydrolyze cGAMPs. The fact that all V-cGAPs attack 3'3'-cGAMP on one specific phosphodiester bond suggests that PDEs for other cGAMPs would utilize a similar strategy. These results will provide valuable information for identification and characterization of mammalian 2'3'-cGAMP-specific PDEs in future studies.

Keywords: 3'3'-cGAMP; *V. cholerae*; phosphodiesterase; HD-GYP

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Introduction

Cyclic di-nucleotides (c-di-NMPs) act as intracellular second messengers in bacteria, modulating a variety of cellular activities [1, 2]. As the first identified c-di-NMP in bacteria [3], cyclic di-GMP (c-di-GMP) has been implicated in the regulation of biofilm formation, bacterial

dispersion and motility, virulence, cell cycle progression and differentiation [4–6]. It is now recognized as a second messenger universal in bacteria since enzymes for its synthesis and degradation are found in almost all major bacterial phyla. Gram-positive bacteria mainly utilize c-di-GMP, and also produce cyclic di-AMP (c-di-AMP) that is involved in the regulation of cell growth [7], cell size [8] and cell wall homeostasis [9, 10]. Recently, 3'3'-cGAMP, generated from GTP and ATP by *Vibrio cholerae* (*V. cholerae*) dinucleotide cyclase DncV, was shown to be responsible for efficient intestinal colonization and chemotaxis regulation in the bacterium *V. cholerae* [11]. Soon after this, 2'3'-cGAMP was found as a product of cGAMP synthase cGAS in mammals

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[12], which serves as a second messenger to activate the innate immunity by pathogenic DNA [13-15]. Notably, both c-di-GMP and c-di-AMP are able to activate mammalian innate immune responses by binding to STING (also named MITA or ERIS), the ER-bound protein responsible for the detection of c-di-NMPs and subsequent activation of TBK1 kinase [16, 17].

Cellular c-di-GMP is generated by diguanylate cyclases containing the GGDEF domain, and degraded by specific phosphodiesterases (PDEs) with the EAL or HD-GYP domain [2]. The EAL domain-containing PDE is a monomeric enzyme that linearizes c-di-GMP into 5'-pGpG, which is further degraded by nonspecific cellular PDEs [18-20]. Alternatively, the HD-GYP domain-containing PDE breaks the phosphodiester bond in c-di-GMP to produce 5'-pGpG, and further degrades 5'-pGpG into GMP. HD-GYP domains are a subclass of the HD domain superfamily, characterized by a His-Asp (HD) divalent metal-binding motif, a conserved His, His, Glu (HHE) motif and a Gly-Tyr-Pro (GYP) motif [21-23]. Although a lot of genetic evidence supports the c-di-GMP PDE function of HD-GYP domains, only a few HD-GYP proteins with c-di-GMP PDE activity have been reported [23, 24]. It was reported that overexpression of an HD-GYP protein VCA0681 decreased the c-di-GMP level in *V. cholera*, but deletion of VCA0681 did not affect biofilm formation presumably controlled by c-di-GMP [24], suggesting that the physiological role of this protein is yet to be identified.

Similarly, the levels of c-di-AMP are raised by diadenylate cyclases through condensation of two ATP moieties, and reduced by DHH-DHHA (DHH-associated) domain-containing PDEs that cleave c-di-AMP into pApA or AMP [25, 26]. DHH domain proteins, which are named after the conserved Asp-His-His (DHH) motif in the active site, have been shown to function as phosphatases or phosphoesterases that hydrolyze many substrates such as inorganic pyrophosphate or single-stranded DNA [27].

Although the degradation of c-di-GMP and c-di-AMP has been extensively studied, no PDEs have been reported to be responsible for cGAMP hydrolyzation. Given the fact that cGAMP plays critical roles in bacterial chemotaxis and infectivity, and in activating mammalian innate immunity in response to foreign DNA during microbial or viral infections, cellular levels of cGAMP must be tightly regulated. We hypothesized that 3'3'-cGAMP-specific PDE(s) should exist in *V. cholera*, which harbor the EAL, HD-GYP or DHH domain. *V. cholera* is predicted to contain 22 EAL-GAF proteins and 9 HD-GYP proteins [28]. Three Phosphodiester domain proteins, one DHH-DHHA domain protein and one HDOD domain

protein were further revealed when we searched the genome of *V. cholerae* strain El Tor Inaba N16961 (Supplementary information, Figure S2A). In this study, we tested all these 36 genes for their PDE activities to degrade cGAMP in a eukaryotic screening system and identified three novel 3'3'-cGAMP-specific PDEs. VCA0681 (herein designated as V-cGAP1) breaks 3'3'-cGAMP into 5'-ApG via an intermediate 5'-pApG, whereas VCA0210 and VCA0931 (designated as V-cGAP2 and 3, respectively) linearize 3'3'-cGAMP into 5'-pApG. Interestingly, V-cGAP1 functions as both a PDE to break 3'3'-cGAMP into 5'-pApG, and a 5'-nucleotidase to remove the phosphate at carbon 5' of pApG. The HD-GYP domain is required for cGAMP degradation as mutations in either the HD motif or the GYP motif completely abolished the PDE activity of all three V-cGAPs. The expression of V-cGAPs was differentially induced by 3'3'-cGAMP production as demonstrated at both RNA and protein levels in *V. cholera*. Finally, *in vivo* experiments revealed that V-cGAPs enhanced bacterial chemotaxis and suppressed the bacterial infectivity by inhibiting intestinal colonization.

Results

A eukaryotic screening system to identify PDEs in V. cholerae

In mammalian cells, cytosolic DNA is sensed by its cytoplasmic receptor cGAS, which produces 2'3'-cGAMP to activate STING, leading to the phosphorylation and activation of transcription factor IRF3 and the subsequent upregulation of type I interferon production [13]. It has been demonstrated that STING is responsive not only to c-di-AMP/GMP, but also to all four forms of cGAMP, namely 3'3'-, 3'2'-, 2'3'- and 2'2'-cGAMPs [13, 14]. In order to establish a screening system to detect the activation of STING by cyclic dinucleotides, we overexpressed VCA0956, a known dinucleotide cyclase in *V. cholerae* which produces c-di-GMP [29], in 293T cells (Supplementary information, Figure S1A and S1B). VCA0956 overexpression led to a strong IFN- β promoter activation in the presence of STING expression (Figure 1A). Similarly, overexpression of the 3'3'-cGAMP synthetase DncV also strongly activated IFN- β promoter and induced IRF3 phosphorylation in a STING-dependent manner (Figure 1B and 1C). These data suggest that overexpression of *V. cholerae* dinucleotide cyclases mimics the effects of ectopic expression of their mammalian counterparts on activation of innate immune responses. Importantly, when VCA0785, a PDE known to hydrolyze c-di-GMP [30], was co-expressed with VCA0956, IFN- β promoter activation was completely suppressed (Figure

1D). These results suggest that the luciferase reporter assay was sensitive enough to identify *V. cholerae* PDE(s) that could degrade cGAMP produced by DncV overexpression.

Identification of cGAMP PDEs in *V. cholerae* (*V*-cGAPs) that inhibit DncV-induced IRF3 activation

V. cholerae strain El Tor Inaba N16961 encodes 36 proteins with possible PDE activity (Supplementary information, Figure S2A). Each of these genes was cloned

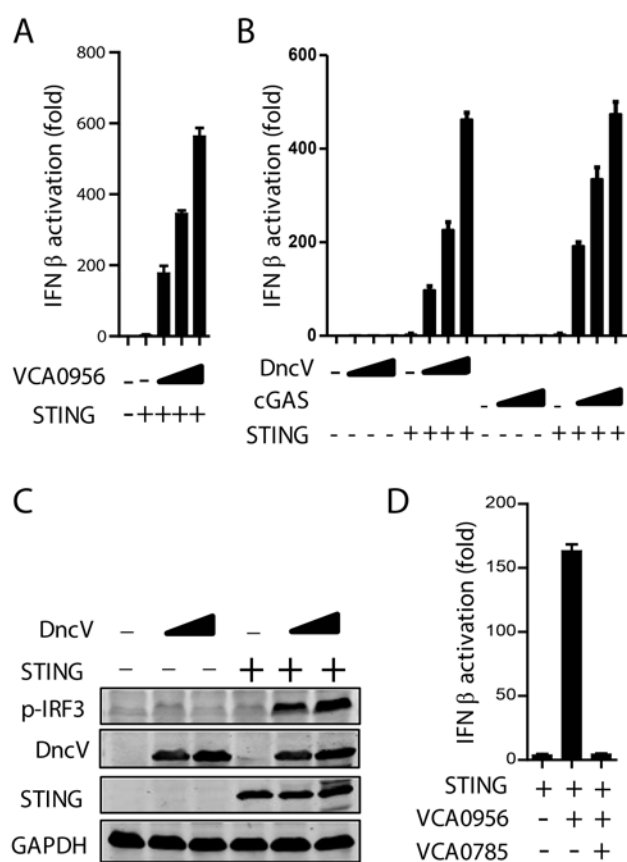


Figure 1 Establishment of a eukaryotic screening system to identify PDEs in *V. cholerae*. **(A)** 293T cells were transiently transfected with increasing amounts (100, 200, 300 ng; wedges) of VCA0956 and 50 ng of STING, along with IFN- β -Luc reporter. The luciferase assay was performed after 24 h. **(B, C)** 293T cells were transfected with increasing amounts of DncV or cGAS with or without STING, along with the IFN- β -Luc reporter. The luciferase assay **(B)** or immunoblot analysis of p-IRF3 **(C)** was performed after 24 h. GAPDH was used as the loading control. **(D)** VCA0956 (50 ng) was transfected into 293T cells with or without PDE VCA0785 (300 ng), along with STING (50 ng) and IFN- β -Luc reporter. Twenty-four hours later, luciferase assay was performed. Unless otherwise noted, all results in this work were representative of at least three independent experiments.

into a mammalian expression vector and co-transfected with DncV. Several proteins were found to significantly inhibit IFN- β luciferase activity induced by DncV, with five genes harboring the strongest inhibitory effects as marked by asterisks (Figure 2A and Supplementary information, Figure S2A and S2C). To exclude false-positive genes, these five genes were further tested for their ability to affect IRF3 phosphorylation induced by DncV. VCA0681 overexpression almost completely abrogated DncV-induced IRF3 activation, and VC1086 and VCA0802 showed minor effects. However, overexpression of VCA0536 or VCA1083 barely affected DncV-induced IRF3 phosphorylation (Figure 2B and Supplementary information, Figure S2D). Therefore, we focused on VCA0681, VC1086 and VCA0802 in the subsequent studies. In order to directly analyze the potential PDE activity of these three proteins, we utilized Perfringolysin O (PFO)-permeabilized THP-1 cells, which are able to respond to extracellular cGAMP with detectable IRF3 phosphorylation [12], to set up an *in vitro* cGAMP activity assay. Bacterially expressed VCA0802, VC1086 and VCA0681 were purified and incubated with chemically synthesized 3'3'-cGAMP for 2 h. These treated 3'3'-cGAMP molecules were then added to PFO-permeabilized THP-1 cells to analyze its ability to induce IRF3 phosphorylation. Surprisingly, only VCA0681 destroyed 3'3'-cGAMP activity (Figure 2C). VCA0681 is an HD-GYP-containing protein, and has been reported to degrade c-di-GMP *in vitro* [24]. Notably, two other HD-GYP proteins, VCA0210 and VCA0931, the function of which has never been reported, were also shown to inhibit DncV-induced IFN- β promoter activation, although not as potent as VCA0681 (Figure 2A). To figure out whether other HD-GYP proteins identified in *V. cholerae* are also capable of inhibiting 3'3'-cGAMP activity, they were purified and subjected to the *in vitro* cGAMP activity assay (Supplementary information, Figure S2B). It was found that besides VCA0681 which completely abrogated cGAMP-induced IRF3 activation, VCA0210 and VCA0931 also inhibited 3'3'-cGAMP activity (Figure 2D). Next, high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) was used to determine whether 3'3'-cGAMP was degraded after incubation with each of these HD-GYP proteins, and we found that after 2-hour incubation, most cGAMP was eluted as the control sample, but cGAMP incubated with VCA0681, VCA0210 or VCA0931 was eluted quite differently. cGAMP was converted to one common product by all three PDEs, to which we named product 1 (P1). Among these three proteins, VCA0931 has the lowest activity as only half of cGAMP was converted to P1 at this point, consistent with its minimal PDE activity in the *in vitro* cGAMP

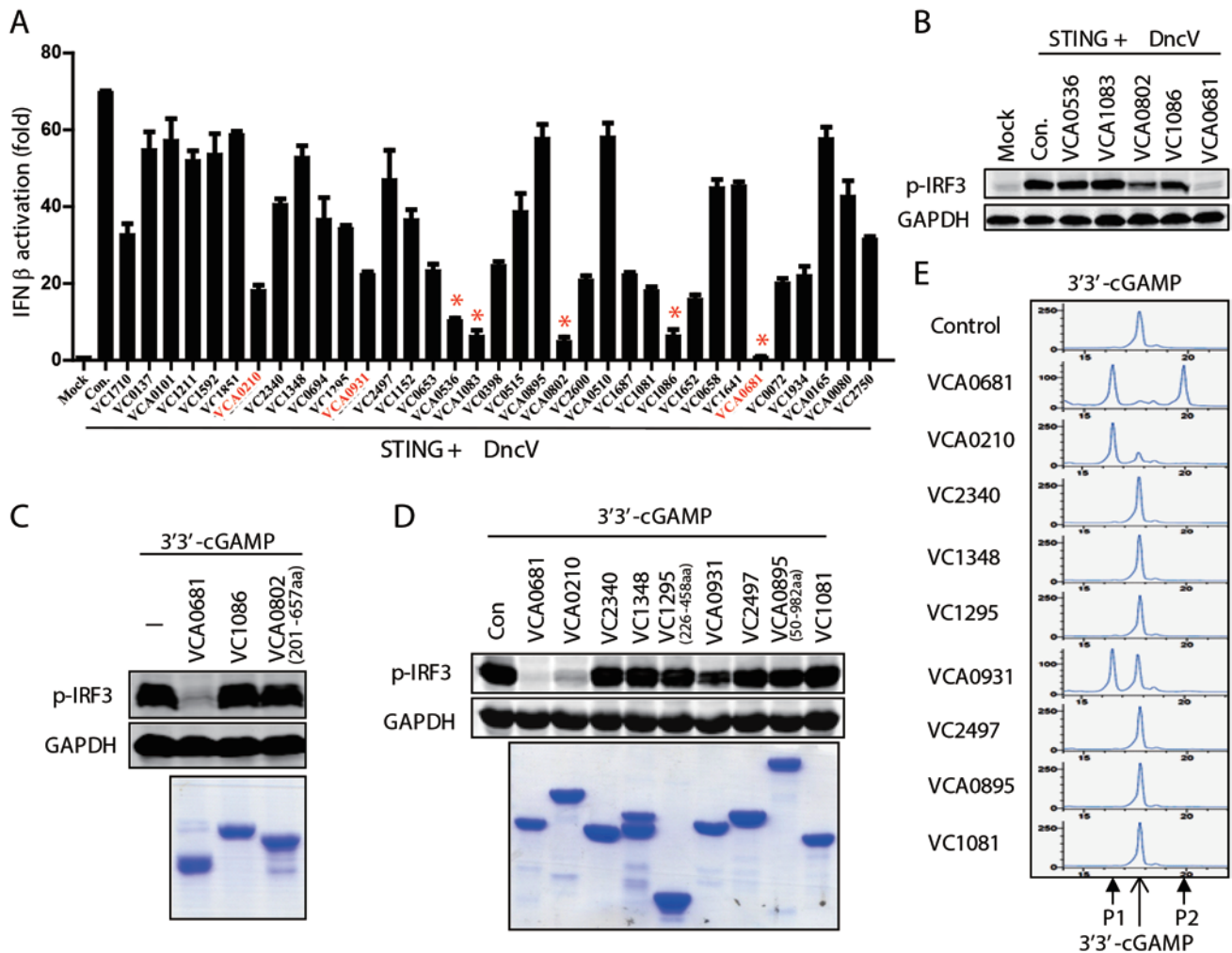


Figure 2 Identification of cGAMP PDEs in *V. cholerae* (V-cGAPs) that inhibit DncV-induced IRF3 activation. **(A)** 293T cells were transiently transfected with 50 ng of DncV and 150 ng of the indicated Flag-tagged PDE candidates, along with STING and IFN- β -Luc reporter construct. Luciferase assay was performed after 24 h. Candidates with the most significant difference were marked with an asterisk (*) and selected for further analysis. Genes in red are HD-GYP proteins fully characterized in this study. **(B)** Flag-tagged PDE candidates as indicated were transfected into 293T cells, along with STING and DncV. p-IRF3 levels were then analyzed. **(C)** Chemically synthesized 3'3'-cGAMP was incubated with the indicated purified proteins (bottom) for 2 h. cGAMP activity assay (top) was performed in permeabilized THP-1 cells. **(D, E)** All indicated HD-GYP domain-containing proteins in *V. cholerae* were expressed and purified from *E. coli* (**D**, bottom), and incubation with 3'3'-cGAMP for 2 h. cGAMP activity assay (**D**, top) or HPLC assay (**E**) was then performed. P1: the first product; P2: the second product (also see Figure 4A).

activity assay (Figure 2D). Nevertheless, VCA0931 is able to degrade 3'3'-cGAMP completely given enough time (Figure 3B and Supplementary information, Figure S4A). In addition, VCA0681 produced another peak, which was eluted slower than 3'3'-cGAMP. This product was named P2. Since these HD-GYP proteins are supposed to function as PDEs, and all produced P1 at earlier points, we hypothesized that P1 is the linearized cGAMP, whereas P2 is the further hydrolyzed product. In fact, it

has been shown by different groups that 5'-pApA or 5'-pGpG was eluted faster than c-di-AMP or c-di-GMP in HPLC [18, 19, 25]. These data suggest that these three HD-GYP proteins may antagonize 3'3'-cGAMP activity through their PDE activity to degrade cGAMP. We thus named these proteins as *Vibrio cholerae* cGAMP PDEs, V-cGAPs. VCA0681, VCA0210 and VCA0931 were designated as V-cGAP1, 2 and 3, respectively. To our knowledge, this is the first report on enzymes catalyzing

3'3'-cGAMP degradation.

V-cGAPs specifically degrade 3'3'-cGAMP.

Next, we tested the specificity of V-cGAPs to other forms of cGAMP. Interestingly, V-cGAPs only worked on 3'3'-cGAMP but not other forms of cGAMP as revealed by the *in vitro* cGAMP activity assay (Figure 3A and Supplementary information, Figure S3A) and the HPLC analysis (Figure 3B). This result coincides with the fact that only 3'3'-cGAMP has been discovered in prokaryotic organisms [11], and suggests the high specificity of V-cGAPs. Dosage- and time-dependent feature further confirmed that V-cGAPs act as PDEs to degrade 3'3'-cGAMP (Figure 3C, 3D and Supplementary information, Figure S3B). Consistent with previous work, VCA0681 also hydrolyzed c-di-GMP but not c-di-AMP

[24], so did VCA0210 and VCA0931 (Supplementary information, Figure S3C and data not shown). These results suggest a similar spatial conformation between 3'3'-cGAMP and c-di-GMP. Notably, prolonged treatment of c-di-GMP with VCA0681, but not with VCA0210 or VCA0931, further hydrolyzed GMP into the nucleoside G (Supplementary information, Figure S3C). To determine whether the HD-GYP domain contributes to the PDE activity of V-cGAPs, we replaced the conserved HD residues with AA residues in these proteins (Supplementary information, Figure S3D). *In vitro* cGAMP activity assay and HPLC analysis of these mutants indicated that the HD-GYP domain is absolutely essential for the PDE activity of all three V-cGAPs; however, mutation of the N-terminal HD domain of VCA0681 (M1) showed a minor effect (Figure 3E, 3F, and Supplementary infor-

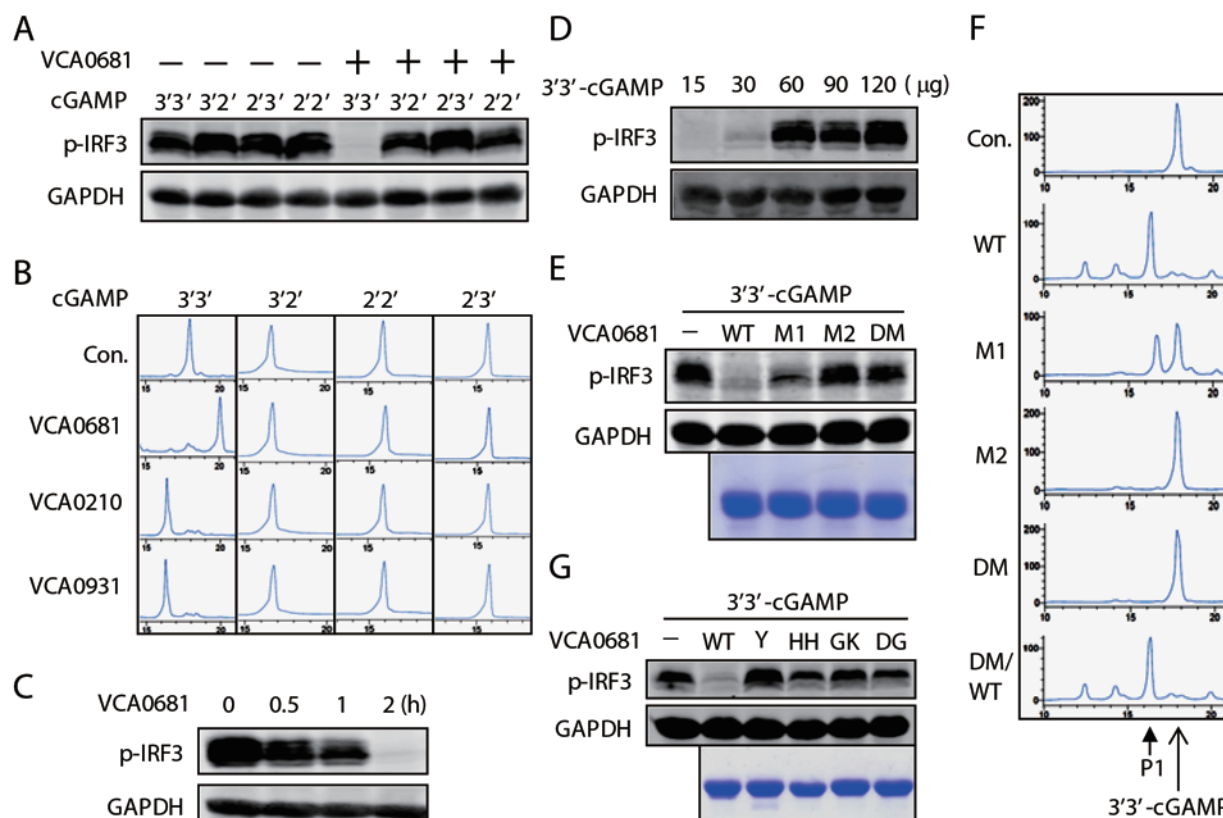


Figure 3 V-cGAPs specifically degrade 3'3'-cGAMP. **(A)** Four chemically synthesized cGAMP isoforms were incubated with purified VCA0681 for 2 h, and then the cGAMP activity assay was performed. **(B)** HPLC assay was performed after incubation of cGAMPs with the indicated purified V-cGAPs for 10 h. **(C, D)** 2.5 μ g of 3'3'-cGAMP **(C)** or indicated amounts of 3'3'-cGAMP **(D)** was incubated with 3 μ g of purified VCA0681 for the indicated times **(C)** or 10 h **(D)**. The cGAMP activity assay was then performed. **(E, F)** VCA0681 HD/AA mutants as indicated were expressed and purified from *E. coli* **(E, bottom)**, and incubated with 3'3'-cGAMP for 2 h **(E)** or 40 min **(F)**. The cGAMP activity assay **(E, top)** or HPLC analysis **(F)** was then performed. M1: H74A/D75A; M2: H288A/D289A; DM: H74A/D75A/H288A/D289A; DM/WT: A74H/A75D/A288H/A289D. **(G)** Similar to **E**, purified VCA0681 mutants as indicated **(bottom)** were incubated with 3'3'-cGAMP for 2 h, and then the cGAMP activity assay **(top)** was performed. Y: Y350A; HH: H341A/H342A/E343A; GK: G291A/K292A; DG: D346A/G347A.

mation, Figure S3D-S3F). To confirm that the loss of inhibition was indeed caused by the mutation, HD mutants were reverted to their WT version by site-directed mutagenesis, and the PDE activity of V-cGAPs was recovered (Figure 3F and Supplementary information, Figure S3D). Similarly, mutation of conserved amino acids (Y350A, G291A/K292A, D346A/G347A, etc) in the GYP motif of the HD-GYP domain [22] on V-cGAP1 (VCA0681) also completely destroyed the PDE activity (Figure 3G). These data collectively demonstrate that V-cGAPs are 3'-cGAMP-specific PDEs.

V-cGAPs break 3'-cGAMP into 5'-ApG via the intermediate 5'-pApG

To determine how V-cGAPs degrade 3'-cGAMP, we carried out detailed HPLC analysis of the 3'-cGAMP products generated by purified V-cGAPs. It was found that VCA0210 or VCA0931 broke 3'-cGAMP into P1 with similar kinetics, though VCA0210 appeared to work more efficiently (Supplementary information, Figure S4A). P1 was quite stable even after prolonged incubation (10 h) with VCA0210 or VCA0931 (Figure 3B). Notably, treatment of P1 with T4 RNA ligase 1 converted P1 back to 3'-cGAMP (data not shown), confirming that VCA0210 and VCA0931 only linearize cGAMP as a PDE. Surprisingly, VCA0681 worked on 3'-cGAMP with a much higher activity. P1 appeared at 10 min and its level peaked at 40 min. Moreover, VCA0681 further converted P1 into P2 in 4 h (Figure 4A), suggesting that VCA0681 has activity other than PDE. Different from other nucleases, such as ribonuclease T2 and snake venom PDE I, that directly hydrolyze 3'-cGAMP into two nucleosides [15], VCA0681 degraded 3'-cGAMP into an unidentified molecule that is neither a nucleoside (G or A) nor a nucleotide mono-phosphate (AMP or GMP) (Supplementary information, Figure S4B). Mass spectra (MS) analysis of P2 revealed a molecular weight of 611.1 Da, lower than that of 3'-cGAMP, which is 673.1 Da (Figure 4B). Notably, the lost weight is equal to the molecular weight of one phosphorus atom plus two oxygen atoms, suggesting that VCA0681 might also act as a nucleotidase. Based on this observation, we hypothesized that 3'-cGAMP was first opened up to generate P1, a linear GpAp, ApGp, pGpA or pApG. P1 was then hydrolyzed into P2, a GpA or ApG. To test this, we performed the following enzymatic treatments (Figure 4C). T4 RNA ligase 1 treatment converted P1 back to 3'-cGAMP, suggesting that P1 is indeed the linearized cGAMP. Calf intestinal phosphatase (CIP) treatment which removes 5'-phosphate group turned P1 into P2, suggesting that P1 is either a pGpA or a pApG, which was confirmed by the result that polynucleotide kinase (PNK) converted P2

into P1 through its ATP-dependent 5'-hydroxyl kinase activity. Consistently, in the absence of ATP, PNK did not catalyze P1 into P2 via its 3'-phosphatase activity, excluding the possibility that P1 is GpAp or ApGp. Importantly, the HPLC retention time of chemically synthesized 5'-GpA and 5'-ApG confirmed that P2 is indeed a 5'-ApG (Figure 4D and Supplementary information, Figure S4C and S4D). These results collectively suggest that VCA0681 linearizes 3'-cGAMP into 5'-pApG, and further hydrolyzes 5'-pApG to produce 5'-ApG, during which VCA0681 functions as both a PDE and a 5'-nucleotidase (Figure 4E). These results agree with the previous work showing that HD-GYP proteins may have multiple enzymatic activities [31]. Treatment of P1 produced by other two PDEs, VCA0210 and VCA0931, with CIP also converted P1 to P2, which had a same HPLC retention time as P2 produce by VCA0681 (Supplementary information, Figure S4A), suggesting that these two PDEs also linearize 3'-cGAMP into 5'-pApG.

V-cGAPs play a vital role in V. cholerae chemotaxis and colonization in vivo

To assess the impact of V-cGAPs on DncV function in cells, we tested whether V-cGAPs could impair 3'-cGAMP activity under more physiological conditions. DncV or cGAS was first overexpressed in 293T cells, 3'-cGAMP (produced by DncV expression) or 2'-cGAMP (produced by cGAS expression) was isolated from the transfected cells after 24 h, and the cGAMP activity assay was performed in PFO-permeabilized THP-1 cells. It was found that, like cGAS, DncV-transfected cells produced cGAMPs which induced robust IRF3 activation in THP-1 cells (Supplementary information, Figure S5A). However, upon the forced expression of wild-type (WT) VCA0681, but not its mutant M2, DncV overexpression-caused IRF3 activation was completely abolished (Figure 5A). This result confirms that VCA0681 functions to antagonize the activity of 3'-cGAMP produced in mammalian cells. Previous work showed that DncV is an inducible gene, requiring outside signals such as the interaction with host cells to trigger its expression. When overexpressed, DncV was shown to contribute to an enhanced intestinal colonization and a hyperinfectious state of *V. cholerae in vivo* due to elevated 3'-cGAMP production [11]. As V-cGAPs are 3'-cGAMP-specific PDEs, we reasoned that their expression levels might also be regulated by DncV expression. To test this, we first analyzed V-cGAP expression at the mRNA level by quantitative realtime RT-PCR (qRT-PCR), and found that V-cGAP expression was greatly and readily enhanced after arabinose-induced DncV expression in $\Delta dncV$ mutant *V. cholerae* (Figure 5B). Interestingly, the extent and

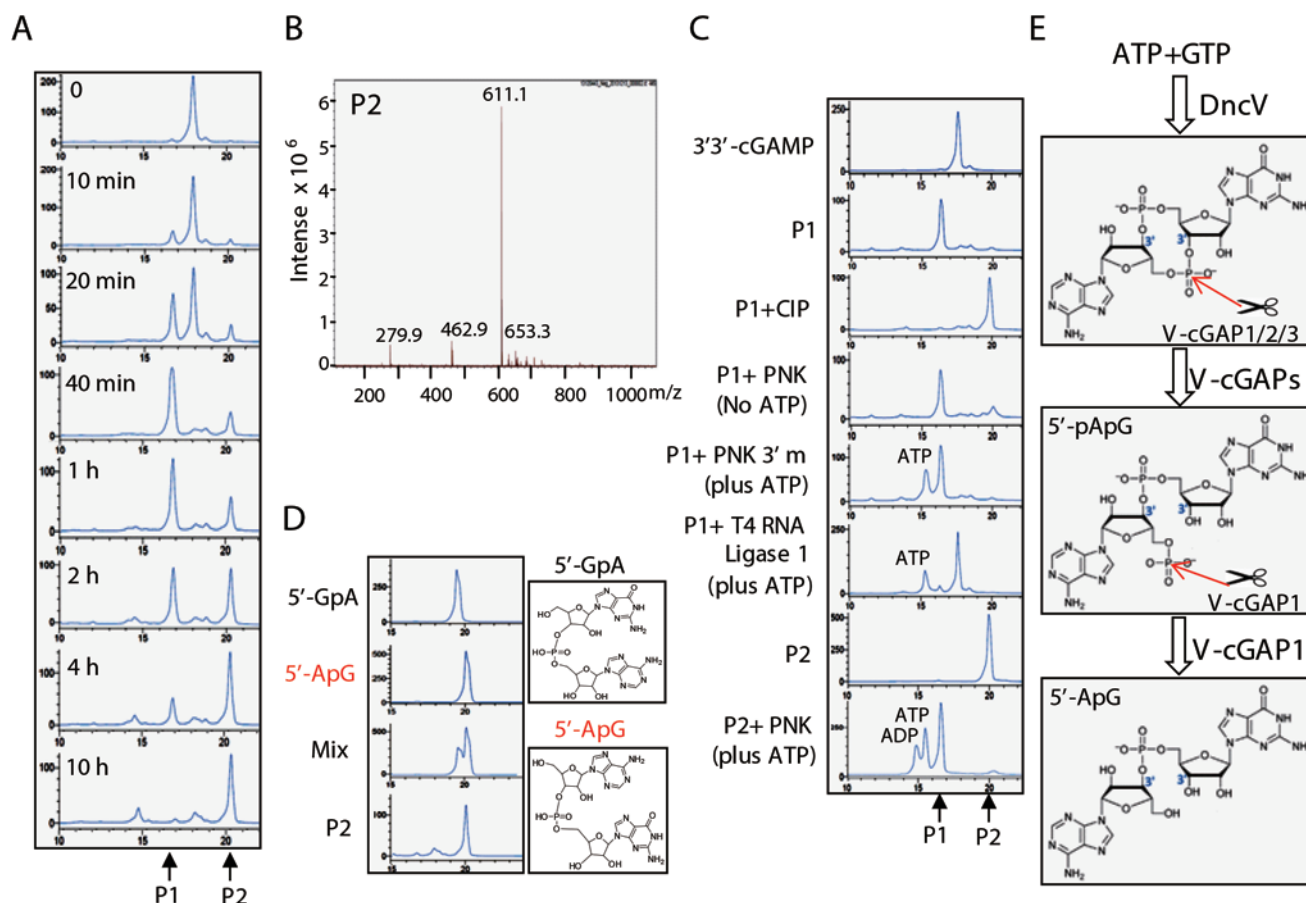


Figure 4 V-cGAP1 degrades 3'3'-cGAMP into 5'-ApG via 5'-pApG. **(A)** 3'3'-cGAMP was incubated with purified VCA0681 for the indicated times, followed by HPLC analysis. **(B)** P2 (as shown in **A**) was purified and enriched by C18 reverse-phase HPLC system, followed by MS (ESI) analysis: (M-H) = 611.1. **(C)** Purified P1 and P2 were treated with the indicated enzymes for 2 h, followed by HPLC analysis. CIP, calf intestinal phosphatase; PNK (3'm), T4 polynucleotide kinase (3' phosphatase minus). **(D)** Chemically synthesized 5'-GpA and 5'-ApG as illustrated (right) were fractionated by HPLC (left). Retention time: 5'-GpA, 19.449 min; 5'-ApG, 20.058 min; P2, 20.058 min. **(E)** Model for 3'3'-cGAMP degradation by V-cGAPs. V-cGAP1/2/3 first linearize 3'3'-cGAMP (produced by DncV from ATP and GTP) into 5'-pApG (P1), followed by further hydrolysis to produce 5'-ApG (P2) only by V-cGAP1.

dynamics of expression were quite different among these three PDEs. VCA0681 showed the strongest but also the most transient induction while VCA0931 showed a slow but steady induction. We also generated mouse anti-sera against these PDEs. Immunoblot analysis revealed that V-cGAP proteins were also greatly induced by arabinose treatment (Figure 5B), suggesting that V-cGAP expression is indeed induced by 3'3'-cGAMP production.

Based on these observations and our *in vitro* results, we proposed that V-cGAPs counteract DncV function *in vivo*. To test this hypothesis, we generated DncV deletion mutant ($\Delta dncV$), V-cGAP deletion mutants ($\Delta VCA0681$, $\Delta VCA0210$ and $\Delta VCA0931$), and combined V-cGAP deletions ($\Delta 0681+0210$, $\Delta 0681+0931$ and $\Delta Triple$:

0681+0931+0210) by allelic exchange in strain C6706, and performed the chemotactic assay. Consistent with previously reported data, no obvious growth difference was observed between the WT strain and $\Delta dncV$ mutant in a semisolid agar chemotaxis plate (data not shown). Overexpression of DncV in the $\Delta dncV$ strain ($dncV$ -pDncV) resulted in inhibition of chemotaxis. Interestingly, enforced DncV expression in VCA0681 deletion mutant ($\Delta VCA0681$ -pDncV) even further enhanced chemotactic inhibition (Supplementary information, Figure S5B). Consistently, cGAMP activity assay demonstrated that cell extracts isolated from $\Delta VCA0681$ -pDncV caused the strongest IRF3 activation, with $\Delta dncV$ -pDncV in the middle (Supplementary information, Figure S5B), sug-

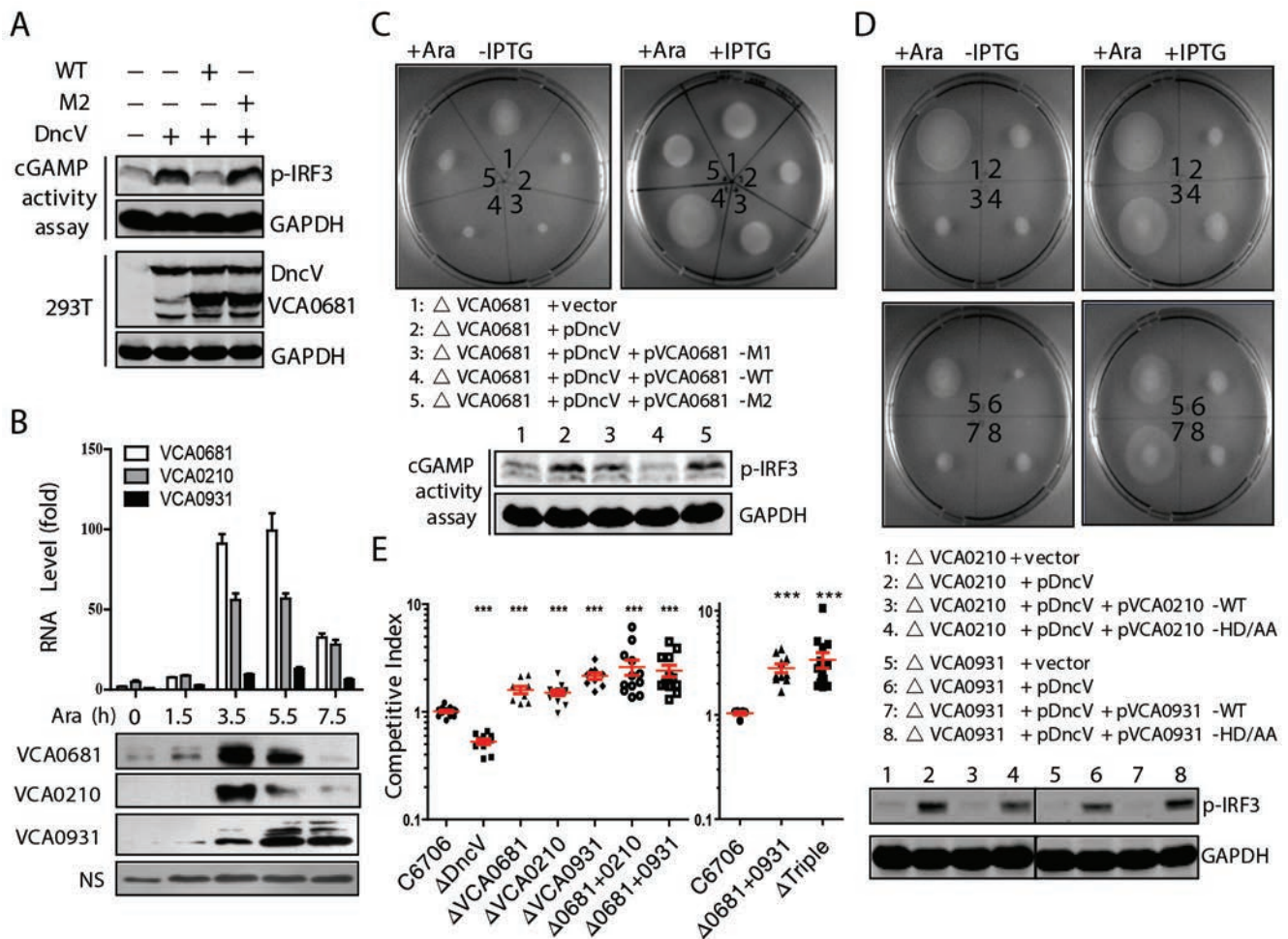


Figure 5 V-cGAPs regulate bacterial chemotaxis and intestinal colonization *in vivo*. **(A)** 293T cells were transfected with VCA0681 (WT or M2) and DncV. After 24 h, extracts from these cells were assayed for the presence of cGAMP activity, which was measured by detecting IRF3 phosphorylation after delivery to permeabilized THP-1 cells. **(B)** Quantitative RT-PCR assay (top) or immunoblot analysis (bottom) was performed to analyze the RNA or protein levels of V-cGAPs at the indicated times after arabinose (Ara) treatment in *V. cholerae* Δ dncV mutants expressing DncV from an arabinose-inducible plasmid. NS (nonspecific band) served as the loading control. **(C, D)** Examination of chemotactic behavior (top) of *V. cholerae* Δ v-cGAPs mutants expressing control vector, arabinose-inducible DncV, and DncV together with IPTG-inducible V-cGAPs (WT or mutant) after induction by arabinose (left) or both arabinose and IPTG (right). Endogenous cGAMP activity assay (bottom) was performed as in **A**. VCA0210-HD/AA: H382A/D383A; VCA0931-HD/AA: H317A/D318A. **(E)** *In vivo* competition experiments measuring the ability of the indicated mutant strains to colonize the infant mouse intestine compared to the parental strain (C6706). Triple indicates the deletion of three V-cGAPs. Statistical significance was determined by comparing colonization ratio of mutants vs the parental strain WT C6706 (Student's *t*-test, ****P* < 0.001).

gesting that VCA0681 regulates the level of 3'3'-cGAMP in bacteria. As expected, the induced expression of WT, but not the HD-mutant, V-cGAPs antagonized chemotactic suppression caused by DncV expression (Figure 5C and 5D). This is consistent with the cGAMP activity assay showing that cell extracts from bacteria with induced V-cGAP (WT) expression completely lost the 3'3'-cGAMP activity (Figure 5C and 5D). Importantly, deletion of any V-cGAPs in *V. cholerae* did not affect

biofilm formation (Supplementary information, Figure S5C), although enforced expression showed some inhibitory effects (data not shown), which is most likely due to protein overexpression. As bacterial chemotaxis correlates with its infectivity, we next performed the infant mouse colonization competition assay to determine whether V-cGAPs were involved in *V. cholerae* pathogenesis. Consistent with previous data reported by Mekalanos' group [11], Δ dncV bacteria showed a

notable defect in intestinal colonization. In sharp contrast, *V. cholerae* deficient for any V-cGAPs showed a significant increase in the ability to colonize the small intestine compared to the WT strain (Figure 5E). Importantly, combined V-cGAP deletion ($\Delta 0681+0210$ and $\Delta 0681+0931$) showed enhanced bacterial infectivity, and the triple deletion (Δ Triple) had the highest infectivity, suggesting that these PDEs all contribute to the degradation of cGAMPs, probably under different physiological conditions. This was also inferred from their expression pattern after DncV-caused 3'3'-cGAMP production (Figure 5B). These data collectively suggest that V-cGAPs exert crucial function in regulating bacterial infectivity through catalyzing 3'3'-cGAMP degradation.

Discussion

In this work, we developed a screening system that combined the IFN- β luciferase reporter assay with the *in vitro* cGAMP activity assay, and for the first time identified and characterized three 3'3'-cGAMP-specific PDEs V-cGAP1/2/3. Previously, Bassler's group [24] reported that V-cGAP1 (VCA0681) functions as a c-di-GMP PDE as overexpression of this protein reduced c-di-GMP level and biofilm formation. However, deletion of V-cGAP1 from the *V. cholerae* El genome was not observed to alter biofilm formation. Consistently, we did not observe any difference in biofilm formation between WT and the V-cGAP1 deletion (Δ VCA0681) strains. Instead, enforced DncV expression in Δ VCA0681 caused an enhanced inhibition of chemotaxis, and the Δ VCA0681 strain showed a significant increase in the ability to colonize small intestine. These results suggest that V-cGAP1 has more important physiological functions in 3'3'-cGAMP regulation than in c-di-GMP regulation. Interestingly, it has been demonstrated that *VC0179*, encoding DncV, locates in the *Vibrio* 7th pandemic island-1 (VSP-1 island) that is a genetic characteristic distinguishing the 7th pandemic El Tor biotype *V. cholerae* from former classical pandemic strains [32]. However, V-cGAP1/2/3 exist in conservative chromosome regions in all strains of *V. cholera*, suggesting that 3'3'-cGAMP might also be produced by other dinucleotide cyclase(s) and that its utilization as a second messenger is an ancient strategy. In line with this, VSP or VSP-like islands were also found in non-O1/non-O139 *V. cholerae* strains and across both the 7th pandemic El Tor biotype *V. cholerae* and *V. mimicus* [33, 34].

In addition, we identified two other previously uncharacterized HD-GYP PDEs, VCA0210 and VCA0931, both functioning only as PDEs to linearize 3'3'-cGAMP. Given the fact that they are both HD-GYP domain-con-

taining proteins, degrading c-di-GMP but not c-di-AMP, we propose that the P1 product generated by VCA0210 or VCA0931 would also be 5'-pApG. In fact, from enzymatic manipulations, P1 produced after VCA0210/VCA0931 treatment were converted to 5'-ApG, but not 5'-GpA, indicating that all V-cGAPs linearize 3'3'-cGAMP into 5'-pApG. It was recently reported that DncV generates 3'3'-cGAMPs in two steps, with adenosine 3-OH attack of the guanosine a-phosphate, generating the linear dinucleotide intermediate pp(c)pA[3'-5']pG, followed by the guanosine 3'-OH attack of the adenosine a-phosphate [35]. Our data showed that V-cGAPs hydrolyze 3'3'-cGAMP by attacking the chemical bond formed at the second step of cyclization, suggesting that this bond might be more vulnerable or conformationally suitable to PDEs. Nevertheless, these PDEs likely play non-redundant roles in 3'3'-cGAMP degradation as the expression of three PDEs is differentially regulated by 3'3'-cGAMP production and the combined gene deletion caused enhanced bacterial infectivity. Although VCA0931 showed the lowest PDE activity in *in vitro* cGAMP activity assay, sustained VCA0931 expression correlated perfectly with the most prominent bacterial infectivity in the VCA0931 deletion mutant, suggesting the fine tuning feedback regulation of this important protein.

The degradation of 3'3'-cGAMP by V-cGAP1 is unique in a way that 3'3'-cGAMP is first linearized and then dephosphorylated. Consistently, c-di-GMP was also first linearized and further hydrolyzed into nucleoside G by V-cGAP1, but not by V-cGAP2/3. In contrast, previous work demonstrated that HD-GYP PDEs hydrolyze c-di-GMP to produce 5'-pGpG, which is further broken into GMP [23]. Whether 5'-ApG is further hydrolyzed into the nucleoside (G or A) or nucleotide mono-phosphate by other enzymes is currently unknown. It is highly possible that there are PDEs specifically involved in breaking 5'-pApG or 5'-ApG. The HD-GYP domain of V-cGAPs is absolutely required for their PDE activity as mutations in the HD-GYP domain completely destroyed PDE activity of V-cGAPs. Further crystallographic study would provide a better insight into how V-cGAPs interact with 3'3'-cGAMP.

Nothing is known about the degradation of 2'3'-cGAMP, which plays a vital role in innate immune responses to pathogenic DNA in mammalian cells. The high specificity of V-cGAPs on 3'3'-cGAMP suggests that there should be 2'3'-cGAMP-specific PDE(s). Although the conserved HD domain was found in a variety of mammalian PDEs that degrade cyclic nucleotide, like cAMP, there is no HD-GYP domain protein found in mammals [36]. Although previous work from Walsh's group [37] showed that mutations in the GYP motif of *PmGH* in

Persephonella marina did not affect its catalytic activity as a PDE to hydrolyze c-di-GMP, we found that the GYP motif is essential for 3'3'-cGAMP degradation, suggesting that the HD domain alone is not sufficient for cGAMP hydrolysis. Moreover, recent work by Doudna's group [35] showed that DncV and human cGAS generate cGAMPs in sequential reactions that proceed in opposing directions. Given the fact that all V-cGAPs attack 3'3'-cGAMP on the phosphodiester bond formed at the second step of cyclization, it is plausible to speculate that mammalian cGAMP PDE(s) would also attack the phosphodiester bond vulnerable and/or more accessible to PDEs. These results will provide valuable information for the identification and characterization of mammalian 2'3'-cGAMP-specific PDEs in future studies.

Materials and Methods

Plasmids

cDNAs encoding VC0179, VCA0956, VCA0785 and all PDE candidates tested in this work were amplified from the genomic DNA of *V. cholerae* strain N16961, and cloned into p3×Flag-CMV-14 (Sigma) or p3×Flag-CMV-7.1 (Sigma) to generate Flag-tagged proteins. Deleted, truncated and point mutants were generated by the KOD-Plus-Mutagenesis Kit (TOYOBO Bio-Technology). The construct coding the WT protein served as the template. Homo Flag-cGAS expression vector was kindly provided by Dr Zhijian J Chen (University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, TX, USA). For ectopic expression, DncV was cloned into plasmids pBAD24 and pBAD33. VCA0681, VCA0210 and VCA0931 were cloned into plasmid pMalc2x. The resulting plasmids were electroporated into receptor *V. cholerae* strains. Primers are listed in Supplementary information, Table S1B. Other expression plasmids were described previously [38]. Each construct was confirmed by sequencing.

In vitro cGAMP activity assay

Purified V-cGAPs were incubated with different cGAMPs in the reaction mixture (20 mM HEPES, pH 7.0, 1 mg/ml bovine serum albumin, 1 mM DTT and 5 mM MgCl₂) at 30 °C for the indicated time. After heating at 95 °C for 5 min, the mixture was centrifuged at 12 000 rpm for 5 min. A total of 2 µl supernatant was mixed with 10⁶ PFO-permeabilized THP1 cells to detect the phosphorylation of IRF3 as reported [13]. To isolate 3'3'-cGAMP from 293T cells expressing DncV, the supernatant (S100) of dounced cells was prepared according to the reported protocol [13], and concentrated by drying at 65 °C before the *in vitro* cGAMP activity assay.

To isolate endogenous 3'3'-cGAMP from *V. cholerae* colonies on chemotaxis plate, colonies of equal wet weight were re-suspended in the culture medium. After ultrasonication, the mixture was heated at 95 °C for 5 min and centrifuged at 14 000 rpm for 5 min before the *in vitro* cGAMP activity assay.

HPLC and MS

HPLC was carried out on a Shimadzu LC-20A HPLC system. Samples were purified or fractionated by analytical Inertsil ODS-

3 C18 column (250 × 4.6 mm, 5 µm) at 1 ml/min flow rate, with a gradient of B (CH₃CN) in A (50 mM TEAA pH 7.2; 0%-20% of B over 15 min, 20%-30 % of B over 10 min). MS (ESI) was obtained by using Bruker APEX IV instrument.

Construction of mutants and DNA manipulations in *V. cholerae*.

DncV (VC0179) and V-cGAP deletion mutants were constructed by allelic exchange using strain C6706 as WT precursor (Supplementary information, Table S1A). All primers were designed based on the DNA sequence of the *V. cholerae* N16961 genome downloaded from the TIGR database (available at: <http://cmr.tigr.org>). The flanking sequences of the target genes were amplified from genomic DNA of strain N16961. The chromosomal fragments containing a deletion of the target genes were obtained with bridge PCR using the mixture of the up and down flanking sequences products as templates and cloned into suicide vector pWM91. The resulting suicide plasmid was constructed in *E. coli* SM10λpir and mobilized into receptor strain C6706. Exconjugants were selected on LB agar containing PolB (100 units/ml) and Amp (150 µg/ml) and streaked on LB agar containing 15% (w/v) sucrose. Sucrose-resistant colonies were tested for Amp sensitivity and deletion mutants were confirmed by DNA sequencing.

Quantitative PCR

Total RNA from *V. cholerae* was extracted using the Trizol Plus RNA purification system (TaKaRa) followed by the DNase treatment (Ambion) to remove residual chromosomal DNA contamination. The purity and integrity of RNA samples were verified by UV spectrophotometry and agarose gel electrophoresis. cDNA was synthesized by reverse transcription with Superscript II reverse transcriptase (Invitrogen). cDNA equivalent to 20 ng total RNA was analyzed by qRT-PCR with SYBR Green (TaKaRa). Relative expression values (R) were calculated using the equation $R = 2^{-(\Delta C_t)}$ where C_t is the fractional threshold cycle. The *recA* mRNA was used as reference. A control mixture lacking reverse transcriptase was performed for each reaction to exclude chromosomal DNA contamination.

Examination of chemotactic behavior of *V. cholerae*

Chemotactic behavior of *V. cholerae* was examined in AKI [39] or LB medium containing 0.25% agar. Taking V-cGAP1 for example, briefly, overnight culture of *V. cholerae* $\Delta dncV$, ΔV -cGAP1, $\Delta dncV$ and ΔV -cGAP1 expressing DncV from arabinose-inducible plasmid, ΔV -cGAP1 expressing DncV from arabinose-inducible plasmid and V-cGAP1 (WT or mutant) from IPTG-inducible plasmid with and without induction were stabbed in motility or chemotaxis plates and incubated at 30 °C for 24-48 h.

Biofilm formation

Biofilm formation was measured by the crystal violet staining method and the results were normalized for growth and expressed as the A570/OD600 ratio. Briefly, overnight culture from fresh colonies was diluted 1:50 in fresh medium and transferred to glass tubes. These tubes were incubated for 24 h at 30 °C for biofilm development.

Infant mouse colonization assays

Intestinal colonization competition assay in 4-5-day-old CD-1 suckling mice (Beijing HFK Bioscience) was performed basically

as described previously [11]. Briefly, strains were grown on LB-agar plates with Sm overnight at 30 °C. WT and mutant strains were mixed together in PBS. 100 µl of this competition mixture (10⁵ bacteria) was inoculated into a 4-5-day-old CD-1 mouse pup. One strain carried an active *lacZ* allele. 100 µl of serial dilutions of the competition mixture were dropped in LB + Sm100 + X-gal and enumerated to determine the input ratio of WT and mutant strains. After incubation at 30 °C for 18 h, the mouse pups were killed and small intestines were removed and homogenized in 4 ml of PBS. 100 µl of serial dilutions were dropped in LB + Sm100 + Xgal and enumerated to determine the output ratio of WT and mutant strains. The *in vivo* competitive indices were defined as the output ratio of mutant/WT strain divided by the input ratio of mutant/WT strain. Statistical significance was determined by comparing the resulting ratio to the ratio of WT versus WT *lacZ*.

Statistical analysis

We performed statistical analysis by using an unpaired Student's *t*-test for all studies unless otherwise indicated. We considered *P* < 0.05 to be statistically significant.

Cells, recombinant proteins, nucleotides, primers, chemical synthesis of cGAMPs, 5'-ApG and 5'-GpA, other reagents and detailed experimental procedures can be found in Supplementary information, Data S1.

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