

# Copper Homeostasis in *Salmonella* Is Atypical and Copper-CueP Is a Major Periplasmic Metal Complex\*<sup>§</sup>

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*Salmonella enterica* sv. *typhimurium* (*S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium*) has two metal-transporting P<sub>1</sub>-type ATPases whose actions largely overlap with respect to growth in elevated copper. Mutants lacking both ATPases over-accumulate copper relative to wild-type or either single mutant. Such duplication of ATPases is unusual in bacterial copper tolerance. Both ATPases are under the control of MerR family metal-responsive transcriptional activators. Analyses of periplasmic copper complexes identified copper-CueP as one of the predominant metal pools. Expression of *cueP* was recently shown to be controlled by the same metal-responsive activator as one of the P<sub>1</sub>-type ATPase genes (*copA*), and copper-CueP is a further atypical feature of copper homeostasis in *S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium*. Elevated copper is detected by a reporter construct driven by the promoter of *copA* in wild-type *S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium* during infection of macrophages. Double mutants missing both ATPases also show reduced survival inside cultured macrophages. It is hypothesized that elevated copper within macrophages may have selected for specialized copper-resistance systems in pathogenic microorganism such as *S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium*.

*Salmonella enterica* serovars cause serious medical and veterinary problems world-wide and are responsible for substantial morbidity as well as mortality (1, 2). The disease manifestation varies depending upon the infectious serovar and the host susceptibility, with systemic enteric fever (typhoid) and intestinal/diarrheal disease representing the most common syndromes in humans. *Salmonella enterica* sv. *typhimurium* (*S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium*)<sup>4</sup> is broadly host adapted and an important serotype for animal to human transmitted salmonellosis, being a major contributor to the 93.8 million cases of

*Salmonella* gastroenteritis disease occurring globally each year (2). The ability to survive within macrophage phagosomes is critical for *S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium* virulence during systemic disease (3). Within this compartment the pathogen must sense and respond rapidly to a variety of fluctuating conditions, including reactive oxygen species resulting from the actions of the respiratory burst (NADPH) oxidase (4–6).

Copper-requiring proteins in *S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium* include extracytoplasmic copper, zinc superoxide dismutases (SodC proteins), which catalyze the dismutation of superoxide into oxygen and hydrogen peroxide and are associated with *S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium* phagosomal survival (7, 8). However, copper can also be toxic, even at low concentrations, due to binding to adventitious sites, for example displacing iron from iron-sulfur dehydratases (9), and by reacting with hydrogen peroxide to generate highly toxic hydroxyl radicals via Fenton chemistry (9, 10). Indeed, this toxicity has led to its widespread use to control microbial growth in agriculture and food processing (11, 12). Copper is also known to contribute to host immunity (13), although little is known about its direct mechanism of action. Respiratory burst oxidase activity and the ability of phagocytes to kill ingested *S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium* has been shown to be diminished during copper deficiency (13, 14), with copper-deficient animals being highly vulnerable to pathogen (including *S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium*) infection (15, 16).

In a recent study (17), increased bacterial (*Escherichia coli*) killing in activated macrophages was associated with increased copper uptake plus trafficking of the copper exporting P<sub>1B</sub>-type ATPase, ATP7A, from the Golgi apparatus to phagosome-associated vesicles (17). Furthermore, a copper-sensitive *E. coli* mutant, lacking the CopA copper-exporter, showed reduced viability in macrophages. Although these studies were performed with a non-pathogenic strain of *E. coli*, they are consistent with a model in which copper-toxicity contributes to pathogen killing within macrophage phagosomes. Genes encoding P<sub>1B</sub>-type ATPases associated with copper resistance are among the major genes expressed during infection of macrophages and/or lungs by the intracellular pathogens *S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium*, *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* and *Legionella pneumophila* (18–23), while disruption of related genes in other bacterial pathogens causes reduced survival in mice (24, 25). In this study we have used a copper-responsive promoter to directly monitor copper-levels in macrophage phagosomes infected with pathogenic *S.*

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<sup>4</sup> The abbreviations used are: *S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium*, *Salmonella enterica* sv. *typhimurium*; LB, Luria-Bertani; DMEM, Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium; MOI, multiplicity of infection; ICP-MS, inductively-coupled plasma mass spectroscopy; PBS, phosphate-buffered saline.

## Salmonella Copper Resistance

*enterica* sv. *Typhimurium* and confirm an increase in copper levels during infection. We also established a requirement for copper-resistance in *S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium* within macrophage phagosomes.

*S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium* and *E. coli* are co-linear for most genes with divergence largely associated with pathogenesis (26). However, the Cus system for copper export across the outer membrane (27, 28) is notably absent from *S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium*. The *S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium* Cue system consists of a copper-responsive MerR-family transcriptional regulator CueR, (alias SctR) that up-regulates expression of *copA* and *cueO* (alias *cuiD*), encoding a P<sub>1B</sub>-type ATPase copper transporter and a multi-copper oxidase, respectively, in response to copper (22, 29–31). Most recently, CueR was also shown to regulate a previously uncharacterized gene *cueP*, which encodes a periplasmic protein that can also contribute to copper-resistance, particularly under anaerobic conditions (32). In addition to the *cue* genes, *S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium* also possesses a cluster of genes designated *gol* due to an association with gold resistance (33). This cluster encodes a second P<sub>1B</sub>-type ATPase metal transporter (GolT), a second CueR-type sensor (GolS) and a CopZ/Atx1 copper-chaperone like protein (GolB). The *golT* and *golS* genes are co-transcribed immediately upstream of *golB*, with all three genes under the control of GolS (33). A lack of copper sensitivity in a *golT* mutant and lack of *gol* induction by copper previously suggested no ancillary role in copper homeostasis (33).

Here we have re-investigated copper homeostasis in *S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium*. We reveal a primary role for GolT, in addition to CopA, in *S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium* copper export, with both proteins acting to reduce cellular copper loads. No difference in gold tolerance or gold accumulation was detectable for *copA* and *golT* single or double mutants compared with wild-type, using defined minimal medium indicating that neither ATPase can export gold. Furthermore, crude fractionation of copper complexes coupled, via principal component analysis, to denaturing protein separation and mass fingerprinting, identified CueP as an abundant periplasmic copper-binding protein in *S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium*. Notably, copper-sensitive mutants of *S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium*, lacking *copA* and *golT*, were more sensitive to macrophage-mediated killing than wild-type cells.

### EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURES

**Bacterial Strains and DNA Manipulations**—*S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium* strain SL1344 was used as wild-type and strain LB5010a was used as a restriction-deficient modification-proficient host for DNA manipulations, both were obtained from the *Salmonella* Genetic Stock Centre. *E. coli* strains JM109 and DH5 $\alpha$  were used for routine cloning. Bacteria were cultured with shaking at 37 °C in Luria-Bertani (LB) medium or M9 minimal medium (34) supplemented with L-histidine (20  $\mu$ g ml<sup>-1</sup>), ampicillin (100  $\mu$ g ml<sup>-1</sup>), kanamycin (50  $\mu$ g ml<sup>-1</sup>), and/or chloramphenicol (34  $\mu$ g ml<sup>-1</sup>), where appropriate. Cells were transformed to antibiotic resistance as described (34, 35). All generated plasmid constructs were checked by sequence analysis.

**Generation of *S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium* Deletion Mutants**—Deletion derivatives of *S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium* SL1344 were obtained using the  $\lambda$  Red method (35) using primers: 5'-GGAGTTTTACTATGTCTCAAACATCGACCTGACCTGGACGGGTGTAGGCTGGAGCTGCTTC-3' and 5'-ATCAGACTATGGCGCATCAGCGTAATCGCCGCGTTTCAATCGCCACATCCATATGAATATCCTCCTTAG-3' for *copA*; 5'-GAATAGTCAGGATGGGGAAGTCGTCATGAGTCAGTCAGAAAATCGTCACGGTGTAGGCTGGAGCTGCTTC-3' and 5'-CCAGTGATCATGGCGACCTTAATGCCGAGCTGATGTAAAGCGTTAATTGCCATATGAATATCCTCCTTAG-3' for *golT*; 5'-GACACATCCACGACATGAGGAGGAGCGTCATGAACATCGGTAAAGTGTAGGCTGGAGCTGCTTC-3' and 5'-GTAATCTCAGGACTTACAGACGCTTTGCCAGTCCGTGGCGACGAGGACCATATGAATATCCTCCTTC-3' for *golS*; 5'-GCAAGGTTAAGGTCAAGGGGAAATATGAATATTAGCGATGTGGCGGTGTAGGCTGGAGCTGCTTC-3' and 5'-GTGGCTTTTGCGCCTTG-TGATGACAGCAGCCGGAAAGATTATCCATATGAATA-TCCTCCTTAG-3' for *cueR*; and 5'-GGAACCCCTATAGTAGCAGGGAGATTGTTTACAAGGAATTGAAGTTATG-TGTAGGCTGGAGCTGCTTC-3' and 5'-GATAACCCATTATGTTATCGGGCATTTTTTTAACGTAATGGTAATTC-CGTCATATGAATATCCTCCTTA-3' for *cueP*. Mutagenesis was performed using strain LB5010a and selection of mutants achieved using LB medium supplemented with 10  $\mu$ g ml<sup>-1</sup> chloramphenicol. Mutations were subsequently moved to SL1344 or derivatives using P22 phage transduction. Antibiotic-resistance cassettes were subsequently removed using the helper plasmid pCP20 carrying the FLP recombinase. For complementation of generated mutants, gene coding regions were amplified from *S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium* SL1344 genomic DNA using primers 5'-GCGAGGATCCTTTAGGCTACGTAATGGCGG-3' and 5'-GTCAAAGCTTCCTGCATAACTGACGGCG-3' (for *copA*), 5'-CAACAGATCTAATAGCAAGCGTTCCTG-3' and 5'-GCAAAGATCTAACATCAGCCTGGG-3' (for *golT*), 5'-GCTGGATCCCGTAGAACGCAATGACC-3' and 5'-GTTTAAAGCTTGATGCCGCGTTAGTG-3' (for *cueR*), 5'-GGCAGGATCCTGTCACCGGTATTC-3', and 5'-CATCAAGCTTGAAGTGCATAGTGAAC-3' (for *golS*), digested with BamHI and HindIII or BglII (*golT*) and ligated into the BamHI/HindIII or BamHI (*golT*) site of the multi-copy vector pACYC184. The resulting constructs were introduced into strain LB5010a prior to strain SL1344.

**Determination of Metal Tolerance and Metal Quotas**—Overnight cultures were diluted 1:50 in M9 medium supplemented with various concentrations of copper or gold and grown until mid-logarithmic phase. Growth was monitored by measuring A<sub>595 nm</sub>, using a Multiskan Ascent Microplate Reader (Thermo Electron), and metal quotas of chelate-washed cells were determined as previously (36), but using inductively-coupled plasma mass spectroscopy (ICP-MS). Metal contents were determined as atoms mg<sup>-1</sup> cellular protein (determined using the Bradford assay with bovine serum albumin as a calibration standard) and atoms cell<sup>-1</sup> (from viable counts on LB agar). All assays were performed in triplicate on at least three separate occasions.

**Generation of Promoter-lacZ Fusion Constructs and  $\beta$ -Galactosidase Assays**—The operator-promoter regions of *copA* and *golTS* were amplified from *S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium* SL1344 genomic DNA using primers 5'-GTCTAGACCCGG-GTTTTTTCGCCACATCGC-3' and 5'-GGATCCGATAT-CCAGGGTCAGGTCGATAGTTTGGAG-3' (for  $P_{copA}$ ) or 5'-GTCTAGACCCGGTTCTACGCATGTCGTTTCCCTC-3', and 5'-GGATCCGATATCCAGGGTCAGGTCGATAGTTT-GAG-3' (for  $P_{golTS}$ ), ligated to pGEM-T prior to subcloning into the *Sma*I/*Bam*HI site of pRS415 (37). The resulting constructs were introduced into *S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium* strain LB5010a prior to strain SL1344.  $\beta$ -galactosidase assays were performed as described (36) in triplicate on at least three separate occasions. Overnight cultures were grown in LB medium or M9 minimal medium, diluted 1:100 or 1:50, respectively, in fresh medium supplemented with various concentrations of metals, hydrogen peroxide, and/or methyl viologen (described in individual experiments) and grown to mid-logarithmic phase prior to assays. The metal salts used were  $ZnSO_4$ ,  $CoCl_2$ ,  $NiSO_4$ ,  $CuSO_4$ ,  $AgNO_3$ ,  $AuHCl_4$ ,  $MnCl_2$ , and  $C_6H_8O_7 \cdot Fe \cdot H_3N$ . It is noted that inhibitory concentrations of manganese and iron were not achieved in LB medium, possibly relating to precipitation at higher concentrations. To examine the effect of pH and extracellular superoxide, cells grown to mid-logarithmic phase were washed with LB medium followed by incubation for 60 min at 37 °C in fresh medium adjusted for pH with 0.1 M phosphate buffer (34) or supplemented with 0.1 units of xanthine oxidase and 125  $\mu$ M hypoxanthine, respectively. Superoxide generation was confirmed by monitoring nitroblue tetrazolium (25  $\mu$ M) reduction by  $A_{560\text{ nm}}$  measurements.

**Copper Profiling Experiments**—Overnight cultures of *S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium* grown in LB medium were diluted 1:100 in fresh LB medium supplemented with 250  $\mu$ M  $CuSO_4$  and 25  $\mu$ M  $ZnSO_4$  (to induce expression of copper homeostatic genes and for expression of the periplasmic copper, zinc superoxide dismutases (38)), and incubated for 16 h at 37 °C with shaking to reach stationary phase. Cold osmotic shock was used to liberate periplasmic contents and the metalloprotein metal pools were identified and quantified as described (39), with the exception that anion exchange fractions (1 ml) were concentrated 4-fold using Vivaspin 2 centrifugal concentrators (with a 5-kDa nominal molecular mass cutoff) and 0.2 ml loaded onto a Superdex 75 10/300 column (GE Healthcare) for size exclusion chromatography.

**Cell Culture and Macrophage Infections**—RAW 264.7 macrophages (European Collection of Cell Cultures) were maintained in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (DMEM) supplemented with 10% (v/v) heat-inactivated fetal bovine serum at 37 °C, 5%  $CO_2$ . Infections were performed in Dulbecco's PBS (D-PBS) with stationary phase bacteria grown overnight in M9 minimal medium at a multiplicity of infection (MOI) of 10:1 (bacteria:macrophage) as previously (40). For competition infection assays, wild-type and mutant strains of *S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium* were individually grown overnight and mixed in a 1:1 ratio in D-PBS to give a combined MOI of 10:1, serial dilutions of the inoculum were also plated onto LB agar with and without selection to verify the dose and ratio of wild-type to mutant bacteria. At 1-h postinfection, D-PBS was replaced with

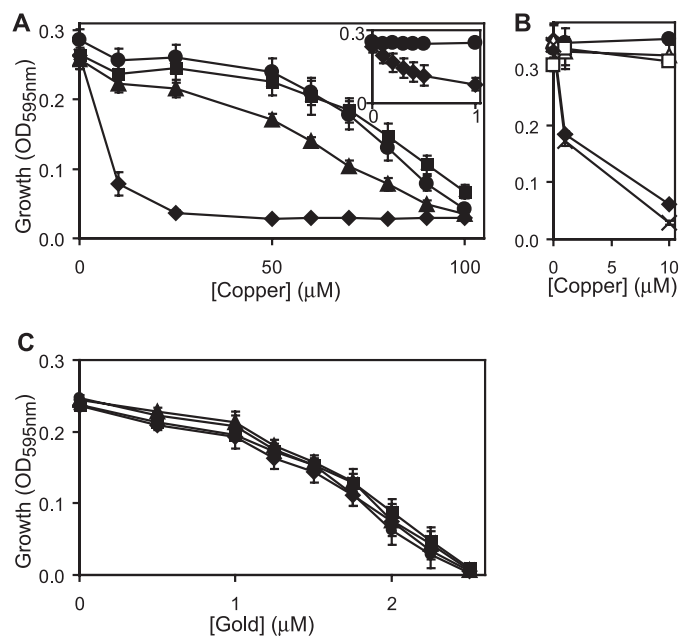
serum-free DMEM and extracellular bacteria killed using gentamicin (100  $\mu$ g  $ml^{-1}$ ) for 1 h. The medium was then replaced (*i.e.* 2 h postinfection) with fresh serum-free DMEM containing gentamicin (20  $\mu$ g  $ml^{-1}$ ) for the duration of the infection. At various time points postinfection, cells were washed four times with D-PBS and intracellular *S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium* released using D-PBS containing 0.5% Triton X-100 and incubation at 37 °C for 5 min. For  $\beta$ -galactosidase assays, 200- $\mu$ l samples were immediately frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored at -80 °C until required. Aliquots of the inoculating bacteria or bacteria grown in M9 media supplemented with 25  $\mu$ M  $CuSO_4$ , and bacteria maintained in M9 media in parallel to the infections, were also diluted with D-PBS containing 0.5% Triton X-100 and treated similarly.  $\beta$ -Galactosidase assays were performed in triplicate using the fluorescent substrate 4-methylumbelliferone  $\beta$ -D-galactopyranoside, as described previously (40). The number of intracellular bacteria was assessed by viable counts on non-selective and selective LB agar to confirm plasmid maintenance, where appropriate, or discrimination of recovered wild-type and mutant bacteria in competition infection assays to determine the competitive index in proliferation, which is calculated using the formula (mutant output/wild-type output)/(mutant input/wild-type input), with output defined as the colony forming units recovered at the various time points postinfection and input represents the colony-forming units recovered at 1-h postinfection (intracellular bacteria after the initial treatment with gentamicin) (41). All infection assays were carried out using three separate wells for each condition and repeated on at least four separate occasions. The statistical significance of the results was determined using the unpaired Student's *t* test.

**Animal Infections**—C57BL/6 mice were purchased from Harlan Olac Ltd. (Blackthorn, Bicester, UK) and mice matched for sex and age, between 9 and 12 weeks old, were used for experiments. Experiments were covered by a Project License granted by the UK Home Office under the Animal (Scientific Procedures) Act 1986. This license was approved locally by the University of Cambridge Ethical Review Committee. Mice were infected by oral gavage with 0.2 ml ( $\sim 1 \times 10^9$  colony-forming units) of stationary phase bacteria in PBS; prepared from single colony cultures which were grown overnight in 100 ml of LB at 37 °C without shaking, pelleted by centrifugation (6,000 rpm, 10 min), and resuspended in 10 ml of PBS. Inocula were enumerated by plating onto LB agar. Mice were killed by cervical dislocation and livers and spleens aseptically removed. The organs were placed into a stomacher bag and homogenized in 10 ml of sterile water in a Colworth Stomacher 80. The resulting homogenate was 10-fold serially diluted in PBS and pour plated with LB agar to obtain viable counts.

## RESULTS

***CopA* and *GolT* Contribute to Copper, but Not Gold, Resistance**—The two related  $P_{1B}$ -type ATPases, *CopA* and *GolT*, have previously been associated with *S. Typhimurium* metal-resistance in studies that, most notably, used complex (LB) medium (22, 33). Whereas some reduction in copper tolerance was observed for a  $\Delta copA$  strain, no such reduction was observed for  $\Delta golT$  (22, 33). Decreased gold tolerance was detected for  $\Delta golT$  (as well as for  $\Delta copA$ ) leading to a proposal that the *Gol* system has evolved primarily to adapt to toxic

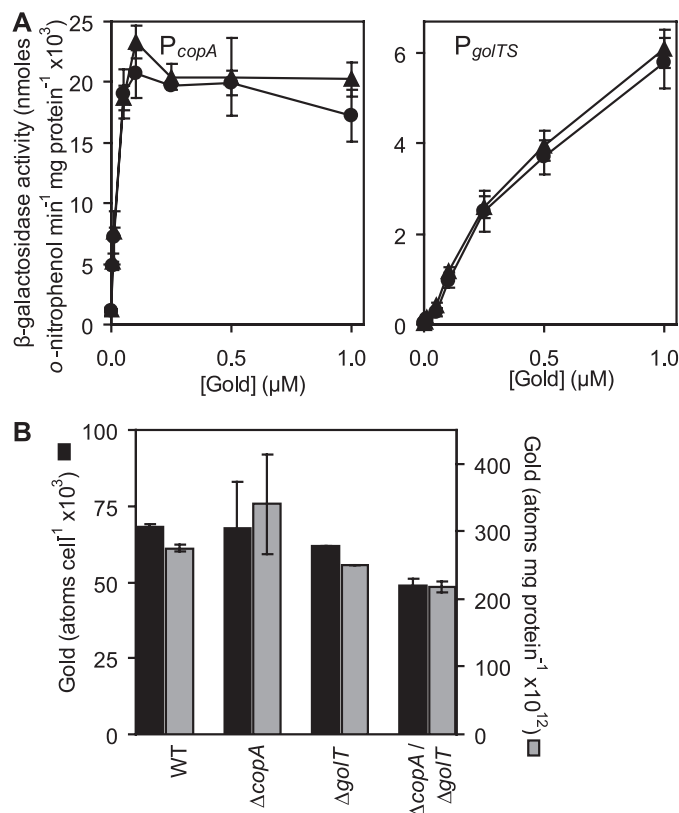
## Salmonella Copper Resistance



**FIGURE 1. Both *copA* and *golT* have a role in copper export.** A–C, final  $A_{595\text{nm}}$  measurements of wild-type *S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium* (filled circles),  $\Delta copA$  (filled triangles),  $\Delta golT$  (filled squares),  $\Delta copA/\Delta golT$  (filled diamonds),  $\Delta copA/\Delta golT$  containing *copA* on plasmid pACYC184 (open triangles),  $\Delta copA/\Delta golT$  containing *golT* on plasmid pACYC184 (open squares) or  $\Delta copA/\Delta golT$  containing pACYC184 alone (crosses) following growth (4 h) in M9 minimal medium supplemented with increasing concentrations of copper (A and B) or gold (C). Inset,  $A_{595\text{nm}}$  (y axis) of wild-type *S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium* (circles) and  $\Delta copA/\Delta golT$  (diamonds) following growth with up to  $1\ \mu\text{M}$  copper (x axis).

concentrations of gold (33). We have re-examined the tolerance of wild-type *S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium* (SL1344) and mutants lacking *copA* and/or *golT*, to copper and gold using defined minimal medium (M9) as opposed to complex LB medium. Under these conditions, wild-type *S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium* is sensitive to copper above  $50\ \mu\text{M}$  (Fig. 1A), which contrasts dramatically with the millimolar doses of copper required to inhibit *S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium* growth on complex media (LB) agar plates (22, 33). In defined medium, mutants lacking *golT* display similar copper tolerance to wild-type cells and  $\Delta copA$  show merely a slight loss of copper tolerance corroborating previous findings (22, 33). Crucially, double mutants deficient in both *golT* and *copA* are extremely ( $>100$ -fold) sensitive to copper in minimal medium with growth inhibited below  $1\ \mu\text{M}$  copper (Fig. 1A, inset). Copper resistance is restored to the  $\Delta copA/\Delta golT$  strain by re-introducing either *copA* or *golT* on a plasmid (Fig. 1B). These findings therefore demonstrate that either CopA or GolT can confer *S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium* copper tolerance with, at least some, functional redundancy.

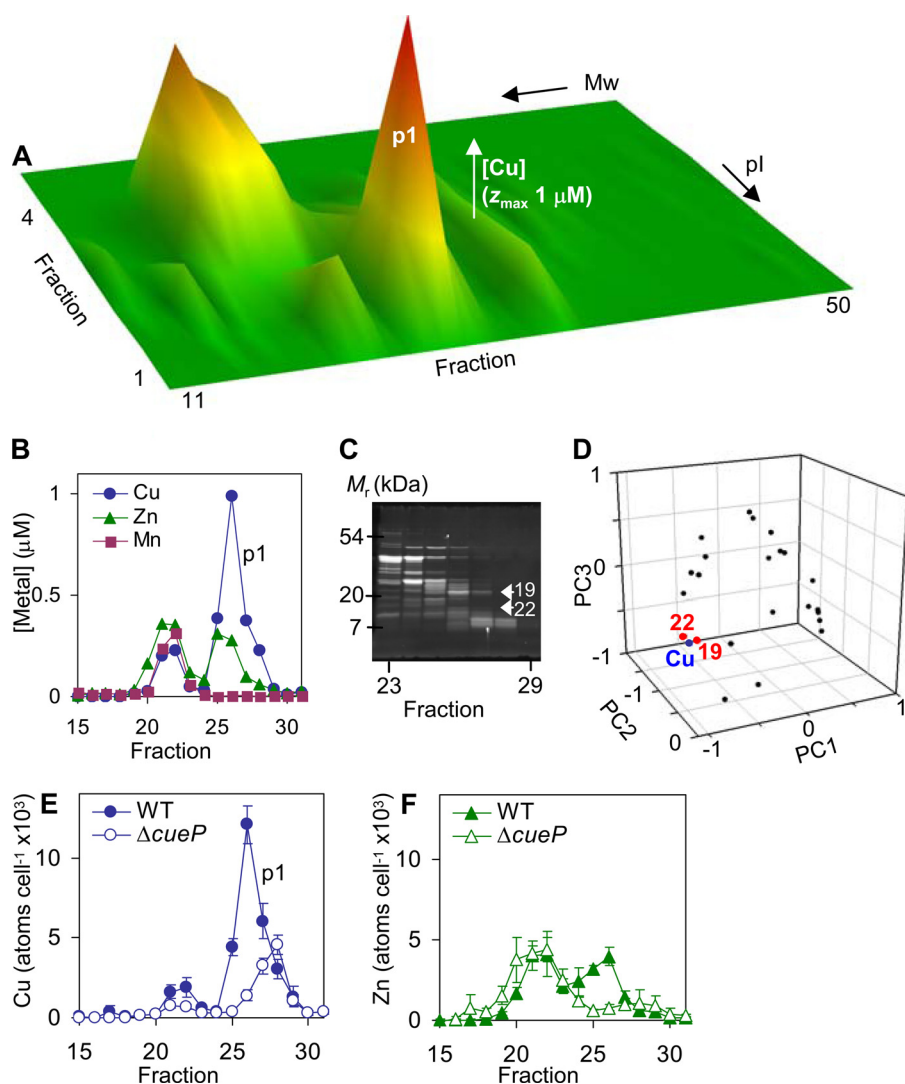
Gold is more toxic to *S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium* than copper, with growth of wild-type inhibited above  $1\ \mu\text{M}$  gold in M9 minimal medium (Fig. 1C), and  $40\ \mu\text{M}$  required on LB-agar plates (33). Unexpectedly, and in contrast to previous findings where loss of *copA* or *golT* caused similar reductions in *S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium* survival on LB-agar plates supplemented with  $40\ \mu\text{M}$  gold (33), the tolerance of the  $\Delta copA$  and  $\Delta golT$  single and double mutants to gold is indistinguishable from wild-type in M9 minimal medium (Fig. 1C). It is possible that this difference in the phenotype for the *copA* and *golT*



**FIGURE 2. Cytoplasmic gold levels are unaffected by GolT.** A,  $\beta$ -galactosidase activity was measured in wild-type *S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium* (circles) or  $\Delta golT$  (triangles) containing  $P_{copA}$  or  $P_{golTS}$  fused to *lacZ* following growth in M9 minimal medium supplemented with a range of permissive gold levels. B, gold contents of wild-type *S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium* (WT),  $\Delta copA$ ,  $\Delta golT$ , and  $\Delta copA/\Delta golT$  grown in M9 minimal medium in the presence of  $1\ \mu\text{M}$  added gold. Metal contents are shown as atoms  $\text{cell}^{-1}$  (black) or atoms  $\text{mg}^{-1}$  cellular protein $^{-1}$  (gray).

mutants, with respect to gold tolerance, reflects differences in metal availability between the different media used in this and the previous (33) study. However, it is noteworthy that we also detected no difference in gold tolerance between wild-type and  $\Delta copA/\Delta golT$  in liquid LB cultures (data not shown). Alternatively, there may be subtle differences between the *S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium* strains used (14028s versus SL1344 herein). Notably in *E. coli* deletion of *copA* also had no effect on gold-tolerance (42) or cytosolic gold levels (43) in LB medium, despite CueR activating *copA* expression in response to gold (42).

**GolT Does Not Reduce Gold Accumulation**—The lack of detectable gold sensitivity for  $\Delta copA$ ,  $\Delta golT$ , or  $\Delta copA/\Delta golT$  in minimal medium implies that neither CopA nor GolT can export gold in *S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium* SL1344. The previous suggestion (33) that the *S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium* Gol system has primarily evolved to cope with toxic gold levels led us to investigate this further. Expression from the *S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium* *copA* and *golTS* promoters is gold-responsive (33). Hence, in an attempt to assess cytosolic gold levels we examined the effects of a *golT* deletion on gold-responsive expression from the *copA* and *golTS* operator-promoter regions. Expression from both  $P_{copA}$  and  $P_{golTS}$  increased in response to gold in a concentration-dependent manner, consistent with the detection of elevated cytosolic gold levels (Fig. 2A). Importantly, there was no increase in the sensitivity or



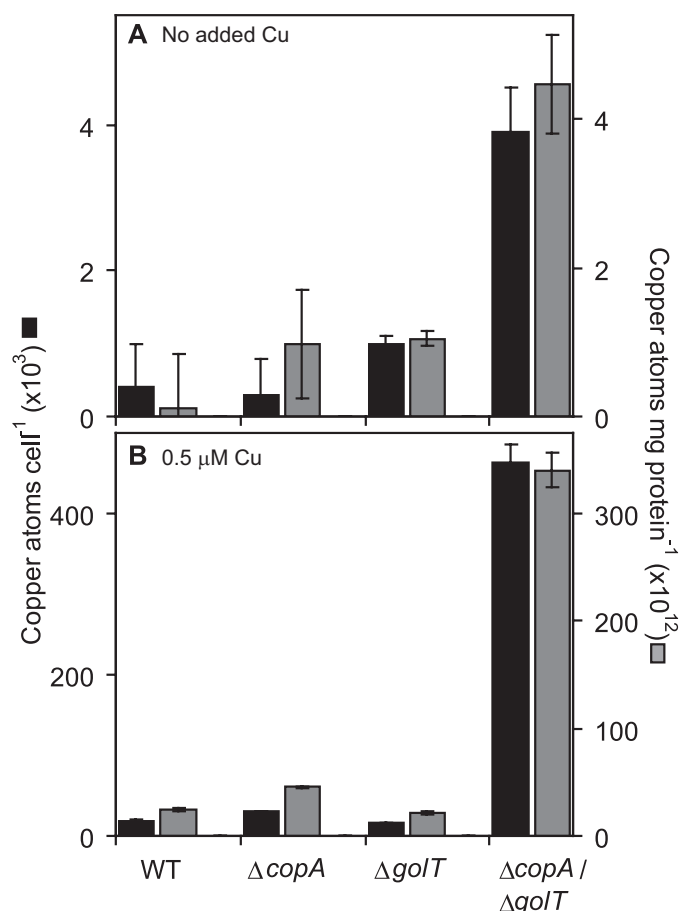
**FIGURE 3. The distribution of protein-bound periplasmic copper in *S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium*.** A, periplasmic extracts from wild-type *S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium* were resolved by anion exchange ( $pI$ ) into 1-ml fractions, then aliquots (0.2 ml) of 4-fold concentrated eluant resolved by size exclusion ( $M_r$ ) chromatography into 0.5 ml fractions and analyzed for metals by inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry; the full profile for copper is shown and similar profiles were obtained with three independent extracts. B, [copper], [zinc], and [manganese] in fractions 15–31 (0.5 ml) following size exclusion of proteins eluted by 100 mM NaCl during anion exchange, which includes the major copper complex  $p1$ . C and D, the abundances of individual proteins in fractions corresponding to  $p1$  were estimated by integrating peak areas from scanned SDS-PAGE gels of these fractions, visualized by Sypro Ruby (C), followed by principal component analysis, comparing the rise and fall of copper with the rise and fall of each protein (D). Two proteins (19 and 22) closely matching the  $p1$  copper profile were excised from the gel and 19 was identified by mass fingerprinting as STM3650 (CueP), while 22 was not identified. E and F, the copper and zinc content of fractions 15–31 (0.5 ml) obtained following size exclusion of proteins eluted by 100 mM NaCl during anion exchange of periplasmic proteins from wild-type *S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium* and  $\Delta cueP$  shown as atoms cell<sup>-1</sup>, data points represent the mean ( $\pm$ S.E.) for three independent experiments.

fold-induction from  $P_{copA}$  and  $P_{golT}$  in cells lacking  $golT$ , compared with wild-type (Fig. 2A), revealing that GolT does not reduce cytosolic gold levels. Total cellular gold contents were also assessed using ICP-MS of chelate washed extracts, of wild-type *S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium* and of the transporter mutants,  $\Delta copA$ ,  $\Delta golT$ , or  $\Delta copA/\Delta golT$ , following growth in defined minimal medium in the presence of 1  $\mu$ M gold (noninhibitory). Values were expressed as number of atoms per cell and relative to protein content (Fig. 2B). Wild-type cells and the various mutants showed similar gold contents. These data do not support a role for the GolT  $P_{1B}$ -type ATPase in gold transport.

STM3650 is a deduced periplasmic or exported protein of 19.5 kDa. During the preparation of this manuscript, this gene product was independently identified as a periplasmic protein under the control of the copper-responsive regulator CueR and designated CueP (32). CueP has a role in copper resistance, particularly in the absence of oxygen, leading to the suggestion that CueP may functionally substitute for a periplasmic copper export system in *S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium* (32).

To unequivocally confirm that CueP is a predominant  $p1$  copper protein, mutants lacking  $cueP$  were generated. The  $p1$  copper peak was confirmed to be absent from  $\Delta cueP$  periplasmic fractions (Fig. 3E and supplemental Fig. S2), although it is

*CueP Is a Dominant Periplasmic Copper Protein*—In contrast to *E. coli*, *S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium* lacks facilitated export of copper across the outer membrane via Cus or any analogous known transporter (27, 28), yet has dual systems, Cue and Gol, facilitating copper transport to the periplasm. We therefore examined the protein-bound copper pool(s) in periplasmic fractions from *S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium* cells exposed to copper stress to identify the protein targets for copper. Periplasm contents were liberated by cold osmotic shock, resolved by native two-dimensional liquid chromatography (anion exchange followed by size exclusion), and eluant fractions analyzed for metals by ICP-MS (Fig. 3A). A predominant copper complex ( $p1$ ) contains  $\sim 27 \times 10^3$  atoms of copper per cell and coincides with a zinc complex containing  $\sim 11 \times 10^3$  atoms of zinc per cell (Fig. 3B). To characterize the protein(s) binding the copper in complex  $p1$ , the abundance of individual proteins in the  $p1$  region was estimated by integrating peak areas from scanned SDS-PAGE gels (Fig. 3C) followed by principal component analysis to compare the rise and fall of  $p1$  copper with the rise and fall of each protein by their proximity on scatter plots (Fig. 3D and supplemental Fig. S1) (6). Two proteins (designated 19 and 22, Fig. 3D) clustered with the  $p1$  copper. These were excised from the gel and mass fingerprinting identified protein 19 as the product of STM3650 (8 peptides matched, 73% coverage, e-score  $2 \times 10^{-6}$ ), whereas protein 22 could not be identified because of low abundance. The product of



**FIGURE 4. Mutants lacking CopA and GolT accumulate copper.** Copper contents of wild-type *S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium* (WT),  $\Delta copA$ ,  $\Delta golT$ , and  $\Delta copA/\Delta golT$  grown in M9 minimal medium in the absence (A) or presence (B) of 0.5  $\mu M$  added copper. Metal contents are shown as atoms cell<sup>-1</sup> (black) or atoms mg<sup>-1</sup> cellular protein (gray). Note the different axes scales for A and B.

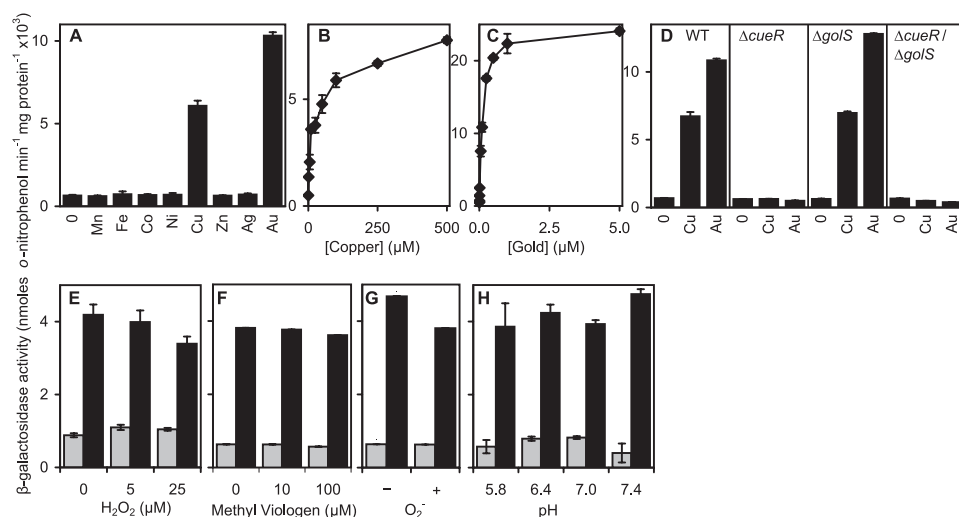
noted that an overlapping copper peak was retained containing  $\sim 11 \times 10^3$  atoms of copper cell<sup>-1</sup>. These data therefore demonstrate that CueP binds copper *in vivo*. It is also notable that protein-bound zinc ( $\sim 6 \times 10^3$  atoms of zinc cell<sup>-1</sup>), which coincides with p1 is also diminished in  $\Delta cueP$  (Fig. 3F). It is possible that some zinc may also associate with CueP in wild-type cells or alternatively a separate zinc complex may have some dependence upon CueP (the remaining zinc profile for  $\Delta cueP$  was similar to that obtained for wild-type cells, data not shown).

**CopA and GolT Reduce Total Cell Copper Accumulation**—The lack of a functional Cus system and possession of CueP in *S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium* might suggest that copper transport to the periplasm by CopA and GolT does not contribute to a reduction in total cellular copper load but rather serves to relocate surplus copper to the periplasm. We determined total cellular copper contents, using ICP-MS of chelate washed extracts, of wild-type *S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium* and of  $copA$  and/or  $golT$  copper transporter mutants following growth in defined minimal medium in the presence and absence of 0.5  $\mu M$  copper (noninhibitory to  $\Delta copA/\Delta golT$ ). Values were expressed as number of atoms per cell and relative to protein content (Fig. 4). As anticipated, addition of 0.5  $\mu M$  copper to the media caused an increase in the copper contents of wild-type cells and the various mutants (compare Fig. 4, panels A and B). However,

$\Delta copA$  accumulated slightly more copper than wild-type cells ( $\sim 1.7$ -fold and  $\sim 1.8$ -fold increase in copper atoms cell<sup>-1</sup> or atoms mg protein<sup>-1</sup>, respectively) (Fig. 4B). No increase in copper content was detected for  $\Delta golT$  compared with wild-type cells. Crucially, the  $\Delta copA/\Delta golT$  double mutant showed substantially elevated copper accumulation in media supplemented with 0.5  $\mu M$  copper ( $\sim 25$ -fold and  $\sim 14$ -fold increase in copper atoms cell<sup>-1</sup> or atoms mg protein<sup>-1</sup>, respectively) (Fig. 4B). Copper contents were also elevated for  $\Delta copA/\Delta golT$  in minimal medium with no metal supplement ( $\sim 9$ -fold, Fig. 4A). The overaccumulation of copper in  $\Delta copA/\Delta golT$  confirms that both CopA and GolT contribute to cellular copper export with substantial functional redundancy. It is not known whether copper efflux from the periplasm is facilitated by an unidentified exporter and/or results from passive diffusion.

The total cellular copper contents of the *cueP* mutant and wild-type *S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium* were also compared following growth in M9 minimal medium supplemented with a non-inhibitory concentration of copper (25  $\mu M$ ). Copper contents were slightly elevated for  $\Delta cueP$  ( $\sim 3$ -fold and  $\sim 2$ -fold increase in copper atoms cell<sup>-1</sup> or atoms mg protein<sup>-1</sup>, respectively, supplemental Fig. S3), consistent with CueP also contributing to copper homeostasis in these cells.

**Expression from  $P_{copA}$  Is Responsive to Copper and Gold but Unaffected by Other Environmental Conditions Encountered within Macrophage Phagosomes**—In a recent study (17) using RAW264.7 macrophages, it was demonstrated that trafficking by the ATP7A copper transporter to phagosome associated vesicles contributes to the bactericidal activity of these cells, presumably by supplying copper into the phagosomal compartment. Within macrophages the copper status of the *Salmonella* containing vesicle is not known. To use  $P_{copA}$  to monitor phagosomal copper levels, it was first necessary to establish that  $P_{copA}$  expression is unaffected by other environmental stresses that *S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium* might face inside macrophages including exposure to other metal ions, oxidative stress, and changes in pH. Hence, to examine the metal-responsiveness of  $P_{copA}$  further, expression from  $P_{copA}$  was monitored following growth of *S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium* in medium (LB) supplemented with biologically significant concentrations of a range of different metal ions. Consistent with previous findings (22, 33), expression from  $P_{copA}$  was highly elevated in cells grown in medium supplemented with maximum permissive concentrations of copper or gold (Fig. 5A), but was unaffected by any of the other metal ions tested. Expression from  $P_{copA}$  is highly specific for copper and gold, in a concentration-dependent manner, with gold being the more potent inducer at permissive concentrations (Fig. 5, B and C). Copper-responsive expression from  $P_{copA}$  in *S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium* is under the control of the MerR-family transcriptional regulator CueR (22). However, *S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium* possesses a closely related regulator, GolS, which has been shown to confer gold-responsive expression of  $P_{golTS}$  and  $P_{golB}$  (33). Both CueR and GolS bind to similar inverted repeat sequences between the unusually spaced (19 bp)  $-35$  and  $-10$  elements of their target promoters, indicating possible overlap in the genes regulated by the two sensors (12). Hence, we examined the contributions of CueR and GolS to the regulation of  $P_{copA}$ . Copper and gold



**FIGURE 5. Metal-responsive expression from  $P_{copA}$  is unaffected by pH or reactive oxygen species.** A–C,  $\beta$ -galactosidase activity measured in *S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium* containing  $P_{copA}$  fused to *lacZ* following growth (150 min) in LB medium with no metal supplement or 1 mM Mn(II), 1 mM Fe(III), or maximum permissive concentrations of Co(II) (0.1 mM), Ni(II) (0.5 mM), Cu(II) (0.5 mM), Zn(II) (1 mM), Ag(I) (2  $\mu$ M), or Au(III) (5  $\mu$ M) (A), or up to inhibitory concentrations of Cu(II) (B) or Au(III) (C). D, expression from  $P_{copA}$  in *S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium* (WT),  $\Delta cueR$ ,  $\Delta golS$  or  $\Delta golS/\Delta cueR$  following growth in LB medium with no metal supplement or maximum permissive concentrations of Cu(II) or Au(III). E–H, expression from  $P_{copA}$  in *S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium* following growth (150 min) in LB medium with no metal supplement (gray) or with added copper (25  $\mu$ M) to achieve  $\sim$ half-maximal copper-induced expression (black), with or without hydrogen peroxide (E) or the intracellular superoxide generator methyl viologen (F), or prior to washing and exposure (1 h) to fresh medium with or without 0.1 units  $ml^{-1}$  of the extracellular superoxide generator xanthine oxidase (G) or at different pH (H). Expression from a control promoter,  $P_{polA}$  (40), was unaffected by any of the conditions tested (data not shown).

responsiveness was completely abolished in  $\Delta cueR$  and  $\Delta cueR/\Delta golS$  mutants, but unaffected in  $\Delta golS$  (Fig. 5D), revealing that CueR is responsible for both copper and gold-responsiveness of  $P_{copA}$ . Thus CueR is highly selective for gold and copper, with gold being the most potent inducer at permissive concentrations (Fig. 5, A–D), despite the negligible gold-related growth phenotypes (Fig. 1).

Other environmental stresses that *S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium* might face inside the micro-environment of the macrophage phagosome include acidic pH and oxidative stress. No increase in expression was detected in the presence of hydrogen peroxide, superoxide, or low pH and importantly, copper-responsiveness from  $P_{copA}$  was retained in all cases (Fig. 5, E–H). In some cases, a slight reduction in expression was detected in the presence of the additional stress, however this was coincident with reduced growth, and hence the inhibitory effects on expression most likely relate to toxicity. These data establish the feasibility of using  $P_{copA}$  to exclusively report upon phagosomal copper levels (with an assumption that gold is not encountered here).

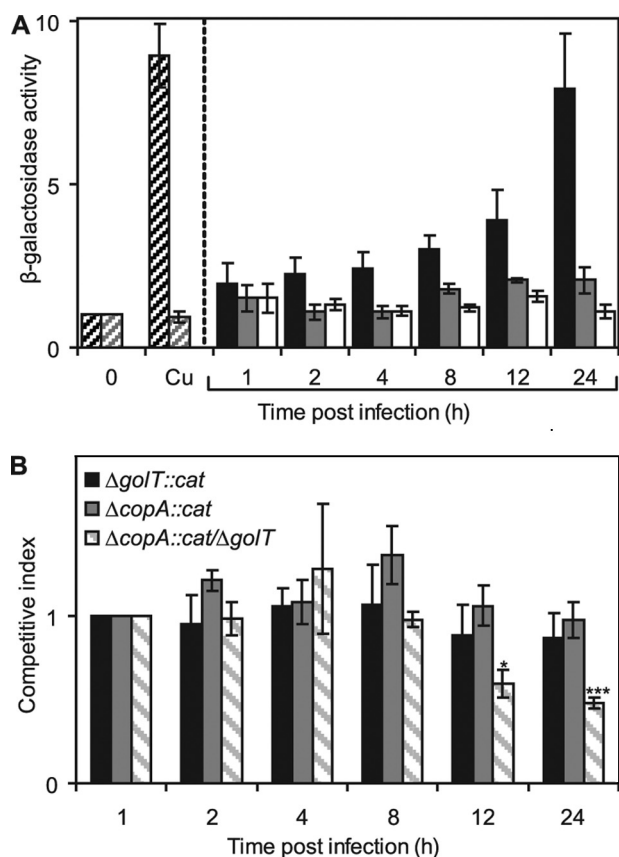
*S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium* Is Exposed to Copper in Macrophage Phagosomes—*S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium* SL1344 possessing the  $P_{copA}$ -*lacZ* fusion construct was used to infect RAW264.7 macrophages. Intracellular *S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium* were isolated at various time points postinfection, the number of bacteria assessed by viable counts and  $\beta$ -galactosidase activity determined. Maintenance of the reporter constructs during this time course and copper-responsive  $\beta$ -galactosidase activity in recovered bacteria was also confirmed (data not shown). Importantly, expression from  $P_{copA}$  increased steadily over the 24-h infection period with  $\sim$ 4-fold and

$\sim$ 8-fold increase being observed at 12 and 24 h, respectively, postinfection (Fig. 6A). The level of expression observed at 24-h postinfection was comparable to that of extracellular bacteria grown in the presence of 25  $\mu$ M copper (Fig. 6A). To confirm that the increase in  $P_{copA}$  expression was directly due to copper induction of  $P_{copA}$ , expression was also monitored in a  $\Delta cueR/\Delta golS$  background during infection. In the double mutant,  $P_{copA}$  is expressed at basal levels but is not copper-inducible (Fig. 5D). The survival of  $\Delta cueR/\Delta golS$  is indistinguishable from wild-type *S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium* during the infection period (data not shown). No significant increase in  $P_{copA}$  expression was observed during the 24-h infection period in the absence of CueR and GolS (Fig. 6A), consistent with loss of copper-sensing. No change in expression from  $P_{copA}$  was observed in bacteria maintained in minimal medium in parallel experi-

ments (Fig. 6A). These data imply that *S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium* CueR detects elevated copper within the macrophage phagosome.

*Copper Export Is Important for S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium* Survival in Macrophages—Enhanced expression from  $P_{copA}$  during macrophage infection is consistent with an elevated bacterial copper load and a requirement for copper export. Hence, to test whether or not there is a requirement for CopA and GolT during macrophage infection, the survival of wild-type *S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium* and mutants lacking *copA* and/or *golT* were examined within RAW267.4 macrophages. This was achieved by a competitive infection experiment in which macrophages were co-infected with a 1:1 ratio of wild-type *S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium* and a strain lacking one or both copper exporters, and measuring the contribution of each strain to the total number of bacteria recovered at various time points postinfection. Mutant strains harbored an antibiotic resistance marker (*cat*, conferring chloramphenicol resistance) to allow selection from wild-type cells and were generated by P22 transduction of either *copA::cat* or *golT::cat* elements from LB5010a to an SL1344 background or *copA::cat* to a  $\Delta golT$  SL1344 background.

Competition infection assays involving wild-type and mutants lacking a single transporter,  $\Delta copA::cat$  or  $\Delta golT::cat$ , revealed that loss of either transporter conferred no significant reduction in the level of uptake (data not shown) or ability to replicate within RAW264.7 macrophages up to 24-h postinfection (Fig. 6B). However, significantly more wild-type bacteria than  $\Delta copA::cat/\Delta golT$  were recovered at time points beyond 8-h postinfection (Fig. 6B), with a competitive index of 0.48 obtained at 24 h, thus revealing that the ability to export copper



**FIGURE 6. Copper export is important for intracellular survival of *S. enterica sv. Typhimurium*.** A, macrophages (RAW264.7) were infected with wild-type *S. enterica sv. Typhimurium* (black) or the  $\Delta golS/\Delta cueR$  derivative (gray) containing  $P_{copA}$  fused to *lacZ* following growth in M9 minimal medium and  $\beta$ -galactosidase activity was measured in bacteria isolated at indicated time points postinfection.  $\beta$ -Galactosidase activity was also measured in wild-type *S. enterica sv. Typhimurium* containing  $P_{copA}$ -*lacZ* maintained in M9 minimal medium (extracellular) for the duration of the infection (non-filled). Expression levels in bacteria used for the infection, grown with no added Cu(II) or grown in parallel with 25  $\mu$ M Cu(II) are also shown (wild-type, dark diagonal shading;  $\Delta golS/\Delta cueR$ , light diagonal shading). B, competitive infections were performed with wild-type *S. enterica sv. Typhimurium* and either  $\Delta copA::cat$  (gray),  $\Delta golT::cat$  (black), or  $\Delta copA::cat/\Delta golT$  (diagonal shading), with the competitive index defined as the colony-forming unit ratio of mutant and wild-type strains recovered at the indicated time points postinfection, divided by their ratio in the input (intracellular bacteria after the initial treatment with gentamicin, 1-h postinfection). In each case, bacterial strains were mixed at a ratio of 1:1 and used at a final MOI of 10:1 (bacteria:macrophage). Data points represent the mean ( $\pm$ S.E.) for at least four independent experiments, each performed in triplicate (\*\*\*,  $p < 0.000005$ ; \*,  $p < 0.005$  by Student's *t* test).

confers a selective advantage within the macrophage phagosome. There was no difference in the number of wild-type and  $\Delta copA::cat/\Delta golT$  cells recovered following competitive growth in M9 minimal media (data not shown), consistent with neither strain having a competitive advantage in the extracellular environment lacking elevated copper. These data therefore establish a requirement for *S. enterica sv. Typhimurium* copper-resistance during intracellular survival in cultured macrophages.

The C57/BL6 murine model is routinely used for *in vivo* infection studies with *Salmonella*. In contrast to humans, *S. enterica sv. Typhimurium* infections of mice cause a systemic typhoid-like disease, usually resulting in death of the animal within a few days (44). Following oral administration, the bacteria pass through the stomach to the small intestine and invade

through specialized M-cells in the Peyer's patches where they are engulfed by macrophages and disseminated throughout the body (45). Surprisingly, we detected no difference in the number of wild-type *S. enterica sv. Typhimurium* or the  $\Delta copA/\Delta golT$  mutant isolated from the liver and spleen of C57/BL6 mice orally infected with  $1 \times 10^9$  bacteria 5 days postinfection; with  $6.31 (\pm 1.12) \times 10^6$  wild-type or  $6.39 (\pm 1.08) \times 10^6$   $\Delta copA/\Delta golT$  isolated per liver, and  $6.23 (\pm 1.59) \times 10^6$  wild-type or  $6.76 (\pm 1.00) \times 10^6$   $\Delta copA/\Delta golT$  isolated per spleen ( $n = 20$ ). This implies that additional factors circumvent the requirement for *S. enterica sv. Typhimurium* copper export, at least within our mouse model. However, it remains possible that an attenuation phenotype may be detected *in vivo* using a different model of infection, such as an alternative animal host (e.g. different mouse strains) or monitoring different tissues, disease progression, and/or mortality.

**DISCUSSION**

We have demonstrated that two copper exporting  $P_{1B}$ -type ATPases, CopA and GolT, are involved in copper homeostasis in *S. enterica sv. Typhimurium*. Mutants lacking both of these transporters are extremely copper sensitive in M9 minimal medium (Fig. 1A) and hyperaccumulate copper (Fig. 4) relative to wild-type, or crucially relative to either single mutant. Contrary to expectations, no difference in the tolerance of *golT* and *copA* single or double mutants to gold was detectable in defined minimal medium, compared with wild-type *S. enterica sv. Typhimurium* (Fig. 1C), and gold accumulated to similar levels in all four strains (Fig. 2). Activation of *copA* (Fig. 5) and *golT* (33) expression by gold is gratuitous. We show that CueP is a copper-binding protein (Fig. 3E), and furthermore a predominant copper complex in periplasmic extracts of *S. enterica sv. Typhimurium* (Fig. 3A). Replication within macrophage phagosomes is a feature of *S. enterica sv. Typhimurium* virulence. We used copper-responsive expression from  $P_{copA}$  to monitor copper-availability to *Salmonella* in macrophage-phagosomes and reveal that elevated copper is a feature of this bactericidal compartment (Figs. 5 and 6A). Copper resistance aids survival in this compartment (Fig. 6B).

Both CopA and GolT are proposed to contribute to *S. enterica sv. Typhimurium* copper resistance by pumping copper from the cytosol to the periplasm. CueP also contributes to *S. enterica sv. Typhimurium* copper resistance (32) and confirmation that CueP binds copper within the periplasm (Fig. 3) might suggest that CueP prevents copper toxicity in the periplasm. However, copper binding by CueP may alternatively or additionally limit the return of copper to the cytosol, which would be consistent with CueP reducing the cellular copper load. Genes encoding CueP-like proteins are present in the genomes of other Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria, many of which are notably pathogens including *Yersinia sp.*, *Citrobacter sp.*, *Erwinia caratovora*, *Corynebacterium sp.*, and *Shewanella sp.* It is therefore plausible that this represents a widespread mechanism of copper resistance in some manner adapted to virulence, although the role of CueP in the periplasm remains to be established.

Induction of *copA* expression is specific to copper and gold (Fig. 5) and increased expression from  $P_{copA}$  in *S. enterica sv.*



*Typhimurium* within macrophage phagosomes is consistent with an increased copper load within the intracellular environment. Accordingly, increased expression of a gene (*iviX*) corresponding to *copA* has been identified previously by *in vivo* expression technology (IVET) as being up-regulated in *S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium* during infection of murine macrophages (19). Our results show that copper-sensitive mutants of *S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium* ( $\Delta copA/\Delta golT$ ) have considerably reduced (~50%) survival in macrophages compared with wild-type cells, suggesting that copper export is a *S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium* defense mechanism against macrophage-mediated killing. However, in a murine model of infection, we detected no difference in the bacterial loads in the liver and spleen for wild-type *S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium* and the copper export mutant, implying that other determinants may circumvent the requirement for the ATPases in this model system and most likely relates to the involvement of additional host immune factors in bacterial killing. A converse set of experimental observations were recently documented in a study (29) of the *S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium* multi-copper oxidase CueO. This copper-resistance gene was shown to be important for virulence in the murine infection model but not in cultured macrophages. These data were taken to imply that additional unidentified host factors are involved in mouse clearance of the CueO mutant (29). Nonetheless, taken together, all of these studies do reveal the importance of copper homeostasis in *S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium* for virulence, with the different components argued to make contributions at different stages of infection.

In addition to a role in copper resistance, copper-transporting P<sub>1B</sub>-type ATPases in eukaryotes and cyanobacteria also traffic copper to intracellular compartments for copper-requiring proteins (46, 47). It is therefore possible that the transport of copper by CopA and/or GolT to the periplasm is important for supplying this cofactor to proteins in this compartment, such as periplasmic copper, zinc superoxide dismutases, SodCI and SodCII, which protect against extracellular superoxide stress and phagosomal killing (7, 8, 38).

*S. enterica* sv. *Typhimurium* and *E. coli* have distinct defenses against copper toxicity which likely correlate with the different copper challenges in their two lifestyles. *Salmonella* infections represent a considerable burden in both developed and developing countries. Atypical copper homeostasis in this organism therefore offers opportunities to develop novel antimicrobial agents targeted to these systems, or indeed to use elevated copper, or potentially an analogue such as silver, to control infections and reduce *Salmonella* transmission by food or other routes.

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