Structural Heterogeneity of Terminal Glycans in Campylobacter jejuni Lipooligosaccharides

Evgeny A. Semchenko, Christopher J. Day, Marc Moutin, Jennifer C. Wilson, Joe Tiricalong, Victoria Korolik*

Institute for Glycomics, Griffith University, Gold Coast, Queensland, Australia

Abstract

Lipooligosaccharides of the gastrointestinal pathogen Campylobacter jejuni are regarded as a major virulence factor and are implicated in the production of cross-reactive antibodies against host gangliosides, which leads to the development of autoimmune neuropathies such as Guillain-Barré and Fisher Syndromes. C. jejuni strains are known to produce diverse LOS structures encoded by more than 19 types of LOS biosynthesis clusters. This study demonstrates that the final C. jejuni LOS structure cannot always be predicted from the genetic composition of the LOS biosynthesis cluster, as determined by novel lectin array analysis of the terminal LOS glycans. The differences were shown to be partially facilitated by the differential on/off status of three genes wlaN, cst and cj1144-45. The on/off status of these genes was also analysed in C. jejuni strains grown in vitro and in vivo, isolated directly from the host animal without passaging, using immunoseparation. Importantly, C. jejuni strains 331, 421 and 520 encoding cluster type C were shown to produce different LOS, mimicking asialo GM1, asialo GM2 and a heterogeneous mix of gangliosides and other glycoconjugates respectively. In addition, individual C. jejuni colonies were shown to consistently produce heterogeneous LOS structures, irrespective of the cluster type and the status of phase variable genes. Furthermore we describe C. jejuni strains (351 and 375) with LOS clusters that do not match any of the previously described LOS clusters, yet are able to produce LOS with asialo GM2-like mimics. The LOS biosynthesis clusters of these strains are likely to contain genes that code for LOS biosynthesis machinery previously not identified, yet capable of synthesising LOS mimicking gangliosides.

Introduction

Campylobacter induced enteritis is one of the major food borne diseases with increasingly high incidence rates in the developing world [1,2,3]. C. jejuni is the most common species of Campylobacter to infect humans. It is well documented that the LOS of some C. jejuni strains structurally mimics human gangliosides, particularly those found in the peripheral nervous system [4,5,6]. Approximately 1/1000 patients diagnosed with C. jejuni infection develop Guillain-Barré (GBS) or Fisher (FS) neuropathies due to the induction of anti-ganglioside cross-reactive antibodies [7,8,9,10]. C. jejuni strains have been documented to produce a variety of LOS structures that mimic mammalian gangliosides, including those implicated in GBS (GM1, GM1β, GD1a, GalNAc-GD1a) and FS (GGQ1b, GT1a) [10,11]. Recent studies have also demonstrated that sialylation of C. jejuni LOS plays a key role in the onset of both neuropathies possibly through increased activation of dendritic cells and B cell proliferation that can lead to the synthesis of cross-reactive antibodies [8,9]. The genes involved in LOS biosynthesis have been identified following sequencing of the C. jejuni NCTC 11168 genome (GS), a laboratory passaged variant of the original isolate –11168-O [12]. To date, 19 LOS biosynthesis cluster types have been identified with those belonging to the ABC group able to synthesise LOS that induces the production of cross-reactive antibodies [13]. In addition, cluster types M and R contain genes that are required for the synthesis of sialylated LOS structures, but not all have been directly implicated in the development of autoimmune neuropathies. The differential expression of genes involved in synthesis and modification of surface molecules through single nucleotide mutations is commonly attributed to the diversity of C. jejuni LOS structures observed [14,15]. Furthermore, it has been suggested that environmental factors such as temperature play an important role in the modulation of bacterial metabolism as a result of the colonisation of different hosts [16,17,18]. Accordingly, modification of the surface antigens by C. jejuni through variation of gene expression and modulation of metabolism is a unique adaptation method utilised by the bacterium to promote its survival and persistence.

This study investigated the genetic basis for the production of heterogeneous LOS structures by C. jejuni and the mechanisms involved. Here we show that the terminal LOS structures from six isolates of C. jejuni, identified using a novel lectin array technique, do not fully correspond to the genetic composition of the LOS biosynthesis clusters. Furthermore, the LOS biosynthesis clusters of two human isolates of C. jejuni could not be identified by standard PCR approaches, indicating the presence of LOS cluster types, not previously described in the literature. Furthermore, all
isolates were passaged in a co-culture with the human colonic carcinoma cell line (CaCo-2) monolayer to determine if adherence and invasion levels can be influenced by the LOS structure or LOS biosynthesis cluster types. We also analysed the effect of culturing in host adapted conditions on the on/off status of two genes \( g_{1144-45} \) and \( wlaN \) that are associated with the production of variable LOS structures. The on/off status of these genes was analysed in cells isolated directly from animal caeca using immunoseparation.

**Results**

**LOS Biosynthesis Cluster Type Analysis**

In order to investigate the correlation between the LOS biosynthesis cluster type and the terminal LOS structures produced by \( C. jejuni \) isolates, the LOS biosynthesis clusters of six uncharacterised \( C. jejuni \) isolates (\( C. jejuni \) 224, 351, 375, 421 and 520– human isolates and \( C. jejuni \) 331– a hyper-colonising chicken isolate) were typed using a standard PCR approach. Primer combinations for the PCR typing of the LOS gene clusters were based on the genetic organisation of \( C. jejuni \) NCTC 11168, the LOS biosynthesis cluster – type C (Figure 1A). Primer integrity, enabling cluster identification, was confirmed bioinformatically to have the level of sequence similarity required to amplify targeted genes from \( C. jejuni \) strains including those that have the LOS biosynthesis clusters A, B, C, M and R. LOS biosynthesis clusters of \( C. jejuni \) isolates were then typed by analysing the amplified DNA sequences of orf5 (\( g_{1144-45} \) and \( g_{1137} \) and \( g_{1138} \) and \( g_{1144-45} \), and the overlapping gene fragments I: orf6-orf8 (\( wlaN-neuB \), II: orf15 (\( g_{1137-1138} \), III: orf5/10 (\( g_{1137-1138} \), IV: orf9-orf5 (\( neuC-g_{1144-45} \), V: orf6/10 (\( wlaN-g_{1144-45} \), and VI: orf5-orf6 (\( g_{1144-45} \) from each of the genomes, (Figure 1B). Figure 1 shows the results of the PCR amplifications as well as the proposed LOS cluster types for \( C. jejuni \) isolates 224, 351, 351, 375, 421 and 520. The LOS biosynthesis cluster type could not be determined for \( C. jejuni \) isolates 351 and 375 as only orf12 (\( waaV \) and orf6 (\( wlaN \) could be amplified from their genomes despite reducing the stringency of all the amplifications and multiple optimisations, indicating that these strains may have a novel LOS cluster type.

\( C. jejuni \) strains 331, 421 and 520 were determined to have a LOS biosynthesis cluster type C, identical to the paradigm \( C. jejuni \) strain NCTC 11168-GS. \( C. jejuni \) 224 was deduced to have a LOS biosynthesis cluster type R by amplifying only orf6 (\( wlaN \), orf7 (\( cgtA-neuA \)), orf12 (\( waaV \), orf14 (\( g_{1137} \), orf15 (\( g_{1138} \) and orf16 (\( g_{1144-45} \), and the overlapping gene fragments I: orf6-orf8 (\( wlaN-neuB \), II: orf14-15 (\( g_{1137-1138} \), III: orf5/10-16 (\( g_{1144-45} \), IV: orf9-orf5 (\( neuC-g_{1144-45} \), V: orf6/10-15 (\( wlaN-g_{1144-45} \), and VI: orf5-orf6 (\( g_{1144-45} \). The amplicons were sequenced using the dideoxynucleotide approach to confirm their identity. The in silico analysis of \( cgtA \) DNA sequences from \( C. jejuni \) 224 showed that it has 70% and 100% sequence identity with its homologues in \( C. jejuni \) strains 84-25, 11168 (cluster type C) and GC149 (cluster type R) respectively. The DNA sequence analysis of \( g_{1144-45} \) from \( C. jejuni \) 224 showed that it has 80% and 98% sequence identity with its homologues in \( C. jejuni \) GC149 (cluster type R) and \( C. jejuni \) 11168 (cluster type C) respectively. Similarly, the DNA sequence of \( wlaN \) from \( C. jejuni \) 224 showed that it has 89% identity with a partial sequence from \( C. jejuni \) GC149 and 98% identity with its homologue in \( C. jejuni \) 11168. The PCR amplified nucleotide sequence of orf7 (\( cgtA \rightarrow \text{waaV} \), revealed that the gene translation is interrupted prematurely by an early stop codon (255bp) in \( C. jejuni \) strains 331 and 421, unlike \( C. jejuni \) strains 224 and 520 where the reading frame is uninterrupted. This suggests that \( C. jejuni \) strains 331 and 421 should not be able to sialylate their LOS. Similarly, it was shown that the \( wlaN \) DNA sequences were interrupted by an extra guanine residue in the polynucleotide tract in \( C. jejuni \) strains 421 and 520. This indicates that these strains are unlikely to produce LOS with GM3-like mimetics. Interestingly, the open reading frame of \( g_{1144-45} \) from \( C. jejuni \) 224 was shown to be uninterrupted in the polynucleotide tract, indicating that \( C. jejuni \) 224 has a functional \( g_{1144-45} \).

**Host Effect on the on/off Status of the Phase Variable Genes \( wlaN \) and \( cgtA \)**

Generation of antigenic variation by \( C. jejuni \) during colonisation of different hosts is generally attributed to differential expression profiles of phase variable genes. To further investigate the phenomenon of variable LOS production by \( C. jejuni \), we have analysed the on/off status of two phase variable genes \( g_{1144-45} \) and \( wlaN \) from the LOS biosynthesis cluster following passage of \( C. jejuni \) isolates in different hosts. Unlike previous studies, where host adapted \( C. jejuni \) was analysed following an additional passage in laboratory conditions, this study investigated the on/off status of \( g_{1144-45} \) and \( wlaN \) genes by analysing PCR amplified full DNA sequences of these genes from the genomes of six \( C. jejuni \) strains (11168-O, 11168-GS, cluster type C; 224, cluster type R; 331, cluster type C; 421 cluster type C and 520, cluster type C) isolated directly from chicken caecal content and the infected CaCo-2 cells by immunoseparation. The six strains containing both \( g_{1144-45} \) and \( wlaN \) genes were selected for this part of the study, in order to investigate whether these genes are phase variable in vivo in different \( C. jejuni \) hosts. The baseline on/off profile of \( g_{1144-45} \) and \( wlaN \) genes was determined by analysing the DNA sequence of these genes amplified from the genomes of \( C. jejuni \) isolates passed in laboratory conditions with the growth temperatures adjusted to mimic avian (42°C) and mammalian (37°C) hosts. As shown in Table 1, there was no change in the lengths of \( g_{1144-45} \) and \( wlaN \) homopolymeric tracts following growth in laboratory conditions at either 37°C or 42°C, implying that the on/off status of these genes did not change (\( g_{1144-45} \) and \( wlaN \) tracts “on” in \( C. jejuni \) 224; \( wlaN \) –8G tract “on” in \( C. jejuni \) 11168-O, 11168-GS, 224 and 331).

Analysis of the on/off status of \( g_{1144-45} \) and \( wlaN \) genes following a 5 day colonisation in chickens, and an overnight passage in co-culture with CaCo-2 cells, showed that only \( C. jejuni \) strains 11168-GS, 224 and 331 changed the lengths of \( g_{1144-45} \) and \( wlaN \) homopolymeric tracts, whereas strains \( C. jejuni \) 11168-O, 421 and 520 showed no change (Table 1). \( C. jejuni \) 224 was shown to switch “off” both of its \( g_{1144-45} \) and \( wlaN \) genes following passage in chickens (changing the lengths of homopolymeric tracts from 10A/9G to 10A/10G, and 8G to 9G respectively), while no effect was observed after co-culture with CaCo-2 cells. \( C. jejuni \) 331 was found to switch “off” its \( wlaN \) gene following passage in chickens and CaCo-2 co-culture (changing the tract length from 8G to 9G) but no change was observed in the homopolymeric tracts of \( g_{1144-45} \) after either passages where it remained switched off. \( C. jejuni \) 11168-GS was found to change the \( g_{1144-45} \) homopolymeric G-tract length from 8 to 9 guanine residues following co-culture with CaCo-2 cells. This however, had no effect on the translation of the mRNA sequence, as the reading frame remained interrupted. Neither passageing in chickens or co-culture of CaCo-2 cells altered the on/off state of the \( g_{1144-45} \) and \( wlaN \) genes in \( C. jejuni \) 11168-GS.

**Electrophoretic Analysis of \( C. jejuni \) LOS**

Following typing of the LOS biosynthesis clusters of the \( C. jejuni \) isolates 224, 331, 351, 375, 421 and 520, their LOS was...
analysed and compared to that of the paradigm *C. jejuni* strains 11168-O and 81–176. Firstly, the LOS forms were analysed by comparing their relative molecular weights and the silver stained banding patterns following Tricine SDS-PAGE (Figure 2A). It is important to note that in order to reduce the heterogeneity of the LOS forms produced, all bacteria were grown at 37°C. Figure 2A shows the inter- and intra-strain diversity of *C. jejuni* LOS phenotypes and further suggests that the LOS biosynthesis cluster types are not indicative of the final LOS structure. For example: class R *C. jejuni* strain 224 (lane 2) was shown to produce LOS of a similar molecular weight to the paradigm *C. jejuni* strain 11168-O LOS (lane 1), which is known to display GM₁-like ganglioside mimicry. *C. jejuni* strains 331 (class C, lane 3), 421 (class C, lane 4) and 375 (lane 6) were shown to produce LOS of similar molecular weight, slightly lower than that of *C. jejuni* 11168-O. Interestingly, the LOS of *C. jejuni* 520, also class C, (lane 7) was shown to resolve at a lower molecular weight than that of *C. jejuni* 11168-O (lane 1) and higher than that of *C. jejuni* 81–176 (lane 8).

**Figure 1.** *C. jejuni* LOS biosynthesis cluster typing. A) LOS biosynthesis cluster types A, B, C, R & M and amplified DNA fragments that were used for cluster identification. B) Results of independent (orf5, orf6, orf7, orf8, orf5/10, orf12, orf14, orf15 & orf16) and overlapping (I: orf6-orf8; II: orf14–15; III: orf5/10–16; IV: orf9–orf5/10; V: orf6-orf5/10; VI orf5-orf6) PCR amplifications from the genomes of *C. jejuni* isolates 224, 331, 351, 375, 421 and 520. Plus (+) symbol denotes a positive result of the PCR amplification judged by the correct DNA fragment size and confirmed by dideoxynucleotide sequencing of the amplified DNA fragment. Minus (−) symbol denotes a negative PCR outcome, suggestive of the gene’s absence or inability to amplify it using low stringency conditions.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0040920.g001

**Lectin Blot Analysis of *C. jejuni* LOS**

In order to further describe the terminal LOS epitopes associated with ganglioside molecular mimicry and to further correlate the terminal LOS structures with LOS biosynthesis cluster types, Tricine-SDS PAGE resolved *C. jejuni* 224 (cluster type R), 331 (cluster type C), 351 (unknown cluster type), 375 (unknown cluster type), 421 (cluster type C) and 520 (cluster type C) LOS were transferred onto PVDF membrane and probed with CTB lectin (cholera toxin subunit B, CTB – differentially binds LOS with GM₁-3-like structures) (Figure 2B) and PNA lectin from *Arachis hypogaea* (PNA – binds LOS with Gal[β1,3GalNAc – terminal structures mimicking GM₁ gangliosides) (Figure 2C). *C. jejuni* 11168-O (lane 1) and 224 LOS (lane 2) were shown to bind both, CTB and PNA, as expected of structures that mimic GM₁-like gangliosides. *C. jejuni* 375 (lane 6) and 520 (lane 7) on the other hand, showed much weaker binding to CTB than *C. jejuni* 11168-O (lane 1) and 224 (lane 2), indicating that their LOS is likely to be lacking terminal structures such as galactose or sialic acid, which are
required for strong binding to CTB. C. jejuni strains 375 (lane 6) and 520 (lane 7) LOS did not bind to PNA, suggesting that they do not have terminal Galβ1,3GalNAc - a moiety distinctive of GM3-like structures. C. jejuni isolates 331 (lane 3) and 421 LOS (lane 4) bound CTB, however with much weaker binding than that of C. jejuni 11168-O (lane 1) and 224 (lane 2), which is consistent with the fact that their LOS is missing terminal structures such as terminal galactose or sialic acid. No binding to PNA by C. jejuni 331 (lane 3) and 421 (lane 4) LOS was observed, again suggesting that these LOS molecules do not have a terminal Galβ1,3GalNAc moiety. The clinical isolate C. jejuni 351 LOS (lane 5) exhibited no binding to either CTB or PNA indicating that it does not have a terminal Galβ1,3GalNAc moiety and hence does not mimic GM1-like gangliosides. C. jejuni 81–176 control LOS (lane 8), known to exhibit GM1-like ganglioside mimicry, did not bind PNA and only weakly bound CTB, confirming the absence of a terminal galactose typical of a GM2-like structure.

**Lectin Array Analysis of C. jejuni Isolates LOS**

Lectin blotting and silver stain were initially used for the identification of ganglioside mimicry, molecular weight determination and partial structural characterisation of C. jejuni LOS [14,17]. Although it is possible to identify heterogeneity of the LOS sample, the data provided by these techniques is limited in the scope of structures characterised [17]. In order to better characterise the molecular mimics and terminal structures of LOS isolated from C. jejuni strains and to correlate them with the LOS biosynthesis cluster types of these isolates, LOS samples were analysed on a lectin array. As previously described [19] the lectin array consisted of 15 lectins (ABA, ConA, DBA, DSA, ECA, Jacalin, LFA, MAA, MPA, PNA, SJ4, SNA, UEAI, VAA and WGA) and 2 antibodies (anti-GM1 and anti-GM2 IgG) that were selected based on their binding specificities to solve the C. jejuni LOS structures. The lectin specificities and identified terminal LOS structures are shown in Table 2. In order to further validate the lectin array assay, C. jejuni strains 11168-O and 51–176 were used as controls to demonstrate positive identification of known GM1 and GM3-like LOS epitopes respectively. C. jejuni 11168-O LOS bound to anti-GM1 and anti-GM2 antibodies as well as SJ4 (a subterminal GalNAc binding lectin), MPA (an α-D-Gal/Galβ1,3-GalNAc binding lectin) and PNA (Galβ1,3GalNAc binding lectin) confirming that it possesses a GM1-like terminal structure. Furthermore, positive binding to LFA (a sialic acid binding lectin) and MAAX (a Neu5Ac2,3Gal binding lectin) correctly identified the presence of an α2,3 linked N-acetylaneuraminic acid (Neu5Acα2,3Gal). Strong binding to JAC (an α-D-Gal/Galβ1,3GalNAc binding lectin) and MPA (an α-D-Gal/Galβ1,3GalNAc binding lectin) by C. jejuni 11168-O LOS was indicative of a terminal galactoside linked to N-acetylgalactosamine (GalNAc), a moiety specific to the GM1-like structure. C. jejuni 81–176 LOS strongly bound anti-GM1 IgG and LFA (a sialic acid binding lectin) implying that the terminal structure mimics GM1-like ganglioside. In a similar fashion the terminal glycan structures of the LOS for all the other C. jejuni strains were determined (Table 2). C. jejuni 224 (cluster type R) LOS was shown to have GM3-like ganglioside mimicry as it strongly bound to anti-GM1 IgG, LFA, MAA, VAA, PNA and JAC (for specific lectin binding by the LOS refer to Table 2). C. jejuni 331 (cluster type C) LOS was deduced to have a terminal asialo GM1-like ganglioside structure as it bound to PNA and JAC. C. jejuni 351 (unknown cluster type) LOS terminus was found to mimic asialo GM2-like ganglioside as it bound to anti-GM2 IgG, PNA, ECA and JAC. C. jejuni 375 (unknown cluster type) LOS terminal moiety was also shown to exhibit asialo GM2-like ganglioside mimicry as it bound to anti-GM2 IgG, PNA, DSA, SJ4 and JAC. Similar to C. jejuni 351 and 375, the LOS of C. jejuni 421 (cluster type C) was shown to exhibit asialo GM2-like ganglioside mimicry as it bound to anti-GM2 IgG, PNA, ECA, DSA and JAC. C. jejuni 520 (cluster type C) LOS bound to the majority of lectins (ABA, DBA, ECA, Jacalin, LFA, MAA, PNA, SJ4, SNA, UEAI, VAA and WGA) which indicated that C. jejuni 520 produces a heterogeneous mixture of LOS mimicking GM1, GM2, asialo GM1 and asialo GM2-like gangliosides, despite being grown at 37°C, a condition known to minimise heterogeneity [17].

It is important to note that the PNA binding results on the lectin array (Table 2) appear contradictory to the lectin blot analysis shown in Figure 2C, again showing the limitations of the blotting method. The lectin blot results indicate the binding of PNA to C. jejuni 11168-O and 224 LOS indicating that both of them have a GM1-like ganglioside mimicry. The LOS of all other isolates (C. jejuni 331, 351, 375, 421 and 520) were shown not to have GM1-like ganglioside mimicry and hence did not bind PNA. In contrast,
the lectin array experiment has positively identified strong binding
to PNA by the LOS of all strains. PNA has highest specificity for
Gal\(^{b1,3}\)GalNAc, but still has affinity for all terminal galactose
containing structures. The high binding avidity of LOS to lectins,
printed on the glass slide, is likely to be due to the high density
immobilisation of lectin molecules on the glass slide surface, which
allows interactions to be detected that could not be visualised by
lectin blot analysis.

The Table 2 breakdown provides a detailed illustration of the
binding specificity of different lectins to the LOS structures. The
results indicate a heterogeneous distribution of terminal glycans
among the strains tested, with varying degrees of binding to
specific lectins. For instance, Strain 11168-O shows significant
binding to ABA, Anti-GM\(_{1}\), Anti-GM\(_{2}\), ConA, DBA, DSA, ECA, JAC,
LFA, MAA, MPA, PNA, SIA, SNA, UEA1, VAA, and WGA, indicating
a broad spectrum of terminal glycan structures.

**Table 2. Lectin array results.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lectin/Antibody</th>
<th>Specificity</th>
<th>11168-O</th>
<th>81–176</th>
<th>224</th>
<th>331</th>
<th>351</th>
<th>375</th>
<th>421</th>
<th>520</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ABA</td>
<td>β-D-Gal/Gal-GalNAc-serine</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-GM(_{1})</td>
<td>GM(_{1})</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-GM(_{2})</td>
<td>GM(_{2})</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ConA</td>
<td>α–methyl-mannopyranoside &gt; α–D-Man &gt; α–D-Glc</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBA</td>
<td>Terminal α-GalNAc</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSA</td>
<td>GlcNAc(_{1}),4GlcNAc</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECA</td>
<td>Terminal LacNAc&gt;Lac&gt;GalNAc&gt;Gal, Gal(_{1},4)GlcNAc</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAC</td>
<td>Terminal α–D-Gal/Gal(_{1},3)GalNAc</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LFA</td>
<td>Neu5Ac/Neu5Gc</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAA</td>
<td>Neu5AcX2,3Gal</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MPA</td>
<td>α–D-Gal/Gal(<em>{1},6)Glc/Gal(</em>{1},3)GalNAc</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PNA</td>
<td>Terminal β–Gal/Gal(_{1},3)GalNAc</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIA</td>
<td>Subterminal GalNAc(<em>{1},6)Gal/Gal(</em>{1},3)GalNAc</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNA</td>
<td>Neu5AcX2,6Gal/Neu5AcX2,6GalNAc/GalNAc=Lac&gt;Gal</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UEA1</td>
<td>Terminal α1,2Fuc/Fuc(<em>{1},2)Gal(</em>{1},4)GlcNAc</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAA</td>
<td>β–D-Gal/minor specificity for Neu5Ac/Gal/GalNAc/GalNAc</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WGA</td>
<td>Man(<em>{1},4)GlcNAc(</em>{1},4)GlcNAc&gt;GalNAc(_{1},4)GlcNAc&gt;Neu5Ac&gt;GalNAc</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Proposed terminal end structure of LOS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GM(_{1})</th>
<th>GM(_{2})</th>
<th>asialo GM(_{1})</th>
<th>asialo GM(_{2})</th>
<th>asialo GM(_{2})</th>
<th>Heterogenous*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

*Significant binding above the background was observed.

*No significant binding above the background level was observed.

*Heterogeneity of LOS structures was detected in C. jejuni 520 sample and appears to be a mix of GM\(_{1}/GM\(_{2}/asialo GM\(_{1}/asialo GM\(_{2}\) mimicry.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0040920.t002

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0040920.g002
**SPR Analysis of DBA Interactions with LOS Samples Purified from C. jejuni 520**

The binding between DBA lectin and the C. jejuni 520 LOS sample on the lectin array was unexpected as DBA has affinity for terminal α-GalNAc and this structure has not been reported for C. jejuni strains encoding Class C LOS biosynthesis clusters. To further confirm this interaction, we performed binding affinity analysis between purified C. jejuni 520 LOS and DBA using surface plasmon resonance, SPR, analysis (Biacore). The binding affinity was confirmed at Kd of 3 μM, while the negative control assays, featuring DBA with C. jejuni 11168 LOS and purified GM1 from bovine brain, showed interactions at Kd between 1 and 300 mM. This indicates that at least some of the heterogeneous LOS produced by C. jejuni 520 has terminal α-GalNAc.

**Invasion and Adherence Assays of C. jejuni Laboratory Strains and Clinical Isolates**

LOS has previously been shown to play an important role in adherence and invasion of host cells [20,21,22,23,24], however, the correlation between the adherence/invasion profiles of C. jejuni strains and their LOS phenotypes, particularly with respect to sialylation is yet to be determined. In order to elucidate whether a correlation exists between the specific type of the terminal structure of the LOS and the ability of C. jejuni to adhere to and invade host cells, adherence and invasion assays were performed on C. jejuni isolates whose LOS terminal structure and LOS biosynthesis cluster type had been earlier identified. The adherence and invasive capacity of C. jejuni isolates 224 (cluster type R), 331 (cluster type C), 351 (unknown cluster type), 375 (unknown cluster type), 421 (cluster type C) and 520 (cluster type C) to CaCo-2 cells were assessed by comparison to C. jejuni paradigm strains 11168-O (cluster type C) and 81–176 (cluster type B). As shown in Figure 3, C. jejuni strains 11168-O, 224 and 520, which were identified as having LOS that mimicked GM1-like gangliosides, displayed similar levels of adherence to CaCo-2 cells, however, the invasiveness of these strains differed (P<0.01) (Figure 3B). C. jejuni isolate 331 which has a LOS that displays asialo GM1-like mimicry was shown to have the lowest level of adherence and invasion (1.0×10^2 and 0.8 respectively; P<0.01) in comparison to the paradigm strains C. jejuni 11168-O and 81–176. This can be explained by the fact the C. jejuni 331 was isolated from chickens and is therefore not adapted to colonisation of mammalian host. C. jejuni strains 351 and 421 both displaying asialo GM1-like mimicry showed similar levels of adherence to CaCo-2 cells, but were significantly lower than that of C. jejuni 11168-O. Strain C. jejuni 421 was shown to be significantly less invasive (P<0.01) than C. jejuni 351 and C. jejuni 11168-O. C. jejuni strain 375 with an asialo GM1-like LOS had significantly higher levels of adherence to CaCo-2 cells (P<0.01) than C. jejuni strains (351 and 421) that have a similar LOS structure. The adherence of C. jejuni 375 was similar to that of the paradigm C. jejuni strain 81–176 that has GM1-like mimicry, however C. jejuni 375 was shown to be significantly less invasive. The adherence assays showed that there is a correlation between the molecular mimicry of the LOS and the level of adherence to the surface of CaCo-2 cells for the strains tested, demonstrated by similar levels of adherence to CaCo-2 cells by C. jejuni strains 11168-O, 224 and 520 displaying GM1-like ganglioside mimicry. Furthermore it was shown that C. jejuni strains that have sialylated LOS have significantly higher levels of adherence than those with asialo epitopes (P=1.3×10^-6). This is a strong indicator that sialylation of LOS promotes the attachment of C. jejuni to the surface of mammalian cells.

Conversely, the current findings indicate that molecular mimicry by C. jejuni LOS does not correlate with the invasion levels observed in strains with analogous LOS structures, with strains demonstrating different levels of invasion in CaCo-2 cells (P>0.05).

**Discussion**

Antigenic variation of bacterial surface molecules is widely acknowledged to be caused by a variety of mechanisms ranging from the regulation of gene expression to post translational modifications. The genetic basis for the generation of antigenic variation in bacterial surface molecules has been extensively studied over the last decade [14,15,25]. Regulation of gene expression by phase variation is documented in Campylobacter spp. as well as other bacteria like Helicobacter pylori, Haemophilus influenzae, Neisseria meningitidis and Escherichia coli [26,27,28,29]. The mechanisms that control gene expression via inactivation of open reading frames without the need for an intrinsic site to introduce the mutation have also been documented in Campylobacter spp. [15,30]. This study aimed to correlate the genes encoding the synthesis of LOS in C. jejuni and the actual LOS structures produced by the bacteria. As described earlier, environmental factors can influence gene expression, protein folding, enzymatic activity and generally modulate cell metabolism, possibly as an intended survival/adaptation mechanism employed by the bacterium to enhance its fitness [17].

Our data showed that LOS biosynthesis cluster type C C. jejuni strains NCTC 11168, 421, 520 and 331 enabled production of LOS with different molecular mimics to the expected GM1-like mimics, such as that of C. jejuni 331 which produces LOS with asialo GM1-like mimicry. The genetic basis for the production of the asialo GM1-like structure was confirmed by DNA sequence analysis of wlaN, cj1144-45 and cst genes. The DNA sequence of wlaN (a β1,3 galactosyltransferase) was uninterrupted by the homopolymeric tract (8G) in strain 331, suggesting that the gene was transcribed fully, and therefore functional. This correlated with the terminal GM1-like Galβ1,3-GalNAc moiety identified by lectin array analysis. The DNA sequence of cj1144-45 (a putative α1,4 galactosyltransferase) on the other hand was found to be interrupted by a 10/10 double adenine/guanine tract, resulting in transcriptional inactivation of the gene. This result was consistent with the lectin array data as no terminal α-linked galactose units were identified in the LOS structure. Interestingly, DNA sequence analysis has shown that a cst gene homologue in the genome of C. jejuni 331 is a monofunctional α2,3 sialyltransferase (ctlIII), the transcription of which was found to be terminated by an early stop codon [13]. This indicates that C. jejuni 331 should not be able to sialylate its LOS, which was confirmed by lectin analysis.

Furthermore, it was found that in C. jejuni 331 (LOS cluster type C) isolated directly from chicken intestines and CaCo-2 cells, the status of the wlaN was changed to “off” by the introduction of an additional ninth guanine residue into the polynucleotide tract. This is indicative that the strain preferentially produced LOS lacking terminal galactose residue during colonisation of chickens and mammalian cells.

The most remarkable was the LOS of another LOS cluster C C. jejuni strain 520 that was shown to have heterogeneous mix of GM1-like, GM2-like, asialo GM1-like and asialo GM2-like structures. The analysis of the gene sequences coding for the galactosyltransferases WlaN and Cj1144-45, and a sialyltransferase Cst suggests that the variable on/off profiles of these genes are likely to be involved in the production of heterogeneous LOS forms.
Similar to *C. jejuni* 421, the transcription of *wlaN* and the *cj1144-45* genes was terminated in *C. jejuni* 520, which suggests that an unknown galactosyltransferase is likely to play a role in facilitating the production of GM1-like mimicry by *C. jejuni* 520, a strain lacking genomic sequence data. The availability of additional transferases and the heterogenous nature of the LOS may provide an explanation as to why *C. jejuni* 520 LOS was able to bind ABA – a lectin with strong affinity for ABO blood antigens and Gal-GalNAc-Ser/Thr moieties with non-specific linkages. As observed for *C. jejuni* 11168-O the transcription of *cstIII* (a α2,3 sialyltransferase) in *C. jejuni* 520 was uninterrupted and therefore its LOS is decorated with sialic acid. *C. jejuni* 520 also produces non-sialylated LOS forms as its LOS bound to DBA in both array and SPR experiments – a lectin with strong affinity for terminal αGalNAc moieties which is not consistent with GM1-like mimics. This is indicative of terminal αGalNAc, which is more similar to blood group antigens. To the best of our knowledge this is the first report of a terminal or subterminal αGalNAc detected in *C. jejuni* LOS. Other *C. jejuni* surface molecules have been reported to present αGalNAc as a terminal sugar, such as that seen in glycosylated proteins [32,33]. It is not unusual for *C. jejuni* to utilise enzymes that support multiple synthesis pathways including genes shared between protein glycosylation, capsular polysaccharide and LOS biosynthesis [34,35]. Therefore, it is possible to speculate that the LOS biosynthesis machinery of *C. jejuni* 520 may utilise an enzyme usually involved in the protein glycosylation

**Figure 3. Adherence and invasion of *C. jejuni* strains.** A) Adherence analysis of *C. jejuni* 11168-O, 81–176, 224, 331, 351, 375, 421 and 520 strains to CaCo-2 cells. B) Invasion analysis of *C. jejuni* 11168-O, 81–176, 224, 331, 351, 375, 421 and 520 strains into CaCo-2 cells.
doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0040920.g003
pathway to incorporate an αGalNAc into the LOS molecule. It is important to note that C. jejuni 520 has an identical LOS biosynthesis cluster type to that seen in C. jejuni 11168. However, these two strains produce a very different range of LOS structures. This further confirms our finding that the LOS biosynthesis cluster type does not allow prediction of LOS structure. High levels of heterogeneity were observed in the LOS forms of C. jejuni 520, even though the strain was grown under conditions that are known to minimise heterogeneity [17].

The C. jejuni human isolate 224 synthesised LOS structures identical to the paradigm C. jejuni strain 11168-O that mimics the structure of the human GM1 ganglioside even though it was demonstrated that C. jejuni 224 has a LOS biosynthesis cluster type R, a variation of cluster type A, with the addition of cj1144-45 (orf16). Unlike all previously tested strains, C. jejuni 224 was shown to have functional cj1144-45, wlaV and cdii3 genes. The in silico analysis of cj1144-45, wlaV and cdii3 DNA sequences from C. jejuni 224 showed that they have a high level of identity with their homologues in C. jejuni strains 11168 (cluster type C) and GC149 (cluster type R) respectively. This is suggestive of the functional similarity of these genes in C. jejuni strain 224 to characterised homologues in the paradigm strains. The genetic profile indicates that C. jejuni 224 should produce a Gal-GM1-like LOS structure, a phenotype previously not identified in the literature. The lectin array technique used in this study could not confirm the presence of a α1,4 linked terminal galactose residue in the structure of C. jejuni 224 LOS, however, its presence cannot be ruled out [36,37]. Furthermore, it was observed that C. jejuni 224 had the “on” status of the wlaV gene terminated following the passage in chickens in contrast to CaCo-2 cells, where the “on” state did not change. This indicates that this bacterium preferentially produces LOS variant lacking a terminal galactose residue that promotes colonisation of an avian, but not a mammalian host. This is consistent with other studies describing that as much as 80% of C. jejuni isolated from chickens have transcription of the wlaV gene terminated [31]. However, this result is contradictory to one seen in C. jejuni strain 331 where the wlaV translation was terminated following passage in both chickens and mammalian cells. We strongly believe that differential expression of LOS genes by C. jejuni is strictly situational and no host specific LOS structure exists but rather it is interchanging to benefit the survival of the bacterium during the infection.

Human isolates C. jejuni 351 and 375 were found to produce LOS with asialo GM2-like mimicry as determined by lectin array analysis, however their LOS biosynthesis clusters could not be typed by the standard PCR approach, raising the possibility that some C. jejuni strains are able to produce LOS with structures demonstrating molecular mimicry to human gangliosides whilst having a completely different LOS biosynthesis cluster.

LOS is a primary antigenic molecule on the surface of C. jejuni and it plays a vital role in pathogen-host interactions. Involvement of LOS in adherence and invasion of the host cell is well documented and is of primary interest as it’s one of the major factors that determine the outcome of infection [9,20,21,22,23,24]. Furthermore, phenotypic features of LOS such as siaylation have been shown to have a role in the induction of the host immune response through modulation of dendritic cell activation, which highlights the importance LOS in the overall outcome of the infection [8,9,21]. This study has documented that not all C. jejuni strains that have LOS biosynthesis cluster type that contains genes required for siaylation of its LOS, will produce a siaylated LOS under different conditions. We also show that there is a strong correlation between the LOS structure and the levels of adherence of C. jejuni to the surface of GI tract cells. C. jejuni strains (11168-O (C)), 224 (R) and 520 (C)) which produce at least some LOS mimicking GM1 ganglioside have similar levels of adherence. Likewise, C. jejuni strains producing LOS with some asialo-GM2 mimicry demonstrated similar levels of adherence. On the other hand, C. jejuni strains (11168-O (C), 81–176 (B), 224 and 520 (C)) that have siaylated LOS showed significantly higher levels of adherence than those with asialo epitopes (C. jejuni 351 (C), 351 and 375 (unknown) and 421(C)). This is a strong indicator that siaylation of LOS promotes the attachment of C. jejuni to the surface of cells, most likely through interactions with sialoadhesins [8]. It would be interesting to further observe the role of LOS structure on adherence in both clinical and animal strains of C. jejuni that have a more diverse range of LOS biosynthesis clusters especially those that do not belong to classes A, B, C, M or R.

In summary, we demonstrated that the LOS biosynthesis clusters and the LOS structures produced by C. jejuni isolates 224, 331, 351, 375, 421 and 520 could not be correlated with the final structure of the LOS produced by the bacteria. Furthermore, structural variation in C. jejuni LOS was enhanced by phase variation in the genes coding for galactosyltransferases wlaV and cj1144-45. We have also shown that C. jejuni cells of the same strain can be decorated with more than one species of LOS and that the LOS phenotype is not static. Both of these features can be attributed to variation in the expression of LOS biosynthesis genes, which are facilitated by the response to the bacterium’s immediate environmental conditions. We have also been able to demonstrate that knowledge of the genetic composition of LOS biosynthesis cluster alone would not provide enough information to postulate the LOS structure, and that identification of a single LOS structure from a major sample fraction would not correctly depict the actual capacity of the strain to produce variant forms of LOS. It has been suggested that terminal heterogeneity of the C. jejuni LOS is of critical importance to interactions between the host and the infecting strain [38]. Lectin arrays enable the identification of LOS mimicry and the total capacity of each strain to produce varied LOS structures more effectively than biosynthesis cluster typing, lectin blotting or electrophoretic analysis, and more rapidly than complete structural analysis.

Materials and Methods

Bacterial Strains and Growth Conditions

The original isolate of C. jejuni NCTC 11168 (11168-O, Skirrow culture collection) was kindly supplied by D.J. Newell (Veterinary Laboratories Agency, Weybridge, UK). The human isolate, C. jejuni 81–176, was donated by James G. Fox (Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA), C. jejuni clinical isolates 224, 351, 375, 421, 520, and chicken isolate 331 were obtained from the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology (Melbourne, Vic., Australia) and Griffith University (Gold Coast, Qld., Australia) culture collections. All C. jejuni strains were subcultured no more than once to avoid the influence of passaging. Strains were grown on blood agar, composed of Columbia agar containing 5% (v/v) defibrinated horse blood and Skirrow’s antibiotic supplement (Oxoid), under microaerobic conditions (5% O2, 10% CO2 and 85% N2) at 37°C for 48 h or 42°C for 24 h.

LOS Biosynthesis Cluster Typing

The LOS biosynthesis clusters of C. jejuni isolates were typed by amplifying the open reading frame (orf) DNA sequences 5 (gtaA, 6 (wlaV), 7 (cdi5), 8 (neuB), 9 (gtaA/neuB), 12 (wlaV), 14 (gtaA), 15 (gtaA) and 16 (gtaA)) and overlapping gene fragments orfA/orf8 (wlaV-neuA), orfA12–15 (gtaA-gtaA), orf510–16 (gtaA/neuA-gtaA), orf9-orf5 (neuA-orf4), orf6-orf5/10 (wlaV-wlaV).
Table 3. Primers used for LOS biosynthesis cluster typing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primer name</th>
<th>Primer sequence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>orf 5 Forward</td>
<td>ATGATGTTACCTGCTCATACAAAGGG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orf 5 Reverse</td>
<td>CAAGGATTACCTTCTTTTCAAGC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orf 6 Forward</td>
<td>GCTGCTATGATGGTGATATTAAAAATTTC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orf 7 Reverse</td>
<td>ATAGATGTTACCTGCCATACAAAGGG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orf 8 Forward</td>
<td>GCCACAACTTTCTATCATAATCCCGC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orf 9 Forward</td>
<td>CACATTACATGGATTTGGAAGT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orf 5/10 Forward</td>
<td>GGGTTATGATATAGAAACCCTGATAGTGG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orf 5/10 Reverse</td>
<td>CCTCTGTTGTATCTATATCCAAACTAGC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orf 12 Forward</td>
<td>GCCACAACTTTCTATCATAATCCCGC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orf 12 Reverse</td>
<td>TACATTACATGGATTTGGAAGT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orf 14 Forward</td>
<td>ATATTACGTTATAGAAACCCTGATAGTGG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orf 14 Reverse</td>
<td>CCTCTGTTGTATCTATATCCAAACTAGC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orf 15 Forward</td>
<td>ATGATGTTACCTGCCATACAAAGGG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orf 15 Reverse</td>
<td>GGTTATGATATAGAAACCCTGATAGTGG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orf 16 Forward</td>
<td>ATATTACGTTATAGAAACCCTGATAGTGG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orf 16 Reverse</td>
<td>CCTCTGTTGTATCTATATCCAAACTAGC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0040920.t003
base line control was obtained using the same PBS used to dilute the DBA. The running buffer used was PBS contain 2 mM Ca²⁺ and Mg²⁺. Analysis was carried out using the Biacore T100 evaluation software surface bound affinity/kinetics tool. Affinities were determined for each of the flow cells tested, using flow cell one as a base line subtraction.

Adherence and Invasion Assays

Adherence and invasion assays were performed using the previously described method in [39]. A confluent monolayer of Caco-2 (ATCC) cells was inoculated across six wells with 100 μL of 1 × 10⁷ per mL of bacteria in each well. Infected cells were then incubated at 37°C for 1 h to allow for passive adherence and internalisation. Control assays were performed using E. coli in same manner (data not shown). All assays were performed at least twice. The data was transformed using natural log function in order to address the variance issue as determined by the Levene’s test. Statistical analysis of the adherence and invasion data was performed using two-tailed unpaired T-test in Microsoft Excel.

Chicken Infection Study

Day old Ross chicks were inoculated with 1 × 10⁹ cfu of bacteria. Cecal content was collected from sacrificed animals following 5 days of colisation as approved by the Griffith University Animal Ethics Committee (GU Ref No: BDD/06/10/AEC). Bacteria were extracted from the cecal content using Dynabeads® (Invitrogen) coated with whole anti-C. jejuni IgG [40]. The on/off status of phase variable genes gj1144-gj1145 and wbaN from the extracted bacteria was determined by PCR as described above.

Author Contributions

Conceived and designed the experiments: EAS CJT JT VK. Performed the experiments: EAS MM CJT. Analyzed the data: EAS CJT. Contributed reagents/materials/analysis tools: JT JCW VK. Wrote the paper: EAS CJT JT JCW VK.

References

16. Day CJ, Tiralongo J, Hartnell RD, Loque CA, Wilson JC, et al. (2009) Differential carbohydrate recognition by Campylobacter jejuni strain 11168. Analysis was carried out using the Biacore T100 evaluation software surface bound affinity/kinetics tool. Affinities were determined for each of the flow cells tested, using flow cell one as a base line subtraction.

PLoS ONE | www.plosone.org 10 July 2012 | Volume 7 | Issue 7 | e40920

Chicken Infection Study

Day old Ross chicks were inoculated with 1 × 10⁹ cfu of bacteria. Cecal content was collected from sacrificed animals following 5 days of colisation as approved by the Griffith University Animal Ethics Committee (GU Ref No: BDD/06/10/AEC). Bacteria were extracted from the cecal content using Dynabeads® (Invitrogen) coated with whole anti-C. jejuni IgG [40]. The on/off status of phase variable genes gj1144-gj1145 and wbaN from the extracted bacteria was determined by PCR as described above.

Author Contributions

Conceived and designed the experiments: EAS CJT JT VK. Performed the experiments: EAS MM CJT. Analyzed the data: EAS CJT. Contributed reagents/materials/analysis tools: JT JCW VK. Wrote the paper: EAS CJT JT JCW VK.