Introduction

Many streptococci communicate by producing a signaling peptide, termed competence-stimulating peptide (CSP), to activate genes involved in group behaviors such as biofilm formation or the production of virulence factors, when the signaling molecule reaches a certain threshold concentration corresponding to high population density (Figure 1).¹ This method of bacterial communication is called quorum sensing (QS) and it allows a specific group of bacteria to activate certain genes that are vital for their survival.² Streptococcus gallolyticus subsp. gallolyticus (Sgg), a member of the group D streptococci, has been shown to promote human colon cancer cell proliferation, establishing Sgg as a bacterial driver of colorectal cancer (CRC).³ Our lab has identified Sgg CSP signal and discovered that it regulates the production of bacteriocins which helps Sgg outcompete other bacteria. We are currently working on determining the molecular mechanism that drives this QS circuitry, specifically, the CSP:ComD interactions. This communication presents our initial structure-activity relationship (SAR) results.



Figure 1. Diagram of Streptococci quorum sensing pathway

Approach & Methodology

S. gallolyticus subsp. gallolyticus_ATCC_43143	G	G	ΚI	N	K	DI	FL	. 1	۷	G	P	FC	D W	L	K	КI	۱H	- 1	K	Ρ	Т	КH	A
S. gallolyticus subsp. gallolyticus_DSM_16831	G	G	κI	N	K	D	FL	. 1	۷	G	Ρ	FC	D W	F	K	Κŀ	H C	G	K	S	Q	ΚH	M
S. gallolyticus subsp. gallolyticus_UCN34	G	G	κI	N	K	D	FL	. 1	۷	G	ΡI	FC	D W	L	K	КI	۱H	- 1	K	Ρ	Т	ΚH	A
S. gallolyticus subsp. gallolyticus_TX20005	G	G	κI	N	K	D	FL	. 1	۷	G	ΡI	FC	D W	L	K	КI	۱H	- 1	K	Ρ	Т	ΚH	A
S. gallolyticus subsp. gallolyticus_NTS_31301958	G	G	κI	N	K	DI	FL	. 1	۷	G	ΡI	FC	D W	L	K	κı	۱H	- 1	K	Ρ	Т	ΚH	A
S. gallolyticus subsp. gallolyticus_NTS_31106099	G	G	κI	N	K	DI	FL	. 1	۷	G	ΡI	FC	D W	L	K	КI	۱H	- 1	K	Ρ	Т	Κŀ	A
S. gallolyticus subsp. gallolyticus_NTS_31307655	G	G	κI	N	K	D	FL	. 1	۷	G	ΡI	FC	D W	L	K	κı	۱H	- 1	K	Ρ	Т	ΚH	A
S. pneumoniae_TIGR4	G	G	ΕI	M	R	1	S R	1	I.	L	D	Fι	_ F	L	R	κł	< -	-	-	-	-		-
S. pneumoniae_D39	G	G	ΕI	M	R I	_ 3	s k	F	F	R	D	FΙ	I L	Q	R	κł	< -	-	-	-	-		-
. S. intermedius_NCDO2227	G	G	D	sI	R	-	R	M	G	F	D	FS	зĸ	L	F	G	κ-	-	-	-	-		_

Predict amino acid sequence of CSP by multiple sequence alignment



Isolate natural CSP and synthesize predicted CSP using 9-Fluorenylmethyloxycarbonyl (Fmoc) solid phase peptide synthesis

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	_			_	_	_	~	_	_			
	~	~	~		~	~	-					
	~	~	~	5	~	~	~	~	~			
	-	2	-	~	~	~	~	~	~			
	~	~	5			~		~	~			
	~	~	5	~	~	~	~	-				
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Test analogs to determine the structure activity relationship



Conduct phenotypic assay to find the function of the signaling peptide



Tandem Mass Spectrometry (MS²) Peptide Mapping with Thermo Scientific[™] Orbitrap Fusion[™]

Discovery of a potential target for the development of therapeutic peptides for preventing bacterial-mediated colorectal cancer Anthony Harrington and Yftah Tal-Gan Department of Chemistry University of Nevada, Reno



Figure 2. Comparison of synthetic and isolated CSPs. chromatograms of purified natural, synthetic, and natural and synthetic CSP. (B) Overlay with offset of analytical RP-HPLC chromatograms of chymotrypsin synthetic CSP. Tandem MS results confirmed our predicted sequence but was not confident about the

- analogs.

- p2021:GFP).

1999, 2 (6), 582-587. e00709-17.

Conclusions

Sgg produces a 21-mer CSP, DFLIVGPFDWLKKNHKPTKHA, signal that regulates two mechanism of inhibition against other bacteria. One mechanism requires direct cell contact while the other mechanism is the production of a bacteriocin-like inhibitory substance.

The alanine scanning reveals that there is no single residue that is critical for activation of comD (unpublished data not included).

Future Plans

Perform reverse alanine scan to find a good receptor binding scaffold.

Conduct phenotypic assays on any lead inhibitory

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