Mutation rates in mycobacterial hosts with altered DNA metabolic activity

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A dissertation submitted to the Faculty of Science, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, in fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science

Johannesburg, February 2005

Do not meddle in the affairs of Dragons, because you are crunchy and taste good with ketchup

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Chapter 2: Materials and Methods

Declaration

I declare that this dissertation is my own, unaided work. It is being submitted for the degree of Master of Science in the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg. It has not been submitted before for any degree or examination in any other University.

Samantha Barichievy

Date

Preface

Some aspects of the work conducted for this dissertation have been presented as a poster elsewhere:

- Machowski, E.E., Barichievy, S., Brackin, R., Warner, D.F., Boshoff, H., Stoker, N. G., Mizrahi, V. (2004). "Application of fluctuation analysis to determine mycobacterial mutation rates". Molecular and Cell Biology Group (MCBG) Symposium. University of the Witwatersrand Medical School Campus.

Abstract

The completion of the genome sequence of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* strain H37Rv revealed that 10% of the coding capacity is devoted to two, large multigene families that are characterised by repeat sequences. These are the PE and PPE families that code for acidic, glycine rich proteins. A subgroup of the PE family is the polymorphic GC rich sequence (PGRS) gene subfamily. Genome comparisons of clinical isolates of *M. tuberculosis* have confirmed the polymorphic character of some of these genes suggesting they may be analogous to the contingency loci found in other pathogenic bacteria. Certain PE-PGRS proteins play a direct role in virulence in *M. marinum*, other PE-PGRS genes are cell surface associated, and some PE-PGRS proteins are variable surface antigens, supporting a potential role in host pathogen interactions. A reporter assay designed to investigate mutations in a PE-PGRS repeat-containing sequence was used to assess mutation rates in various *M. smegmatis* host strains by fluctuation analysis. A wide spectrum of mutations was observed and the evidence suggests that slipped-strand mispairing between proximal and distal PGRS sequences located *in cis* is the predominant type of mutational event at such loci. Moreover, slipped-strand mispairing at such loci occurs at a moderately higher rate than base substitution mutagenesis and is mediated by the normal replicative polymerase.

Acknowledgements

There are many people who helped me during my MSc and I would like to acknowledge all of their individual contributions.

To my supervisor, Professor Valerie Mizrahi, thank you for all your input on my project, for your constructive criticism and for teaching me so much more than just science.

To my co-supervisor, Dr. Edith Machowski, thank you for all your guidance, for answering my endless questions, for your patience and kindness and for always being so bubbly and enthusiastic. I really appreciate all that you shared with me.

To my other office colleagues, Digby Warner and Limenako Matsoso, thank you for answering my unending questions, for explaining things more than once, for making me laugh and for putting up with the Lab Oinker.

To Dr. Bavesh Kana, Dr. Bhavna Gordhan and Dr. Stephanie Dawes, thank you for teaching me how to be competent in pouring gels (Bavesh), work in the TB lab (Bhav) and for all the Q and D's (Steph). Thanks too for the great chats, for making me laugh and for letting me act like a monkey.

To Sinah, Julia and Leah, thank you for making life easier. I was very spoilt to have the three of you and really appreciate all your hard work.

To my friend Robyn Brackin, thank you for the hours we spent chatting, for the tea and the moans and the support. You brought the fun.

To Dr. Marco Weinberg, thank you for all your constructive criticism regarding the first drafts of my write-up. You really gave of your time and I truly appreciate it.

To my mom and dad, thank you for all the support and the encouragement and for being interested when you had no clue what I was studying. Your guidance and support are priceless.

To my brother, C, thank you for helping with the stress, for making me laugh and for always reminding me of the big picture.

To my other folks, Bev and Graham, thank you for all the support, love and the endless chats. I really appreciate your time and for being there whenever I needed advice.

To my babe, Liam, thank you for the tickles, for the coffee and the hugs, thank you for the help whenever I was stuck or ready to leave, thank you for all that you are and remember that I appreciate you every day.

Thanks are also extended to Dr. Stephen Durbach for starting the ball rolling, for making plasmids 9/19 and pMorf2 and for the lab books – they were a challenge.

To anyone I have not mentioned, please just remember that you all helped in some way and I appreciate you.

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Glossary

aph	aminoglycoside phosphotransferase gene that encodes kanamycin resistance
‘aph	cryptic *aph* cassette that does not encode its own ATG start codon
ADC	albumin, dextrose, catalase supplement for MADC-Tw
Amp	ampicillin antibiotic
attB	attachment site within the bacterial chromosome used during plasmid integration
attP	phage attachment site within the plasmid that integrates at the bacterial *attB* site
BCG	bacille Calmette-Guérin
bla	gene encoding β-lactamase for ampicillin resistance
bp	base pairs
C	number of culture tubes per Fluctuation Test
CD4+	subgroup of CTLs that form part of the human immune system
CFU	colony forming unit
CL	confidence limit
CTL	cytotoxic T lymphocyte
dinP	gene encoding DinP error prone polymerase
dinX	gene encoding DinX error prone polymerase
dNTP’s	deoxyribonucleotide triphosphates
DOTS	directly observed treatment, short course
EBV	Epstein-Barr Virus
EBNA	Epstein-Barr virus nuclear antigen
EMB	ethambutol antibiotic
EP	error-prone
G	guanine
Gm	gentamicin antibiotic
GTP	guanosine triphosphatase
his D	gene encoding histidine
His-	histidine auxotrophy
His+	histidine prototrophy
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
hyg	gene encoding hygromycin B resistance
Hyg	hygromycin B antibiotic
IFN-γ	interferon γ
INH	isoniazid antibiotic
int	gene encoding phage integrase enzyme

IV	intervening sequence
kDa	kilo Dalton
Km	kanamycin antibiotic
LA	Luria Bertani Agar
LB	Luria Bertani Broth
lacZ	gene encoding β-galactosidase
μ	mutation rate = probability of mutation per cell per division or generation
μg	microgram
μL	microlitre
m	number of mutational events per culture tube
MADC-Tw	Middlebrook 7H9 broth supplemented with ADC and 0.1% Tween 80
MDR-TB	multi-drug resistant *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*
MHC	major histocompatibility complex
MIC	minimal inhibitory concentration of drug used to prevent growth of a pathogen
Morf2	reporter construct containing 3 repeat elements and engineered stop codon
MMR	mismatch repair
MPTR	major polymorphic tandem repeats
MSP-1	major surface protein 1 antigen located on *Aniplasma marginale*
MSS	Ma-Sandri-Sarkar Maximum Likelihood Method for calculating μ
N_o	initial population numbers within a single fluctuation assay tubes
N_t	final population numbers within a single fluctuation assay tubes
NO	nitric oxide
NOS2	nitric oxide synthase
OADC	oxalic acid, albumin, dextrose, catalase supplement for Middlebrook 7H10 agar
OD_{600}	optical density at 600 nm
Opa	opacity proteins expressed on the surface of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*
OriM	origin of replication used in *Mycobacterium smegmatis* plasmids
PE	proline glutamate
PGRS	polymorphic GC rich repetitive sequence
PknG	protein kinase G
P_o	distribution of culture tubes yielding no mutants
POA	pyrazinoic acid
PPE	proline proline glutamate
PZA	pyrazinamide antibiotic
r	observed number of mutants scored per selective plate
^{R}	resistant
RAK	Repeat Aminoglycoside phosphotransferase Kanamycin
RBS	ribosome binding site

RecA	protein involved in DNA recombination events
RFLP	restriction fragment length polymorphism
Rif	rifampicin antibiotic
RNI's	reactive nitrogen intermediates
ROI's	reactive oxygen intermediates
rpm	revolutions per minute
S	sensitive
Str	streptomycin antibiotic
TB	tuberculosis
Tw	Tween 80
U	unit
Vaa	variable adherence associated proteins found on *Mycoplasma hominis*