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Proteomic comparison of *Ralstonia solanacearum* strains reveals temperature dependent virulence factors

Ana M Bocsanczy¹, Ute CM Achenbach², Arianna Mangravita-Novo³, Marjorie Chow⁴ and David J Norman^{1*}

Abstract

Background: *Ralstonia solanacearum*, the causal agent of bacterial wilt, is a genetically diverse bacterial plant pathogen present in tropical and subtropical regions of the world that infects more than 200 plant species, including economically important solanaceous crops. Most strains of *R. solanacearum* are only pathogenic at temperatures between 25 to 30°C with strains that can cause disease below 20°C considered a threat to agriculture in temperate areas. Identifying key molecular factors that distinguish strains virulent at cold temperatures from ones that are not is needed to develop effective management tools for this pathogen. We compared protein profiles of two strains virulent at low temperature and two strains not virulent at low temperature when incubated in the rhizosphere of tomato seedlings at 30 and 18°C using quantitative 2D DIGE gel methods. Spot intensities were quantified and compared, and differentially expressed proteins were sequenced and identified by mass spectrometry (MS/MS).

Results: Four hundred and eighteen (418) differentially expressed protein spots sequenced produced 101 unique proteins. The identified proteins were classified in the Gene Ontology biological processes categories of metabolism, cell processes, stress response, transport, secretion, motility, and virulence. Identified virulence factors included catalase (KatE), exoglucanase A (ChbA), drug efflux pump, and twitching motility porin (PilQ). Other proteins identified included two components of a putative type VI secretion system. We confirmed differential expression of 13 candidate genes using real time PCR techniques. Global regulators HrpB and HrpG also had temperature dependent expression when quantified by real time PCR.

Conclusions: The putative involvement of the identified proteins in virulence at low temperature is discussed. The discovery of a functional type VI secretion system provides a new potential virulence mechanism to explore. The global regulators HrpG and HrpB, and the protein expression profiles identified suggest that virulence at low temperatures can be partially explained by differences in regulation of virulence factors present in all the strains.

Keywords: Bacterial wilt, Temperature, Virulent strains at low temperature, Type VI secretion system, Stress response

Background

Sudden changes in temperature can induce adaptive shock responses in bacteria, enabling them to colonize widely diverse environments. These adaptive responses involve major changes in the physiological state of the bacterial cells [1,2] allowing them to survive and function in the new environment. Smaller or slower changes in temperature may not induce shock responses but can

modulate expression of particular physiological systems such as transport of nutrients, stress responses and virulence efficacy in pathogens. The latter type of change has been studied in animal pathogens that switch expression of colonization and invasion functions when changing hosts [3]. Works addressing temperature-dependent virulence factors in animal pathogens and their regulation have been published only recently [4,5].

Virulence gene expression in most bacteria is modulated by diverse parameters, including pH, ion concentration, growth phase, population density and contact with the host. Temperature may activate or deactivate

* Correspondence: djn@ufl.edu

¹Department of Plant Pathology, University of Florida, IFAS, Mid-Florida Research and Education Center, 2725 Binion Rd., Apopka, FL 32703, USA

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article

virulence genes [6], although the mechanisms involved are little known.

Unlike many animal pathogens, plant pathogenic bacteria typically only undergo gradual temperature changes related to seasonal change in environment and are not subjected to sudden changes in temperatures when switching hosts. While most plant pathogens of a given species are active within a limited range of temperature, some strains are virulent across a wider range due to adaptive and perhaps evolutionary pressures. The risk of introducing such strains to new crop zones could be economically devastating. These pathogenicity differences may involve changes in protein regulation or may be due to the presence of unique genes involved in enabling virulence at low temperatures. This is the case of the bacterial wilt pathogen *Ralstonia solanacearum*.

Bacterial wilt is a soil-borne bacterial plant disease which affects more than 200 plant species including solanaceous crops such as tomato and potato [7]. *R. solanacearum*, its causal agent, is a species complex with strains classified into five races based on their host range [8], and into 6 biovars based on biochemical profiles [9]. Strains are further classified into phylotypes and sequevars based on phylogenetic relationships of the internal transcribed spacer region of the 16S rRNA gene sequence and endoglucanase (*egl*) gene respectively [10].

A subgroup of *R. solanacearum*, R3B2 Phylotype IIB, includes cold tolerant strains which are able to infect potato at low temperatures [11,12]. This subgroup originated in the highlands of the Andes mountains and is adapted to cooler temperatures than typical strains of *R. solanacearum* [13]. R3B2 strains are designated as “select agent” under the Agriculture Bioterrorism Protection Act of 2002 [14] due to their threat to food security in the U.S. Early reports [13] showed that strains belonging to the R3B2 group could infect potatoes at temperatures as low as 16°C. Recent research has suggested that other races of *R. solanacearum* may also have the ability to survive freezing temperatures and thus have the potential to establish in temperate climates [15,16].

R3B2 are not unique in their ability to infect host plants at low temperatures. We recently reported that R1B1-sequevar 4 strains are also capable of wilting tomato and potato plants at 18°C when soil inoculated [17]. Moreover populations of R1B1 strains are indigenous in tropical and subtropical climates, such as in Florida in contrast to R3B2 strains. A key difference, however, is that while R1B1 sequevar 4 can survive and multiply as well as R3B2 at cool temperatures, they are not as virulent on potato 18°C, although are similarly virulent on tomato. Identifying the factors involved in *R. solanacearum* virulence at low temperatures may provide tools for effective control of the pathogen at low temperatures.

Transcriptome and proteome analysis have been used to identify mRNA and proteins, respectively, present in specific tissues, under diverse conditions. Both methods give a snapshot of the state of the cell at a given time. Because proteins are the key functional molecules, a characterization of the proteome is considered to represent the biological state of a cell more accurately than the mRNA. Current proteomic techniques involve the use of 2D DIGE which can differentiate thousands of proteins by molecular weight and isoelectric point [18]. The use of fluorescent dyes and independent protein controls in 2D DIGE have improved the throughput of 2D gels by allowing multiple proteins to be compared simultaneously. This technique has significantly improved gel-based proteomics analysis, although overall it requires a high quantity (at least 0.6 g) of protein per sample.

In this study we used 2D DIGE gel and MS/MS techniques to compare the protein profiles at 30°C and 18°C of two strains of *R. solanacearum* (UW551 and P673) that are virulent at low temperature with two strains (GMI1000 and P597) that are not virulent at low temperature [17]. We hypothesized that either the difference in regulation of virulence factors present in all the strains or differences due to novel ones present in virulent strains at cool temperatures must explain the difference in virulence at low temperatures. The protein samples were obtained during the colonization phase of the infection from cultures incubated in the rhizosphere of tomato seedlings maintained at 30°C and 18°C. A total of 106 cell-associated and secreted proteins differentially expressed in one or more strains were identified, annotated and discussed.

Results

Comparative protein profiles of *Ralstonia solanacearum* strains at 30°C and 18°C

Comparison at 30°C and 18°C of cell-associated proteins from strain P597 incubated in rich media in absence of tomato plants identified 61 protein spots differentially expressed in a preliminary experiment. Fifteen (15) differentially expressed spots with abundant volume were selected for sequencing, and 9 proteins were identified (Additional file 1). The list includes several proteins related to metabolism and transport, a porin part of the type IV twitching motility apparatus (PilQ), and a catalase (KatE), which have been previously related to virulence of *Ralstonia solanacearum*.

Cell-associated comparative protein profiles at two temperatures obtained from bacterial cultures of strains GMI1000, P597, P673 and UW551 incubated in contact with tomato seedlings rhizosphere revealed 872 differentially expressed protein spots, determined by statistically differential intensities for each strains at two temperatures. Further, secreted comparative protein profiles extracted from cultures of strains GMI1000 and UW551 in contact

with tomato seedlings rhizosphere identified 172 spots differentially expressed. Overall, a total of 1044 differentially expressed protein spots for all the rhizosphere colonization experiments were identified. Out of the 1044 spots, 418 were selected for protein sequencing. The selection criteria are described in detail in Methods.

A total of 101 unique proteins were identified (Additional file 2). Detailed information about the proteins identified, including number of peptides, protein coverage, statistical confidence, size and isoelectric point is presented by strain in Additional file 3.

The distribution of the identified proteins by regulation shows that (Figure 1) 76 out of the 101 proteins were expressed differentially in individual strains. For example, 22 proteins were differentially produced at 30°C compared with 18°C only in UW551. The selection of the spots was focused on proteins that are down-regulated at 18°C in strains not virulent at low temperature (P597, GMI1000) and/or up-regulated in strains virulent at low temperatures (P673, UW551). In P597 and GMI1000 ≥ 67% of the differentially expressed proteins are more abundant at 30°C. In contrast, 85% of the proteins are more abundant at 18°C in the strains P673 and UW551.

Functional distribution

Identified proteins were annotated, classified, and listed by broad biological categories using the AmiGO annotation database [19,20] (Additional file 2). The unknown proteins represent 23% of the identified proteins, and the most abundant (Figure 2). This group includes proteins with only predicted domains that indicate general enzymatic functions, or inferred protein structure, such as transmembrane proteins; however, no specific biological process functions were assigned. Overall, 41% of the identified proteins belong to the metabolism and cell processes categories (Figure 2). The abundance of metabolism related proteins indicates temperature dependent responses in addition to common responses to limited nutritional compounds and exposure to an oxidizing environment from plant exudates [21]. In this category, amino acid, energy production, and macromolecules subcategories are the most numerous. The stress responses category includes proteins with detoxification functions such as catalases, peroxidases, drug or multicopper efflux pumps, chaperones involved in protein production and folding, and putative phasins involved in utilization of polymer reserve granules. Transport category includes movement of inorganic molecules, such as phosphate, transport of

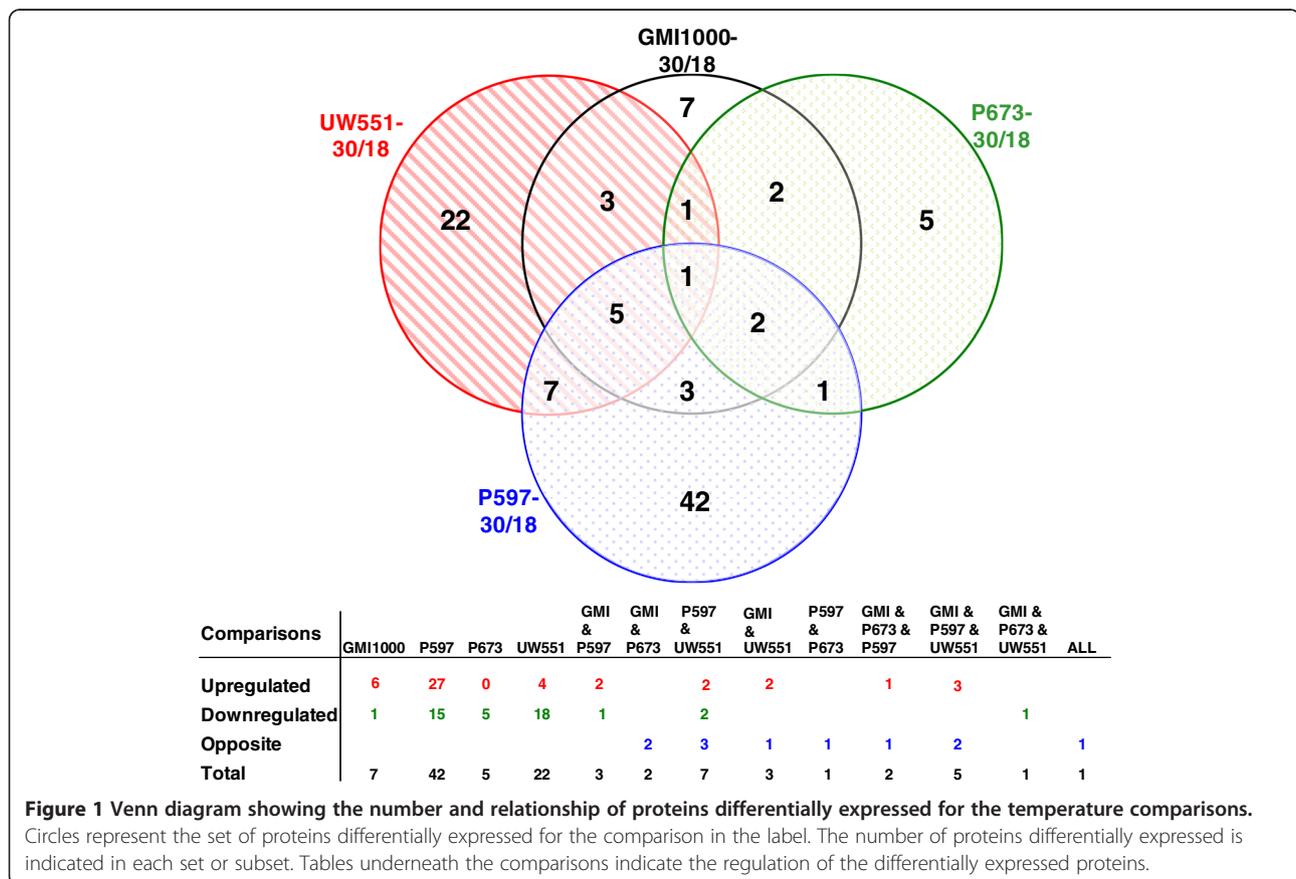


Figure 1 Venn diagram showing the number and relationship of proteins differentially expressed for the temperature comparisons. Circles represent the set of proteins differentially expressed for the comparison in the label. The number of proteins differentially expressed is indicated in each set or subset. Tables underneath the comparisons indicate the regulation of the differentially expressed proteins.

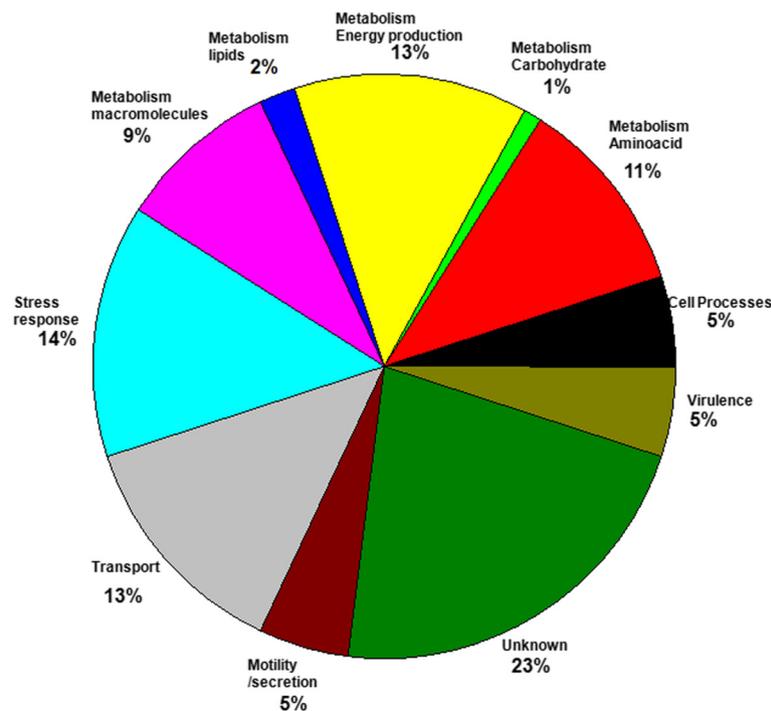


Figure 2 Distribution of all sequenced differentially expressed proteins by biological process categories. Pie diagram indicates the percentage of proteins identified in the labeled category. Categories are defined per amiGO database in the Gene Ontology web page (<http://www.geneontology.org/>).

amino acids, and sugar derivatives, probably linked to acquisition of nutrients in stressful environments. The smaller categories in terms of numbers although containing important proteins for virulence, were motility, secretion, and virulence.

The classification of proteins by comparative abundance profile at 30°C and 18°C (Table 1) helped to identify patterns of regulation. Of interest in the search for candidate virulence factors at low temperature are groups 2, 4 and 8 (Table 1; Additional file 2) which combine proteins more abundant at 30°C in strains not virulent at low temperatures and/or more abundant at 18°C in strains virulent at low temperatures.

We selected a core of 22 proteins that belong to groups 2, 4, 8, and/or have been related to virulence in previous works (Table 2). These proteins are strong candidates as factors that may affect virulence of *R. solanacearum* at low temperatures directly or indirectly.

mRNA relative expression of 13 candidate cool virulence factors and global regulators *hrpG* and *hrpB* correlate with protein expression profiles

In order to confirm the proteomics results, the relative expression of 13 genes at 30 and 18°C was quantified by real-time reverse transcription qRT-PCR analysis. The relative expression of each gene to a reference gene (16sRNA)

Table 1 Temperature dependent proteins grouping criteria

Group number	Grouping criteria
1	Proteins that are more abundant at 30°C in all type of strains
2	Proteins that are more abundant at 30°C in at least a strain that is not virulent at low temperature
3	Proteins that are more abundant at 30°C in at least one strain that is virulent at low temperature
4	Proteins that are more abundant at 30°C in at least a strain that is not virulent at low temperature and are more abundant at 18°C in at least one strain that is virulent at low temperature
5	Proteins that are more abundant at 30°C in at least a strain that is virulent at low temperature and are more abundant at 18°C in at least one strain that is not virulent at low temperature
6	Proteins that are more abundant at 18°C in all type of strains
7	Proteins that are more abundant at 18°C in at least one strain that is not virulent at low temperature
8	Proteins that are more abundant at 18°C in at least one strain that is virulent at low temperature
9	No pattern

Criteria used to group proteins by their temperature regulation based on the virulence of strains at low temperature.

Table 2 A selected subset of candidate virulence proteins whose expression is temperature dependent

Biological process category	Protein name	Putative function	Protein accession GMI1000	Gene tag in GMI1000	Profile of regulation group
Metabolism	Mdh	Malate dehydrogenase. Glyoxylate cycle	17546717	Rsc1998	4
	LeuC	Isopropylmalate isomerase large subunit. Amino acid biosynthesis leucine pathway	17546709	Rsc1990	4
Stress response	ClpB	ATP-dependent protease. ClpB are chaperones to proteins tagged for destruction.	17546054	Rsc1335	2
	PpO	Polyphenol Oxidase. Contributes to resistance to phenolic compounds	17545056	Rsc0337	2
	GroES	10kDA chaperonin. Folding and assembly of proteins	17545360	Rsc0641	4
	GroEL	60kDA subunit chaperonin. Folding and assembly of proteins	17545361	Rsc0642	4
	PhaP1	Phasin_2 domain. Usually associates with PHB granules in bacteria.	17546324	Rsc1605	4
	HtpG	Putative heat-shock 90. Molecular chaperone.	17545709	Rsc0990	2
	Dps	DNA protection starvation protein.	17547406	Rsc2687	2
	KatE/katB	Catalase I hydroperoxidase Hpil oxidoreductase.	17549800	Rsp1581	1
	KatG	Heme-dependent peroxidase.	17545494-495	Rsc0775-0776	4
Transport/motility/secretion	SecB	Putative translocase. Sec dependent pathway	17545075	Rsc0356	4
	PilQ	Porin, part of type IV twitching motility system	17547690	Rsc2971	2
	Rsp0744	Associated with bacterial type VI secretion apparatus secretion	17548965	Rsp0744	2
	Hcp	Type VI secretion system translocator, Hcp1 family	17548966	Rsp0745	4
Unknown	Rsc1727	Hypothetical protein with an EmrB/QacA family multidrug resistance transmembrane protein	17546446	Rsc1727	2
	Rsp0167	Homolog to RaxST PAMP effector in <i>Xanthomonas oryzae</i> pv. <i>oryzae</i> .	17548388	Rsp0167	2
Virulence	Egl	Endoglucanase. Degradation of polysaccharides	17548383	Rsp0162	3
	Rsp0275	Putative chitinase	17548496	Rsp0275	1
	ChbA	Putative exoglucanase. Cellobiohydrolase A domain	17548804	Rsp0583	2
	HrcC	Secretin of the conserved family of type III apparatus system	17549095	Rsp0874	8
	WecC(EpsD)	Enzyme part of the exopolysaccharide operon (EpsD).	17549237	Rsp1016	8

at each temperature was calculated, and presented as the ratio at 30°C versus 18°C (Figure 3). Expression of 12 candidate genes tested was up-regulated at the higher temperature for strain P597. The only gene that was down-regulated at 30°C was *phaP1* while the expected result was up-regulation. In P673, results were variable; however, ratios were low compared with the ratios in the not virulent strains GMI1000 and P597, and most of the genes tested were down-regulated. In UW551 all genes tested were down-regulated at 30°C. The profile in Figure 3 correlates with the expected pattern of expression inferred from the proteomics data for the target genes tested: in P597 and GMI1000 genes are up-regulated at 30°C and in P673 and UW551 genes maintain similar expression at both temperatures or are up-regulated at 18°C, respectively.

Relative expression of the *hrpG* and *hrpB* global virulence regulators was also tested with qRT_PCR (Figure 3). The relative expression at 30°C in P597 and GMI1000 is up-regulated, while in P673 and UW551 it is down-regulated, suggesting a correlation between expression of regulators HrpG and HrpB and virulence at low temperature.

Functional annotation and comparative temperature profile

In this section proteins differentially expressed and their profiles are described by biological process category.

Metabolism/cell processes

Cell processes class included proteins related to translation, transcription, and chaperoning (Additional file 2). Most of the proteins in this category belong to groups 2 and 8 (Table 1). Their profile of regulation suggests a more active

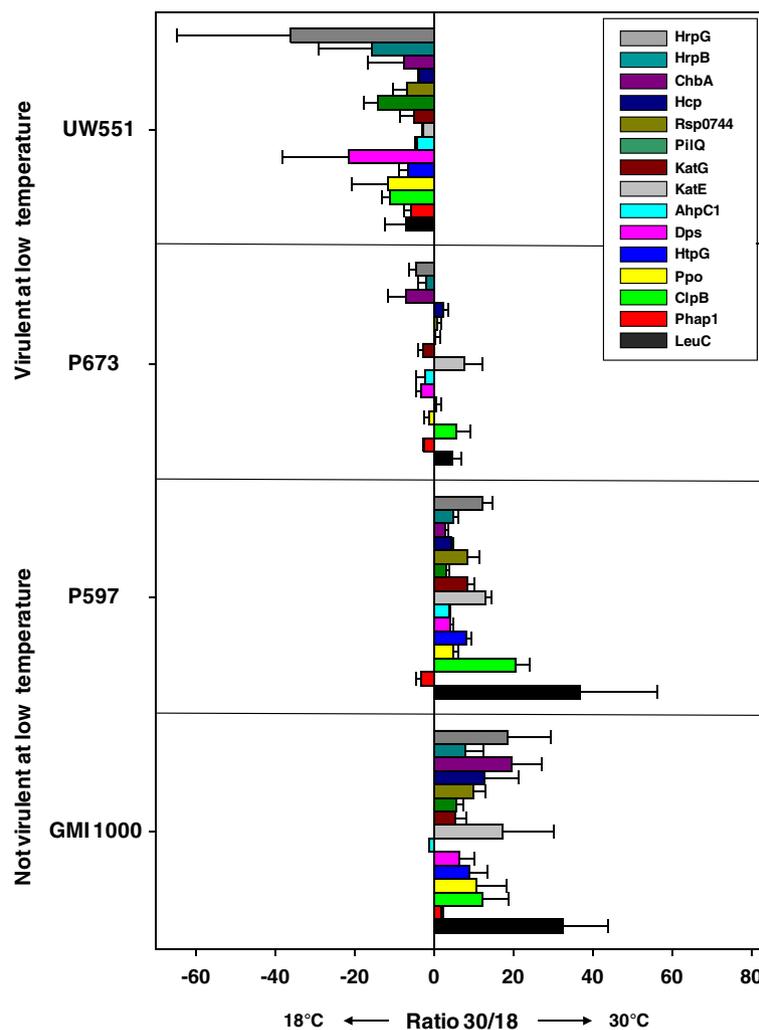


Figure 3 Relative expression of 15 genes for GMI1000, P673, P597, and UW551 at two temperatures. Positive bars represent higher expression at 30°C and negative bars represent higher expression at 18°C. Quantitative reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction was performed on equal amounts of total RNA per sample extracted from bacterial suspensions grown in co-culture with *in vitro* tomato seedlings. 16sRNA was used as reference for the relative expression of each gene. Bars represent standard error of three biological replicates.

cell state at 30°C for the strains not virulent at low temperature, and at 18°C for the virulent ones.

In the metabolism category approximately one third of the proteins were related to amino acid biosynthesis. The leucine-isoleucine biosynthetic pathway in particular, was represented by 4 different proteins (LeuC, IlvC, IlvD, ThrC) whose profile of expression belong to groups 2, 4, and 8 (Additional file 2). LeuC is the large unit of the isopropylmalate isomerase, a key enzyme in the L-leucine biosynthesis from valine. The pattern of expression of LeuC was confirmed by qRT-PCR (Table 2, Figure 3). Enzymes that belong to cysteine and glutamate were also more abundant at 30°C in P597.

Energy production is another important subcategory in metabolism. Proteins AceE, GltA, NuoF, and Mqo, related to the TCA cycle have a variable pattern of abundance ratio;

however proteins GapA, Mdh, and AceA related to glycolysis belong to groups 2, 4 and 8 (Additional file 2).

Metabolism of macromolecules subcategory represented 9% of the differentially expressed proteins, their abundance profile was variable, and no correlation was observed with virulence at low temperature.

Stress response

Stress response proteins represented 14% of the differentially expressed proteins (Figure 2). Proteins in this category relate to biosynthesis of carbon and energy reserves, protein folding in stressful environments, and proteins involved in detoxification. Two proteins PhaP2, PhaP1 which contain a phasin domain were differentially expressed. Phasin domains are associated with synthesis or degradation of poly β-Hydroxybutyrate (PHB) granules, formed as an alternate

carbon reserve for organisms facing starvation in harsh environmental conditions [22,23]. In *Rhodospirillum rubrum* PhaP protein is an activator of the PHB degradation pathway [24]. In particular, PhaP1 was differentially expressed in all the strains and its abundance profile (Table 2) correlated with virulence at low temperature. The RT-PCR confirmed the pattern of expression of all strains except for P597 where the gene was down-regulated (Figure 3), although with a small ratio.

GroEl/GroEs, form a complex that functions as chaperone in folding and refolding of proteins, usually induced under adverse environmental conditions [25]. Heat-shock protein HtpG and protease ClpB were shown to facilitate *de novo* folding of proteins during high temperature conditions in *E. coli* [26]. Although the temperature changes in *R. solanacearum* are not sudden, these proteins may aid in stabilizing proteins during low temperature conditions (Table 2).

Differentially expressed detoxification proteins whose expression correlate with virulence at low temperature (groups 2, 4, 8) included Ppo, KatG, Dps (Table 2, Additional file 2), Rsc0754, and Rsp1530 (Additional file 2). Ppo is a polyphenol oxidase which has been shown to have strong tyrosinase activity suggesting a possible role in counteracting phenolic compounds produced by the host plants [27]. Dps contributes to oxidative stress tolerance and virulence on tomato plants [28]. KatG and Rsc0754 are predicted peroxidases [21], while Rsp1530, has laccase activity, similar in function to the tyrosinase Ppo [27] and it was up-regulated by hydrogen peroxide in culture and *in planta* [21].

Catalase KatE was more abundant at 30°C in GMI1000, P597 and P673 (Table 2, Figure 3). KatE was also up-regulated at 30°C when strain P597 was grown in rich media (Additional file 1). A homolog of KatE in *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* (KatA) has been shown to contribute to its survival in adverse environmental conditions as in the presence of hydrogen peroxide [29]. In *R. solanacearum*, KatE probably contributes to survival in the presence of phenolic compounds produced by the plant hosts. The response to the oxidative environment is temperature dependent; however, it does not correlate with virulence of the strains at low temperature.

Conversely, AhpC1 predicted peroxidase was more abundant at 18°C in GMI1000, P673 and UW551 (Additional file 2, Figure 3). The ratios of abundance in these comparisons were smaller than for the case of KatE.

Transport

The pattern of expression of 9 proteins related to transport of inorganic compounds were up-regulated in all the strains compared at 30°C (group 1). Those proteins included putative alkaline phosphatases and several ABC-type transporters (Additional file 2). Their pattern of regulation suggests more ion activity at 30°C irrespective the virulence

of the strain at low temperatures. Four proteins related to carbohydrate transport and two related to amino acid transport were differentially expressed. Their pattern of regulation varied, and there was no obvious co-relation with virulence at low temperatures.

Motility/secretion

In the subcategory motility only PilQ was identified as differentially expressed (Table 2). PilQ is a porin, integral part of the structural apparatus responsible for the twitching movement of *R. solanacearum* [30]. Twitching motility has been associated with attachment and virulence of *R. solanacearum* on their host [31], and its expression is dependent on the quorum sensing regulatory pathway through PehS/Pehr two components system [31]. PilQ was up-regulated at 30°C in P597 (Additional file 1, Table 2) in rich media and in co-culture with tomato rhizosphere. In the RT-PCR experiment PilQ was up-regulated at 30°C in GMI1000 and P597, and up-regulated or unchanged at 18°C in UW551 and P673 (Figure 3). This profile of expression correlates with virulence at low temperatures. Twitching motility was also temperature dependent, independent of the presence of plants in previous studies [17].

Rsp0744 and Hcp (Rsp0745) were identified as part of a recently described type VI secretion system [32]. Their regulation profile correlates with virulence at low temperature (groups 2, 4) (Additional file 2, Figure 3). Rsp0744 is a homolog to a type VI secretion apparatus protein known as VipB, or VCA0108 in *Vibrio cholerae*, which is thought to be part of the core secretion apparatus [33]. Rsp0745 is a homolog to Hcp of several gram-negative bacteria [34]. This is a protein secreted by the putative type VI secretion system [32,33] and thought to be a translocator [32,35].

Type VI secretion systems have only recently been described in animal and plant pathogens [32,33,36,37]. This system is linked to virulence in *Vibrio cholerae* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. Since then the type VI secretion system has also been identified *in silico* in many gram negative bacterial genomes including *R. solanacearum* [34]. Similarly to other secretion systems it is also widespread among gram-negative bacteria [38]. Interestingly, a cluster called *imp* with homology to the later described type VI secretion was shown to have a role in temperature-dependent protein secretion in *R. leguminosarum* [39], congruent with our results. The presence and pattern of abundance of these proteins, plus the involvement in virulence of type VI secretion systems in other bacterial pathogens, make the identified type VI secretion a strong candidate to virulence factor at low temperatures in *R. solanacearum*.

Unknowns

Among the twenty three unknown proteins that were differentially expressed, a cell-associated hypothetical Rsp0167 (Table 2) was considered of interest because is

a homolog of *raxST*, a component of a type I secretion cassette *AvrXa21* in *Xanthomonas oryzae* pv. *oryzae* [40]. In this latter organism the cassette contains four genes: *raxA*, *raxB*, *raxC* and *raxST*, which encode a sulfotransferase-like protein and are necessary for recognition of *Xa21*, a receptor-like kinase in rice. This putative pathogen-associated molecular pattern (PAMP) effector could be involved in virulence in *R. solanacearum*. *Rsp0167* was down-regulated at 18°C in GMI1000.

Another protein of interest is *Rsc1727* (Table 2). This is a hypothetical protein with an *EmrB/QacA* family multidrug resistance domain. This subfamily of drug efflux proteins are related to drug/antibiotic resistance transporters. Transporters members of this subfamily include multidrug resistance locus in *Escherichia coli* and *Vibrio cholerae* [41,42].

Although the experimental design favored identification of proteins that are present in all the strains, two differentially expressed proteins absent in GMI1000 were identified: *RRSL_00447* and *RSPO_m01224* (Additional file 2). The first has a methyltransferase domain and is present in UW551, P597 and P673. It was up-regulated at 30°C in P597. The second is annotated as a hypothetical protein and is present in P597, P673, and in sequenced *R. solanacearum* strain Po82 [43]. It was up-regulated at 18°C in P673.

Virulence

Secreted virulence factors identified included a putative cellobiohydrolase encoded by the *chbA* gene, an endoglucanase (*Egl*) and a putative chitinase (*Rsp0275*) (Table 2). Their function is related to attack and degradation of the host's cellular walls. It has been suggested that *ChbA* attacks the hemicellulose fraction of plant cell walls [44]; however, *in vitro* enzyme activity on regular exoglucanase substrates such as methyl-umbelliferyl-cellobioside (MUC) has never been demonstrated [44]. Liu *et al.* [45] demonstrated that a GMI1000 strain defective in *ChbA* production is less virulent when soil inoculated. In the same way, an *Egl* mutant impaired in endoglucanase activity is also less virulent [45]. Their data suggest that *ChbA* and *Egl* contribute equally to virulence in an additive fashion [45]. It was expected that *ChbA* and *Egl* would be co-regulated. The proteomics and RT_Pcr results do not support this assumption. In our results, *ChbA* was more abundant at 30°C in GMI1000, and *Egl* was more abundant at 30°C in UW551 (Additional file 2); however, *ChbA* was more abundant at 18°C in UW551 in the RT_PCR results (Figure 3).

The cell-associated proteins *HrcC* and *WesC* were more abundant at 18°C in UW551 (group 8 in Table 2), supporting a role in virulence at low temperature. *HrcC* is an integral part of the type III secretion apparatus which is a determinant virulence factor in *R. solanacearum* [46], and *WesC* (*EpsD*) is part of the exopolysaccharide operon, involved in aggressiveness during host colonization [47].

Discussion

In previous work we determined that there is a barrier to virulence at low temperature at the stage of colonization of the host rhizosphere [17]. Therefore in this study we focused our comparative analysis on that stage of the disease. We designed an *in vitro* system that mimics the natural rhizosphere conditions and at the same time facilitate the retrieval of *R. solanacearum* proteins from a sterile environment. Bacteria in co-culture with tomato seedlings exploit plant exudates in order to multiply and approach roots as in the natural rhizosphere [48,49]. We used 2D-DIGE gels to identify proteins that were differentially expressed in 4 strains of *R. solanacearum* that are either virulent or not virulent at low temperatures. Our experiments provided information about the identity of proteins expressed differentially and their pattern of regulation at two temperatures. Following we discuss the biological significance of our data.

Overall, the abundance of proteins related to cell processes and metabolism at low temperature suggests that the metabolic state of virulent strains is not reduced at low temperature as it is for not virulent strains. For example, the leucine-isoleucine biosynthetic pathway could be important for survival, growth, or competition of *R. solanacearum* in the rhizosphere environment, and strain UW551 which increases its expression at 18°C may have a competitive advantage for growth and colonization of the roots at low temperature over the other strains. The glycolysis process may also contribute to fitness of virulent strains at low temperature in the rhizosphere.

The presence of stress response proteins was expected because *R. solanacearum* encounters an oxidative environment in the rhizosphere of the host plant [21]; however, these proteins were also temperature dependent and the strains responded differently to this environment at low temperatures. The different behaviors between *KatE*, *AhpC1*, and other predicted peroxidases suggest that the different catalases/peroxidases may have specific functions and may be activated/de-activated by different regulators. The higher volumes of heat-shock protein *HtpG* and protease *ClpB* in strains that are virulent at low temperatures, suggest a higher level of cellular protection at low temperatures in virulent strains.

The presence of an *Hcp* homolog in our results among the secreted proteins indicated a functional type VI secretion system. Secretion of *Hcp* is used to identify functional type VI secretion systems in bacterial species [35,50] since presence of *Hcp* in the secretome of bacterial species is required for the function of this secretion system [35]. An important observation is that the regulation of this system is temperature dependent similar to the *imp* cluster in *Rhizobium leguminosarum* [39]. The pattern of expression of the type VI related proteins suggests that this system may play a role in virulence at low temperature.

The difference in pattern of regulation of the virulence proteins identified suggests different regulation pathways. This was partially determined for ChbA, Egl, Eps and Tek [51]. Egl and Tek are directly regulated by the global regulator PhcA [52], while ChbA, and Eps are regulated indirectly through a VsrA/VsrD two component system [53].

Global virulence regulators HrpG and HrpB expression was found to be temperature dependent and correlated with virulence at low temperature (Figure 3). Our results support the hypothesis that virulence at low temperatures is explained primarily by differences in temperature dependent regulation of proteins present in all the strains. *R. solanacearum* has a complicated regulation network that it is still largely unknown. There may yet be regulation subsystems that control specific virulence and survival factors at low temperatures. The future direction is to investigate the known global virulence regulators and perhaps identify new ones.

Proteomics is a powerful method to give a picture of the state of an organism and discover proteins that may contribute to specific functions; however the presence of very abundant proteins obscured the identification of proteins produced in smaller quantities. For example, we noted the absence of type III effectors in our results. We identified a putative porin HrcC associated with the type III apparatus, which suggest that type III effectors cannot be discarded as potential temperature dependent proteins. An indication that the type III secretion may be temperature dependent was the profile of the type III global regulator HrpB in our qRT_PCR expression experiment.

We sequenced 40% of the differentially expressed spots, reducing our capacity to identify all the protein spots that were differentially expressed in the comparisons. We hypothesized that a protein important for virulence should be expressed in less quantity at low temperature for not virulent strains, and in more quantity for virulent ones at low temperatures; therefore most protein spots that fit the criteria were selected for sequencing. We combined experiments to obtain a more complete picture with very good results. Very few of the proteins were contradictory across experiments and the rest were independent or congruent, providing us with an extra quality control step.

Conclusions

The comparative protein analysis presented in this work identified likely candidates for temperature dependent virulence factors. To our knowledge, this is the first report of temperature dependent protein expression in a plant pathogen. This also is the first report of an inferred functional system in *Ralstonia solanacearum*. This secretion system was previously identified by bioinformatic methods but not previously confirmed. Our results support the hypothesis that virulence at low temperature is

mainly due to regulation differences between strains that are virulent and strains that are not virulent at low temperatures. This work provides a list of candidate virulence factors at low temperatures whose expression is temperature dependent and a working hypothesis for the study of the virulence mechanism at low temperatures.

Methods

Experimental design

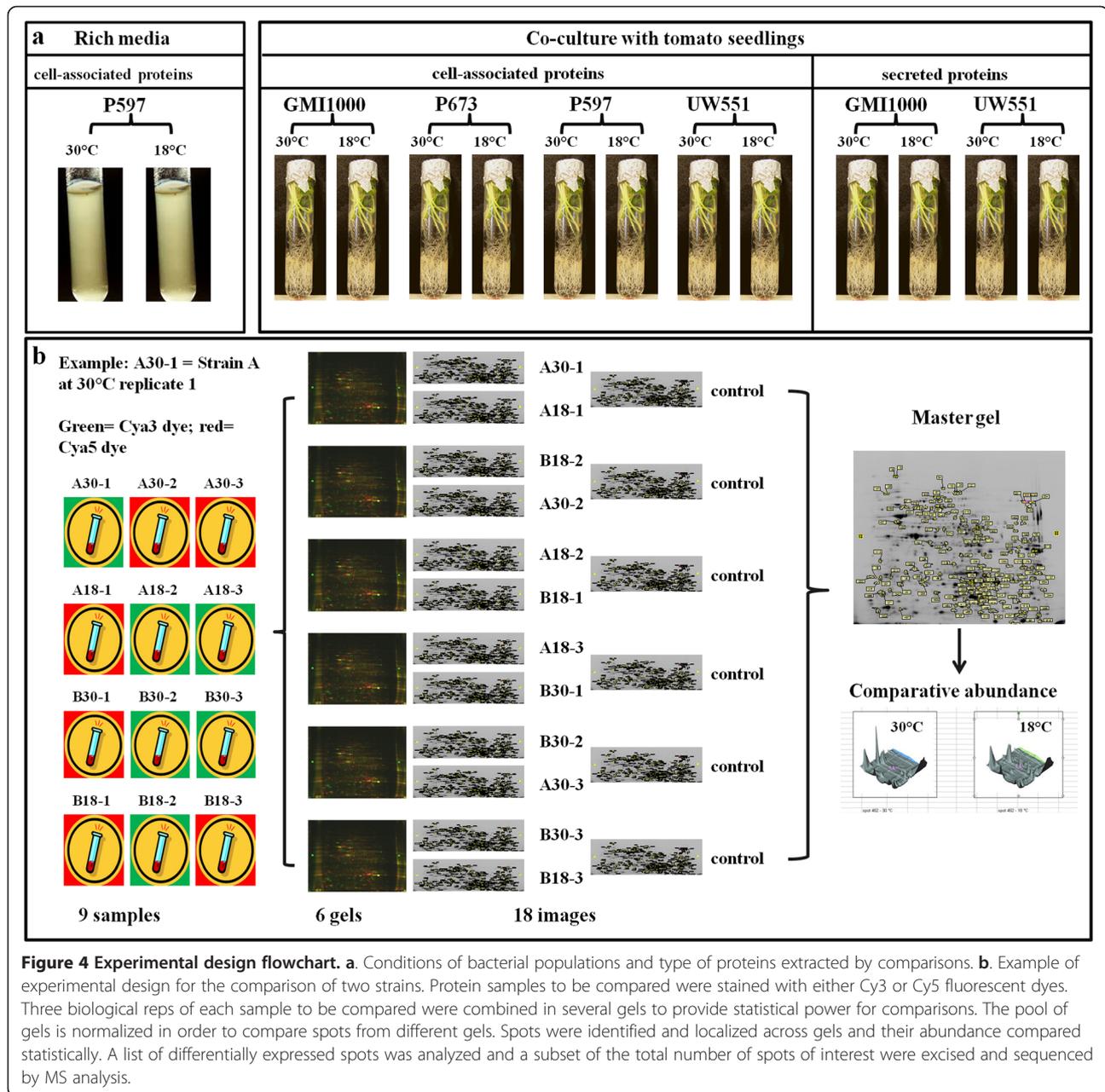
We compared cell-associated proteins in separate experiments: 1) P597(R1B1, Sequevar 18), obtained from bacterial populations grown *in vitro* in 20 ml of rich media at 30°C and 18°C without plants in one experiment. 2) UW551 (R3B2, Sequevar 1), P673 (R1B1, Sequevar 4), GMI1000 (R1B3, Sequevar 38), and P597, obtained from bacterial populations incubated in contact with the rhizosphere of sterile tomato seedlings (see details in next section), in three experiments with different combinations of strains (Figure 4a).

We also compared secreted proteins of UW551 and GMI1000 extracted from the liquid medium when bacterial populations were incubated in contact with the rhizosphere of sterile tomato seedlings in one experiment (Figure 4a).

Each comparative experiment included three biological replicates per treatment per strain (30°C and 18°C) that were loaded in n comparative gels, where n is the number of strains compared in each experiment by the number of biological replicates. Each comparative gel was loaded with two samples and an internal control (see 2D DIGE protein gels section) in different combinations. Figure 4b exemplifies the experimental design for the comparison of two strains: we started with 6 samples at 30°C and 6 at 18°C. The samples were loaded in 6 gels in different combinations dyed with Cya3 and Cya5, including comparisons of the same strain at two temperatures and different strains in the same gel. The 6 gels produced 18 images including the internal controls and samples (Figure 4b). All images were matched and normalized. A master gel was created with information from all gels. Temperature protein profiles were compared using t-tests.

A subset of approx. 40% of the differentially expressed proteins was selected for MS/MS analysis. The following criteria were used for the selection: 1- Sufficient protein spot volume for sequencing; 2- More abundant at 30°C than at 18°C for the strains not virulent at 18°C (P597 and GMI1000); 3- More abundant at 18°C than at 30°C for the strains virulent at 18°C (P673, UW551).

Since one spot could potentially represent multiple proteins, the best fit protein for each spot was determined by selecting the best percentage of confidence ($\geq 99\%$) for the peptide assignment and best coverage of the protein using the protein software Scaffold (Proteome Software Inc., Portland, OR). Proteins with conflicting results were eliminated.



In vitro tomato seedlings and inoculation with *R. solanacearum*

Tomato cultivar Walter (*Solanum lycopersicon* ‘Walter’) plants were grown as previously described [17]. Seeds were germinated on water agar plates (Bacto Agar at 16.0 g/liter, pH 7.0). Seedlings were transferred to test tubes containing 20 ml of MSMO liquid medium (Murashige-Skoog plus organics, Sigma M6899) supplemented with sucrose at 30 g/liter, pH 5.8. Plants were grown *in vitro* about 10 weeks. To establish bacteria-plant root co-cultures *in vitro*, *R. solanacearum* populations were cultured in casamino acids-peptone-glucose (CPG) liquid medium (5.0 g/liter glucose, 1.0 g/liter casamino acids, 10.0 g/liter

peptone) to an exponential phase (OD600 = 0.8). Each test tube containing five tomato plantlets was inoculated with 200 µl of the cell suspension for a final concentration of approx. 8×10^6 cells/ml. Co-cultures were incubated for 5 days at 18°C and for 2 days at 30°C, both on a rotary shaker (150 rpm).

Bacterial sample collection, protein extraction, and CyDye labeling

Bacterial suspension in MSMO media was collected from the *in vitro* tomato seedlings tubes in sterile flasks, and then filtered with a 20 µm Steriflip filter (SCNY00020 Millipore Corp.) to eliminate plant debris. The resulting suspension

was centrifuged for 10 minutes at 8000×g to collect the bacterial pellet. This pellet was resuspended in 500 µl of DIGE buffer (8 M urea, 2 M thiourea, 4% CHAPS, 0.2% SDS, and 10 mM Tris HCl pH 8.5), fast frozen and stored at -80°C for further processing. The supernatant was filtered again with a 0.22 µm Steriflip filter (SEIM179M6 Millipore Corp.) to eliminate any residual bacteria and concentrated at 4°C with Amicon Ultra-15 30 K (Millipore UCF903024) filter. Concentrated bacterial secreted protein was extracted and cleaned from salts and other contaminants with acid phenol according to Nissinen et al. [54]. The contaminant-free protein pellet was dissolved in 250 µl of DIGE buffer. Protein sample solutions were further clarified by ultracentrifugation at 40 k × g at 15°C for 30 min. Protein concentrations were measured with the EZQ Protein Assay kit (Invitrogen) after adjusting the protein solution to pH 8.5.

To label the protein samples, 1 µl of CyDye (400pmole) diluted in DMF was added to 100 µg of protein and incubated on ice in the dark for exactly 30 min. To stop the reaction, 1 µl of 10 mM lysine was added and incubated for 10 more minutes.

2D DIGE protein gels

For each gel, 100 µg of Cy2 labeled internal reference, 100 µg of Cy3 labeled control sample, and 100 µg of Cy5 labeled experimental sample were mixed before rehydration of IPG strip (GE healthcare). Dye swapping was used and sample mixtures for the gels were frozen at -80°C until ready for 2D GE.

Before IPG strip rehydration, DTT concentration of each sample mixture was adjusted to 100 mM, IPG buffer pH 3 to 11 to 0.5%, and final volume to 500 µl with labeling buffer. A small amount of Orange G was also added as tracking dye. A non linear IPG strip (24 cm pH 3 to 11) was rehydrated O/N with 500 µl of IEF sample mixture in the dark at room temperature.

First Dimension IEF run was carried out in an IPGphor 3 unit (GE Healthcare) under a layer of mineral oil with gel surface at 19°C in the dark. Electrodes were placed on each end over pieces of filter paper dampened with Milli Q water. The initial voltage was set at 500 V for 1500 Vhr (voltage × hour). Voltage then was ramped up to 1000 V in 6000 Vhr, ramped up to 8000 V in 13.5 kVhr, then ramped up to 10000 V in 16.5 Vhr, and finally was focused at 10000 V for 80 kVhr until it reached a steady state of around 27 µA.

After completion of IEF, proteins in each strip were first reduced in 15 ml of a solution composed of 50 mM Tris-HCl pH 6.8, 6 M Urea, 30% (v/v) glycerol, 2% (w/v) SDS, and 100 mM DTT, for 20 min in the dark at room temperature, then were alkylated in 15 ml of 50 mM Tris-HCl pH 6.8, 6 M Urea, 30% (v/v) glycerol, 2% SDS, and 2.5% iodoacetamide for 20 min at room temperature in

the dark. After reduction and alkylation, the strip was transferred and was mounted on a 8 to 16% precast Tris Glycine polyacrylamide gel which was cast between two low fluorescent glass plates under a layer of warm 0.5% agarose made in SDS electrophoresis running buffer. Electrophoresis was first run at 12°C and 10 mA/gel for one hour, and then O/N at 12 mA/gel with a limit of 150 V until the dye front reached the bottom of the plate.

Immediately after gel electrophoresis, gel cassettes were rinsed with deionized water and dried with lint-free toweling before being scanned with a Typhoon 9400 Variable Mode Imager (GE Healthcare). The excitation/emission wavelengths for Cy2, Cy3 and Cy5 were 488/520, 532/580 and 633/670 nm respectively. Three images (internal reference, control and experimental) were acquired for each gel. Examples of gels and images for a comparison of P597 and GMI1000 cell-associated proteins are presented in Additional file 4 to illustrate the process.

The digital image information acquired was then analyzed with DeCyder 2D version 7.0, automated image analysis software by GE Healthcare. All spots presented in all images of all gels were co-detected, matched and normalized with DIA Module (Differential In-Gel Analysis). Information from replicate gels was analyzed with BVA Module (Biological Variation Analysis). In BVA, a master gel was created with information from all gels, with matches of multiple images from different gels to provide statistical data for differential protein expression levels between control and experimental groups. Protein spots of interest (POI) were selected by setting the fold difference threshold to 1.5 folds. Any protein spot from the experimental group (18°C) expressed under or over 1.5 folds when compared with spots from the control group (30°C) was selected as POI. A protein spot pick list was made after filtering the spot information based on matching quality, appearance in all gels, and statistical confidence when Student's T-test *p* value is equal to or less than 0.05. Excision and Digestion of protein spots was done as follows: with a set of paper reference circles attached to each side of the glass plate, the ordinance information for each POI was translated and transferred to an automatic spot picker (ProPic by Genomic Solutions) through the pick list. Spots then were excised by the picker and transferred to a 96-well collecting plate. Protein spots were washed and destained, proteins in the spot were first reduced by DTT and alkylated by 40 mM Iodoacetamide before O/N trypsin digestion at 37°C.

MS/MS sequencing

The enzymatically digested samples were injected onto a capillary trap (LC Packings PepMap) and desalted for 5 min at a 3 µl/min flow rate of 0.1% v/v acetic acid. The samples were loaded onto an LC Packing® C18 Pep Map nanoflow HPLC column. The elution gradient of the

HPLC column started at 3% solvent B and 97% solvent A, and finished at 60% solvent A and 40% solvent B for 30 min for protein identification. Solvent A consisted of 0.1% v/v acetic acid, 3% v/v ACN, and 96.9% v/v H₂O. Solvent B consisted of 0.1% v/v acetic acid, 96.9% v/v ACN, and 3% v/v H₂O. LC-MS/MS analysis was carried out on a hybrid quadrupole-TOF mass spectrometer (QSTAR elite, Applied Biosystems, Framingham, MA). The focusing potential and ion spray voltage was set to 225 V and 2400 V, respectively. The information-dependent acquisition (IDA) mode of operation was employed in which a survey scan from m/z 400–1800 was acquired followed by collision induced dissociation (CID) of the four most intense ions. Survey and MS/MS spectra for each IDA cycle were accumulated for 1 and 3 s, respectively.

For the protein search algorithm, tandem mass spectra were extracted by ABI Analyst version 2.0. All MS/MS samples were analyzed using Mascot (Matrix Science, London, UK; version 2.2.2). Mascot was set up to search NCBI with taxonomy Bacteria database assuming the digestion enzyme trypsin. Mascot was searched with a fragment ion mass tolerance of 0.50 Da and a parent ion tolerance of 0.50 Da. Iodoacetamide derivatives of Cys, deamidation of Asn and Gln, oxidation of Met, are specified in Mascot as variable modifications. Scaffold (Proteome Software Inc., Portland, OR) was used to validate MS/MS based peptide and protein identifications. Peptide identifications were accepted if they could be established at greater than 95.0% probability as specified by the Peptide Prophet algorithm [55]. Protein identifications were accepted if they could be established at greater than 99.0% probability and contained at least 3 identified unique peptides. Protein probabilities were assigned by the Protein Prophet algorithm [56].

Total RNA extraction and cDNA synthesis

Cell samples from bacterial co-cultures with tomato roots were extracted as follows: the suspension was filtered with a 20 µm Steriflip filter (Millipore Corp.) to eliminate all plant debris. Filtrate was centrifuged at 8000 × g and pellet was collected and suspended in RNA Bacteria Protect Reagent (Qiagen Cat. 76506) following the manufacturer's instructions. Prepared samples were stored at -70°C for further processing. Total RNA was extracted from the stored samples as per Jahn et al. [57]. Quantity of extracted RNA was measured using the Nanodrop 2000C spectrophotometer. Quality was assessed on denaturing electrophoresis gels. Purified RNA was reverse-transcribed to cDNA using the SuperScript[®] Vilo[™] cDNA Synthesis Kit (LifeTechnologies Cat. 11754-050), according to manufacturer's instructions. Quality and quantity of cDNA were assessed by spectrophotometry (Nanodrop Technologies, Inc.).

Real time qRT-PCR relative quantification and primer design

Primers were designed for a 188-bp fragment of the 16sRNA sequence and fragments ranging from 100 bp to 250 bp of the target genes (Additional file 5). Preliminary experiments were made with three dilutions of each cDNA samples to find the best dilution for the relative quantification. Relative qRT-PCR was performed using the Roche Lightcycler 480 with the SYBR Select Master Mix Kit (Life Technologies Cat. 4472908) according to the manufacturer's instructions. Samples of 250 ng were used for the amplification using the program: for primers with T_m > =60°C (UDG activation 50°C for 2 min, Amplitaq activation 95°C for 2 min, and 40 cycles of denaturation at 95°C for 15 sec and anneal/extend at 60°C for 1 min). Melting curves of the samples were assessed to evaluate contamination. The target gene/16sRNA ratio of amplification at 18°C was normalized against the ratio of each strain at 30°C for the relative quantification analysis.

Availability of supporting data

The data sets supporting the results of this article are included within the article and its additional files. The protein and peptide data sets supporting the results are presented in Additional file 6.

Additional files

Additional file 1: Proteins produced differentially at 30 and 18°C in strain P597 when incubated in absence of plants.

List of proteins produced differentially at 30 and 18°C in strain P597 of *R. solanacearum* when incubated in rich media, preliminary experiment. The information for each protein includes name, putative function, broad biological process category, equivalent protein accession number and gene tag in GMI1000 and UW551, predicted cellular localization, and regulation.

Additional file 2: Proteins produced differentially at 30 and 18°C in strains GM1000, P597, P673, and UW551 of *R. solanacearum* in co-culture with tomato seedlings.

List of proteins produced differentially at 30 and 18°C in strains GM1000, P597, P673, and UW551 of *R. solanacearum* when incubated in contact with *in vitro* tomato plants roots. The information for each protein includes name, putative function, broad biological process category, equivalent protein accession number and gene tag in GMI1000 and UW551, predicted cellular localization, and regulation.

Additional file 3: Best fit protein detailed identification information by strain.

The information for each spot sequenced includes regulation at 30°C, ratio of expression compared with 18°C, isoelectric point, from the gels; best fit protein description, accession number, protein size in Da, number of peptides, and protein coverage from Scaffold.

Additional file 4: Gel images for comparative experiment of two strains to illustrate the process of gel comparisons.

Includes comparative gels and images with spots numbered and normalized for GMI1000 and P673 comparative gels of cell-associated proteins.

Additional file 5: List of primers designed for the qRT-PCR relative quantification. Includes the primer pair sequences used for qRT-PCR and the estimated length of the products.

Additional file 6: Peptide report from Scaffold. Excel workbook containing 5 worksheets with the complete peptide report for the proteins by experiment exported from Scaffold viewer program.

Abbreviations

R3B2: Race 3 Biovar 2; R1B1: Race 1 Biovar 1; 2D-DIGE: Two-dimensional differential gel electrophoresis; MS/MS: Tandem mass spectrometry; PCR: Polymerase chain reaction; qRT-PCR: Quantitative reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction; mRNA: Messenger ribonucleic acid; PHB: Poly β -Hydroxybutyrate; TCA: Tricarboxylic acid cycle; MUC: Methyl-umbelliferyl-cellobioside; CHAPS: 3-[(3-cholamidopropyl) dimethylammonio]-1-propanesulfonate; IPG: Immobilized pH gradient; DTT: Dithiothreitol; IEF: Isoelectric focusing; SDS: Sodium dodecyl sulphate.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Authors' contributions

AMB designed the experiments, performed the inoculations, bacterial and secreted proteins preliminary extraction, primer design, RNA extraction, qRT-PCR experiments, data analysis and interpretation, and wrote the manuscript. UCMA and AMN conceived the co-culture in tomato method, designed and performed the preliminary experiments. MC performed the 2D-DIGE protein comparisons and determination of the spots differentially expressed. DJN conceived of the study, participated in all steps of the project as coordinator and critically reviewed the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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Author details

¹Department of Plant Pathology, University of Florida, IFAS, Mid-Florida Research and Education Center, 2725 Binion Rd., Apopka, FL 32703, USA. ²Development Lead North-East Europe, Syngenta Agro GmbH, Am Technologiepark 1-5 63477, Maintal, Germany. ³Burnham Institute for Medical Research at Lake Nona, 6400 Sanger Road, Orlando, FL 32827, USA. ⁴ICBR Proteomics Core, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32610, USA.

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