

Methionine Sulfoximine Resistance in *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* Is Due to a Single Nucleotide Deletion Resulting in Increased Expression of the Major Glutamine Synthetase, GlnA1

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We investigated the effect of methionine sulfoximine (MetSox), a potent inhibitor of glutamine synthetase, on *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. *M. tuberculosis* encodes four glutamine synthetases, of which MetSox targets the type I enzyme encoded by *glnA1*. Transcriptional profiling revealed that glutamate synthetase (*gltB*) and a type II glutamine synthetase (*glnA3*) were induced after exposure to MetSox. In addition, we observed a high rate (10^{-5}) of spontaneous resistance to MetSox. All resistant strains had a single-nucleotide deletion in the 5' region of *glnA1*, and Western analysis revealed that GlnA1 expression was increased in resistant as compared with sensitive strains. These data show that *M. tuberculosis* can respond to the effect of MetSox inhibition either by up-regulation of GlnA3 or by GlnA1. The high frequency of resistance suggests that MetSox and other compounds specifically targeting GlnA1 are not likely to become successful anti-mycobacterial agents.

Introduction

NITROGEN ASSIMILATION IS A critical metabolic pathway in *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, as several of the key enzymes have been identified as being essential for growth or for virulence^{1,5-8,11}. Glutamine synthetase (GS) plays a key role in nitrogen assimilation, as it catalyzes the ATP-dependent reaction between glutamate and ammonia to generate glutamine. *M. tuberculosis* has four GSs, although only GlnA1, the major GS, appears to be required for *in vitro* growth.⁶ Methionine sulfoximine (MetSox) is a potent inhibitor of GS.⁹ MetSox is phosphorylated by GS in the presence of ATP, and it irreversibly binds to the active site, thereby preventing the entry of the substrate glutamate. MetSox inhibits the growth of *M. tuberculosis* in axenic culture and during intracellular infection of macrophages.⁴ In addition, we recently demonstrated that MetSox-mediated inhibition of GS activity, in combination with L-glutamine (L-gln) supplementation, was sufficient to allow the isolation of strains with deletions in GlnE, an adenyl transferase which post-transcriptionally regulates GS activity.^{1,8}

Novel drugs are urgently required for treating *M. tuberculosis* infections; therefore, we wanted to assess whether GlnA1

inhibition was a rational approach for treatment. In order to evaluate this, we investigated the effect of MetSox treatment on *M. tuberculosis*, measuring growth inhibition, profiling drug-exposure signatures, and defining resistance mutations.

Materials and Methods

Bacterial strains, growth media, and antibiotics

M. tuberculosis H37Rv (ATCC 25618) was grown in Middlebrook 7H9 medium plus 10% (vol/vol) oleic acid-albumin-dextrose-catalase (OADC) supplement (Becton Dickinson) and 0.05% (wt/vol) Tween 80 or on Middlebrook 7H10 agar plus 10% (vol/vol) OADC. Methionine sulfoximine, L-glutamine, and D-glutamine were used as described.

Transcriptomics

M. tuberculosis H37Rv was grown to mid-log phase (day 4, OD₅₈₀ approx 0.4) and exposed to 200 μ M methionine sulfoximine for 4 and 8 hours alongside a carrier control (100 μ l H₂O). Mycobacterial RNA was extracted using the GTC/Trizol method,¹² DNase-treated and purified using RNeasy columns (Qiagen). A *M. tuberculosis* whole genome microarray, generated by the Bacterial Microarray Group at

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St. George's (ArrayExpress accession number A-BUGS-23; <http://bugs.sgu.ac.uk/A-BUGS-23>), was hybridized as described^{12,13} using *M. tuberculosis* genomic DNA as a common reference. Three biological replicates of RNA derived from MetSox-treated and control cultures were hybridized in duplicate. Comparative spot intensities from the images were calculated using Image 5.5 (BioDiscovery) and imported into GeneSpring GX 7.3 (Agilent Technologies) for further analysis. These data were normalized to the 50th percentile of all genes detected to be present on the array and filtered to include only genes flagged to be present on 80% of the arrays. Genes with a fold change >1.5 relative to the carrier control were classed as differentially expressed. The Hypergeometric probability (p -value <0.05) was used to identify functional categories of genes significantly over-represented. Differentially expressed gene lists together with fully annotated microarray data have been deposited in BμG@Sbase (accession number: E-BUGS-112; <http://bugs.sgu.ac.uk/E-BUGS-112>) and ArrayExpress (accession number: E-BUGS-112).

Growth curves

Liquid cultures were diluted to give a starting optical density at 580 nm (OD_{580}) of 0.01 in 4 ml of medium in 12 mm tubes. Each tube contained a magnetic stirrer and was incubated at 37°C on a Wheaton Biostir. OD_{580} readings were taken periodically.

GlnA1 amplification

Primers GlnA1F (5'-GTAAAGGAGCATTCTGTGACG GAA-3') and GlnA1R (5'-ACGTCGTAGTACAGCGCG AATT-3') were used to amplify *glnA1* and the upstream region for sequencing (product size 1,448 bp).

Western analysis of GlnA1

Cell extracts were prepared from liquid cultures. Cells were harvested by centrifugation, washed twice in 10 mM Tris (pH 8.0), resuspended in 1 ml of 10 mM Tris (pH 8.0),

and added to lysing matrix B tubes (QBiogene). Cells were disrupted using the Fastprep (QBiogene) set at speed 6.0 for 30 seconds. Samples were centrifuged for two min, and the supernatant was recovered and filter sterilized. Protein was quantified using a BCA kit (Pierce), and 15 μg of total protein was loaded onto 12% polyacrylamide gels and transferred to PVDF membranes (Invitrogen) for Western blot analysis. Membranes were probed with rat anti-GlnA1 antibody from Ida Rosenkrands (Statens Serum Institut, Denmark). The primary antibody was detected using horseradish peroxidase goat-anti-rat (Sigma), and activity was detected using an ECL kit (GE Healthcare).

Results

The effects of MetSox on *M. tuberculosis* growth and survival

We determined the effects of MetSox on the growth of *M. tuberculosis* by measuring both changes in optical density and counting viable bacilli. First, we determined that the MIC₉₉ of MetSox for *M. tuberculosis* on solid medium was 50 μM. When treated with 200 μM, MetSox cultures showed complete inhibition of growth, and, in fact, the OD_{580} slowly decreased from 0.4 to 0.18 (Fig. 1A). Inhibition of growth was completely relieved by the addition of 3 mM L-glutamine (Fig. 1B), which was expected as MetSox treatment should have the equivalent phenotypic effects as the deletion of *glnA1*, encoding glutamine synthetase, that is, glutamine auxotrophy. We titrated the minimum amount of L-gln required to overcome inhibition by MetSox: cells were able to grow in medium containing 300 μM, but not 30 μM L-gln. Interestingly, 3 mM D-gln was not able to rescue the cells from MetSox-dependent killing, suggesting that the bacteria lack any isomerase able to convert D-gln to L-gln.

Inhibition of growth can result from either bacteriostatic or bactericidal effects. The decrease in OD suggested that the bacteria were lysing, and, thus, MetSox exposure is lethal. In order to assess this, we cultured *M. tuberculosis* in liquid

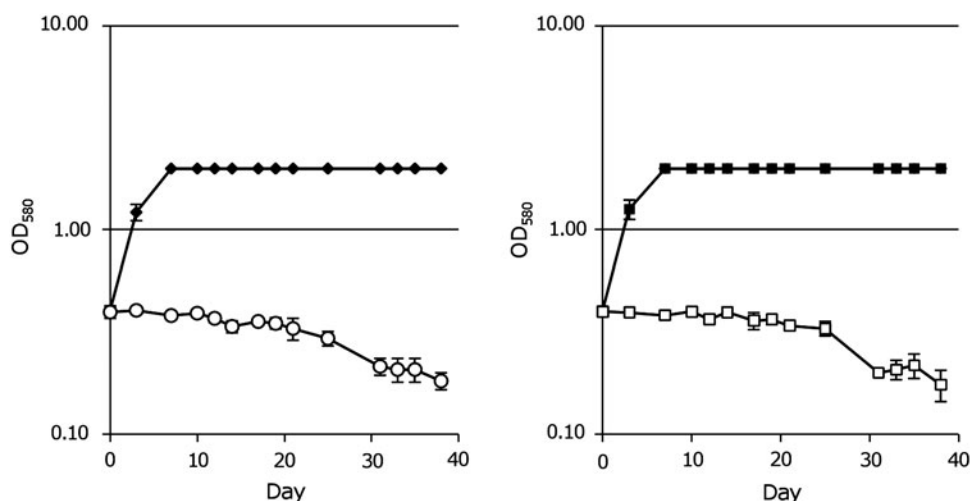


FIG. 1. Inhibition of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* H37Rv growth by MetSox. *M. tuberculosis* was cultured in (A) medium only (solid diamond) or medium plus 200 μM MetSox (open circle) and (B) medium plus 2 mM MetSox (open box) or 200 μM MetSox and 3 mM L-gln (filled box). Data represent the average and standard deviations of four independent cultures.

medium containing 200 μ M MetSox and assayed viability by plating serial dilutions (Fig. 2). In the presence of 200 μ M MetSox, the numbers of viable bacteria decreased by almost two logs (3.57×10^5 to 9.07×10^3) in 24 hours. In contrast, the *M. tuberculosis* control (no MetSox) and rescued cultures (MetSox plus L-gln) showed a 2-fold increase in viability, due to cell multiplication. These data show that MetSox has a rapid effect on cell viability (within 24 hours), although cells do not immediately lyse, as the OD remains the same over the short time period assayed.

The *M. tuberculosis* transcriptional signature to MetSox exposure

The *M. tuberculosis* response to the early effects of glutamine synthetase inhibition was determined by treating log phase axenic cultures with 200 μ M MetSox and profiling the global gene expression patterns 4 and 8 hours after exposure. The transcriptional response to MetSox was limited, with no genes >3-fold differentially regulated relative to the carrier control at 4 or 8 hours. 60 genes were >1.5-fold differentially expressed after 4 hours of MetSox exposure, and the same with regard to 72 genes after 8 hours. The functional category 1.D.1 Glutamate Family, including genes involved in the metabolism of glutamine/glutamate,² was significantly enriched in the subset of genes induced after MetSox exposure at 4 or 8 hours (Fig. 3). Specifically, *gltB* coding for glutamate synthase and *glnA3* encoding glutamine synthetase 3 were induced reflecting the changing pool of nitrogen intermediates available on inhibition of *glnA1*. *Rv1879* directly downstream of *glnA3* was also up-regulated by MetSox treatment. The induction of *glnA3* may reveal a compensatory function for this alternative glutamine synthetase or highlight different mechanisms of regulatory control, with *glnA3* transcriptionally induced in response to loss of GS function; whereas *glnA1* is regulated primarily at

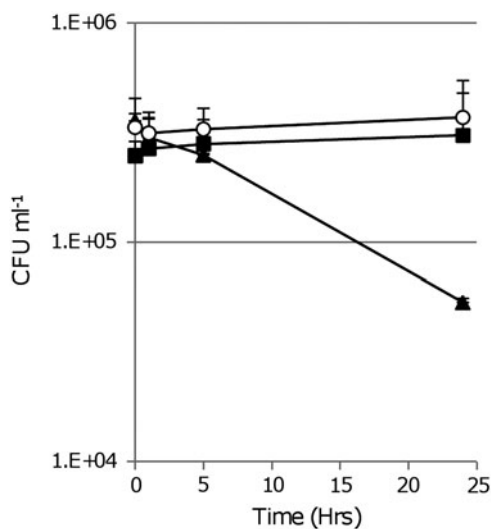


FIG. 2. MetSox-mediated killing of *M. tuberculosis*. *M. tuberculosis* H37Rv was cultured in medium only (solid square); 200 μ M MetSox (solid triangle); 200 μ M MetSox, 3 mM L-Gln (open circle). Viability was measured by counting CFUs. Data represent the average and standard deviations for three independent cultures.

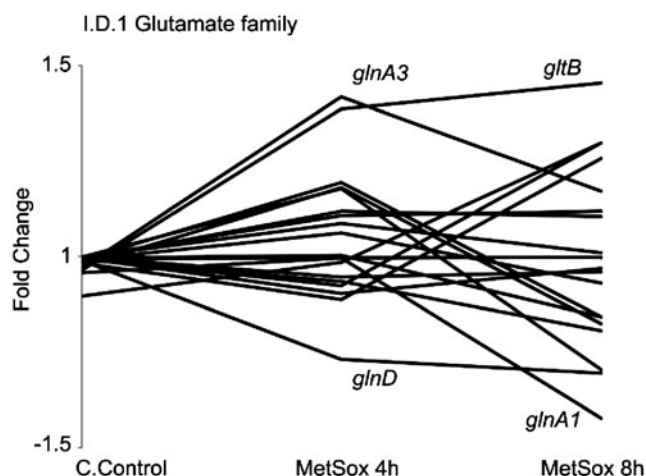


FIG. 3. MetSox-mediated changes in the regulation of glutamate metabolism. *M. tuberculosis* was exposed to 200 μ M MetSox for 4 or 8 hours; global gene expression profiles were determined by competitive hybridization of RNA to genomic DNA using whole genome microarrays. The relative levels of expression for each gene were determined and normalized to the control (untreated) population. The gene expression pattern of the 1.D.1 glutamate metabolism family of genes² is shown; four key genes are marked.

the post-translational level. Interestingly, genes in the functional category I.B.7 encompassing miscellaneous oxidoreductases and oxygenases² were also significantly over-represented in the subset of genes induced by MetSox treatment. This may constitute the weak inhibition of *gshA*, encoding a glutamate-cysteine ligase, that disrupts mycobacterial redox potential.⁶

Identification and characterization of MetSox resistant mutants

During the course of these experiments, we noted the appearance of spontaneous resistant mutants. When bacilli from liquid cultures containing MetSox were plated onto 200 μ M MetSox, we routinely observed low numbers of viable colonies. Cells plated from the viability experiment were used to estimate the frequency of resistance; from the initial 2.7×10^5 inoculum, 32 colonies were isolated on MetSox medium, giving a resistance frequency of 10^{-5} . Twelve strains were further analyzed. Resistance was confirmed by streaking these strains onto MetSox-containing solid medium. All twelve strains grew on plates containing 100, 200, and 400 μ M MetSox, confirming that these strains were truly resistant to MetSox. Wild-type *M. tuberculosis* did not grow when streaked onto plates containing MetSox unless L-gln was added.

Since the MetSox^R strains isolated were not auxotrophic for L-gln, it indicated that a functional GS was still present. Given the high frequency of spontaneous mutation, we decided to determine the mechanism of resistance to MetSox. We focused on the major type I GS, GlnA1, as it seemed the most likely target of MetSox action and, thus, might harbor resistance-conferring mutations. We sequenced the *glnA1* gene from eight resistant strains. We discovered a single nucleotide deletion located in the proposed coding region of

ly disrupts the regulation of glutamine synthetase, thereby resulting in increased GlnA1 expression.

Since MetSox resistance was easily generated by over-expression of the target GlnA1, it is likely that other inhibitors targeting the same enzyme would also result in resistance. Thus, we suggest that GlnA1 is not a suitable antimycobacterial drug target in the search for novel therapeutic agents.

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Disclosure Statement

No competing financial interests exist.

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