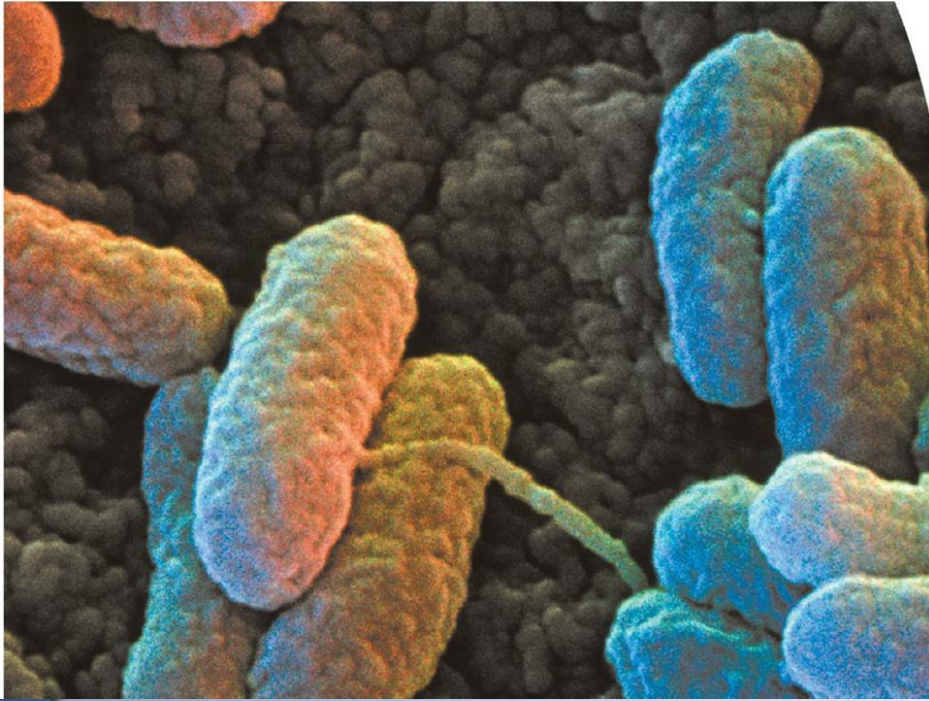


Analisi genetica e mappatura di batteri e batteriofagi



Spostiamo ora la nostra
attenzione sui batteri, e
batteriofagi

Bacteria Mutate Spontaneously and Grow at an Exponential Rate.
Useful for genetics studies, development of genetic engineering

Cellula di *E. coli*
danneggiata

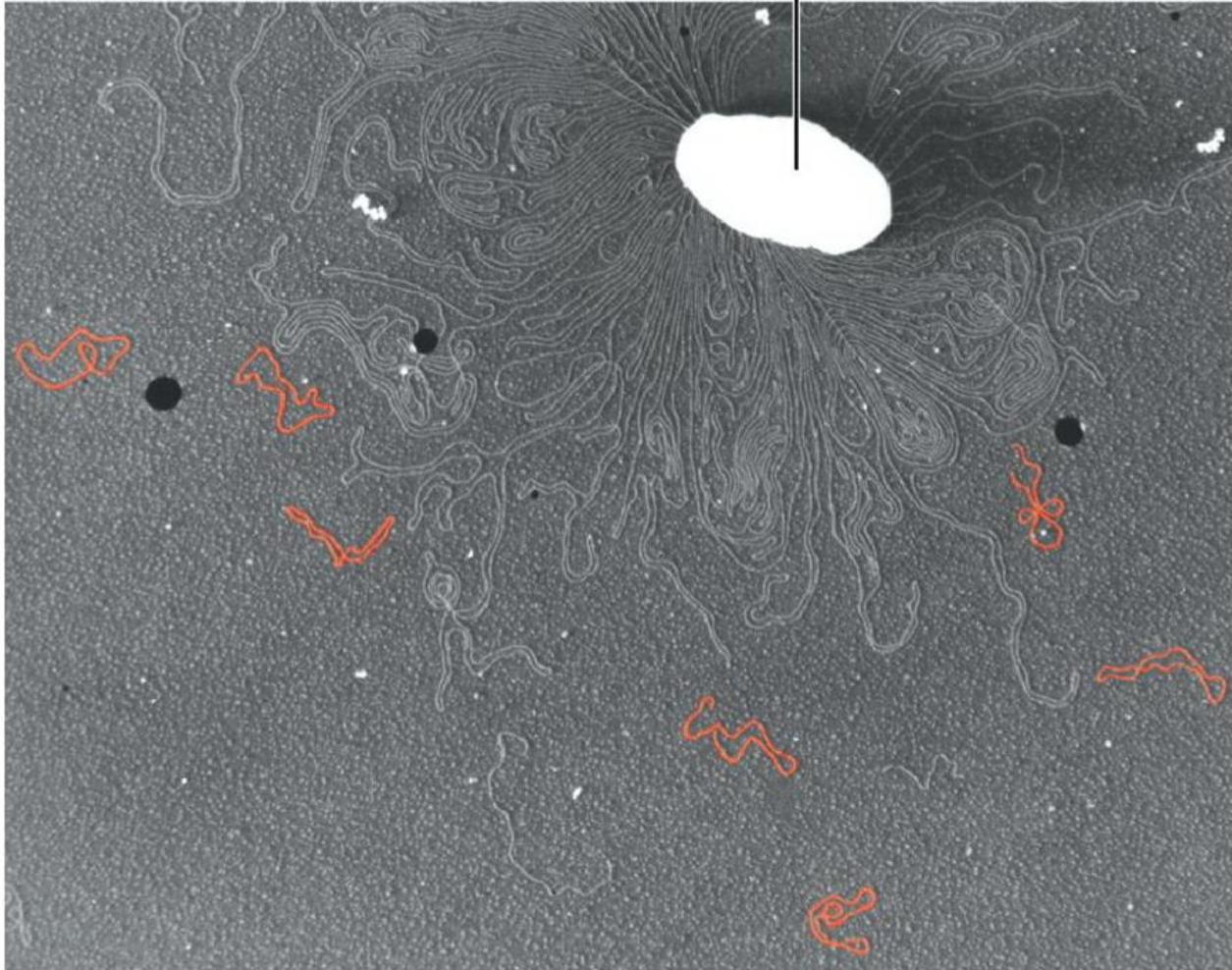


Figura 6.1 Cromosoma batterico e plasmidi. Una cellula di *E. coli* ha rilasciato il DNA cromosomico insieme a diversi plasmidi (rosso).

Teoria dell'adattamento

- The **adaptation hypothesis** proposes that the interaction of bacteriophage and bacterium is essential to the bacterium's acquisition of immunity to the phage. Exposure to the phage “induces” resistance in the bacteria.

• **Spontaneous mutation**, however, which occurs in the presence or absence of phage, is considered the primary source of genetic variation in bacteria.



Max Delbrück
(1906 - 1981)



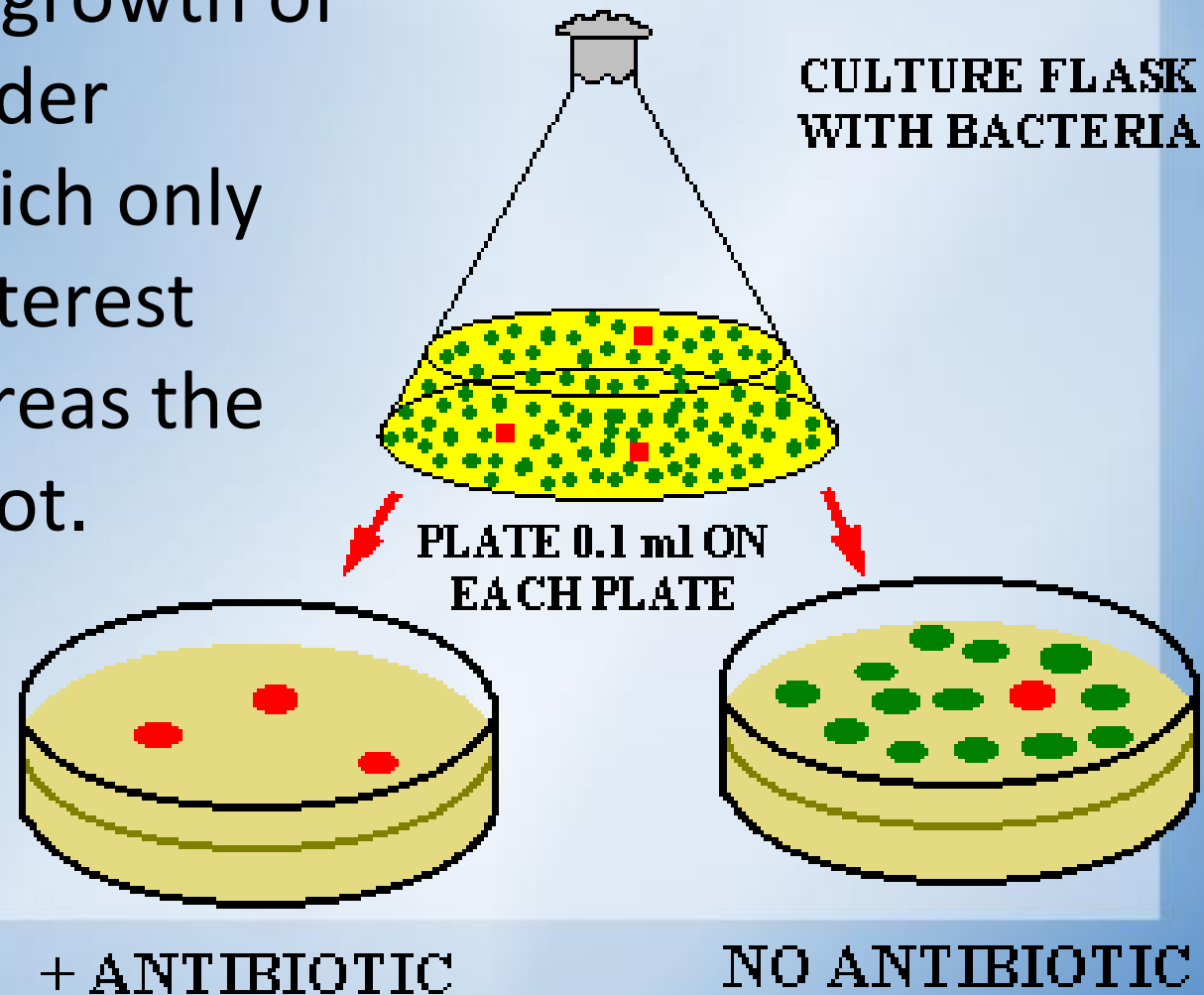
Alfred D. Hershey
(1908 - 1997)



Salvador E. Luria
(1921 - 1991)

Isolation of mutant cells

- Selection is the growth of the organism under conditions in which only the mutant of interest grows well, whereas the wild type does not.



Prototrophy and auxotrophy

- A prototroph can synthesize all essential organic compounds and therefore can be grown on **minimal medium**. **Through mutation**, an auxotroph has lost the ability to synthesize one or more essential compounds and must be provided with them in the medium if it is to grow.

La divisione cellulare

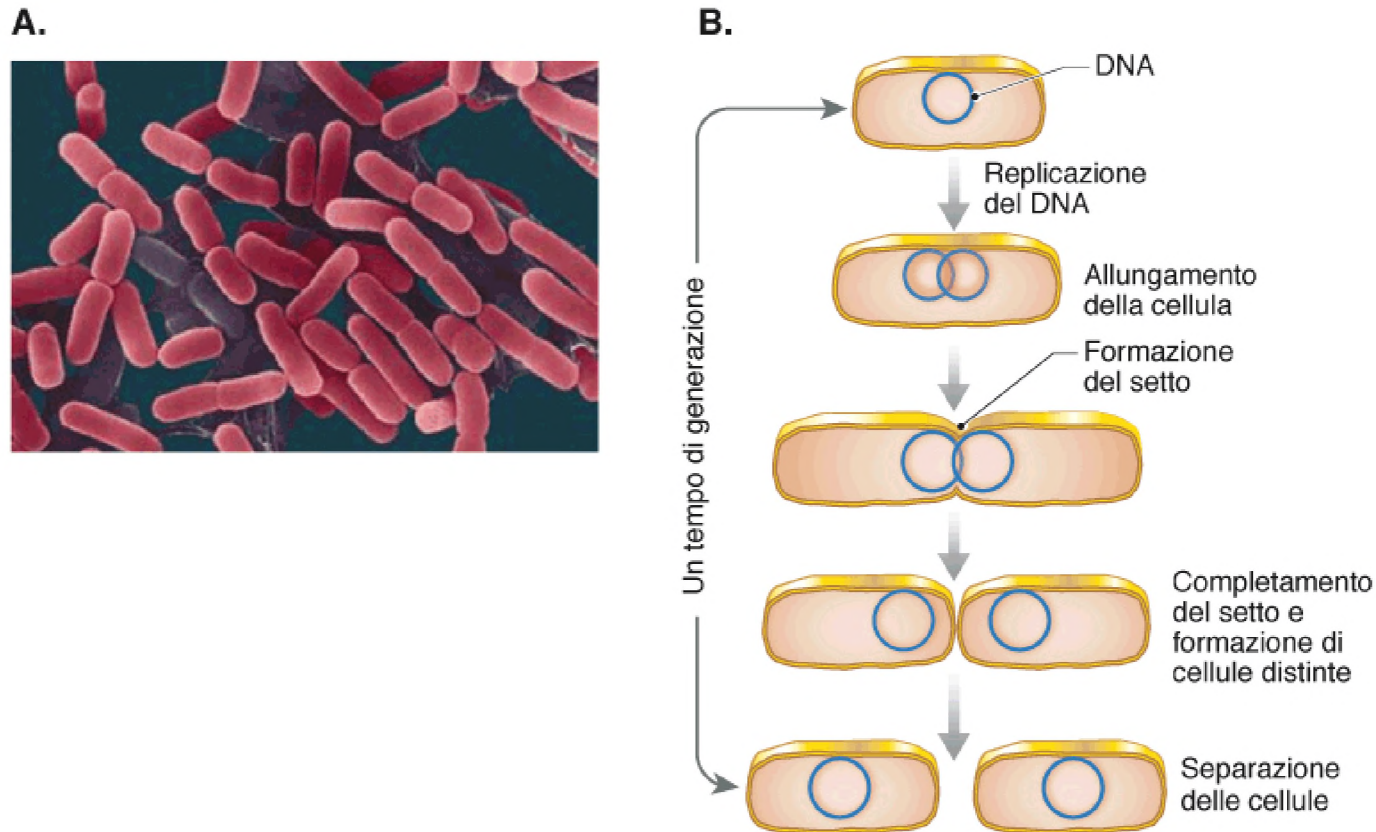
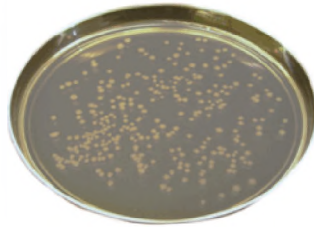


FIGURA 8.1 ► *Escherichia coli*. (A) Fotografia al microscopio elettronico a scansione di batteri *E. coli* in divisione. (© Dennis Kunkel Microscopy, Inc.) (B) Divisione per scissione binaria. Cellula batterica contenente la molecola di DNA circolare. La cellula batterica si allunga, mentre la molecola di DNA va incontro a replicazione. Una volta duplicato il DNA e raggiunta una lunghezza della cellula circa doppia rispetto a quella iniziale, si forma un setto in posizione centrale, che separa le due cellule figlie.

Crescita su terreno solido e titolazione

A.



B.

Tempo:

0 min



30 min



60 min



90 min



120 min



12 ore

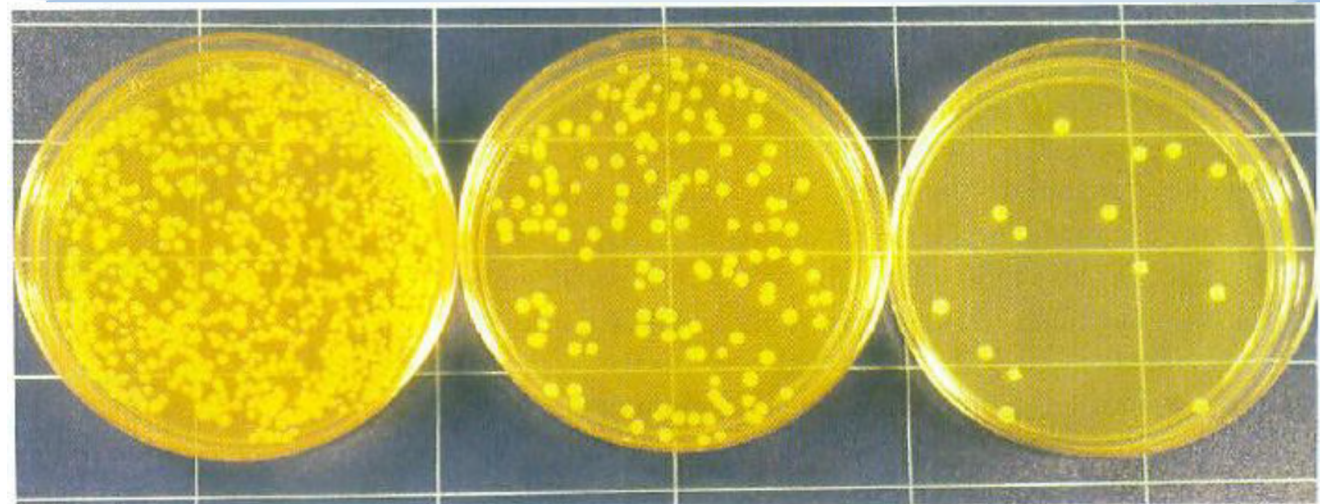
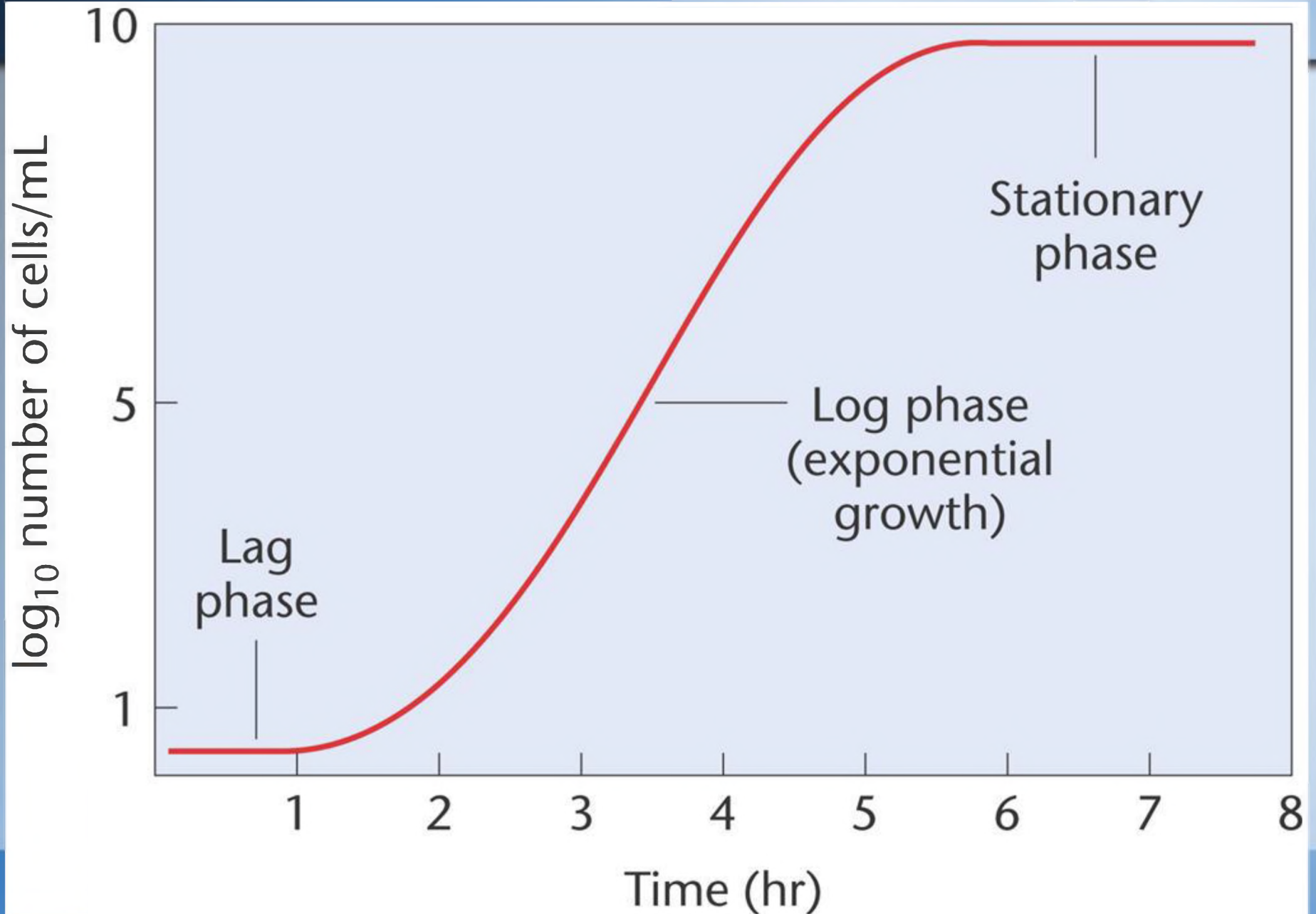


FIGURA 8.2 ► Crescita di *E. coli* in un terreno solido. **(A)** Colonie di *E. coli* in piastra. **(B)** Effetto della crescita di tipo esponenziale di un batterio su terreno solido: le cellule ottenute in seguito alla scissione binaria si accumulano, dando origine a un mucchietto talmente numeroso da diventare visibile a occhio nudo (la colonia).

La crescita batterica



Duplicazione del DNA

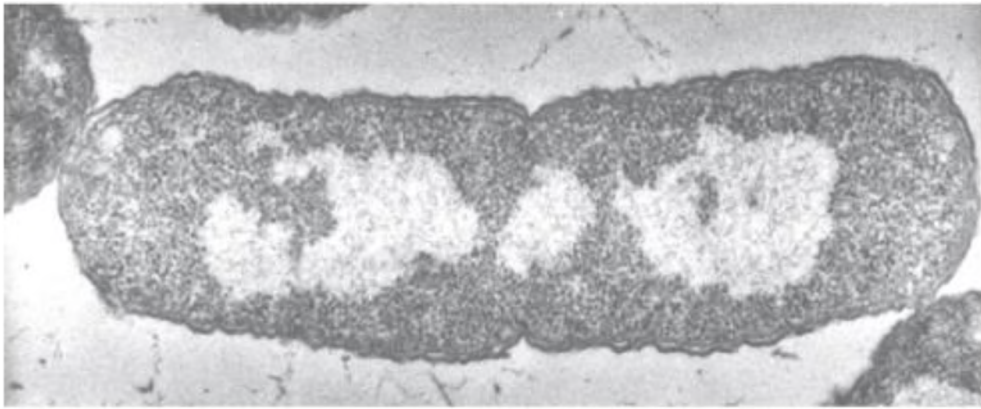
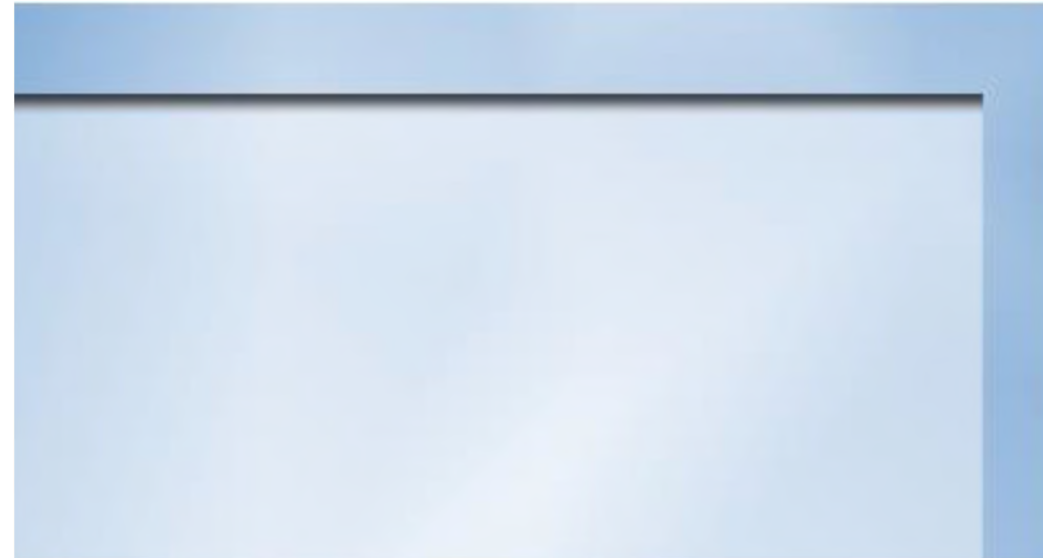
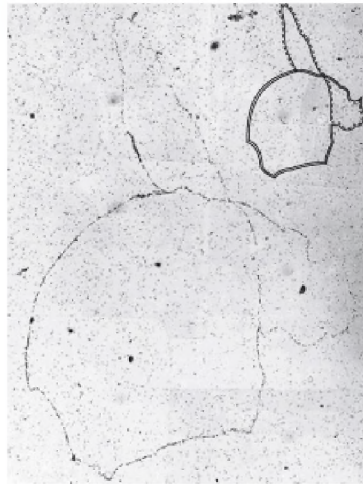


FIGURA 8.3 ► Cellula di *E. coli* al microscopio elettronico a trasmissione, in cui si vede il nucleotide disperso nel citoplasma. (Foto di Erol Kepkep).



A.



B.

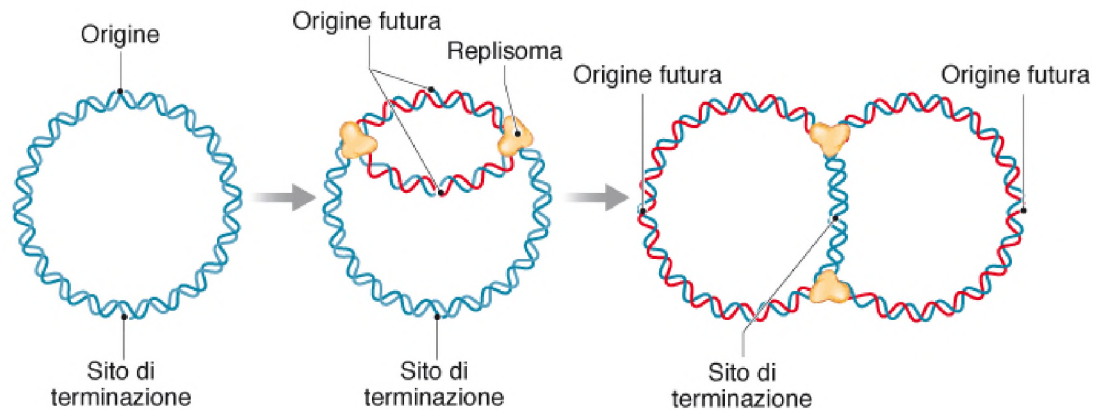


FIGURA 8.4 ► **Replicazione del cromosoma di *E. coli*.** (A) Autoradiografia del cromosoma di *E. coli* durante la replicazione bidirezionale. L'immagine mostra una molecola circolare con due "orecchie di coniglio", che rappresentano le regioni neoreplicate. Il DNA di *E. coli* è stato marcato facendo crescere i batteri per due generazioni in terreno contenente precursori marcati con timidina triziata. L'insero nell'angolo a destra in alto riproduce il tracciato del cromosoma in replicazione. (B) Schema della replicazione del DNA batterico.

Plasmidi

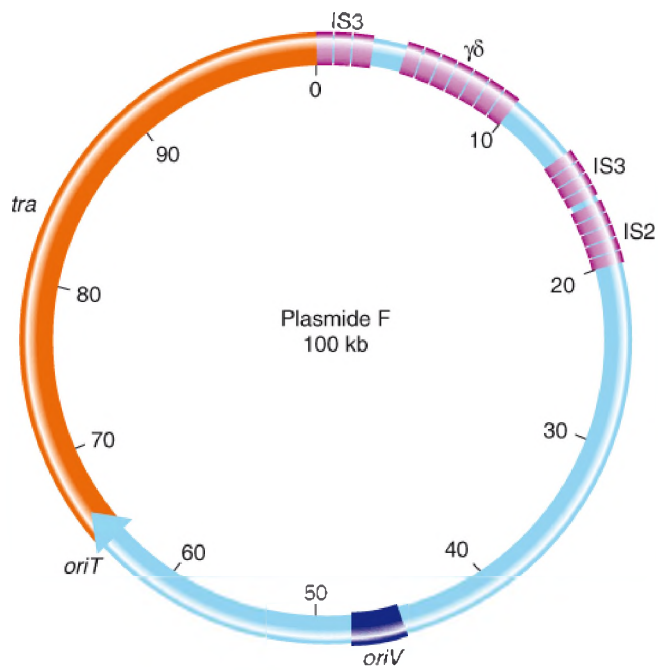


FIGURA 8.5 ► Mappa del plasmide F. Il plasmide F è una molecola di DNA circolare di circa 100.000 pb. IS2 e IS3, sequenze di inserzione; $\gamma\delta$, trasposone Tn1000; *oriV*, origine di replicazione; *oriT*, origine di trasferimento; *tra*, geni per il trasferimento.

BOX 8.1 Tipi di plasmidi e loro caratteristiche

I plasmidi codificano per funzioni accessorie, che determinano un cambiamento fenotipico del batterio che li ospita. In **Tabella** sono riportate alcune delle funzioni che possono essere conferite da un plasmide. Spesso, un plasmide conferisce contemporaneamente diverse caratteristiche, ad esempio può essere un plasmide coniugativo e al contempo conferire resistenza a uno o più antibiotici; una simile combinazione determina una trasmissione della resistenza non solo tra batteri della stessa specie, ma anche tra batteri di specie diversa ed è fonte di problemi epidemiologici, soprattutto in ambiente ospedaliero. All'interno della stessa cellula possono coesistere plasmidi diversi, purché appartenenti a diversi gruppi di incompatibilità, cioè plasmidi che utilizzino sistemi diversi per il controllo della replicazione e della segregazione nelle cellule figlie. Qualora, invece, utilizzino lo stesso sistema per controllare il loro mantenimento, uno dei due verrà eliminato nel corso delle generazioni a favore dell'altro, dato che il sistema considera i due plasmidi uguali e permette il mantenimento di uno solo dei due. L'utilizzo dei plasmidi come vettori per trasportare ed esprimere geni di interesse è ampiamente sfruttato dai biotecnologi, che hanno adattato e ricostruito plasmidi con caratteristiche idonee alle loro necessità (vedi Cap. 20).

Funzioni codificate dai plasmidi	Presenza nei seguenti generi batterici
Fertilità	<i>Escherichia</i> , <i>Shigella</i> , <i>Streptomyces</i>
Resistenza agli antibiotici	<i>Escherichia</i> , <i>Salmonella</i> , <i>Shigella</i> , <i>Pseudomonas</i> , <i>Staphylococcus</i>
Produzione di antibiotici	<i>Streptomyces</i>
Resistenza ai metalli pesanti	<i>Alcaligenes</i> , <i>Escherichia</i> , <i>Listeria</i> , <i>Pseudomonas</i> , <i>Staphylococcus</i>
Resistenza all'irradiazione con raggi ultravioletti	<i>Escherichia</i> , <i>Shigella</i> , <i>Streptococcus</i>
Produzione di batteriocine	<i>Bacillus</i> , <i>Escherichia</i> , <i>Lactococcus</i>
Degradazione di sostanze organiche (canfora, nicotina, toluene)	<i>Pseudomonas</i>
Fissazione dell'azoto inorganico	<i>Rhizobium</i>
Sintesi di fattori di virulenza	<i>Salmonella</i> , <i>Shigella</i> , <i>Staphylococcus</i>
Induzione di tumori nelle piante	<i>Agrobacterium</i>

Terreni selettivi

Tabella 1 Composizione di un terreno minimo per *E. coli*

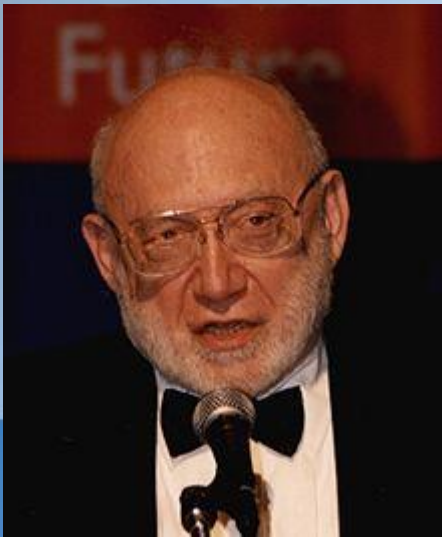
Sostanza	In 1000 ml di acqua distillata (pH = 7)
K ₂ HPO ₄ (fosfato di potassio monobasico)	7 g
KH ₂ PO ₄ (potassio diidrogeno fosfato)	2 g
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄ (solfato di ammonio)	1 g
MgSO ₄ (solfato di magnesio)	0,1 g
CaCl ₂ (dicloruro di calcio)	0,02 g
Glucosio	4 g
Elementi in tracce (Fe, Co, Zn, Cu, Ni, Mo)	2-10 µg di ognuno

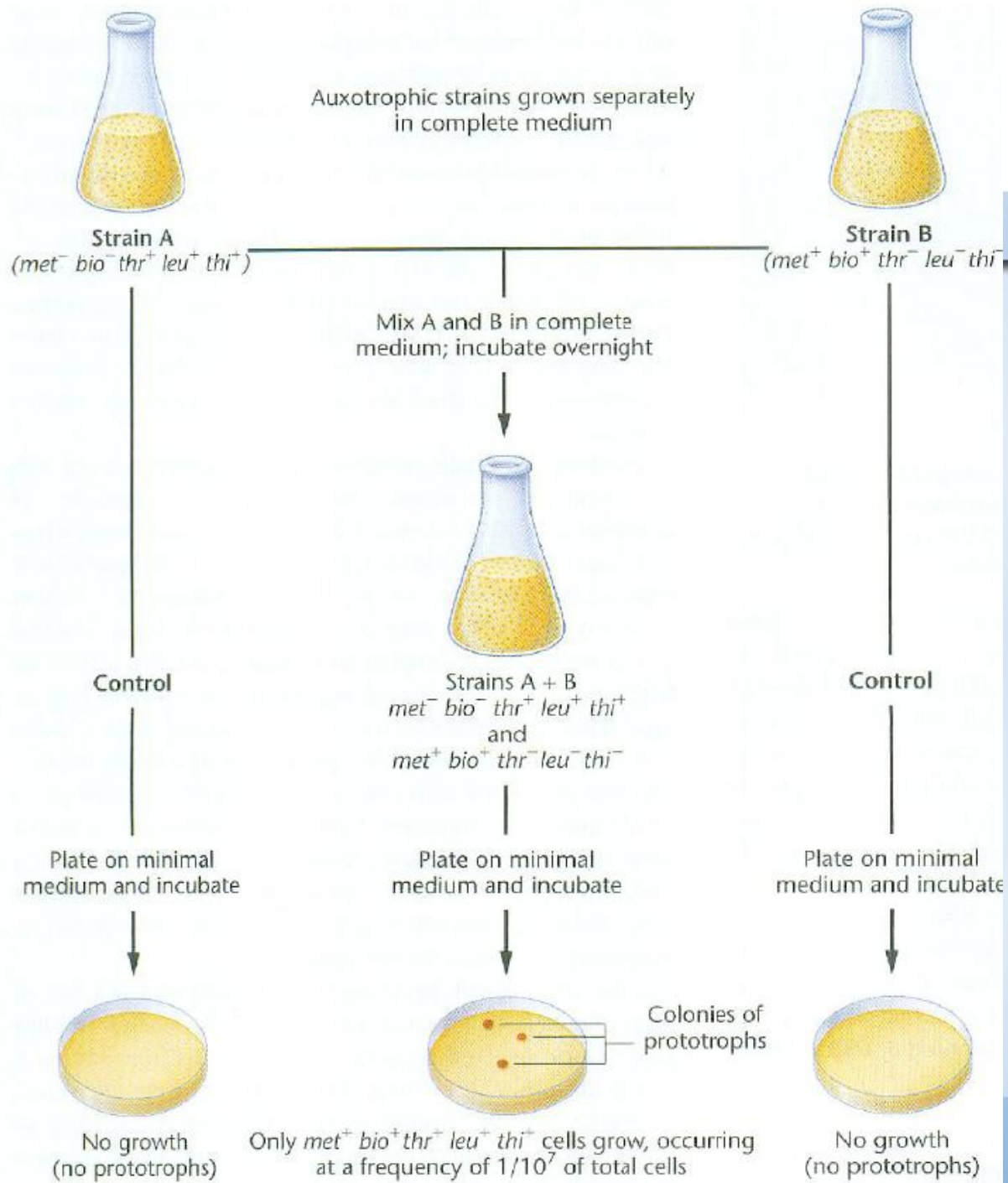
Tabella 2 Terreni selettivi

Composizione del terreno	Crescita dei batteri (+ = crescita; - = assenza di crescita)						Tipo di selezione
	Ceppo selvatico	Mutante Lac ⁻	Mutante Arg ⁻	Mutante Str ^R	Mutante resistente al fago T1	Mutante Bio ⁻	
Terreno completo	+	+	+	+	+	+	Nessuna
Terreno completo con streptomicina	-	-	-	+	-	-	Resistenza alla streptomicina
Terreno completo con fagi T1 virulenti	-	-	-	-	+	-	Resistenza al fago T1
Terreno minimo con glucosio	+	+	-	+	+	-	Prototrofia-auxotrofia
Terreno minimo con lattosio	+	-	-	+	+	-	Prototrofia e capacità di metabolizzare il lattosio
Terreno minimo con glucosio e aminoacidi	+	+	+	+	+	-	Auxotrofia (per composti diversi dagli aminoacidi)
Terreno minimo con glucosio e vitamine	+	+	-	+	+	+	Auxotrofia (per composti diversi dalle vitamine)

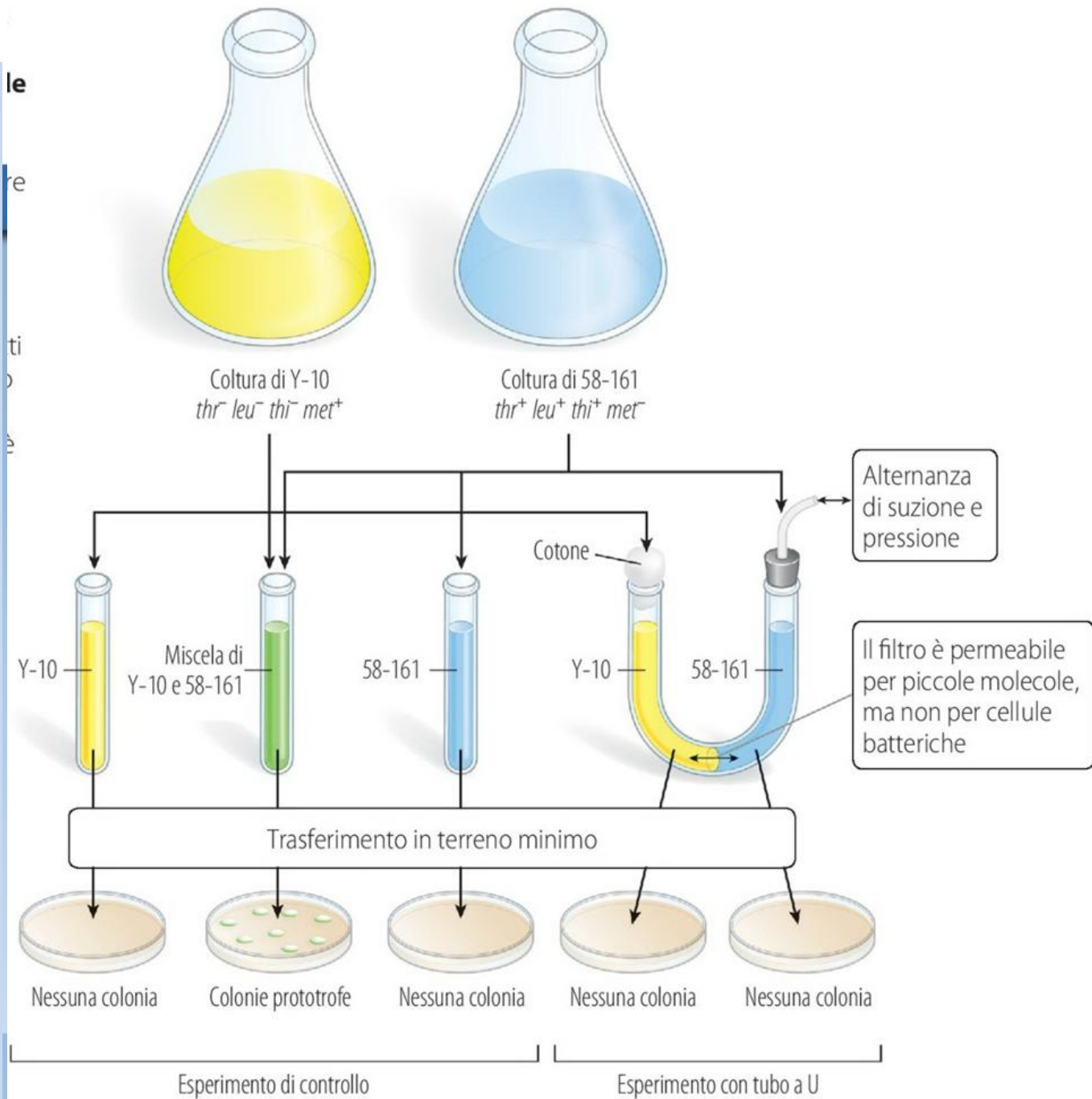
Conjugation Is One Means of
Genetic Recombination in
Bacteria

- Bacteria undergo conjugation, in which genetic information from one bacterium is transferred to another and recombines with the second bacterium's DNA.
- Lederberg and Tatum 1946





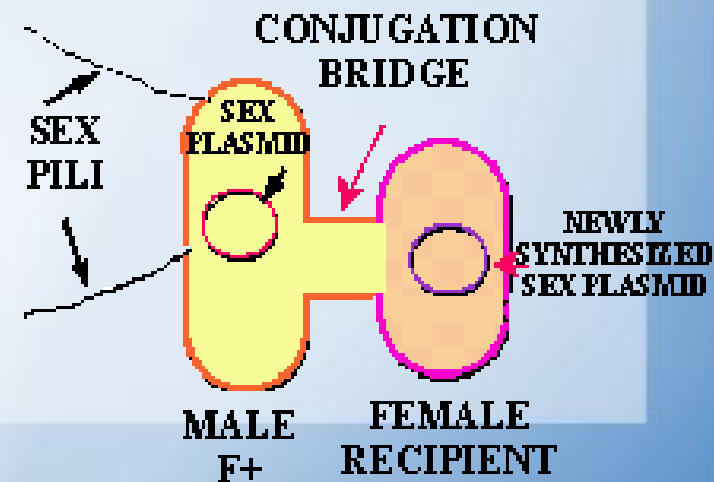
When strain A and strain B auxotrophs are grown in a common medium, but separated by a filter, no genetic recombination occurs and no prototrophs are produced. The apparatus shown is a Davis U-tube.



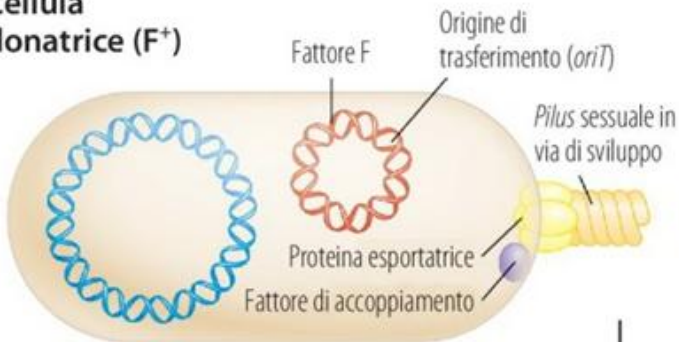
- In bacterial conjugation in *E. coli*, F⁺ cells serve as DNA donors and F⁻ cells are the recipients. F⁺ cells contain a **fertility factor** (F factor) that confers the ability to donate DNA during conjugation. Recipient cells are converted to F⁺.

- Davis U-tube

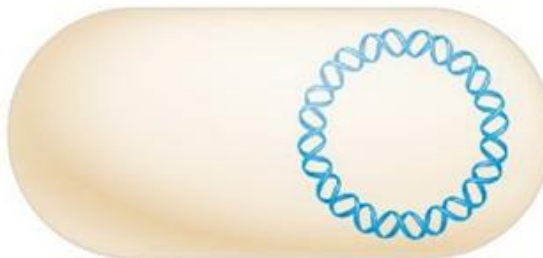
- Pilus F



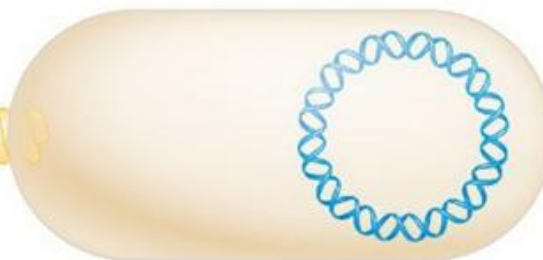
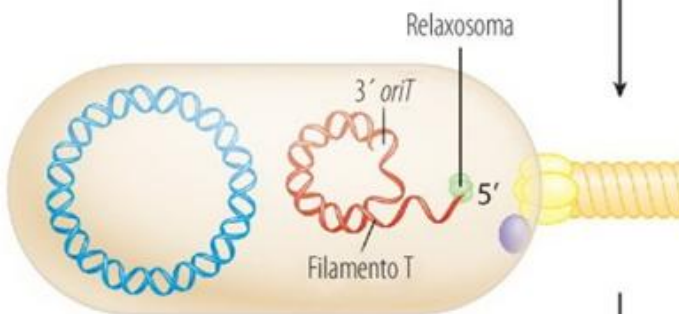
Cellula donatrice (F⁺)



Cellula ricevente (F⁻)



La cellula donatrice (F⁺) assembla un *pilus* sessuale per porsi in contatto con la cellula ricevente (F⁻).

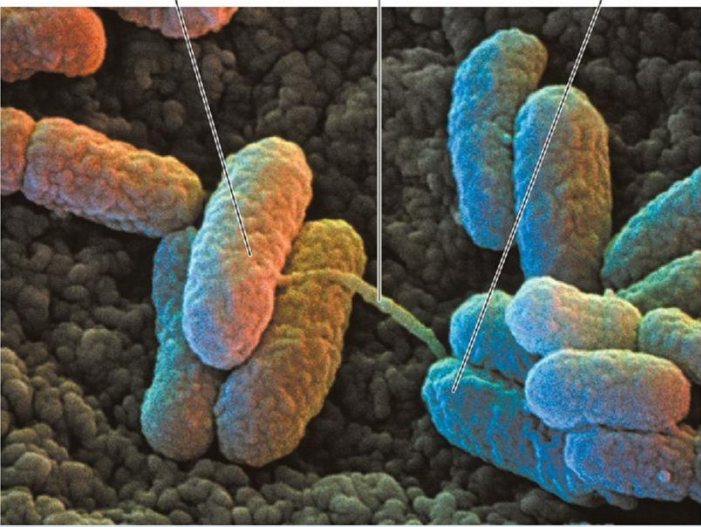


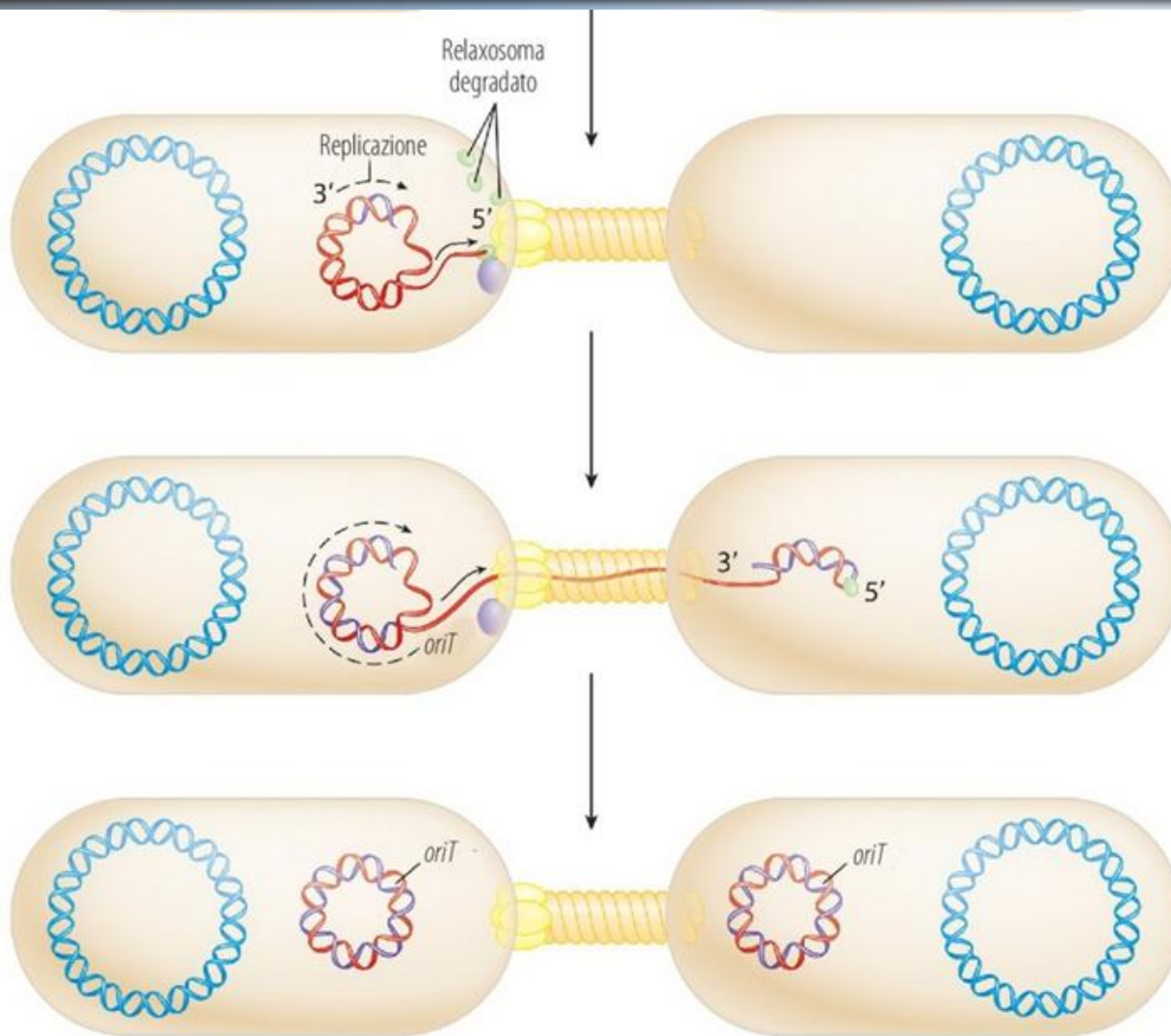
Il complesso del relaxosoma si lega al fattore F e taglia il filamento T del DNA.

Cellula donatrice

Pilus sessuale

Cellula ricevente



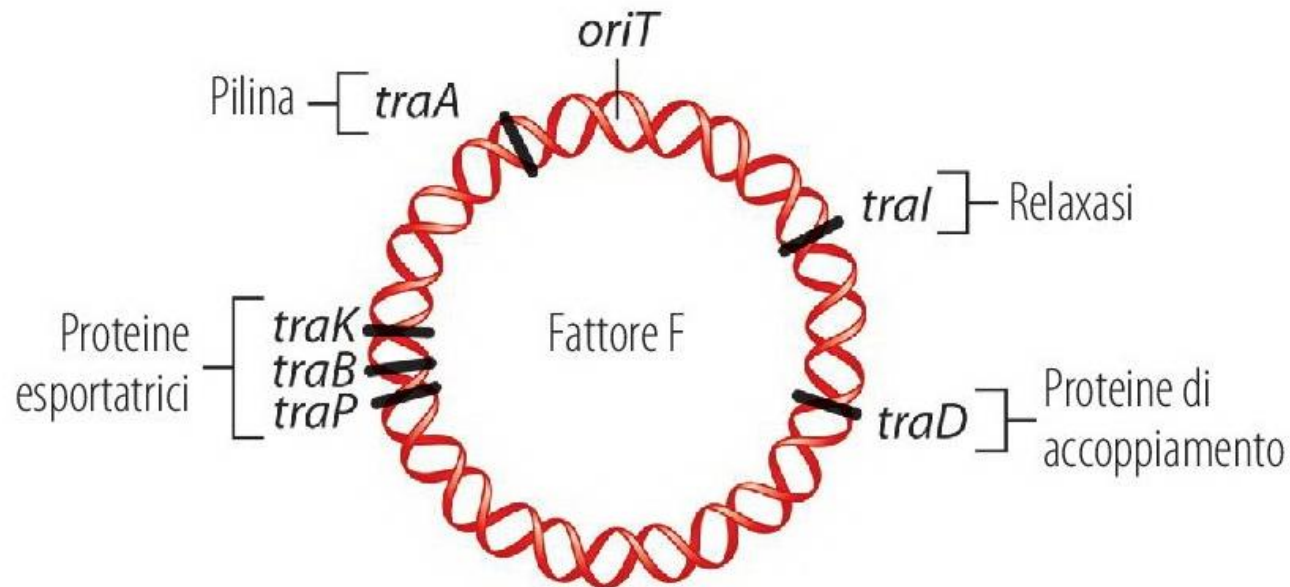


Il relaxosoma si degrada parzialmente, lasciando la relaxasi legata alle estremità 5' del filamento T. Il complesso relaxasi-filamento T si lega a un fattore di accoppiamento per prepararsi all'esportazione. Comincia la replicazione a cerchio rotante del DNA del donatore.

La proteina esportatrice muove il complesso relaxasi-filamento T nella cellula ricevente. La replicazione a cerchio rotante nel donatore svolge il filamento T nel ricevente, dove agisce da stampo per la replicazione del DNA

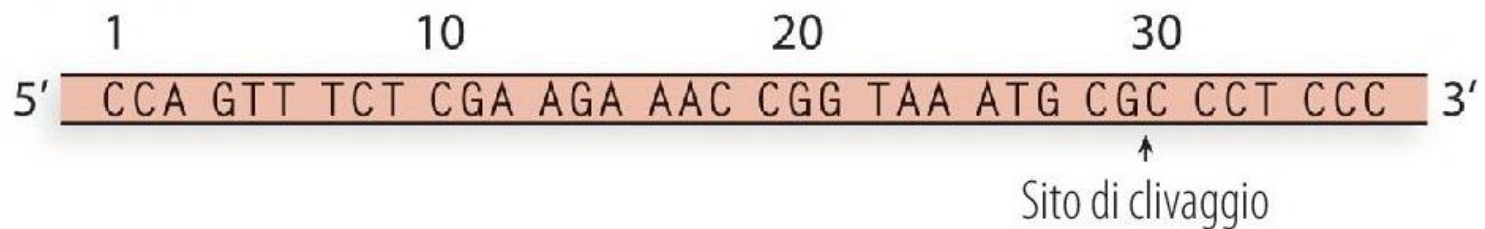
Il completamento della replicazione in entrambe le cellule lascia il donatore (F⁺) immutato e converte la cellula ricevente in donatore F⁺.

(a) Geni importanti nel trasferimento del fattore F



(b) Sequenza *oriT*

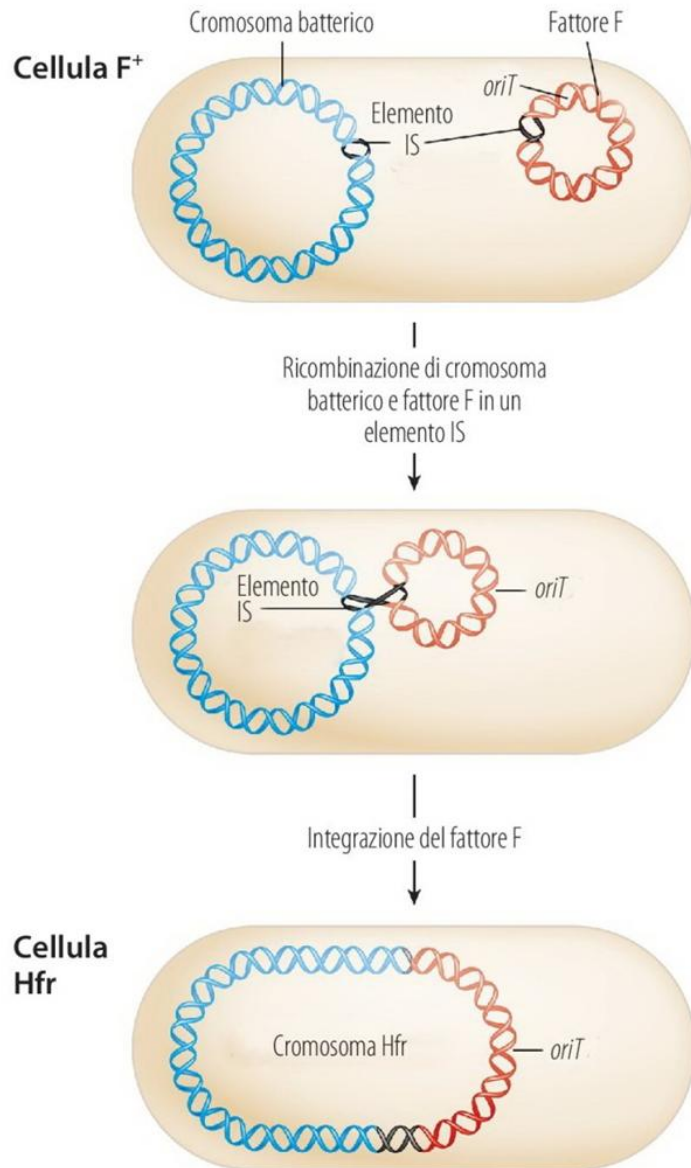
Paia di basi



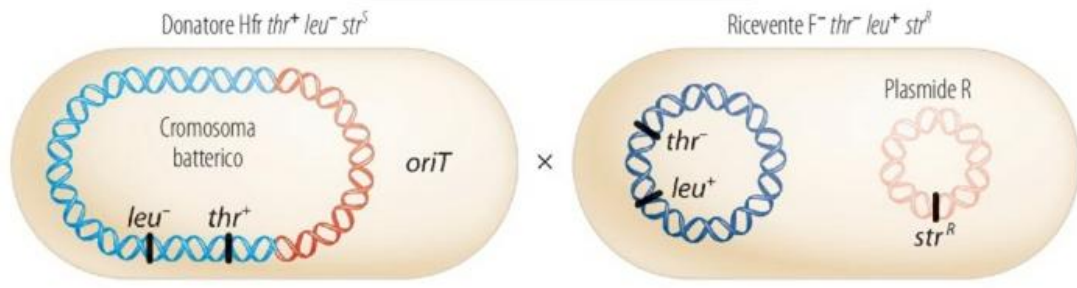
•Hfr bacteria and chromosome mapping

- An Hfr (high-frequency recombination) strain has the F factor integrated. An Hfr strain can donate genetic information to an F⁻ cell, but the recipient does not become F⁺.
- Cavalli-Sforza 1950
- Wollmann and Jacob

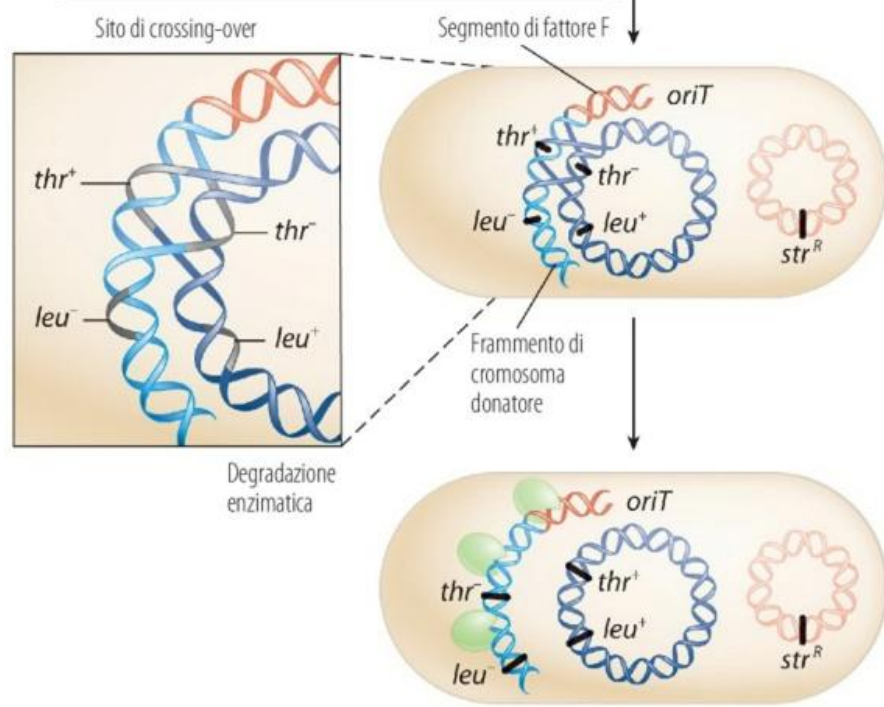
•Ceppi hfr



Miscela nella coltura di coniugazione



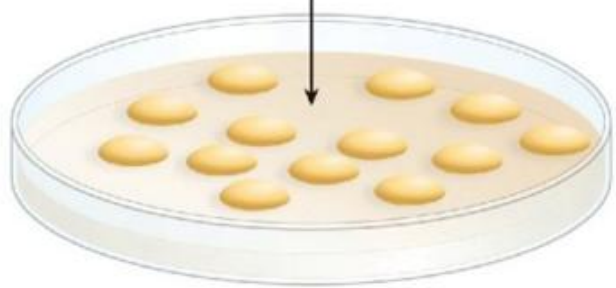
Coniugazione e parziale trasferimento del filamento T conseguenza dell'accoppiamento interrotto



Un tipo di cellula exconiugante $thr^+ leu^+ str^R$



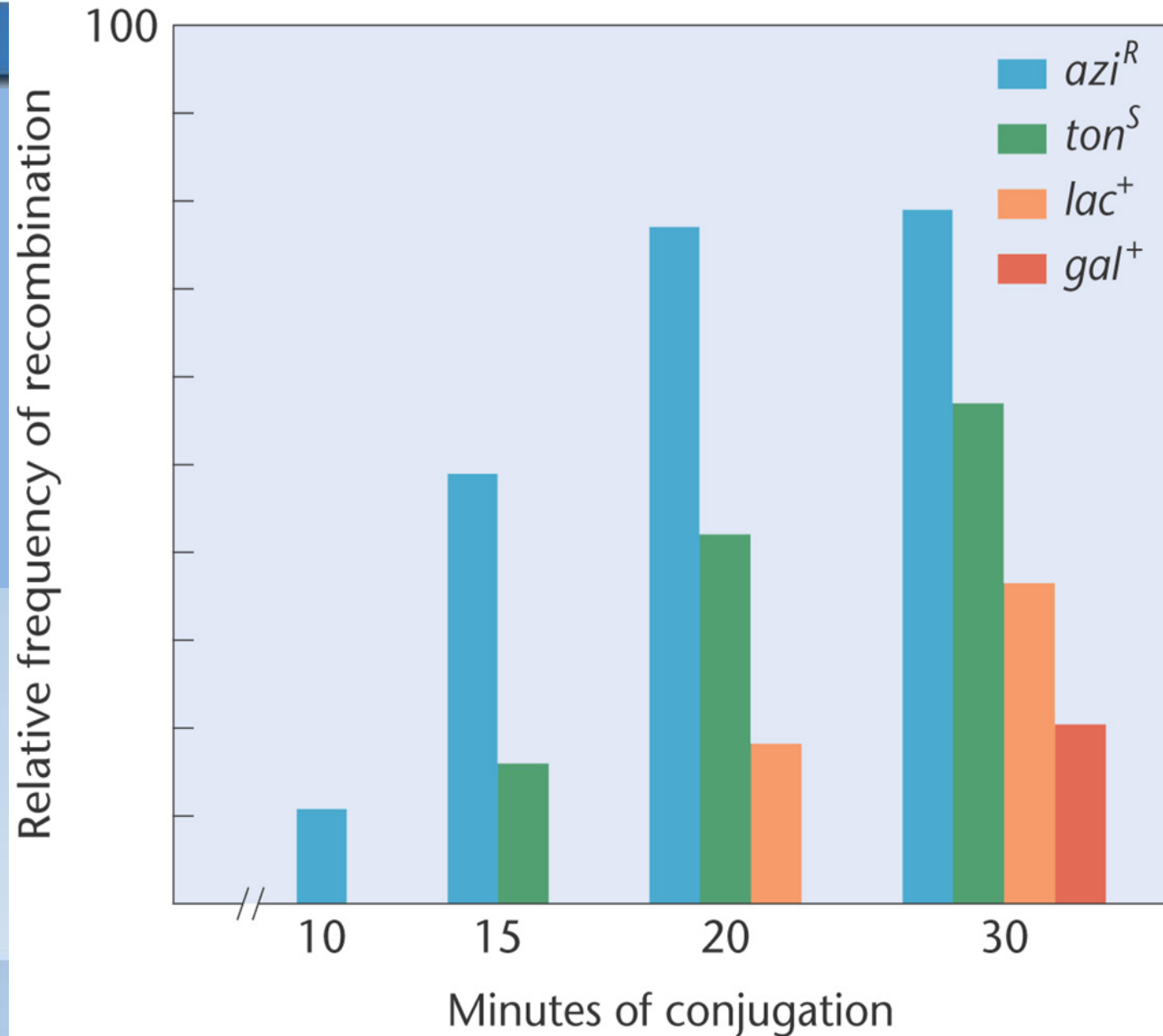
Terreno minimo più streptomicina



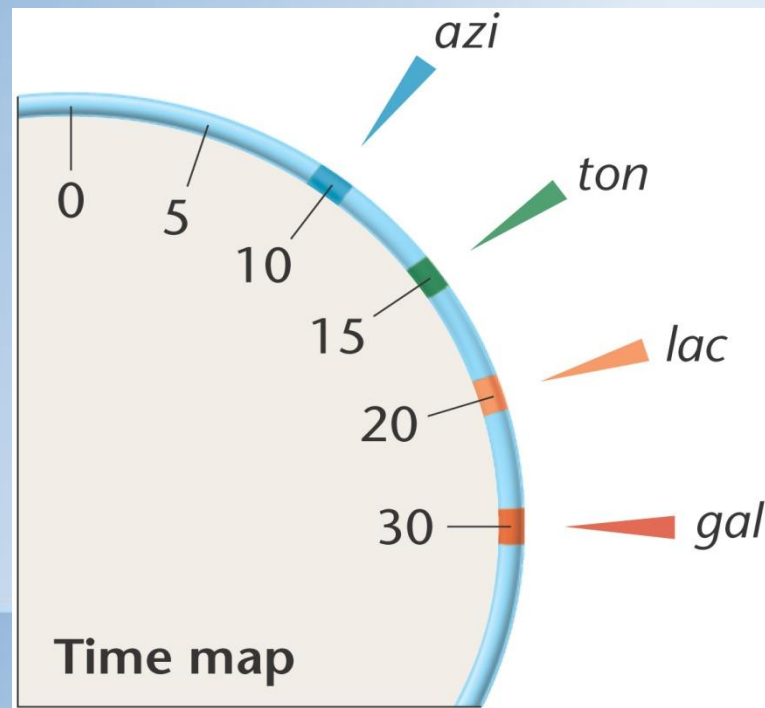
Solo gli exconiuganti $thr^+ leu^+ str^R$ crescono

Hfr H (*thr*⁺ *leu*⁺ *azi*^R *ton*^S *lac*⁺ *gal*⁺)
×
F⁻ (*thr*⁻ *leu*⁻ *azi*^S *ton*^R *lac*⁻ *gal*⁻)

• Interrupted matings demonstrated that specific genes in an Hfr strain are transferred and recombined sooner than others.



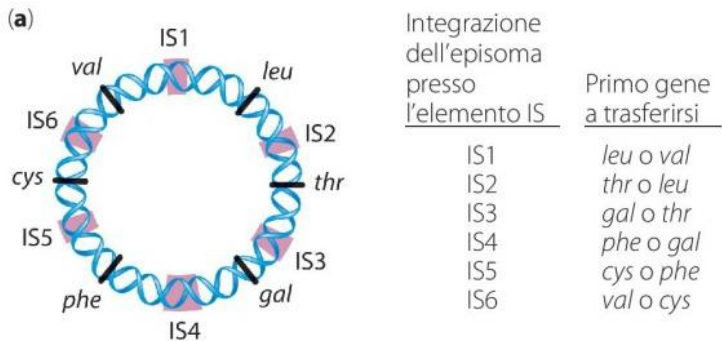
- The chromosome of an Hfr strain is transferred linearly, and the gene order and distance between genes can be predicted.



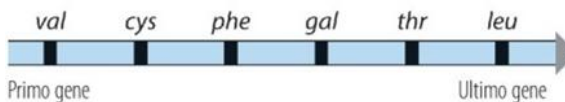
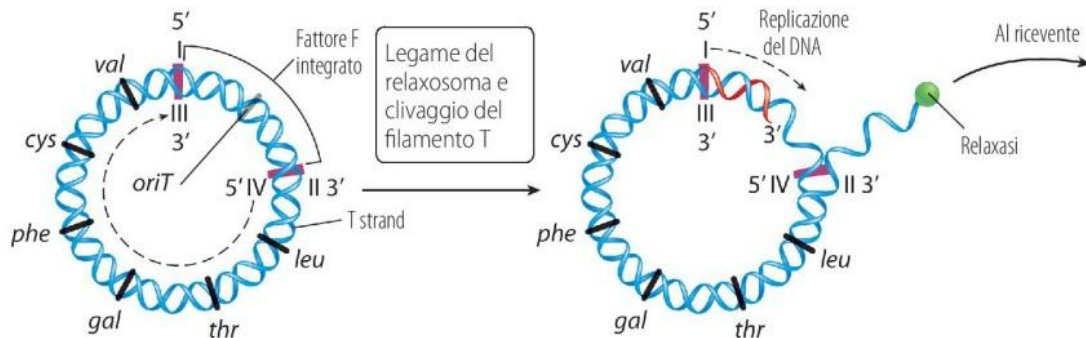
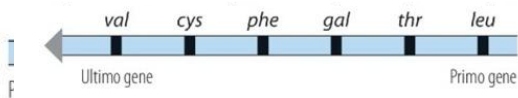
• Gene transfer by Hfr strains led to the understanding that **the *E. coli* chromosome is circular**. F⁺ cells contain a fertility factor (F factor) that confers the ability to donate DNA during conjugation. Recipient cells are converted to F⁺.

(a)

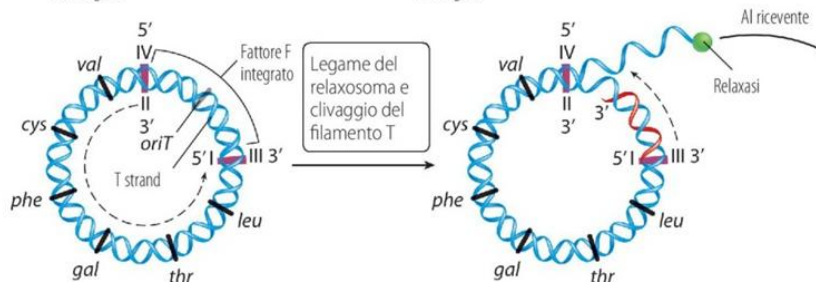
Hfr strain	 ← Order of transfer → (earliest) (latest)
H	<i>thr</i> – <i>leu</i> – <i>azi</i> – <i>ton</i> – <i>pro</i> – <i>lac</i> – <i>gal</i> – <i>thi</i>
1	<i>leu</i> – <i>thr</i> – <i>thi</i> – <i>gal</i> – <i>lac</i> – <i>pro</i> – <i>ton</i> – <i>azi</i>
2	<i>pro</i> – <i>ton</i> – <i>azi</i> – <i>leu</i> – <i>thr</i> – <i>thi</i> – <i>gal</i> – <i>lac</i>
7	<i>ton</i> – <i>azi</i> – <i>leu</i> – <i>thr</i> – <i>thi</i> – <i>gal</i> – <i>lac</i> – <i>pro</i>



(b) Orientamento 1

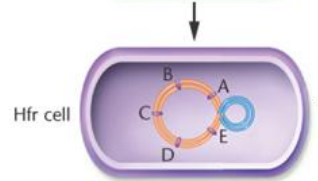
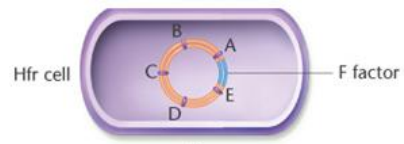


Nell'orientamento 1, *oriT* e il filamento T hanno estremità identificate con I e II

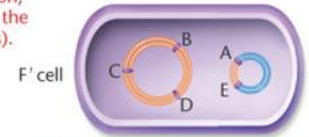


Nell'orientamento 2, *oriT* e il filamento T hanno estremità identificate con III e IV

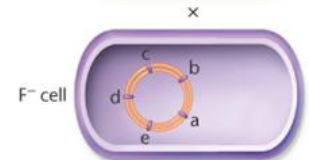
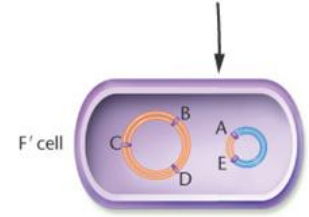
- In some cases, an F factor is excised from the chromosome of an Hfr strain. In the process, the F factor (referred to as F') often brings several adjoining genes with it. Transfer of an F' to an F⁻ cell results in a partially diploid cell called a **merozygote**.



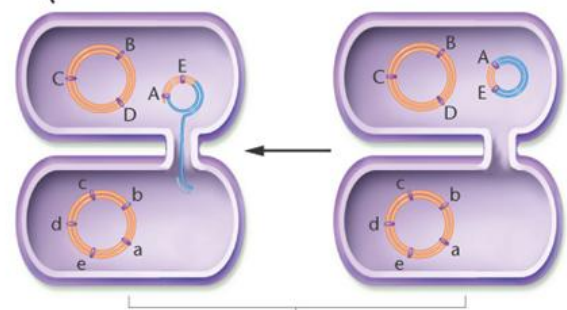
Step 1. Excision of the F factor from the chromosome begins. During excision, the F factor will carry with it part of the chromosome (the A and E regions).



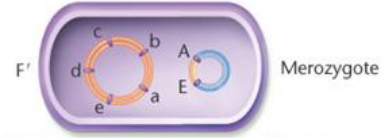
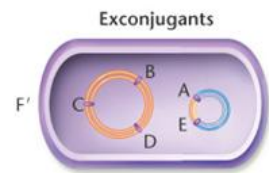
Step 2. Excision is complete. During excision, the A and E regions of the chromosome are retained in the F factor. The cell is converted to F'.



Step 3. The F' cell is a modified F⁺ cell and may undergo conjugation with an F⁻ cell.



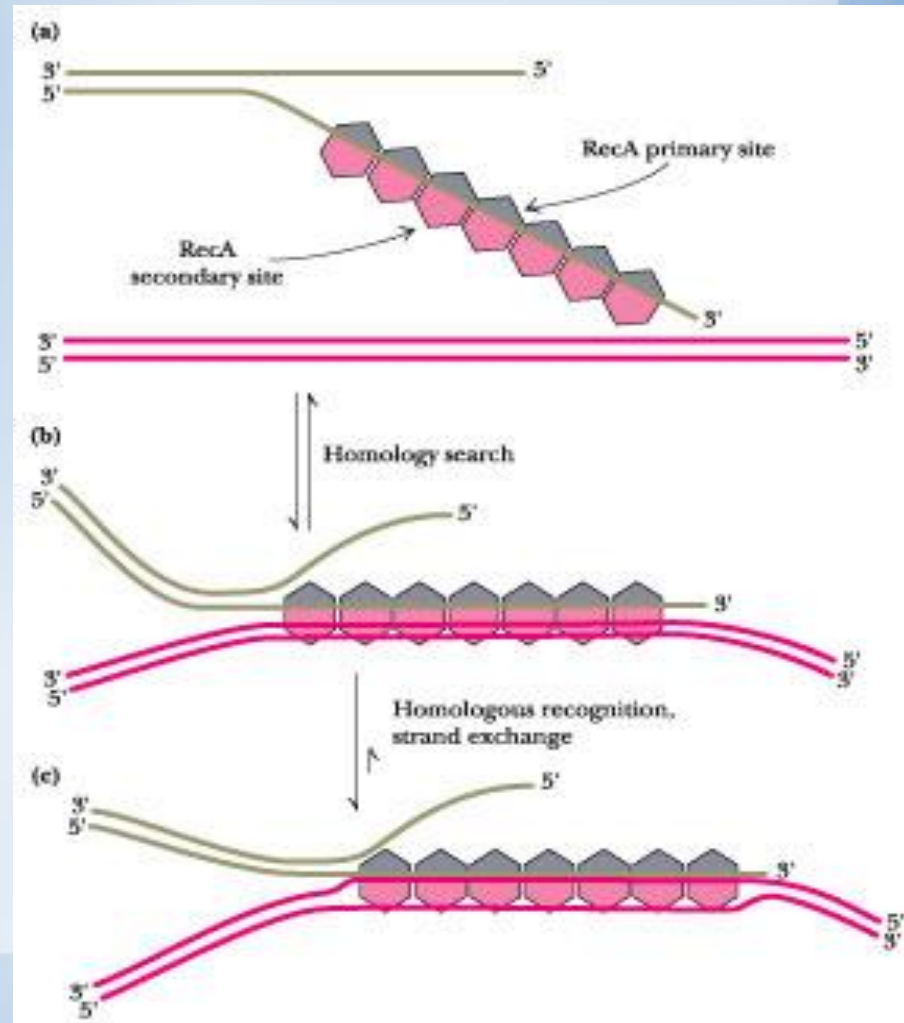
Step 4. The F factor replicates as one strand is transferred.



Step 5. Replication and transfer of the F factor is complete. The F⁻ recipient has become partially diploid (for the A and E regions) and is called a merozygote. It is also F'.

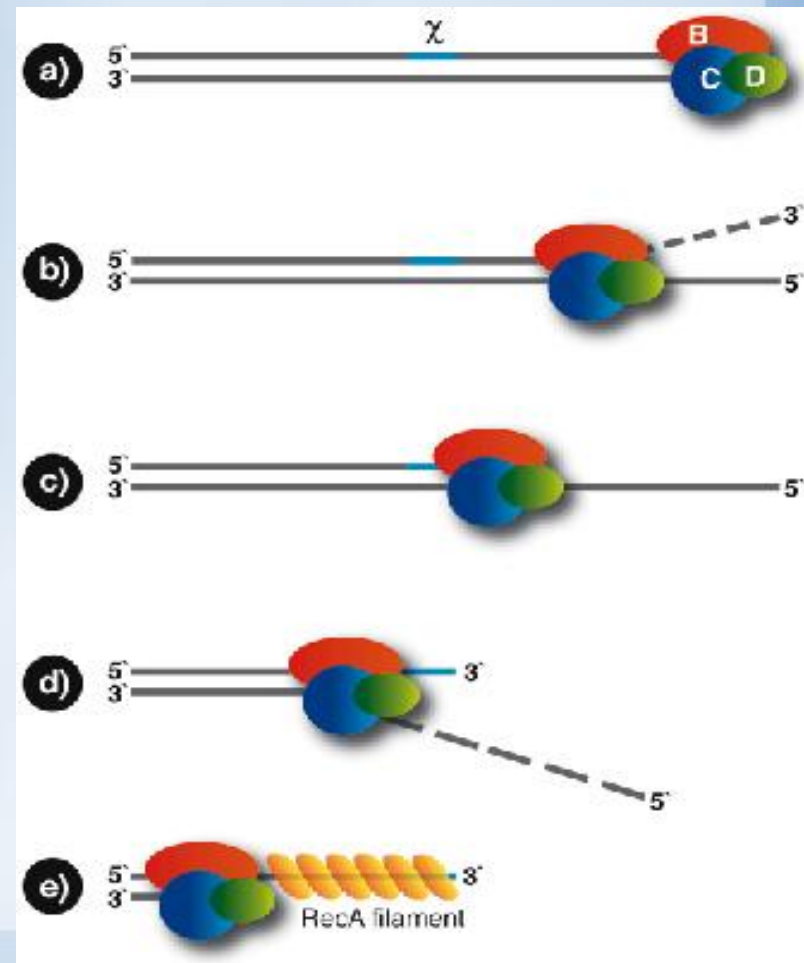
Mutational Analysis Led to the
Discovery of the Rec Proteins
Essential to Bacterial
Recombination

- The RecA protein plays an important role in recombination involving single-strand displacement.



RecA is a 38 kilodalton Escherichia coli protein essential for the repair and maintenance of DNA. A RecA structural and functional homolog has been found in every species in which one has been seriously sought and serves as an archetype for this class of homologous DNA repair proteins. The homologous protein in Homo sapiens is called RAD51.

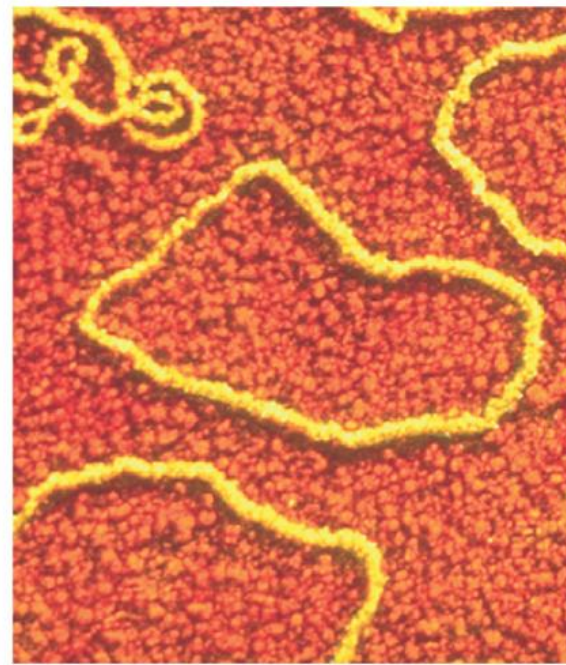
- The RecBCD protein is important for unwinding a double-stranded DNA molecule that serves as the source for genetic recombination. RecA then facilitates recombination.



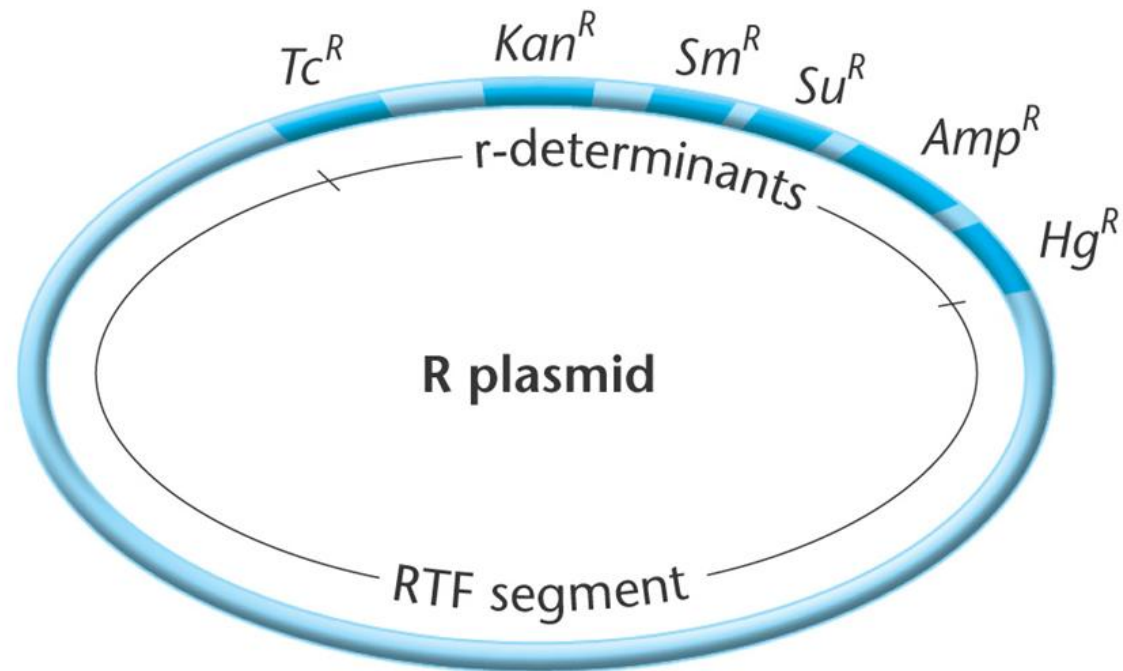
Plasmids

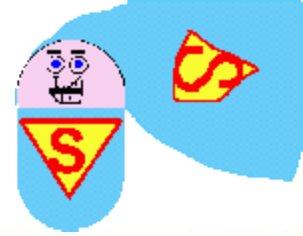
- Plasmids contain one or more genes and replicate independently of the bacterial chromosome.

(a)

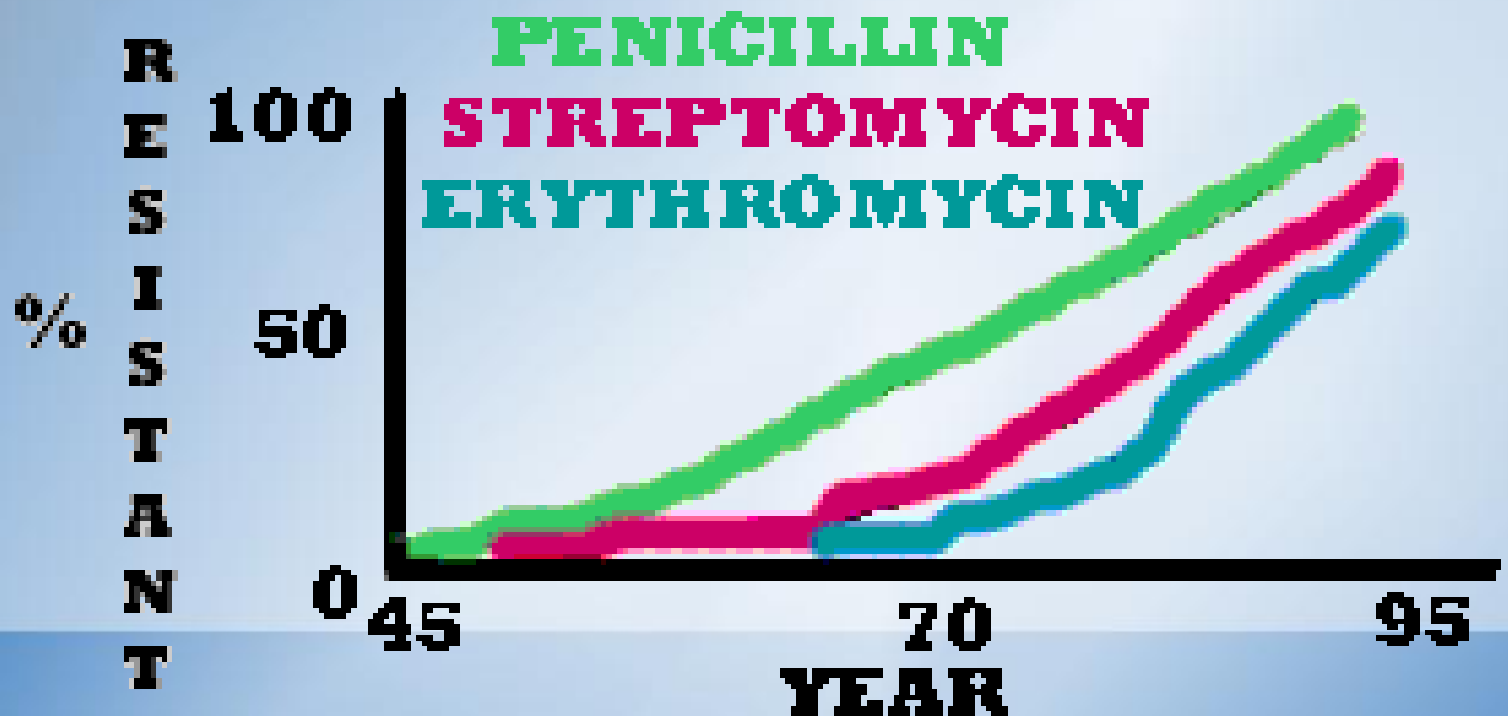


(b)



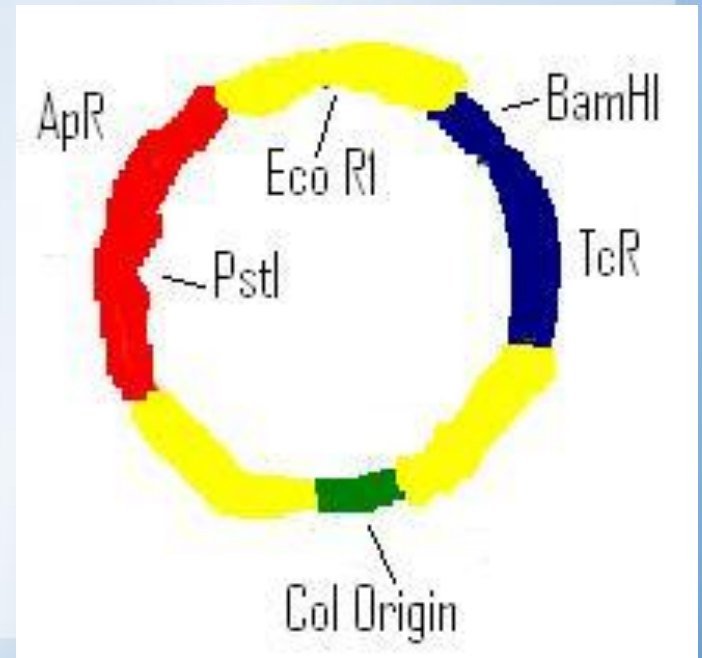


The conjugative transfer of antibiotic resistant plasmids between bacteria is a major problem facing the medical profession today



•Some examples

- F factors confer fertility, R plasmids confer antibiotic resistance, and Col plasmids encode colicins that can kill neighboring bacteria.

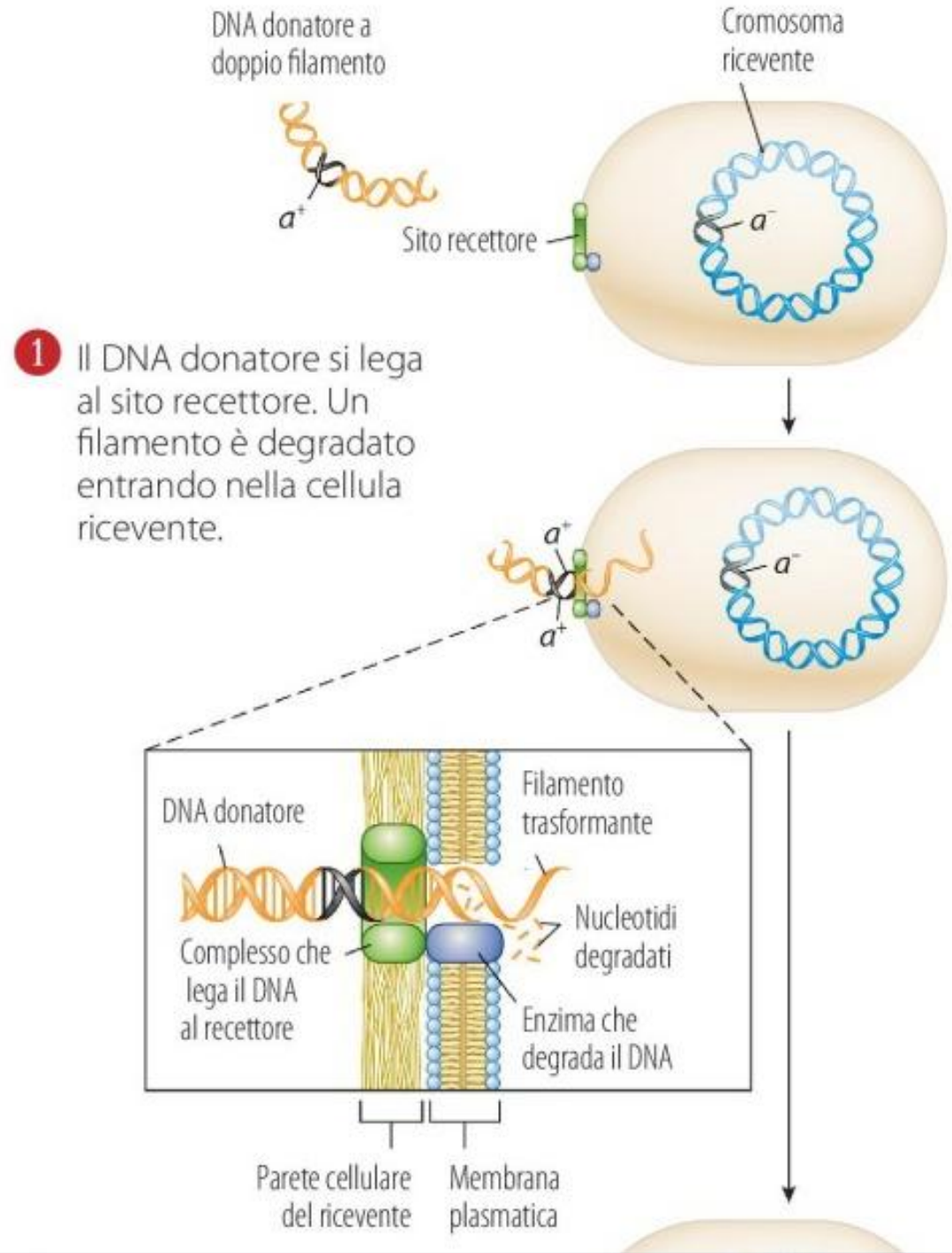


Transformation Is Another
Process Leading to Genetic
Recombination in Bacteria

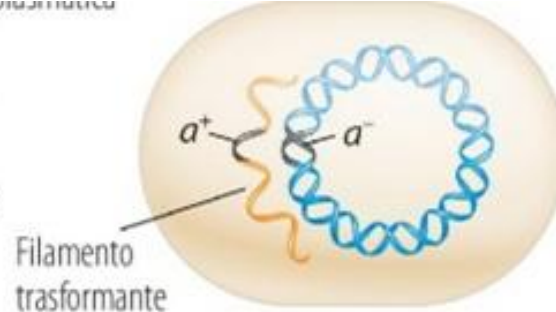
• In transformation, small pieces of extracellular DNA are taken up by a living bacterial cell and integrated stably into the chromosome.

• Griffith

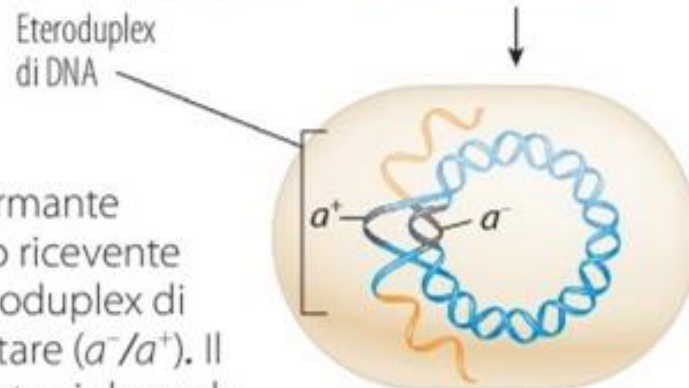
• Avery, McLeod, McCarthy



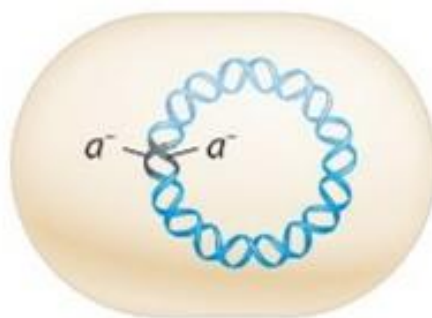
- 2 Il filamento trasformante si appaia con la regione omologa del cromosoma ricevente.



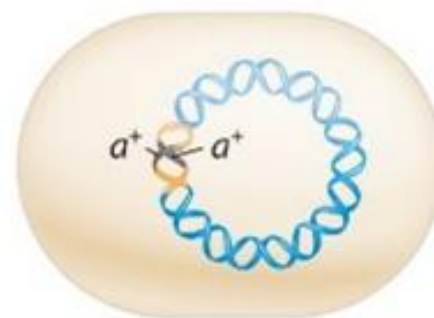
- 3 Il filamento trasformante sposta il filamento ricevente formando un eteroduplex di DNA complementare (a^-/a^+). Il rimanente filamento si degrada.



Replicazione del DNA e divisione cellulare



Non trasformante

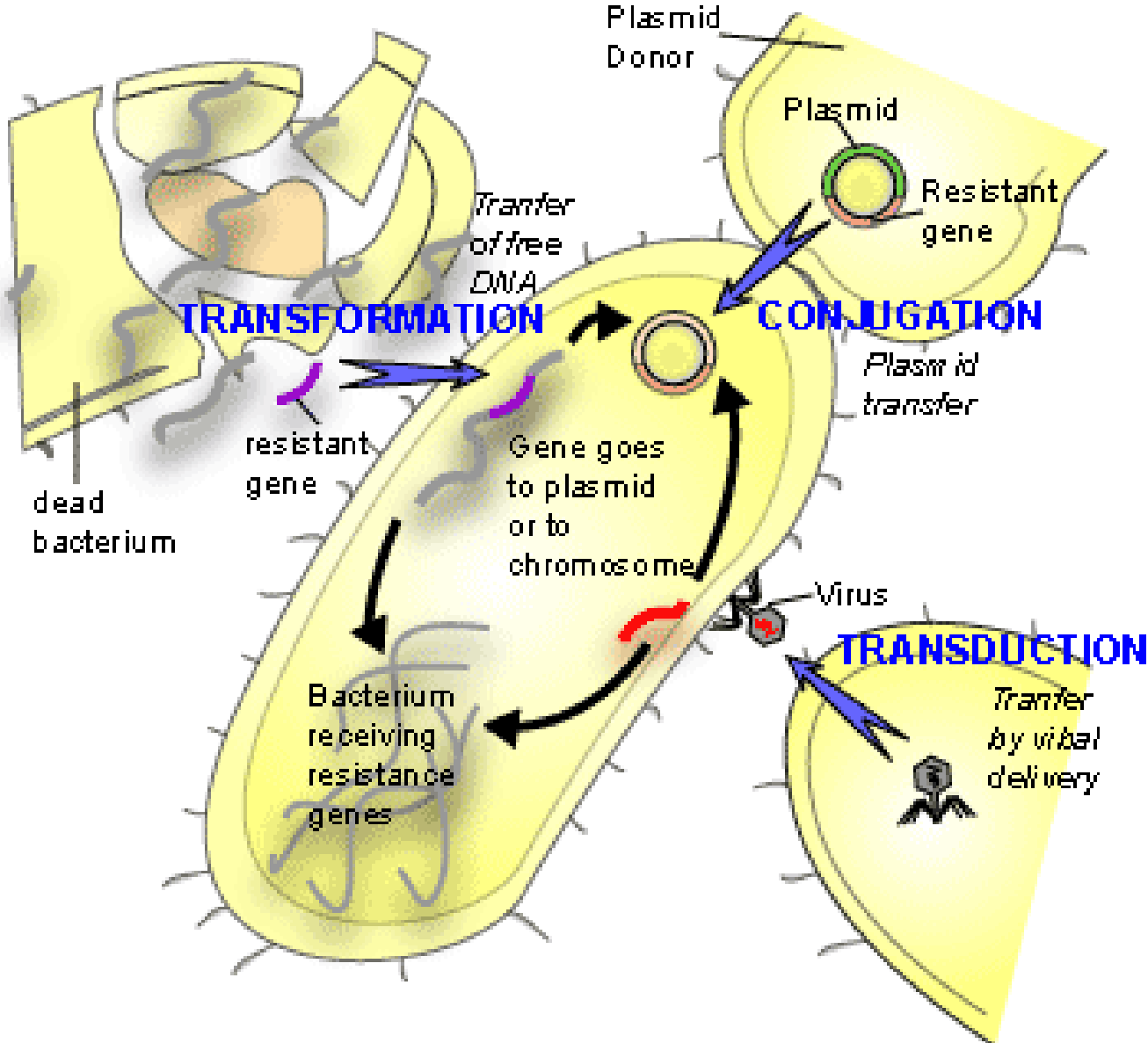


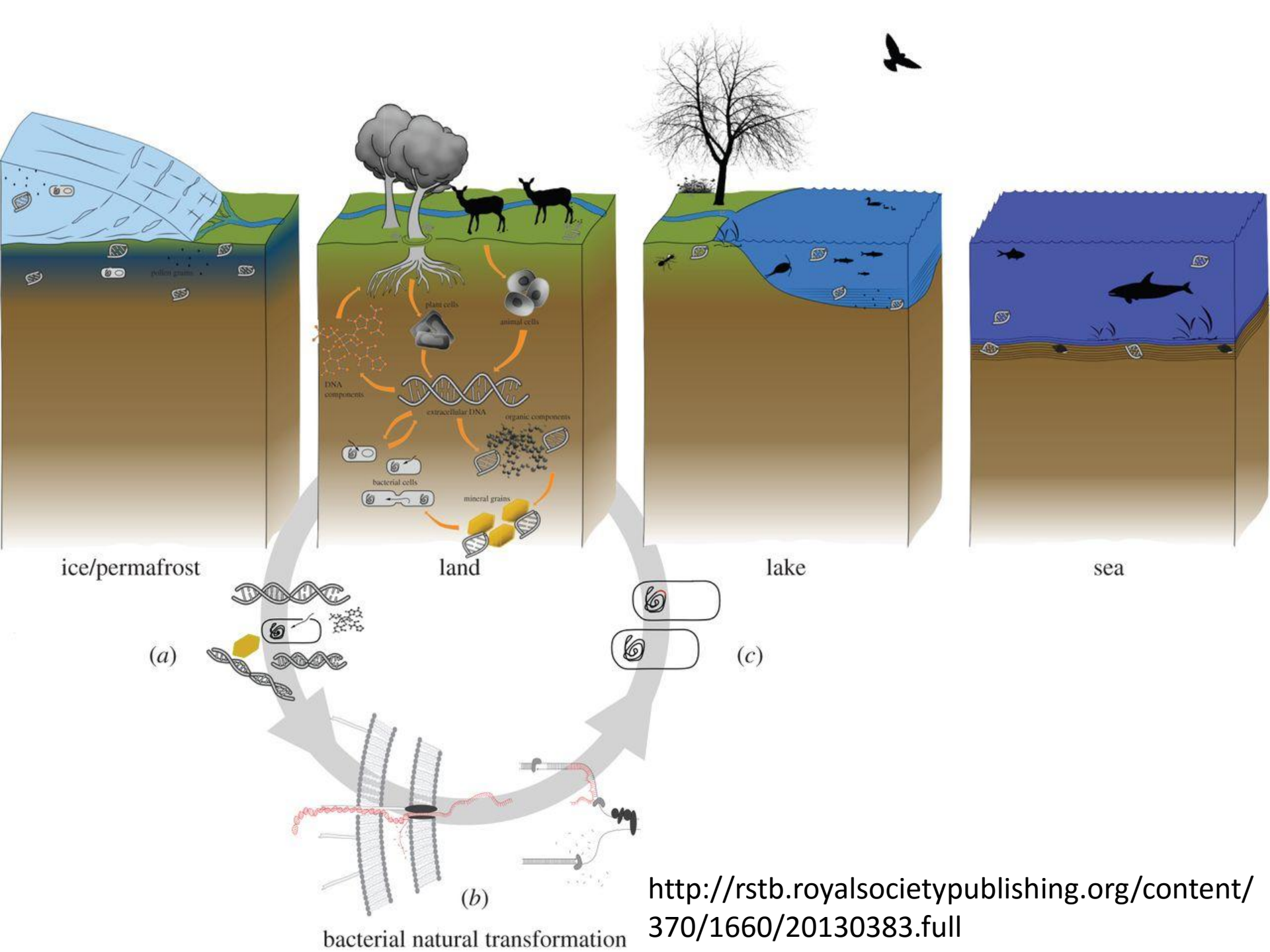
Trasformante

- 4 La replicazione del DNA e la divisione cellulare producono una cellula trasformante e una non trasformante.

- Once it is integrated into the chromosome, the recombinant region contains one host strand (present originally) and one mutant strand. Because these strands are from different sources, this region is referred to as a heteroduplex, and the two strands of DNA are not perfectly complementary in this region.

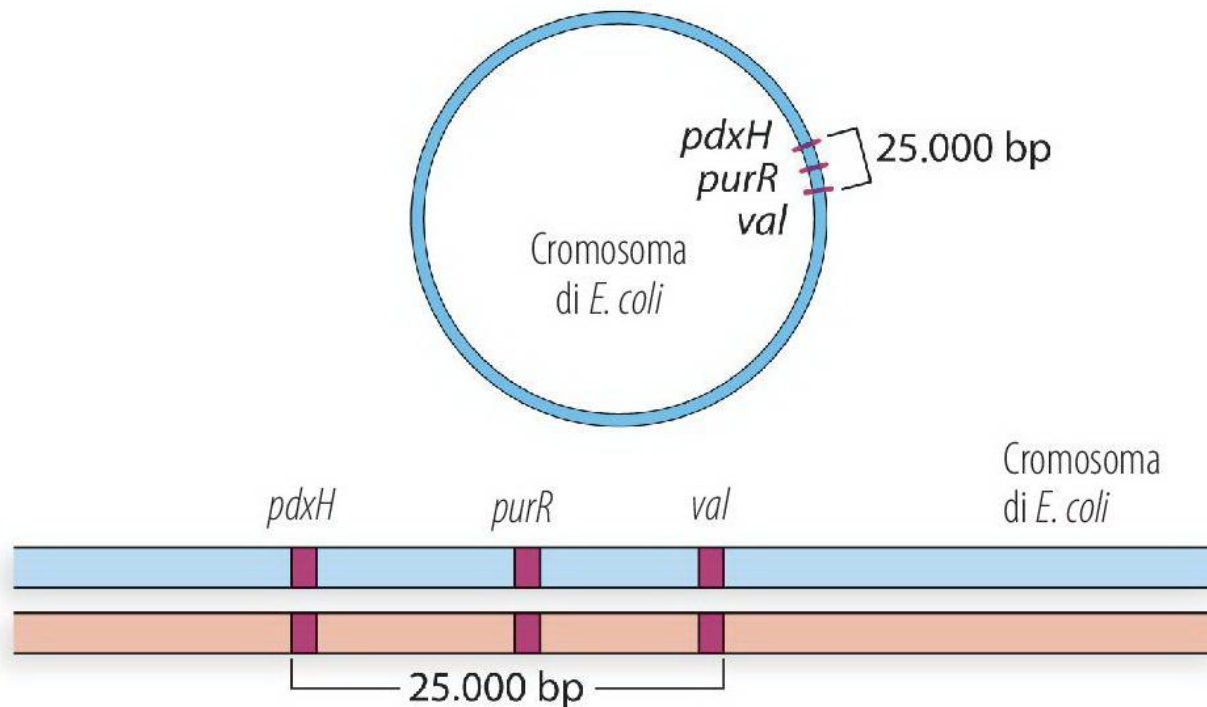
RIASSUNTO





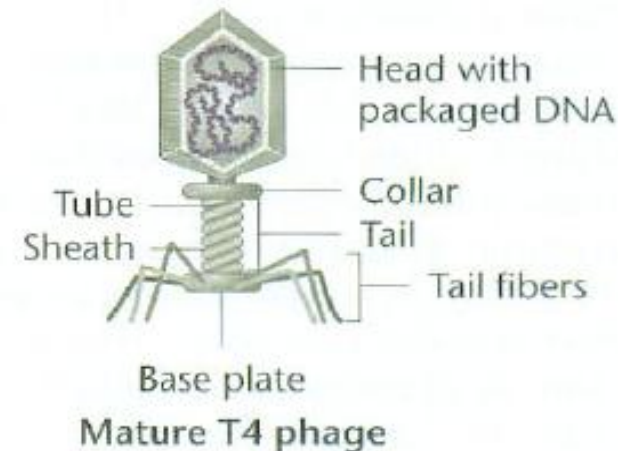
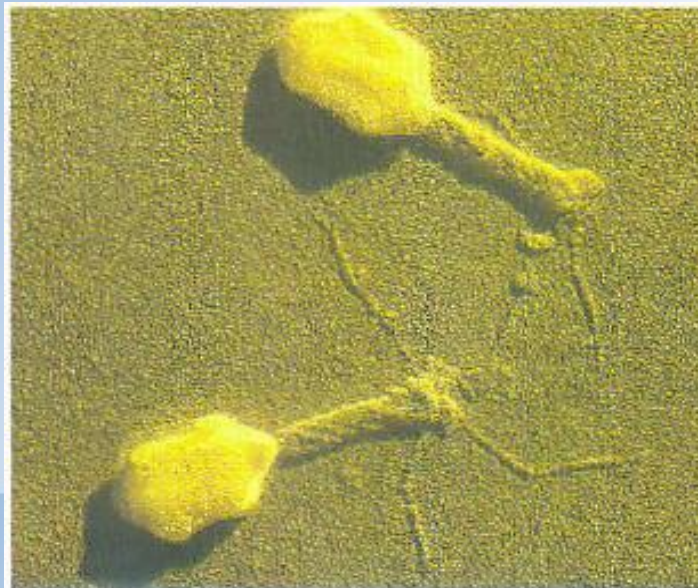
MAPPATURA PER CO-COTRASFORMAZIONE

Esperimento	Geni co-trasformanti	Frequenza di co-trasformazione
1	<i>pdxH</i> e <i>val</i>	0,08
2	<i>purR</i> e <i>val</i>	0,81
3	<i>purR</i> e <i>pdxH</i>	0,68

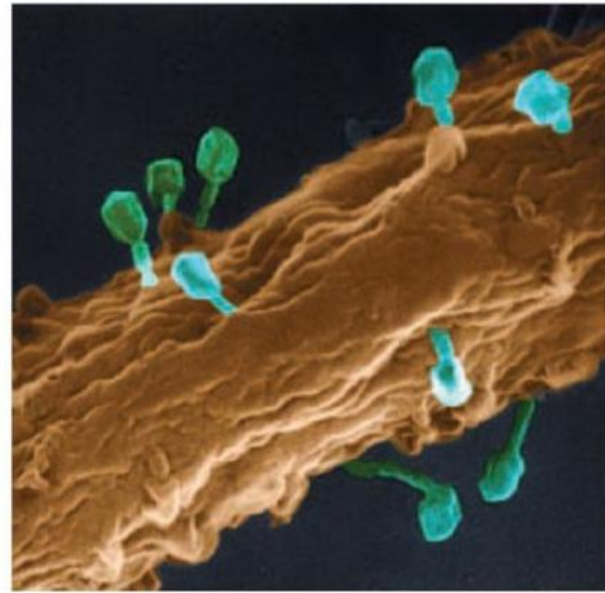
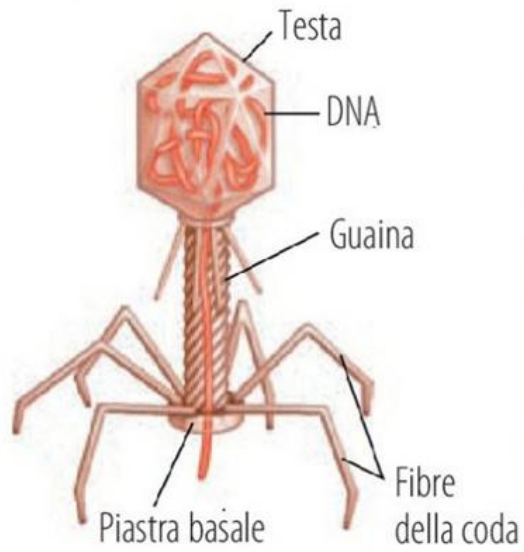


Bacteriophages Are Bacterial Viruses

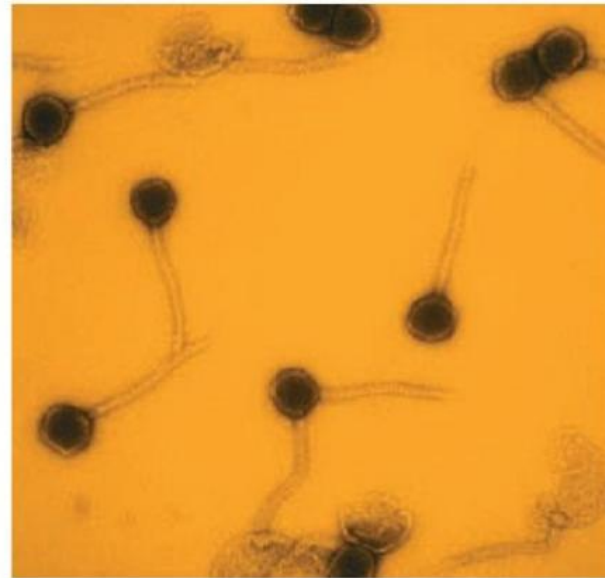
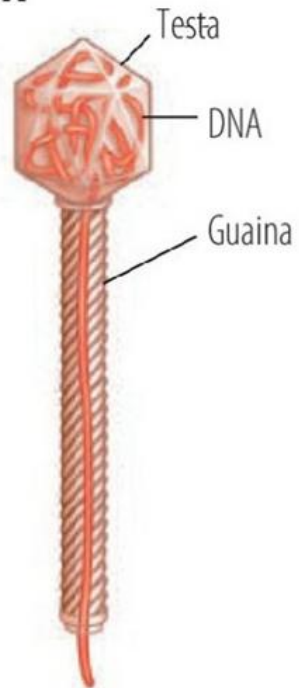
- Bacteriophages can infect a host bacterium and inject their DNA into its chromosome. The infected bacterium then produces more phage particles, which are released when the host cell is lysed.



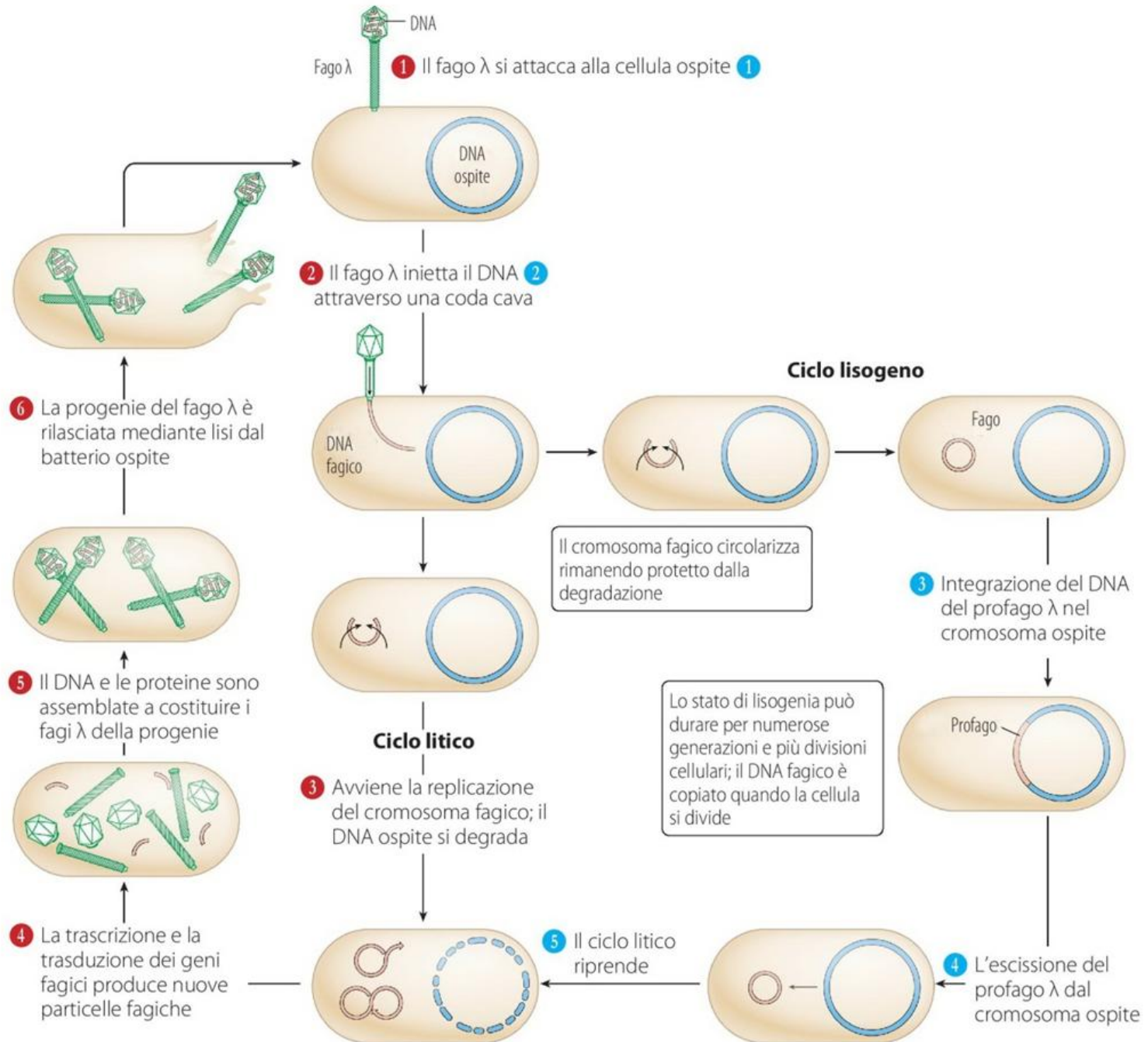
Fago T4



Fago λ

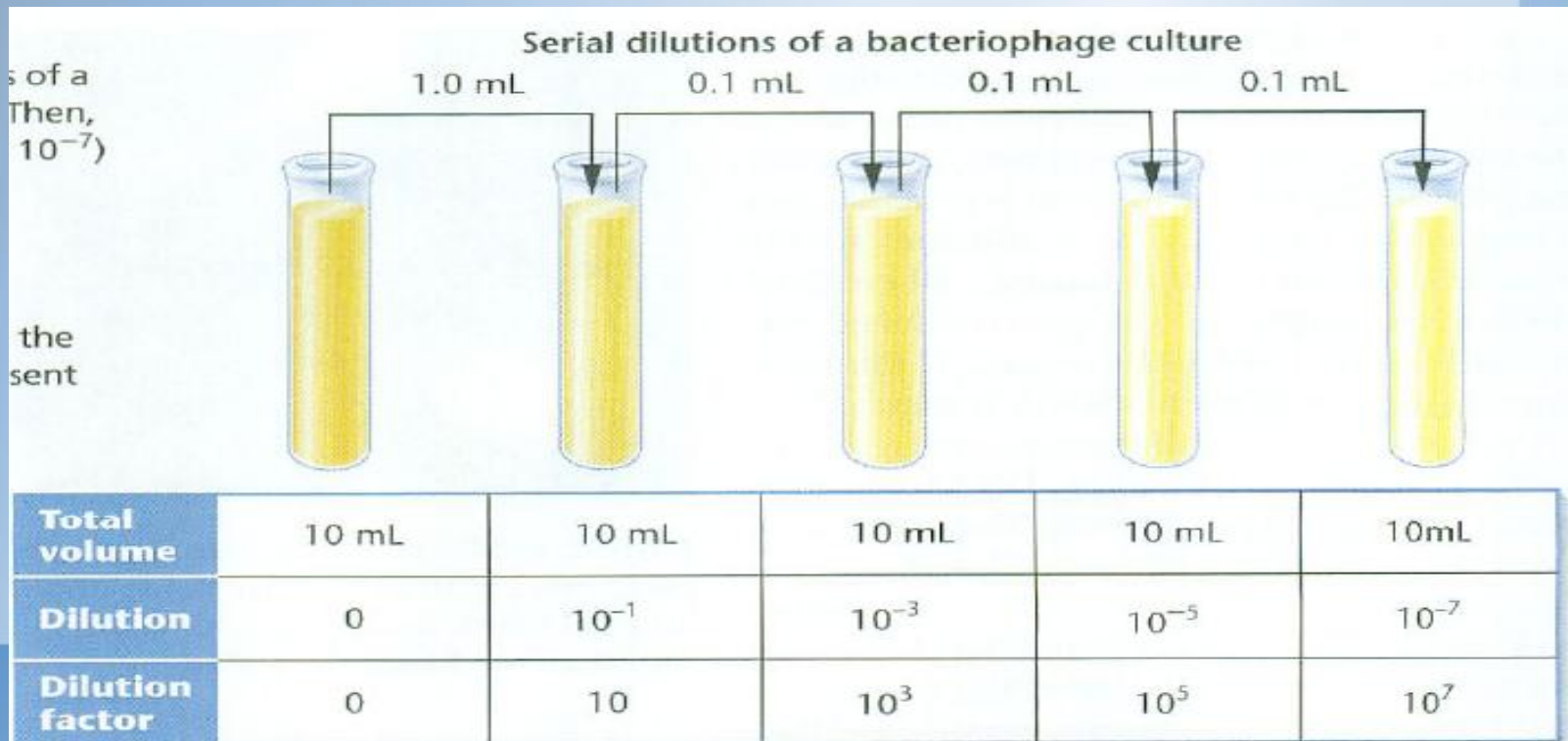


Ciclo litico ← **Infezione** → **Ciclo lisogeno**



- The number of phages produced following the infection of bacteria can be determined by the **plaque assay**. This technique entails performing serial dilutions of virally infected bacteria, which are then poured onto agar plates.

- By counting the number of plaques (areas clear of bacteria) on the plates, the number of phages in the original culture can be determined.



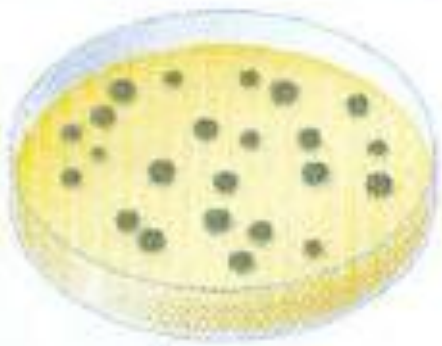
0.1 mL

0.1 mL

0.1 mL



10^{-3} dilution
All bacteria lysed
(plaques fused)



10^{-5} dilution
23 plaques



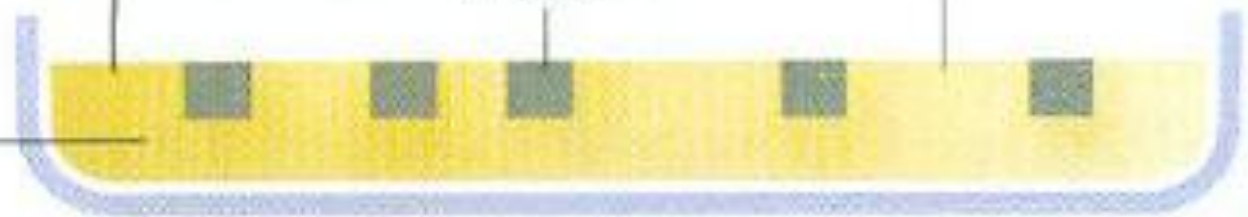
10^{-7} dilution
Lawn of bacteria
(no plaques)

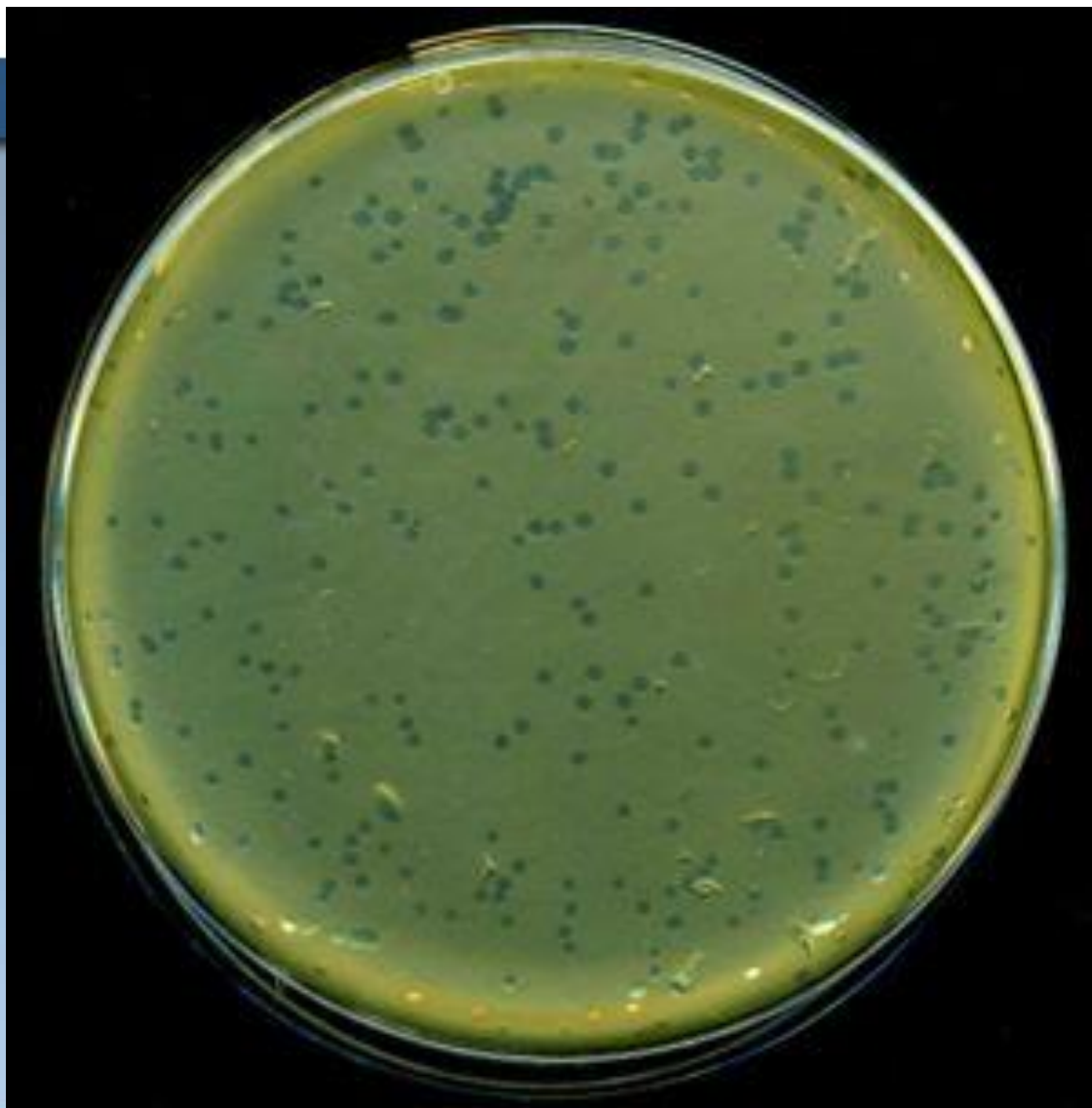
Layer of nutrient agar
plus bacteria

Uninfected
bacterial growth

Plaque

Base of
agar

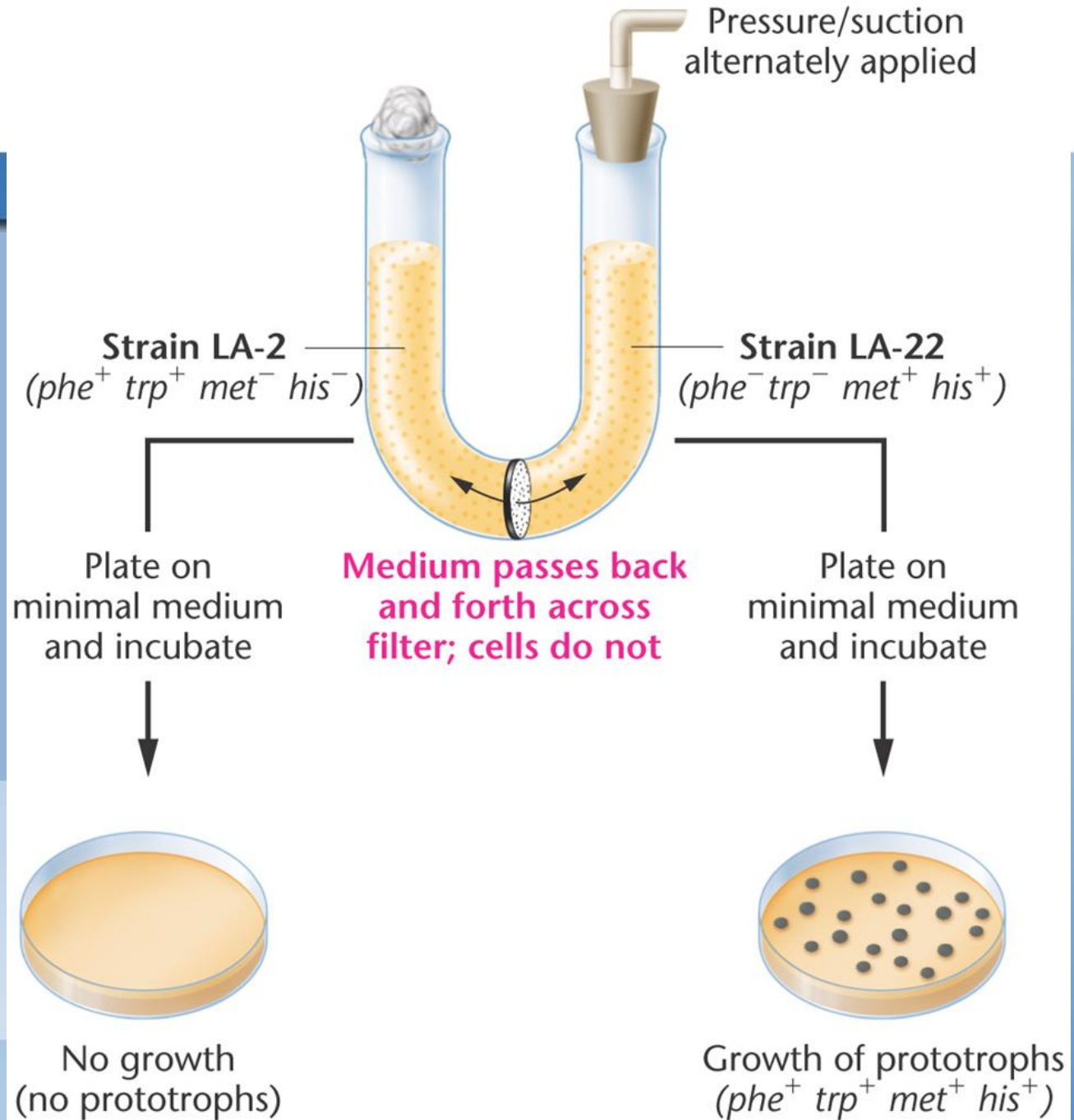




Transduction Is Virus-Mediated Bacterial DNA Transfer

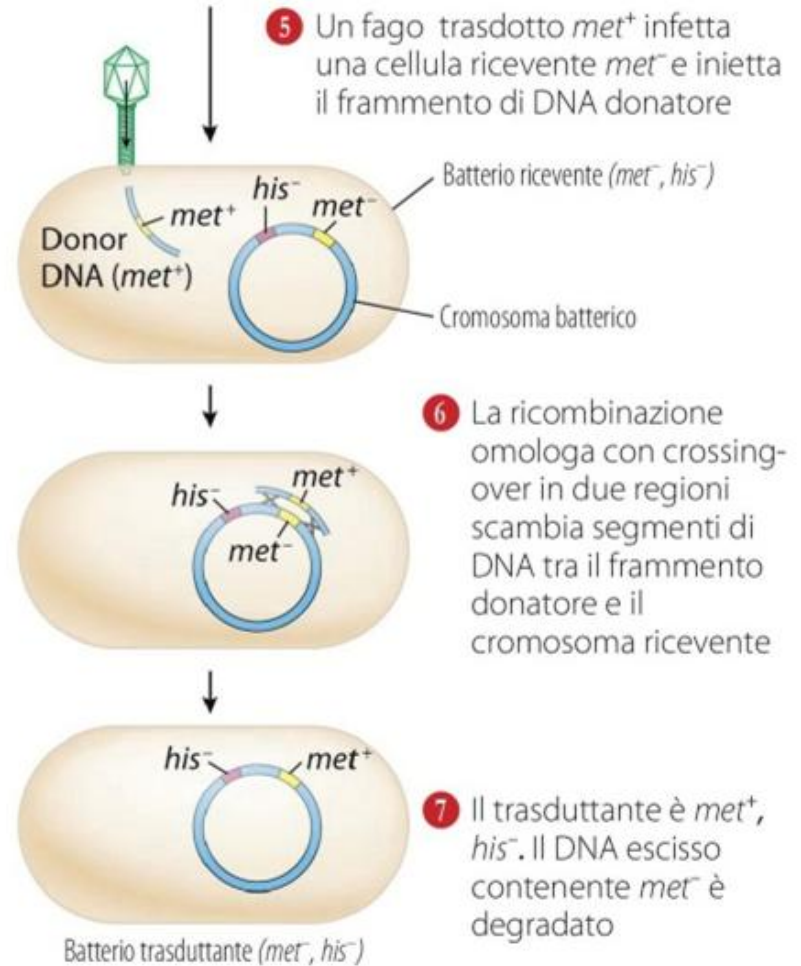
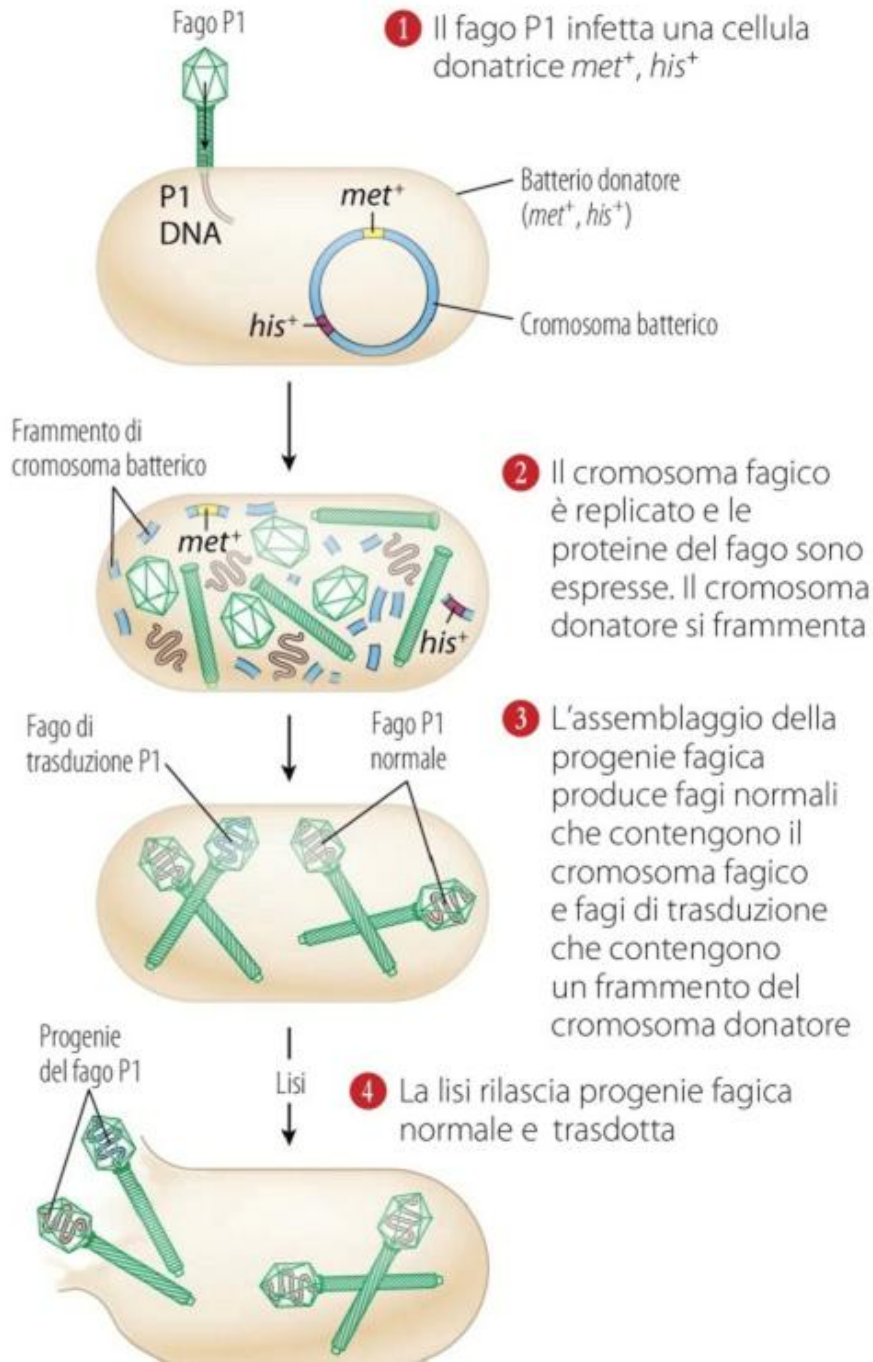
- Bacteriophages, which can themselves undergo genetic recombination, can be involved in a mode of bacterial genetic recombination called **transduction**.

• The Lederberg-Zinder experiment led to the discovery of phage transduction in bacteria .



- In **generalized transduction**, bacterial DNA instead of phage DNA is packaged in a phage particle and is transferred to a recipient host. In **specialized transduction**, a small piece of bacterial DNA is packaged along with the phage DNA.

Trasduzione generalizzata



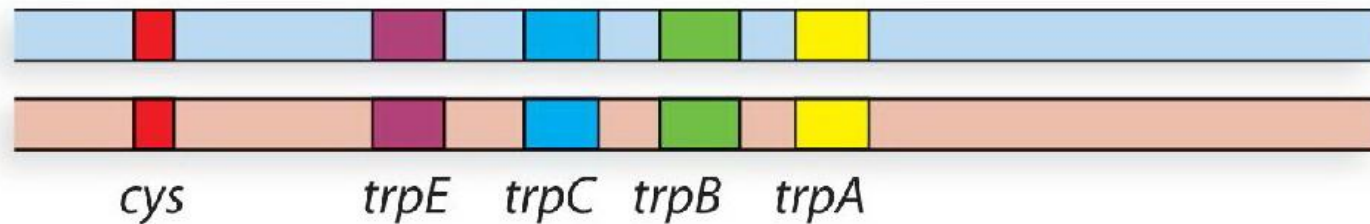
- Generalized transduction results in transfer of a large number of bacterial genes, whereas specialized transduction results in transfer of only a few bacterial genes.

Like transformation, generalized transduction can be used in linkage and chromosomal mapping (cotrasduzione).

(a) Frequenze di co-trasduzione

Genotipo del donatore	Genotipo del ricevente	Marcatore selezionato	Marcatore non selezionato	Percentuale di co-trasduzione del marcatore non selezionato con <i>cys</i> ⁺
<i>cys</i> ⁺ <i>trpE</i> ⁺	<i>cys</i> ⁻ <i>trpE</i> ⁻	<i>cys</i> ⁺	<i>trpE</i> ⁺	63
<i>cys</i> ⁺ <i>trpC</i> ⁺	<i>cys</i> ⁻ <i>trpC</i> ⁻	<i>cys</i> ⁺	<i>trpC</i> ⁺	53
<i>cys</i> ⁺ <i>trpB</i> ⁺	<i>cys</i> ⁻ <i>trpB</i> ⁻	<i>cys</i> ⁺	<i>trpB</i> ⁺	47
<i>cys</i> ⁺ <i>trpA</i> ⁺	<i>cys</i> ⁻ <i>trpA</i> ⁻	<i>cys</i> ⁺	<i>trpA</i> ⁺	46

(b) Mappa dell'operone *trp*



(a) La frequenza di co-trasduzione del gene *cys*⁺ con ciascuno dei geni dell'operone *trp* è determinata in esperimenti separati con marcatore selezionato e non selezionato. **(b)** Mappa dell'operone *trp* proposta da Yanofsky.