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Expression of spoT in Borrelia burgdorferi during Serum Starvation
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Borrelia burgdorferi, the causative agent of Lyme disease, is transmitted by the tick Ixodes scapularis. A 2.9-kb fragment containing a putative spoT gene was isolated from B. burgdorferi genomic DNA by PCR amplification and cloned into a pBAD24 vector. The cloned gene complemented Escherichia coli mutant strain CF1693, which contains deletions of both the relA and spoT genes. The spoT gene in E. coli encodes a bifunctional enzyme capable of synthesizing and degrading (p)ppGpp, which mediates the stringent response during carbon source starvation. B. burgdorferi has been reported to have a stress response to serum starvation. Thin-layer chromatography was used to detect (p)ppGpp extracted from H.32PO4-labeled B. burgdorferi cells starved for serum in RPMI. B. burgdorferi spoT gene expression was characterized during fatty acid starvation. Northern analysis of spoT revealed detectable message at 2.5 min of starvation in RPMI. Expression of spoT during serum starvation increased ~6-fold during the 30 min that starvation conditions were maintained. Further, expression of spoT decreased when serum was added to serum-starved cells. Reverse transcriptase PCR (RT-PCR) was used to detect spoT mRNA from ~106 cells starved for serum in RPMI for 2.5 to 30 min or incubated in tick saliva for 15 min. Northern blot analysis suggests that spoT transcript was ~900 nucleotides in length. RT-PCR amplification of the transcript using several sets of primers confirmed this finding. Additionally, a truncated clone containing only the first 950 bp of the 2,001-bp spoT open reading frame was able to complement E. coli CF1693. The data suggest that B. burgdorferi exhibits a stringent response to serum starvation and during incubation in tick saliva.

The spirochete Borrelia burgdorferi, the causative agent of Lyme disease (9, 50), is a tick-borne pathogen spread by members of the genus Ixodes. During a blood meal by the tick vector, B. burgdorferi cells migrate through the tick gut epithelium and pass into the hemolymph and then to various tissues, including the salivary glands. B. burgdorferi has been shown to enter the salivary glands of Ixodes scapularis during a blood meal (42, 58) and has been successfully isolated from the saliva of I. scapularis (17), indicating that saliva serves as the route of transmission. During its life cycle, B. burgdorferi must adapt to different host conditions. As a result, the pathogen survives a variety of stress conditions which include physiological and nutrient changes between hosts (28). Stress conditions encountered by B. burgdorferi within the tick include starvation and temperature shifts (1, 10). Heat shock occurs when cells encounter rapid increases in temperature (10, 46). Proteins synthesized in response to elevated temperatures are termed heat shock proteins. Heat shock proteins have been identified and characterized in B. burgdorferi (10). It is hypothesized that additional stress responses are used as mechanisms of survival by B. burgdorferi under adverse conditions. B. burgdorferi cells are probably subjected to periods of starvation within their tick hosts when the ticks molt and go months between blood meals. B. burgdorferi, like other bacteria, should respond to nutrient depletion by initiating the stringent response (11).

The stringent response has been characterized as a short-term stress response to amino acid and carbon starvation. This global response is brought about by the failure of tRNA ami-

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spherical form, which is attributed to the expression of a number of genes (29). Thus, the stringent response, like other stress responses, acts as a global regulator of the bacterial cell. 

*B. burgdorferi* responds to serum starvation by inducing a starvation response that results in changes in protein expression and eventually in the transformation of motile helical vegetative cells into nontrophic spherical starvation-stress forms (1). It has been recently reported that ppGpp affects the synthesis of cyclopropane fatty acids through σ^70^ (15) and also has a role during fatty acid starvation in *E. coli* (49). This is of significance because the genome of *B. burgdorferi* contains no fatty acid synthetic pathways (20). *B. burgdorferi* cells depend upon an external source of fatty acids. Serum is rich in lipids and is the source of fatty acids for *B. burgdorferi* cells growing in pure culture or in a host. To date, most bacterial genomes that have been fully sequenced encode the proteins RelA and/or SpoT, which are capable of synthesizing or hydrolyzing (p)pGpp (51). *B. burgdorferi* possesses a spoT ortholog (BB0198) and an rpoS gene (BB0771), but no relA gene (20). Since SpoT has been shown to be a bifunctional enzyme in other bacteria, it is likely that the *B. burgdorferi* SpoT is bifunctional and responsible for the synthesis and degradation of ppGpp. Other bacteria with putative relA or spoT homologs have been cloned and or characterized (2, 19, 34–36, 39, 53–55, 57), suggesting that it is not uncommon for ppGpp synthesis and degradation to be controlled by a single gene. Therefore, if the spoT ortholog were functional in *B. burgdorferi*, the organism should have a stringent control mechanism. This mechanism could contribute to the ability of *B. burgdorferi* to adapt to and survive various host environments. In this study we show that the *B. burgdorferi spoT* ortholog is functional, able to complement an *E. coli* relA spoT mutant, and also is expressed in a manner similar to that in other bacteria that exhibit a stringent response.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

**Bacterial strains, plasmids, and culture conditions.** *B. burgdorferi* B31 (high passage) was grown in BSK H medium (Sigma, St. Louis, Mo.) supplemented with 6% rabbit serum (Life Technologies, Grand Island, N.Y.). For most experiments, cells were grown for 48 h at 33°C. Additional media used for *B. burgdorferi* was RPMI 1640 Select-Amine (RPMI) (Life Technologies) and saliva collected from *I. scapularis* (T. Mather, University of Rhode Island), RPMI is a defined medium containing glucose, vitamins, and all essential amino acids. *I. scapularis* saliva was collected as described by Ewing et al. (17). BSK II without albumin fraction V and lacking rabbit serum (termed BSK) was also used (5). *E. coli* strains XL1-MRF^R^, CF1648 (wild-type MG1655; relA^spoT^), CF1652 (ΔrelA251::Km), CF1693 (ΔspoT207::Cm) (a gift from Michael Cashel, National Institutes of Health) were routinely grown in Luria broth (LB) containing the appropriate antibiotics overnight in a shaking water bath at 37°C. *E. coli* was also grown in M-9 minimal medium to induce the stringent response (43, 45). The plasmid pBAD24 (a gift of Jon Beckwith, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.) was used to clone the putative spoT. The plasmid contains an ampicillin resistance marker (23). The plasmid was introduced into *E. coli* CF1693 by electroporation.

**DNA isolation and PCR conditions.** Genomic DNA was isolated from *B. burgdorferi* B31 cells by using a Qiagen DNeasy DNA isolation kit (Qiagen Inc., Valencia, Calif.) following the protocol of the manufacturer. The DNA was used to PCR amplify a digoxigenin (DIG)-labeled probe for Southern and Northern analysis. PCR was performed using either an Applied Biosystems GeneAmp 9600 or 9700 thermocycler (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, Calif.). Primers used to amplify the DIG-labeled probe were SpoT F1 and SpoT R1 (Table 1). The probe was synthesized according the protocol of the manufacturer (Roche Molecular Biochemicals, Indianapolis, Ind.), utilizing cycles of 94°C (5 min; denaturation), 35 cycles of 94°C (1 min), 51°C (2 min), 72°C (3 min), and final extension at 72°C (7 min).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primer</th>
<th>Primer sequence (5′ → 3″)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SpoT F1</td>
<td>TTT TGG TCG ACG AGC TTC C GGT AGT GGA TGA GC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SpoT F2</td>
<td>TT GCA CAT TTA ATC AAG ATA AAT G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SpoT R1</td>
<td>CGG ATT AGC TGG CAC AT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SpoT R2</td>
<td>TTT TTC TGC AGA G TGG TTC TCA AGA ATC ATC C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RT F – 25</td>
<td>GAA AGA AGA GCA AGG GCG CTG ATC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RT F – 50</td>
<td>ACA TTT AAA AAC AAT TTA CGA TCT T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RT R + 800</td>
<td>TAA GTC TGT TGC TTC TGG GCA T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RT R + 850</td>
<td>TTT TGT TTT TGG CA A ATT ATT CCT A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RT R + 950</td>
<td>TGG ATA TTT ATT TTC TTT TGG GCT T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OspA F1</td>
<td>GGG AAT AGG TCT AAT ATT AGC CCT T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OspA R1</td>
<td>CTG CTG ACC CTA ATT TGG TGC C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a Bold letters indicate recognition sites for the restriction endonucleases used. SpoT F1 includes a coordinates from *B. burgdorferi* main chromosome.

b Coordinates from *B. burgdorferi* linear plasmid 54 (Ip54).

### TABLE 1. Primers used in this study

**Expression of ** *B. burgdorferi* spoT

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A complementary article discussing the role of *B. burgdorferi* spoT in the stringent response is published in the same issue of the *Journal of Bacteriology*.
the amplicons were cloned into pSTBlue-1 using a Novagen Perfectly Blunt cloning kit (Novagen, Inc., Madison, Wis.). PCR was performed using pBAD24.spoT as the template. The forward primer for all reactions was SpoT F1 with the following reverse primers: SpoT R2, SpoT R1, and SpoT R +905. PCR amplification products were digested with restriction enzymes (EcoRI and PstI; 2.9 kbp) and two truncated DNA sequences of ~0.4 and ~1.1 kbp, respectively. The clones were designated pMBC04, pMBC05, and pMBC06. The truncated clones were then transformed into E. coli CF1693 as previously described and grown on M-9 agar containing isopropyl-β-D-galactopyranoside to determine whether the clones could complement E. coli CF1693. Plasmids were purified from the appropriate E. coli strains grown over night by using a Qiagen spin mini prep kit (Qiagen) according to the protocol of the manufacturer.

32P labeling and detection of (p)pGpp by thin-layer chromatography (TLC). E. coli cells were grown in phosphate-limited medium and labeled with [32P]Piphosphate as described by Bochner and Ames (8, 37). Briefly, cells were grown for 16 h in LB at 37°C. Cells were harvested by centrifugation (8,000 × g, 8 min, 4°C), washed, resuspended at 10 g/ml in 0.1 M NaCl and incubated in glucose-limited (0.04%) phosphate-limited medium for 16 h at 37°C. Supplementation with glucose differed in that for glucose-limited culture 0.04% glucose was used, and otherwise 0.4% was utilized. To label E. coli cells with H3-32PO4, cells were harvested by centrifugation (8,000 × g, 8 min, 4°C), washed, resuspended at 10 g/ml in 0.1 M NaCl and finally suspended in 10 mM EDTA, pH 7.0, in DEPC-treated dH2O and 37% formaldehyde and containing 0.634 M ethidium bromide. Equal amounts of RNA were loaded into the gel lane for each experiment. The gel was run at 90 V for 1.5 h. Following electrophoresis, the 23S and 16S rRNA subunits were observed in the gels by UV light. Northern analysis was only performed if both subunits were observed and were present in equal amounts for each lane of the gel. The gel was prepared for transfer to the nylon membrane by washing with 10× SSC for 45 min (47). The RNA was transferred to a nylon membrane (Magna Graph; Osmonics) using a Turboblotter (Schleicher & Schuell, Inc.). The RNA was then bound to the nylon membrane by using a UV cross-linker.

The nylon blots for Southern and Northern analysis were hybridized at 55°C with a spoT-specific DIG-labeled probe, which targets both DNA and RNA, according to the protocol of the manufacturer (Roche Molecular Biochemicals). The detection of the hybridized DIG-labeled probe followed the protocol of the manufacturer. Briefly, the blots were probed for 18 h with the DIG-labeled probe; following hybridization, the membranes were washed, blocked, and visualized by chemiluminescence according to the protocol of the manufacturer of the DIG synthesis kit.

RESULTS

Cloning of B. burgdorferi spoT. The putative B. burgdorferi spoT gene was PCR amplified from B. burgdorferi genomic DNA using the primers spoT F1 and spoT R2 (Table 1). This resulted in a 2.9-kb amplicon, which was treated with the endonucleases PstI and SalI and ligated into the plasmid vector pBAD24 to yield pBAD24.spoT. The recombinant plasmid was introduced into competent E. coli CF1693 cells by electroporation. Southern blot analysis was used to confirm the presence of the 2.9-kb PCR amplicon in pBAD24.spoT. B. burgdorferi genomic DNA treated with the endonucleases EcoRI and EcoRV and pBAD24.spoT DNA treated with PstI and SalI were separated by electrophoresis on a 1% agarose gel in TAE buffer and then examined by Southern blot analysis (47). The DNA was probed with a DIG-labeled spoT probe synthesized by PCR. Southern analysis (Fig. 1) revealed hybridization of the DIG-labeled probe with the PCR control (lane 1), as well as hybridization to a 5.4-kb fragment contained within the EcoRI- and EcoRV-digested B. burgdorferi genomic DNA (lane 2), and to a 2.9-kb PstI- and SalI-digested fragment of the cloned spoT gene (lane 4). No hybridization to the pBAD24 vector (lane 3) was detected. DNA fragment length was determined by comparison to a 1-kb molecular mass marker (Promega).

To verify that the cloned DNA contained the putative B. burgdorferi spoT gene (BB0198), the clone was sequenced. The recombinant plasmid pBAD24.spoT served as template PCR amplicons sequenced. The sequence data were compared to the B. burgdorferi genome and showed >99% sequence identity with the published spoT (BB0198) DNA from B. burgdorferi (20).

Complementation of E. coli CF1693 with B. burgdorferi spoT. The cloned B. burgdorferi spoT gene was tested for function and ability to complement E. coli CF1693, which has deletions in both the relA and spoT genes, resulting in a phenotype unable to grow on M-9 agar (45). Figure 2 illustrates the...
growth of *E. coli* strains CF1648, CF1693, CF1693(pBAD24), and CF1693(pBAD24.spoT) on LB and M-9 media. As expected, the wild-type strain CF1648 grew on both LB and M-9 agar. In contrast, CF1693 and CF1693(pBAD24) grew on LB (Fig. 2A), but did not grow on M-9 agar (Fig. 2B). However, CF1693(pBAD24.spoT) did grow on both LB and M-9 agar plates (Fig. 2A and B), indicating that the *B. burgdorferi* spoT gene was able to complement the lack of functional relA and spoT genes in CF1693. The bacteria were also grown in LB and M-9 broth to determine the growth characteristics of the various strains. All strains grew at identical rates and to identical cell densities (\( \sim 3 \times 10^9 \text{CFU/ml} \)) in LB. In contrast, while the wild-type *E. coli* CF1648 and *E. coli* CF1693(pBAD24.spoT) grew at identical rates in M-9 medium, *E. coli* CF1693 and *E. coli* CF1693(pBAD24) grew more slowly than either *E. coli* CF1648 or CF1693(pBAD24.spoT). After 9 h of growth in M-9 broth, the final cell density of *E. coli* CF1648 and CF1693(pBAD24.spoT) was \( \sim 1 \times 10^8 \text{CFU/ml} \). The final cell density of *E. coli* CF1693 and CF1693(pBAD24) was \( \sim 50 \)-fold less, at \( \sim 2 \times 10^6 \text{CFU/ml} \).

Detection of the intracellular alarmone (p)ppGpp. In order to detect the metabolic product of *spoT*, the alarmone (p)ppGpp, *B. burgdorferi* cells were grown and labeled with H\(^3\)P\(_4\) as described in Materials and Methods. Formic acid extracts from the \(^32\)P-labeled cells were prepared and separated by TLC and analyzed using a phosphorimager (see Materials and Methods). Intracellular nucleotide pools from *B. burgdorferi* cells in the presence and absence of serum were compared with those of *E. coli* CF1648 cells grown in LB or M-9. The accumulation of pppGpp and ppGpp was detected in *B. burgdorferi* cells starved for 15 min in RPMI and in *E. coli* cells grown in M-9 (Fig. 3). GTP was also detected in the cell extracts. A GTP (10 mmol) control was used to confirm the TLC separation and was viewed by UV light absorption (data not shown).

Northern analysis of spoT expression. Expression of spoT was examined by Northern blot analysis. RNA extracted from *B. burgdorferi* cells incubated in either RPMI or BSK (without BSA or rabbit serum, sources of fatty acids) or RPMI plus rabbit serum was separated by agarose gel electrophoresis and examined by Northern blot analysis using a DIG-labeled probe (Fig. 4A, B, and C). A single transcript of \( \sim 900 \) nucleotides (nt) in length was detected within 2.5 min of the initiation of serum starvation. Expression of *spoT* continued to increase (\( \sim 6\)-fold) during the 30 min that starvation conditions were maintained. In contrast, cells incubated in RPMI plus rabbit serum exhibited only a low basal level of *spoT* expression.

In order to determine whether *spoT* expression could be repressed by the addition of serum, cells were serum starved for 15 min to induce *spoT* expression and then rabbit serum

![FIG. 1. Southern analysis of the cloned *B. burgdorferi* spoT. A DIG-labeled spoT probe (see Materials and Methods) was used to probe a Southern blot containing the PCR product of spoT F1 and spoT R1 primers, which yielded a 0.8-kbp band (lane 1); *B. burgdorferi* genomic DNA digested with the restriction endonucleases EcoRI and EcoRV, yielding a 5.4-kbp band (lane 2); pBAD24 digested with the restriction endonucleases PstI and SalI (negative control) (lane 3); and pBAD24.spoT digested with PstI and SalI, yielding a 2.9-kbp band (lane 4). The positions of DNA size markers are shown on the left in kilobase pairs (kbp). The sizes of the detected DNA bands are shown on the right.](http://jb.asm.org/)

![FIG. 2. Complementation of *E. coli* CF1693 with the *B. burgdorferi* spoT gene cloned into the pBAD24 vector. *E. coli* CF1648, *E. coli* CF1693, *E. coli* CF1693(pBAD24), and *E. coli* CF1693(pBAD24.spoT) were streaked onto LB agar (A) and M-9 agar (B), incubated for 24 h at 37°C, and examined for growth.](http://jb.asm.org/)
(6% final concentration) was added to the culture (Fig. 4C, row 1). Samples were taken before and after the addition of rabbit serum extracted for RNA; serum-starved cells (T = −15) exhibited elevated levels of the spoT transcript. As expected, the amount of spoT mRNA remained high immediately after the addition of rabbit serum (T = 0). However, within 15 min after the addition serum to the starved cells, spoT expression exhibited a decline. Thirty minutes after the addition of serum, spoT expression returned to the basal level exhibited by cells not starved for serum (compare Fig. 4B, row 1, and C, row 1). In contrast, when the blot was stripped and probed with a DIG-labeled ospA probe, expression of the predicted transcript (~1,000 nt) was observed (Fig. 4C, row 2). No decline in expression of ospA was observed, suggesting that the relief of serum starvation did not trigger a general mRNA degradation and that the effect was specific to the repression of spoT expression.

Conditions known to induce the stringent response in E. coli include starvation for amino acids and starvation for glucose (11). In order to determine whether these starvation conditions affect spoT expression in B. burgdorferi, the effects of starvation for amino acid (methionine) or for glucose were examined. Briefly, cells starved for methionine were incubated for up to 30 min in RPMI plus serum without methionine (Fig. 4D, row 1). Samples were collected at various times after the initiation of methionine starvation and extracted for RNA, and spoT expression was determined by Northern analysis (Fig. 4D, row 1). The amount of methionine contributed by the 6% serum was 0.26 μM, which was depleted during the experiment. Expression of spoT throughout the experiment remained at low basal levels and did not increase in response to the absence of methionine or glucose depletion.

**Determination of spoT expression in I. scapularis saliva by RT-PCR.** It was of interest to determine whether incubation of B. burgdorferi cells in I. scapularis saliva would affect spoT expression. Increased expression of spoT would suggest that cells induce the stringent response during transmission to the mammalian host. Since only a very limited amount of tick (I. scapularis) saliva was available, RT-PCR was used to examine the expression of spoT. To determine whether RT-PCR amplification could detect spoT mRNA from ~10⁶ cells incubated under conditions known to induce spoT, RNA extracted from B. burgdorferi cells starved in RPMI (0 to 30 min) was used as a template for RT-PCR with the primers SpoT F2 and SpoT R1. Data presented in Fig. 5A demonstrate that spoT expression was detected within 2.5 min of the initiation of serum starvation and increased during the 30-min starvation. This result was in agreement with the results of Northern analysis of spoT expression (Fig. 4) and suggested that RT-PCR could be used to follow expression of spoT in small numbers of cells. The expected RT-PCR product was gel purified and sequenced to determine whether the RT-PCR product was due to spoT expression. The sequence obtained was 99% identical to the expected spoT product. Thus, RT-PCR could serve as a viable alternative to Northern analysis when determining spoT expression in low numbers of cells. When ~10⁶ B. burgdorferi cells were incubated in tick saliva, spoT expression increased (Fig. 5B), suggesting that incubation in tick vector saliva results in spoT expression consistent with the stringent response.

**Determination of start and end transcription sites for spoT.** RT-PCR was used to determine the approximate start and end transcription sites for spoT. Since Northern analysis revealed that the spoT transcript was ~900 nt long, several RT-PCR primer sets were selected to reverse transcribe and amplify possible spoT transcripts of this size and smaller. The RT primers selected started at positions +350, +800, +850, and +950 and the forward PCR primers selected started at positions +25, −25, and −50 from the start codon of spoT. RNA extracted from B. burgdorferi cells starved in RPMI for 15 min was used as the template for RT-PCR amplification. Examination for the resulting amplicons by gel electrophoresis revealed that RT-PCR successfully amplified products from all forward primers and from the +350, +800, and +850 primers (Fig. 6). No amplification was detected from the +950 RT reverse primer. The RT-PCR amplicons were sequenced to confirm their origin from spoT transcripts (data not shown) and were confirmed to be 99% identical to the expected spoT sequence; this experiment was repeated twice with identical results. As the spoT transcript is ~900 nt long, these data suggest that spoT transcription begins at approximately −50 and extends to +850 to +875.

**Cloning of a truncated B. burgdorferi spoT gene.** In order to determine whether the truncated spoT mRNA observed by Northern blot analysis was capable of encoding a functional SpoT protein, three DNA sequences were amplified from pBAD24spoT, using SpoT F1 as the forward primer with either SpoT R2 (to yield the full-length B. burgdorferi spoT gene), SpoT R1 (to yield the 300-bp 5’ portion of spoT), or
SpoT +950 (to amplify the 950-bp 5′ portion of the spoT gene). The three amplicons were cloned into a Novagen Perfectly Blunt cloning vector. The clones pMBC04, pMBC05, and pMBC06 were transformed into E. coli CF1693 and the resulting transformants were tested for growth on M-9 minimal agar as previously described. As expected, the full-length spoT, E. coli CF1693(pMBC04), complemented the spoT mutation and restored growth on M-9 agar. The 300-bp truncated clone, E. coli CF1693(pMBC05), was unable to grow on the minimal medium. However, the 950-bp truncated clone, E. coli CF1693(pMBC06), was able to grow on M-9 agar, indicating that it encoded a protein capable of complementing the spoT mutation.

DISCUSSION

The spoT gene encodes a bifunctional enzyme capable of degrading and synthesizing (p)pGpp (PSII). In E. coli, SpoT is constitutively expressed, resulting in low concentrations of (p)pGpp during normal growth and resulting in changes to RNA polymerase promoter activity (27, 44). The SpoT/PSII system is thought to regulate growth rate by adjusting the rate...
of stable RNA synthesis (6, 7, 12). It is hypothesized that constitutive SpoT activity helps the cell monitor nutritional states with regard to carbon sources (11). The findings of Kvint et al. (31, 32) show that RpoS-dependent promoters require ppGpp for induction. It is proposed that RpoS-dependent promoters are positively affected by ppGpp due to the dissociation of σ70-programmed RNA polymerase from stringent promoters, increasing the availability of free RNA polymerase. Additionally, ppGpp reduces the stability of open complexes with RNA polymerase (6). The increased levels of ppGpp also can positively affect RpoS by increasing the half-lives of the RNA polymerase complexes. It is also thought that ppGpp may directly or indirectly aid in the ability of σ-dependent promoters to bind RNA polymerase holoenzyme.

Several relA or spoT homologs have been cloned and characterized (2, 19, 34, 35, 39, 53, 55, 57) These single genes appear to function like either the relA or spoT of E. coli or a combination of the two genes. For example, relA and spoT homologues of Bacillus stearothermophilus, Bacillus subtilis, Streptococcus pyogenes, and Streptococcus rattus are induced only under conditions of amino acid depletion. In contrast, the relA or spoT homologues of M. smegmatis, Mycobacterium tuberculosis, and Streptococcus equisimilis only respond to carbon starvation.

The stringent response is not only important in the regulation of short-term responses to nutritional depletion, it is also important in the regulation of long-term starvation-stress responses. For example, M. xanthus cells change from motile rods to nonmotile, spherical myxospores within fruiting bodies in response to starvation (25). The intracellular accumulation of (p)ppGpp is required for the initiation of fruiting body formation (25). In M. smegmatis, carbon starvation results in the activation RelA, increased ppGpp concentrations, and a morphological change from elongated rods to cocci (38). Thus, increased ppGpp concentration regulates FtsZ activity and, therefore, cell division. Increases in (p)ppGpp concentration have also been shown to control acid-stress tolerance in Lactococcus lactis (41).

B. burgdorferi undergoes several environmental transitions during transmission between the tick vector and a vertebrate host. These changes include temperature, nutrient availability, cell density, and pH (13, 16, 28). Some of these environmental transitions have been shown to affect gene expression in B. burgdorferi. Carreiro et al. (10) have demonstrated that rapid increases in temperature induce the heat shock response. More recently, Alban et al. (1) demonstrated that at least 20 proteins are induced in B. burgdorferi cells starved for serum. Additionally, motile helical cells convert over ~48 h of starvation to round nonmotile starvation forms (or “cysts”). Since there are no fatty acid biosynthesis pathways in B. burgdorferi, these bacteria obtain fatty acids from their environment (20). Recently, Cox and Radolf (14) demonstrated that B. burgdorferi obtains fatty acids by diffusion through its outer membrane, which could result in the slow growth rate of the organism.

Experimental data presented in this communication demonstrate that the spoT gene of B. burgdorferi is functional and able to complement E. coli CF1693 (ΔrelA ΔspoT) to restore wild-

![FIG. 5. RT-PCR analysis of spoT expression in RNA isolated from B. burgdorferi cells incubated in RPMI (A) or I. scapularis saliva (B). The 371-bp amplicon was separated by gel electrophoresis on a 1% agarose gel using TAE buffer and stained with ethidium bromide. Equal volumes (10 μl) of the RT-PCR-amplified material were loaded onto each gel lane. (A) RT-PCR performed on RNA isolated from cells incubated in RPMI. Lane 1, PCR amplification from B. burgdorferi genomic DNA; lane 2, amplification using total RNA extracted at 0 min; lane 3, RNA extracted at 2.5 min; lane 4, RNA extracted at 5 min; lane 5, RNA extracted at 10 min; lane 6, RNA extracted at 15 min; lane 7, RNA extracted at 30 min. (B) RT-PCR performed on RNA extracted from B. burgdorferi cells incubated in the saliva of the tick vector I. scapularis (1:1 dilution in nuclease-free H2O). Lane 1, PCR amplification using B. burgdorferi genomic DNA as template; lane 2, negative control of nuclease-free H2O without DNA; lane 3, amplification using total RNA extracted from cells incubated for 0 min in tick saliva; lane 4, RNA extracted from cells incubated for 15 min in tick saliva.

![FIG. 6. Determination of the approximate start and end transcriptional sites of spoT by RT-PCR. RNA was extracted and prepared for RT-PCR from B. burgdorferi cells starved in RPMI for 15 min. RT-PCR amplification was performed using several primer sets, and the reaction products were separated by gel electrophoresis and visualized using ethidium bromide and UV transillumination. Gel lanes: 1, DNA size markers; 2, amplification using primers SpoT F2 and SpoT R1; 3, amplification using primers SpoT F2 and SpoT R1; 5, amplification using primers SpoT F2 and SpoT R +800; 6, amplification using primers SpoT F2 and SpoT F2 and SpoT R +850; 7, amplification using primers SpoT F2 and SpoT R +950.](http://jb.asm.org/Downloaded from on September 20, 2018 by guest)
type phenotypic growth in M-9 minimal medium (Fig. 2). Further, (p)pppGpp was detected in 32P-labeled cellular extracts of *B. burgdorferi* cells starved for serum (Fig. 3), suggesting that the spoT gene encodes PSII activity. Characterization of spoT expression was carried out by Northern blot analysis and RT-PCR.

Northern blot analysis of spoT expression in *B. burgdorferi* revealed that a 900-nt transcript was expressed within 2.5 min after the initiation of serum starvation (Fig. 4). Expression of spoT increased ∼6-fold over the first 30 min of starvation and returned to basal levels after 120 min of serum starvation (data not shown). Further, when rabbit serum was added to the serum-starved *B. burgdorferi* cells, the expression of spoT rapidly decreased to basal levels. The decrease in spoT expression was specific, since ospA expression remained nearly constant during the 120 min after the addition of rabbit serum. Thus, serum starvation induces spoT expression and serum feeding represses spoT expression. Additionally, neither glucose nor amino acid starvation (methionine) resulted in induction of spoT, indicating that in *B. burgdorferi* spoT expression and, therefore, the stringent response is induced only by serum starvation. In comparison, the *E. coli* stringent response is activated by starvation for amino acids, glucose, and fatty acids (11). While there are no data describing the transcriptional expression of either relA or spoT in *E. coli* or organisms other than *B. burgdorferi*, both TLC data for (p)pppGpp accumulation and Western blot analyses of RelA andSpoT expression have been used to characterize PSI and PSII activities and protein expression, respectively (2, 19, 34–36, 53, 55, 56). For example, Wendrich et al. (54) demonstrated by immunoblot analysis that the RelA/SpoT homologue of *B. stearothermophilus* is induced during amino acid starvation. Additionally, (p)pppGpp accumulation was detected within 3 min of the initiation of amino acid starvation. Our observations of spoT expression in *B. burgdorferi* are consistent with these previous reports.

A single ∼900-nt hybridizable transcript was always observed when mRNA preparations were examined using a spoT-specific DIG-labeled probe during Northern blot analysis. No other transcripts were observed when using the DIG-labeled spoT probe. The spoT transcript length was unexpected, because examination of *B. burgdorferi* genome data revealed a 2,001-bp open reading frame (ORF) (BB0198) identified as spoT (20). Further RT-PCR experiments suggest that the spoT transcript starts approximately 50 to 75 bp upstream of the start codon and ends approximately 850 to 875 bases downstream. The data strongly suggest that the spoT transcript is ∼900 nt long. Additionally, when a fragment of spoT containing the first 950 bp of the structural gene was cloned (pMBC06) it was able to complement *E. coli* CF1693 to allow growth on M-9 agar, indicating the restoration of the stringent response. We cannot distinguish between the possibility that the transcript is rapidly processed from a longer mRNA encoded from the entire ORF (40) or that the spoT ORF contains an internal transcriptional terminator. However, mutational analysis of the *E. coli* SpoT demonstrates that the first 203 amino acids of the 702-amino acid SpoT are necessary for (p)pppGpp phosphohydrolase activity and that amino acids 67 to 374 are necessary for PSII activity (22). The bacterium *Streptomyces coelicolor* has a functional relA/spoT homologue that has been characterized (34). Only 453 of the 874 amino acids of the protein are necessary for both (p)pppGpp phosphohydrolase (residues 93 to 397) and synthase (residues 267 to 453) activities (22, 35). These data support the idea that the entire spoT ORF is not needed to yield a functional SpoT protein.

When *B. burgdorferi* cells were incubated in the saliva of the tick vector *I. scapularis*, a 371-bp spoT-specific DNA fragment was amplified by RT-PCR. The RT-PCR product was sequenced and shown to be 99% identical to the expected spoT transcript. This result demonstrates that *B. burgdorferi* spoT is induced when the cells are incubated in the saliva of *I. scapularis*. This result is consistent with the hypothesis that the *B. burgdorferi* cells exhibit the stringent response during transmission from the tick vector to the mammalian host by tick saliva. Hammer and Swanson (24) demonstrated that when *Legionella pneumophila* is subjected to amino acid depletion, ppGpp accumulates and the cells convert from a replicative to a virulent state. More recently, Bachman and Swanson (3) showed that the accumulation of ppGpp activated an RpoS-dependent virulence pathway in *L. pneumophila*.

Finally, increases in intracellular concentration of (p)pppGpp have been shown to up regulate rpoS (αr), the main sigma factor involved in the expression of stationary-phase genes as well as the expression of genes involved in long-term starvation conditions (15, 33, 52). Recently, Elias et al. (16) showed that the *B. burgdorferi* genome contains a functional rpoS. It will be interesting to determine whether rpoS expression responds to serum starvation.

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**References**


