

Introduction

The bacterial pathogen *Francisella tularensis* and ribosomal protein bS21

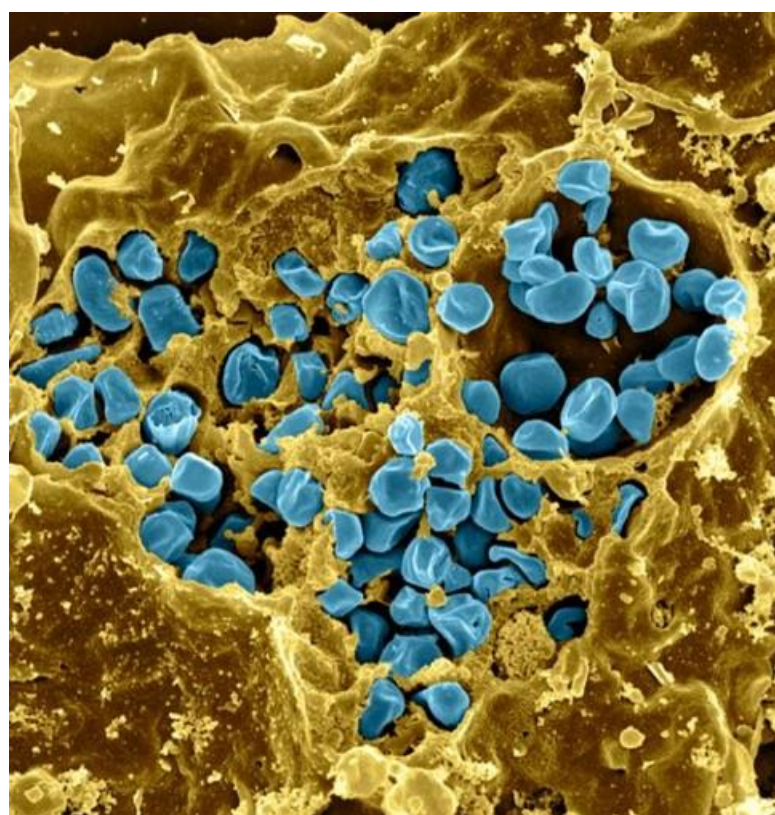


Figure 1. *F. tularensis* cells (blue) inside macrophage (yellow). Fischer, PNAS cover, 2006.

Francisella tularensis

- Gram-negative
- Causes tularemia
- Potential bioweapon
- Type VI secretion system is critical for virulence

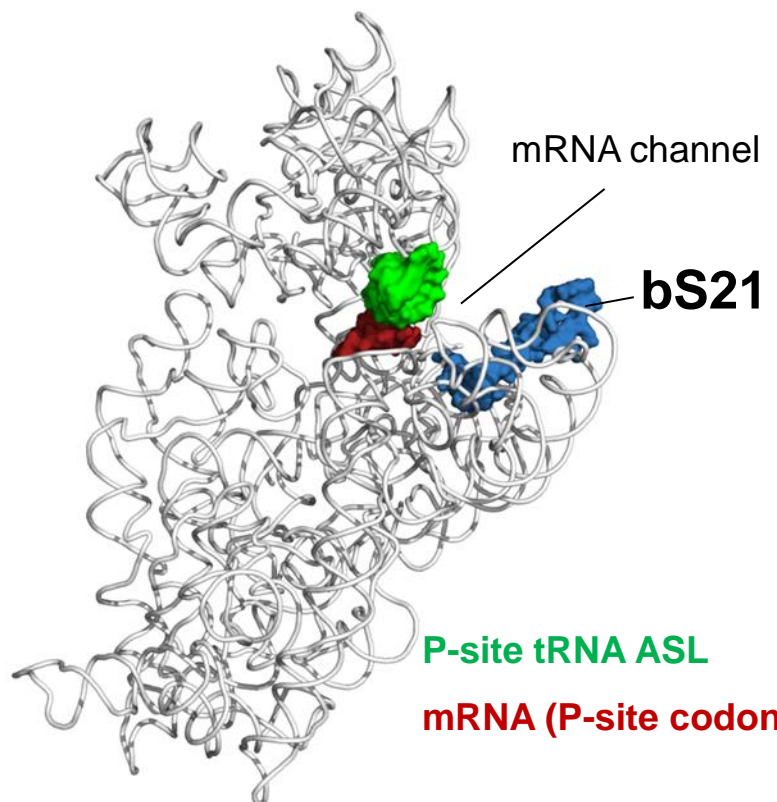


Figure 2. The location of bS21 in the 30S subunit in *Escherichia coli*. PDB 4V50; figure made by Dr. Gregory.

Small subunit ribosomal protein bS21

- Three homologs encoded by *F. tularensis*
- Possibly regulate translation initiation
- bS21-2 positively controls translation of type VI secretion system proteins
- bS21-2 necessary for intramacrophage growth

Assessing regulation of translation by bS21-2

In vivo assay

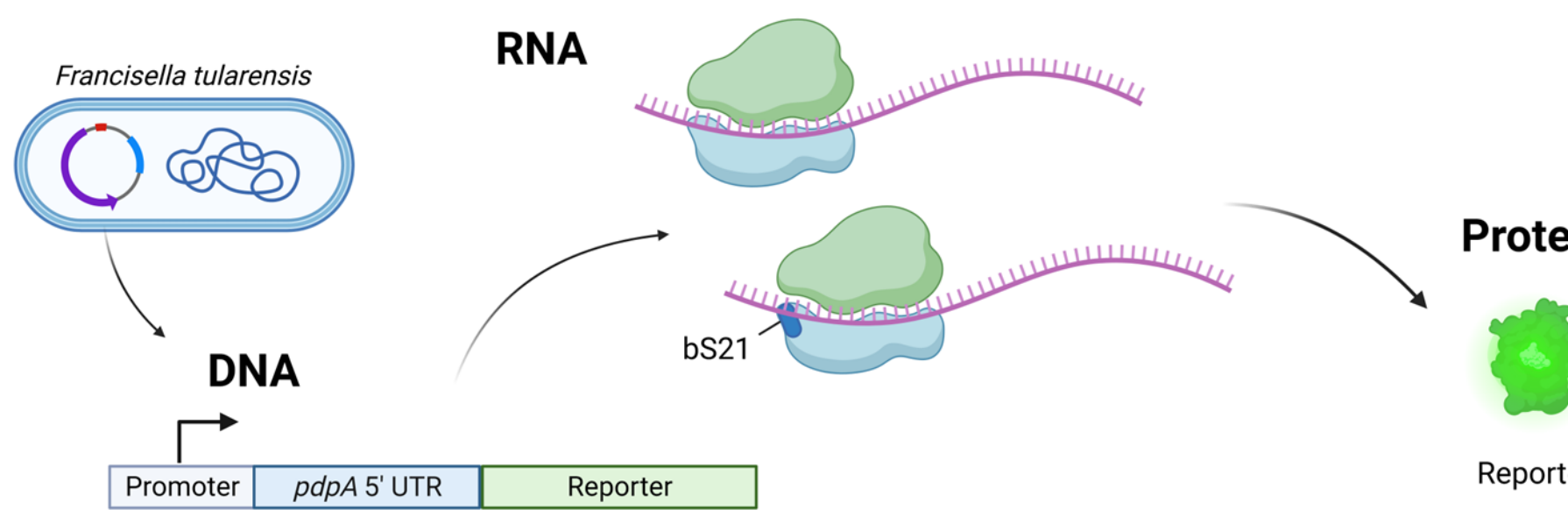
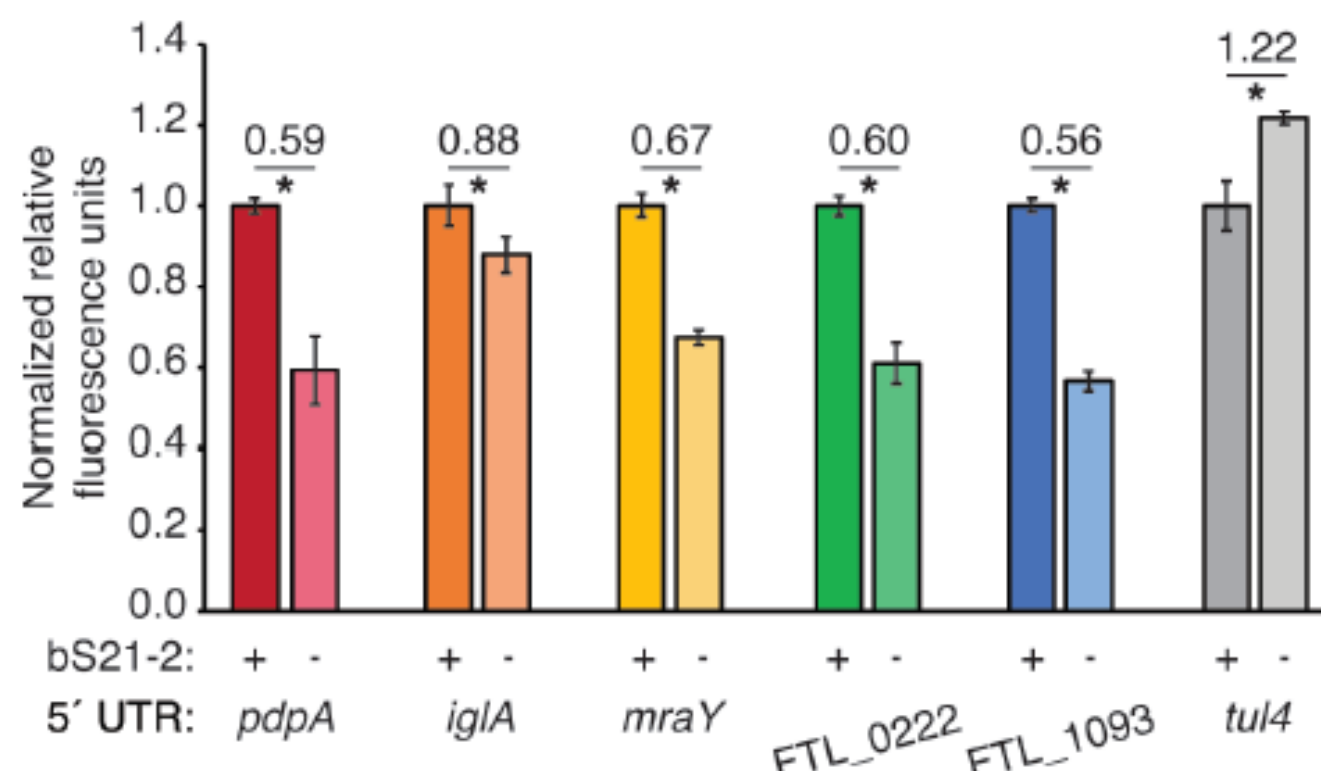


Figure 3. Diagram of plasmid-encoded translational reporter and processes leading to reporter production.

Leader sequences lead to preferential translation by ribosomes with bS21-2

Figure 4. 5' UTRs are sufficient to cause bS21-2 mediated changes in translation. 5' UTRs of indicated genes are fused in frame with GFP (as in Fig. 3) and introduced into cells with or without bS21-2. *P < 0.05. ns = not significant. Trautmann et al., 2023.



In vitro assay

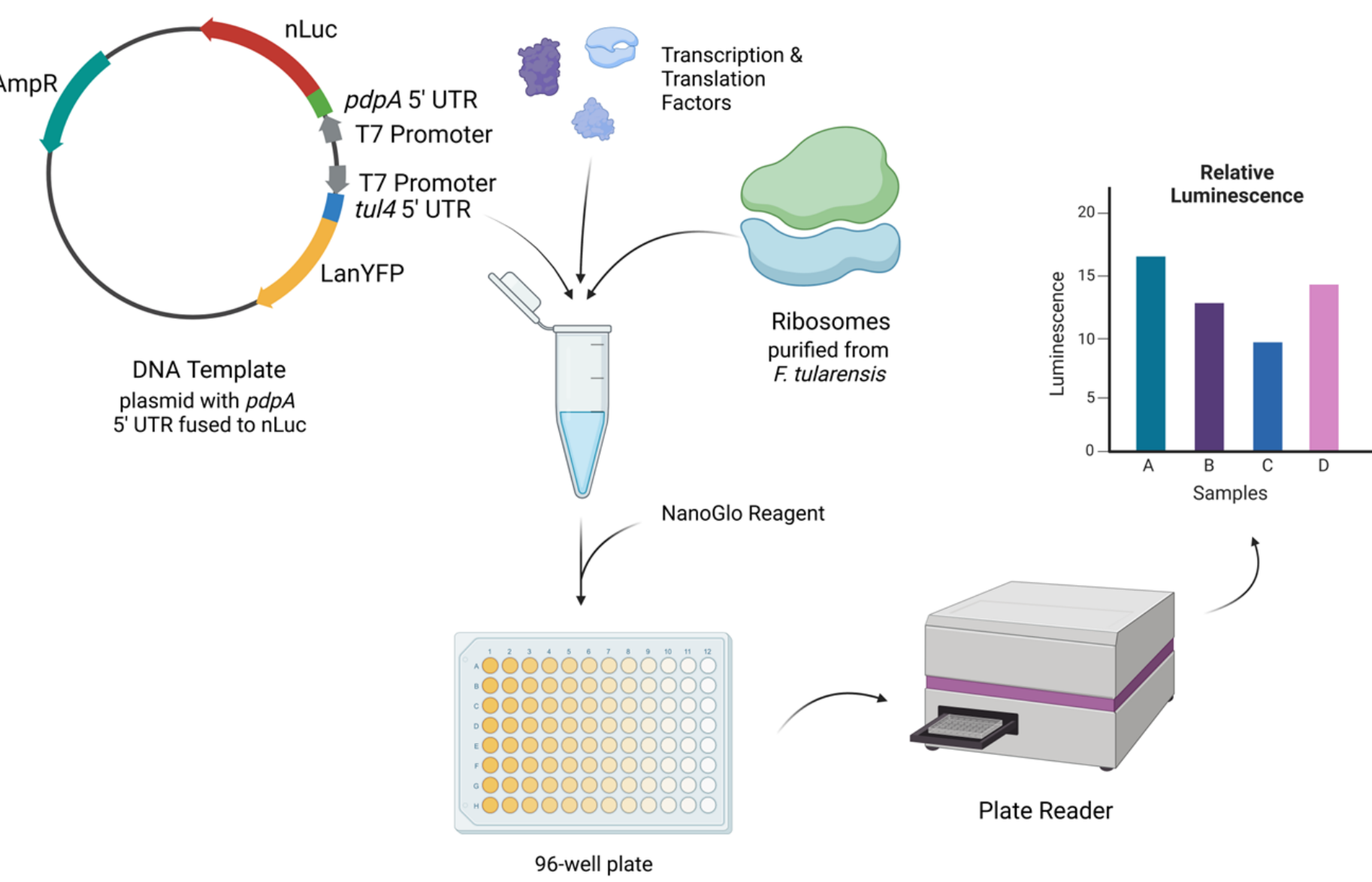


Figure 5. Diagram depicting process of *in vitro* assay. Assay requires NEB PURExpress Δ Ribosome Kit, Nano-Glo® Luciferase Assay System, purified ribosomes, and a reporter template.

Specific Components

Dual-Reporter Plasmids

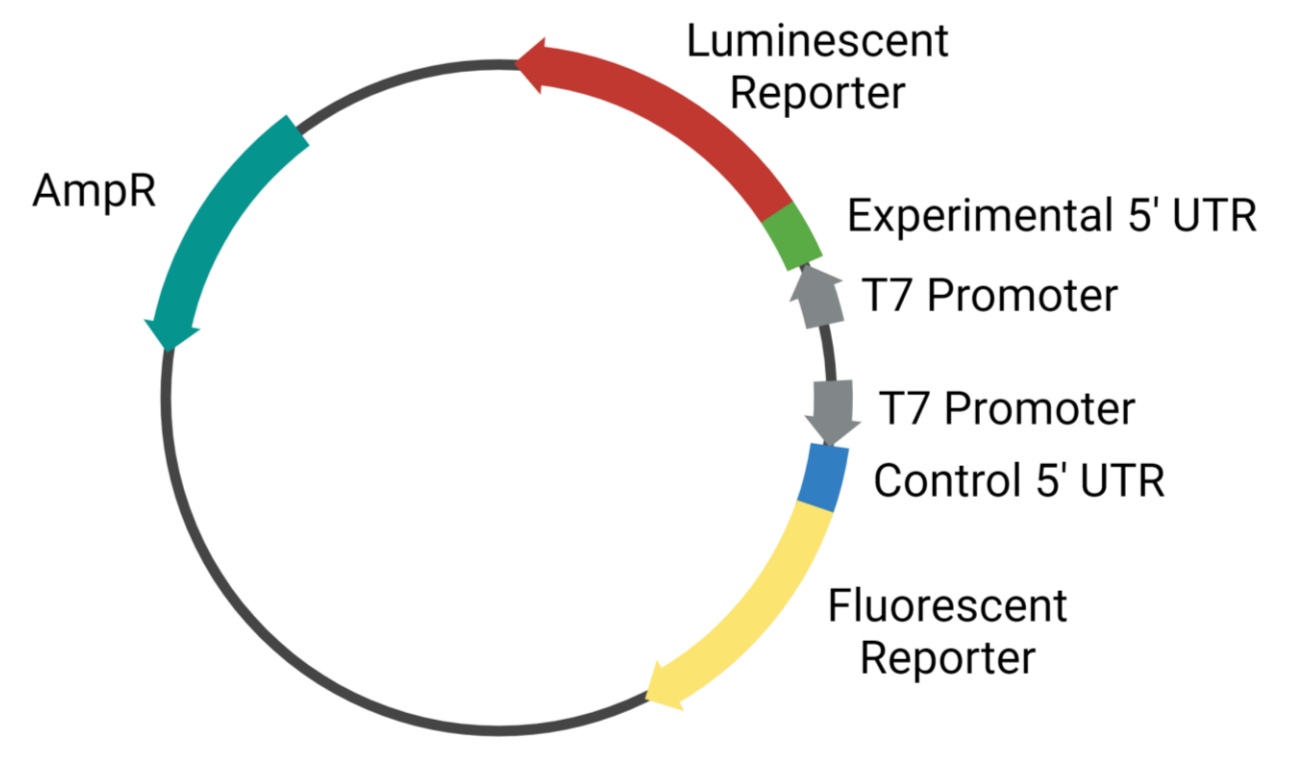
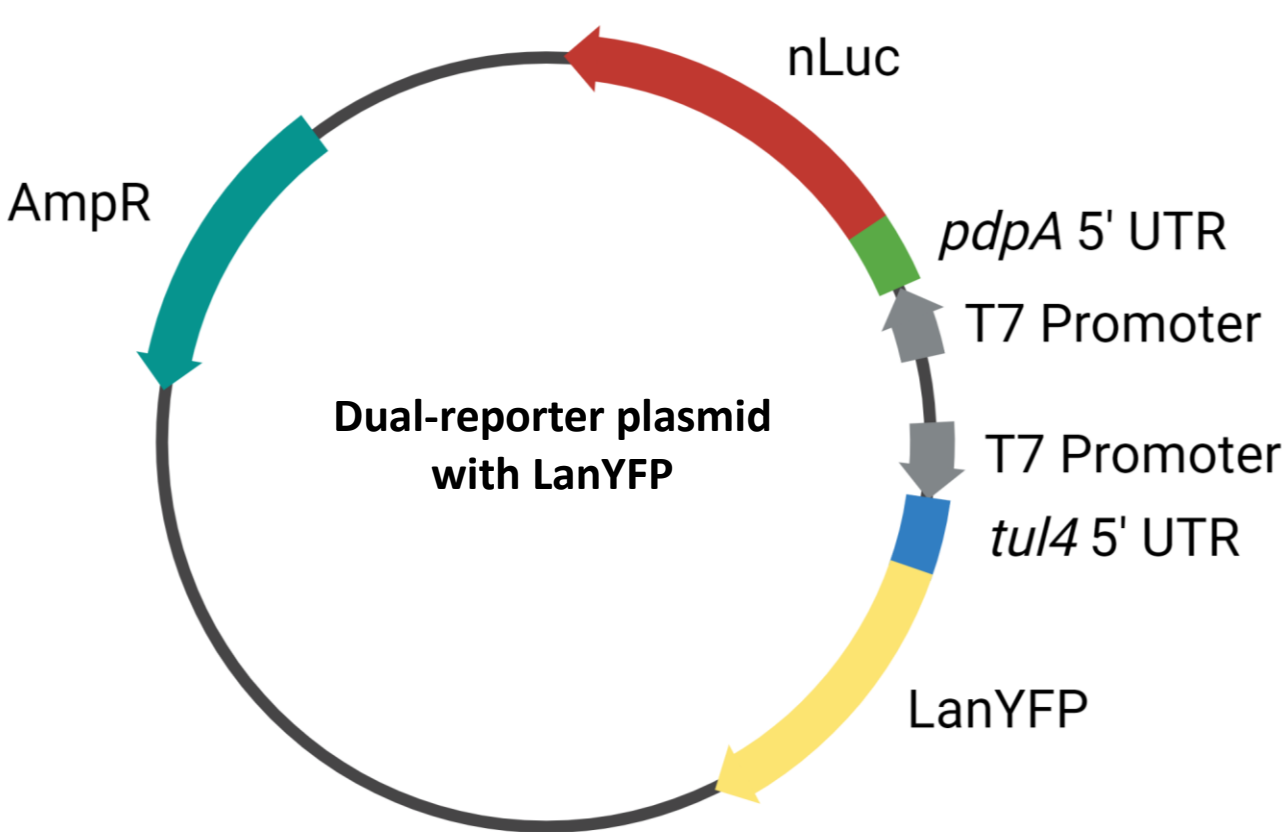


Figure 6. Diagram depicting a dual-reporter plasmid.



A dual-reporter system can look at translation efficiency of two distinct proteins and measure them using either luminescence or fluorescence.

Components:

1. Experimental 5' untranslated region (5' UTR) fused to luminescent reporter (nLuc)
2. Control 5' UTR fused to fluorescent reporter (LanYFP, iLov, or eGFP)

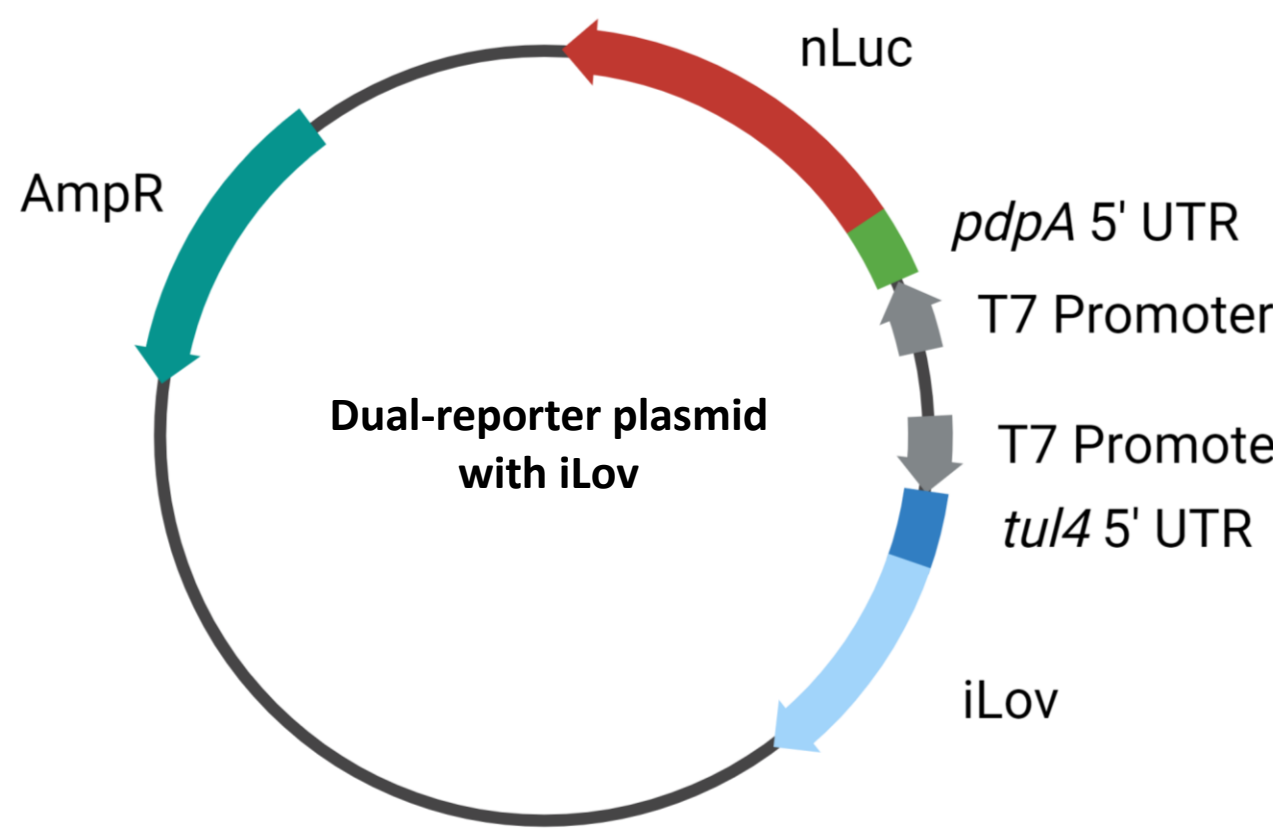
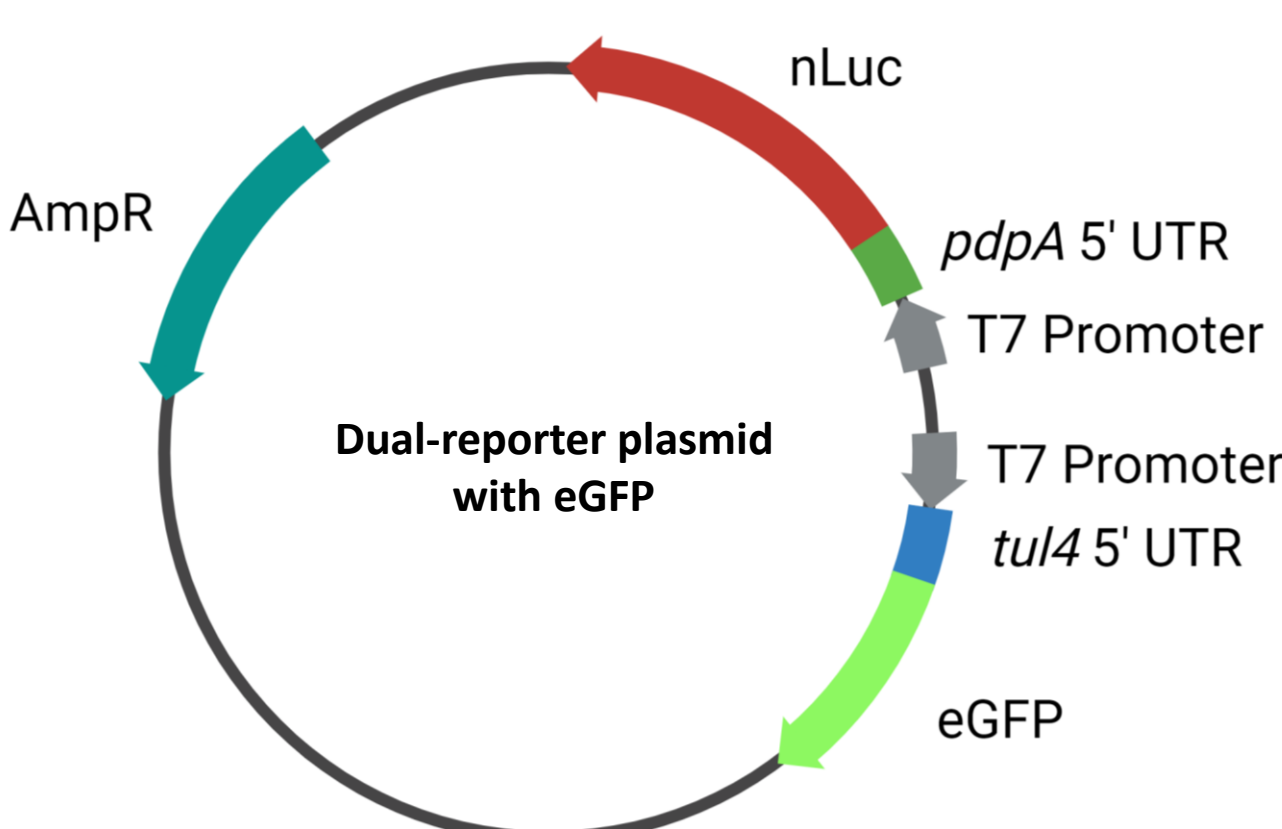


Figure 7. Reporter constructs we have generated to test in *in vitro* assay.

Ribosome Purifications

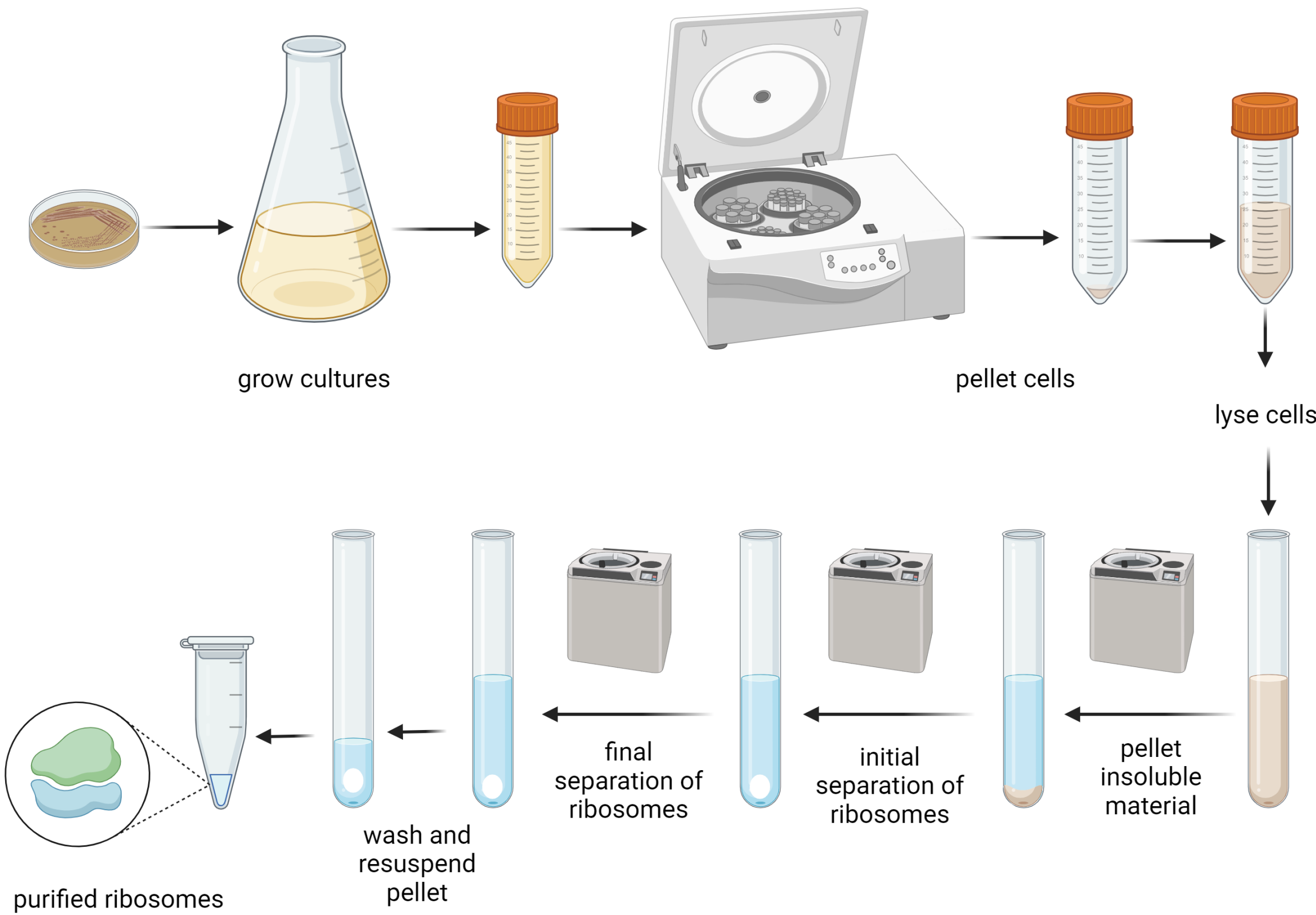


Figure 8. Workflow for ribosome purifications.

Results

Ribosome Purifications

- Purified high concentrations of *E. coli* ribosomes.
- Purified *F. tularensis* ribosomes, concentrations not sufficient for *in vitro* assay.

Dual-Reporter Plasmid Cloning

- We have cloned easily-modifiable versions of the plasmids that we can use to test the assay.
- We can detect all reporters (nLuc, LanYFP, iLov, eGFP).

In Vitro Assay Results

- Our purified *E. coli* ribosomes have reproducibly similar activity to kit-provided ribosomes.
- Previously purified *F. tularensis* ribosomes demonstrated less activity.
- Recently purified *F. tularensis* ribosomes have yet to be tested.



Figure 9. *E. coli* ribosome pellet after purification.

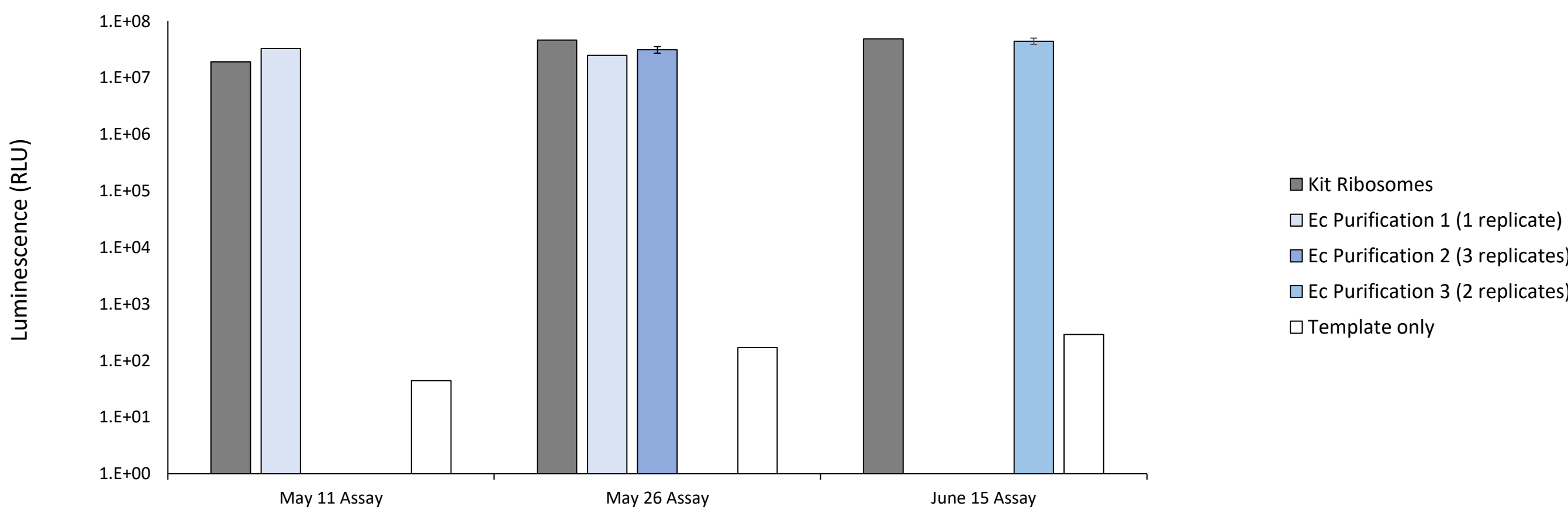


Figure 10. Relative luminescence values for nLuc after translation by purified *E. coli* ribosomes.

In Progress

1. Purify active *Francisella tularensis* ribosomes.
 - Optimize growth conditions for cells and purification steps.
2. Test translation efficiency of specific 5' UTRs using the *in vitro* assay.

Acknowledgements

We thank the members of the Ramsey lab for their support on this project as well as Dr. Steven Gregory and the Gregory lab.

Funding Sources

USDA National Institute of Food and Agriculture, Hatch project 1017848; RI0019-H020
RI-INBRE Early Career Development Award and RI-INBRE SURF Award, NIH/NIGMS P20GM103430
CARTD-COBRE Pilot Project Award, NIH/NIGMS Grant P20GM121344
NIH/NIGMS Grant R35GM150599

References

Trautmann, H. S., Ramsey, K. M. (2022). A Ribosomal Protein Homolog Governs Gene Expression and Virulence in a Bacterial Pathogen. *Journal of Bacteriology*, 204(10), e0026822. <https://doi.org/10.1128/jb.00268-22>

Trautmann, H.S., Schmidt, S.S., Gregory, S.T, Ramsey, K. M.(2023) Ribosome heterogeneity results in leader sequence-mediated regulation of protein synthesis in *Francisella tularensis*. *Journal of Bacteriology*. In press.