

Fur-Regulated Iron Uptake System of *Edwardsiella ictaluri* and Its Influence on Pathogenesis and Immunogenicity in the Catfish Host

Javier Santander,^{a,b} Greg Golden,^a Soo-Young Wanda,^a and Roy Curtiss III^{a,b}

The Biodesign Institute, Center for Infectious Diseases and Vaccinology,^a and School of Life Sciences,^b Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona, USA

The ability of bacterial pathogens to take up iron from the host during infection is necessary for their multiplication within the host. However, host high-affinity iron binding proteins limit levels of free iron in fluids and tissues. To overcome this deficiency of iron during infection, bacterial pathogens have developed iron uptake systems that are upregulated in the absence of iron, typically tightly controlled by the ferric uptake regulator (Fur) protein. The iron uptake system of *Edwardsiella ictaluri*, a host-restricted pathogen of channel catfish (*Ictalurus punctatus*) and the main pathogen of this fish in aquaculture, is unknown. Here we describe the *E. ictaluri* Fur protein, the iron uptake machinery controlled by Fur, and the effects of *fur* gene deletion on virulence and immunogenicity in the fish host. Analysis of the *E. ictaluri* Fur protein shows that it lacks the N-terminal region found in the majority of pathogen-encoded Fur proteins. However, it is fully functional in regulated genes encoding iron uptake proteins. *E. ictaluri* grown under iron-limited conditions upregulates an outer membrane protein (HemR) that shows heme-hemoglobin transport activity and is tightly regulated by Fur. *In vivo* studies showed that an *E. ictaluri* Δfur mutant is attenuated and immune protective in zebrafish (*Danio rerio*) and catfish (*Ictalurus punctatus*), triggering systemic immunity. We conclude that an *E. ictaluri* Δfur mutant could be an effective component of an immersion-oral vaccine for the catfish industry.

Vertebrates sequester iron from invading pathogens as a means of nutritional immunity, using high-affinity iron binding proteins to limit levels of free iron in biological fluids and tissues in order to deprive pathogens of this key nutritional component. Invading bacterial pathogens sense this iron depletion as a signal that they are within a host and induce the expression of genes that allow iron uptake in order to overcome the host defenses. To obtain this host sequestered iron, most pathogenic bacteria have developed iron uptake systems that usually are siderophore mediated or that directly take up iron from host proteins (50). Siderophore-mediated systems typically involve low-molecular-weight siderophores released by the bacteria that chelate iron and subsequently transfer it to iron-regulated outer membrane proteins (IROMPs) that function as receptors of the iron-siderophore complexes (39, 50). These siderophore mechanisms of iron acquisition have been linked to the virulence of different fish bacterial pathogens, such as *Vibrio anguillarum* (*Listonella anguillarum*) (38, 73), *Aeromonas salmonicida* (24, 27), *Photobacterium damselae* subsp. *piscicida* (13), *Edwardsiella tarda* (25), and *Tenacibaculum maritimum* (2). Direct iron uptake systems from host proteins rely on the interaction between specific microbial receptors and host transferrin or heme-containing compounds (31, 41) and often involve bacterial hemolytic or proteolytic activity (10). Usually, both siderophore-mediated and direct iron uptake systems are controlled by the ferric uptake regulator (Fur) protein (10).

Fur is a dimeric metal ion-dependent transcription regulator that controls the expression of genes involved in a diversity of cellular functions, including iron uptake. Fur monomers typically contain two structural domains, the N-terminal DNA binding domain and the C-terminal dimerization domain (26, 28, 29). When Fur monomers are bound to Fe^{2+} , they form a dimer that binds to promoter DNA regions (Fur boxes), repressing gene expression (29). During oral-gastric infection, it is thought that the small intestine conditions are anaerobic and therefore replete with free Fe^{2+} , leading to an active Fur protein that represses genes involved in iron uptake. The iron uptake system is induced upon

invasion, when iron is presumably sequestered by host iron binding proteins (26, 28).

Channel catfish (*Ictalurus punctatus*) is the most important aquaculture species in the United States, accounting for more than 60% of all U.S. aquaculture production (20), and *Edwardsiella ictaluri* is one of the most important pathogens in this industry (61). The most highly upregulated group of catfish genes following *E. ictaluri* infection are the genes involved in iron homeostasis, including those for intelectin, haptoglobin, hemopexin (*Wap65*), ceruloplasmin, transferrin, and ferritin (34, 35, 45, 46, 63). This indicates that there is a “tug of war” for the iron between the catfish host and the bacterial pathogen *E. ictaluri*. While the iron acquisition system of *E. ictaluri* has not been previously characterized, we observed that *E. ictaluri* grown in the absence of iron upregulates synthesis of a specific outer membrane protein. This observation prompted us to investigate the iron uptake system of *E. ictaluri*.

In this study, we characterized the *E. ictaluri* Fur protein, the iron uptake system controlled by Fur, and the effects of the *fur* gene on virulence and immunogenicity in the fish host. We determined that fish isolates of *Edwardsiella* have a *fur* gene that is smaller than other *fur* family members, where its evolutionary pathway may have undergone genome degradation. We also established that *E. ictaluri* does not secrete detectable siderophores

Received 4 January 2012 Returned for modification 27 February 2012

Accepted 13 May 2012

Published ahead of print 21 May 2012

Editor: A. Camilli

Address correspondence to Javier Santander, jasantander@asu.edu.

Supplemental material for this article may be found at <http://iai.asm.org/>.

Copyright © 2012, American Society for Microbiology. All Rights Reserved.

doi:10.1128/IAI.00013-12

TABLE 1 Bacterial strains and plasmids

Strain or plasmid	Relevant characteristics	Source or reference(s)
Strains		
<i>Escherichia coli</i>		
χ6212	φ80dlacZΔM15 <i>deoR</i> Δ(<i>lacZYA-argF</i>)U169 <i>glnV44</i> λ [−] <i>gyrA96</i> <i>recA1</i> <i>relA1</i> <i>endA1</i> Δ <i>asdA4</i> Δ <i>zhf-2::Tn10</i> <i>hsdR17</i> (r [−] m ⁺); F [−] Rec [−] (UV ^s) DAP [−] Lac [−] Nal ^r Tet ^s	12
χ7213	<i>thi-1 thr-1 leuB6 glnV44 fhuA21 lacY1 recA1</i> RP4-2-Tc::Mu [<i>λpir</i>] Δ <i>asdA4</i> Δ(<i>zhf-2::Tn10</i>); Km ^r Tet ^s Amp ^s DAP [−]	52
χ7232	<i>endA1 hsdR17</i> (r _K [−] m _K ⁺) <i>glnV44 thi-1 recA1 gyrA relA1</i> Δ(<i>lacZYA-argF</i>)U169 λ <i>pir deoR</i> [φ80dlac(<i>lacZ</i>)M15]; Nal ^r UV ^s Thi [−] Lac [−]	52
χ7122	O78	49
<i>Edwardsiella ictaluri</i>		
J100	Wild type; pEI1 ⁺ ; pEI2 ⁺ API20E 40040057; smooth LPS; Col ^r ; H ₂ S [−]	47, 57
J135	J100 derivative; Δ <i>fur-35</i> ; pEI1 ⁺ ; pEI2 ⁺ API20E 40040057; smooth LPS; Col ^r ; H ₂ S [−]	This study
J146	J100 derivative; Δ <i>hmuR36</i> ; pEI1 ⁺ ; pEI2 ⁺ API20E 40040057; smooth LPS; Col ^r ; H ₂ S [−]	This study
J147	J135 derivative; Δ <i>fur-35</i> Δ <i>hmuR36</i> ; pEI1 ⁺ ; pEI2 ⁺ API20E 40040057; smooth LPS; Col ^r ; H ₂ S [−]	This study
J135	J100 derivative; Δ <i>fur-35</i> ; pEI1 ⁺ ; pEI2 ⁺ API20E 40040057; smooth LPS; Col ^r ; H ₂ S [−]	This study
<i>Salmonella enterica</i> serovar Typhimurium		
χ3761	UK-1	21, 36
χ11143	UK-1 Δ <i>fur-44</i>	This study
χ11143(pEZ116)	UK-1 Δ <i>fur-44</i> ; pEZ116; Cm ^r	This study
Plasmids		
pMEG-375	8,142 bp, Cm, Amp, <i>lacZ</i> , R6K <i>ori</i> , <i>mob</i> , <i>incP</i> , <i>sacR</i> , <i>sacB</i>	56
pR112	5173 bp, Cm, R6K <i>ori</i> , <i>oriT</i> , <i>oriV</i> , <i>sacR</i> , <i>sacB</i>	14
pACYC184	4,245 bp, Tet ^r , Cm ^r , p15A <i>ori</i>	7
pEZ151	4,065 bp, pSC101 <i>ori</i> , Gm ^r GFP ⁺	55
pYA4807	Δ <i>fur-44</i> , Cm, pR112	This study
pEZ116	P _{fur} - <i>fur</i> , Cm ^r , pACYC184	This study
pEZ123	Δ <i>fur-35</i> , pMEG-375	This study
pEZ155	Δ <i>hmuR36</i> , pMEG-375	This study
pEZ191	P _{fur} - <i>fur</i> , Gm ^r , pEZ151	This study
pEZ192	P _{lac} - <i>hemR</i> , Gm ^r , pEZ151	This study

but does contain a heme-hemoglobin uptake system regulated by Fur.

The Fur protein regulates not only iron uptake-related genes but also genes important to virulence. *Salmonella* Δ*fur* mutants are attenuated in mammals when administered orally (51) or intraperitoneally (16) but are not very immunogenic (11). We also evaluated the potential utilization of *E. ictaluri* Δ*fur* mutants as a live attenuated vaccine. *E. ictaluri* Δ*fur* mutants were attenuated in zebrafish and catfish hosts. When *E. ictaluri* Δ*fur* mutants were administered by immersion or orally, they conferred immune protection, triggering systemic and skin immune responses.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Bacterial strains, plasmids, media, and reagents. The bacterial strains and plasmids used are listed in Table 1. Bacteriological media and components were from Difco (Franklin Lakes, NJ). Antibiotics and reagents were from Sigma (St. Louis, MO). LB broth (tryptone, 10 g; yeast extract 5 g; NaCl, 10 g; glucose, 1 g; double-distilled water [ddH₂O], 1 liter) (5), Bacto brain heart infusion (BHI) broth, chromoazuroil S (CAS) broth (58), and Trypticase soy broth (TSB) were used routinely. When required, media were supplemented with 1.5% agar, 5% sucrose, colistin sulfate (Col) (12.5 μg/ml), ampicillin (Amp) (100 μg/ml), chloramphenicol (Cm) (25 μg/ml), kanamycin (Km) (50 μg/ml), FeSO₄ (150 μM) (Sigma), or 2,2'-dipyridyl (150 μM) (Sigma). Bacterial growth was monitored spectrophotometrically and/or by plating. Oligonucleotides were from IDT (Coralville, IA). Restriction endonucleases were from New England BioLabs. Taq DNA polymerase (New England BioLabs) was used in

all PCR tests. Qiagen products (Hilden, Germany) were used to isolate plasmid DNA, gel purify fragments, or purify PCR products. T4 ligase, T4 DNA polymerase, and shrimp alkaline phosphatase (SAP) were from Promega.

Sequence analysis. A nucleotide Basic Local Alignment Search Tool (BLAST) search was performed based on the sequences of the putative fur and heme uptake genes present in the genome sequence of *E. ictaluri* 93-146 accessed from NCBI's Entrez Genome database (NC_012779). fur sequences were obtained from NCBI's Entrez Protein database for *Edwardsiella ictaluri* 93-146 (YP_002934295.1), *E. tarda* PPD 130/90 (AE072442.1), *E. tarda* EIB202 (YP_003296656.1), *E. tarda* FL6-60 (ADM42454.1), *E. tarda* ATCC 23685 (ZP_06715756.1), *Escherichia coli* O157:H7 EDL933 (NP_286398.1), *Salmonella enterica* serovar Typhi Ty2 (NP_455254.1), *Yersinia pestis* KIM 10 (NP_668533.1), *Vibrio cholerae* (AAA27519.1), *A. salmonicida* A449 (YP_001143048.1), *Pseudomonas putida* (YP_001269900.1), and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (NP_253452.1).

Amino acid sequence alignments were performed using the CLC Free Workbench software tool (v. 6.1; CLC bio A/S, Aarhus, Denmark). Protein structure-based alignments were performed by using the web-based interface for ESPript v.2.2 located at <http://esprict.ibcp.fr/ESPript/cgi-bin/ESPript.cgi> (18). The three-dimensional (3D) structures of the *E. ictaluri* Fur, HemP, HemR, HemT, HemU, HemV, and HemS proteins were predicted using position-specific iterative BLAST (PSI-BLAST) alignment and HHpred (62).

Construction of *E. ictaluri* mutants. The recombinant pEZ suicide vectors (Table 1) carrying the linked flanking regions to generate an in-frame deletion of the fur or hmuR gene were constructed as described previously (55–57). The defined deletion mutations encompass a deletion

TABLE 2 Primers used in this study

Primer	Sequence ^a
<i>Δfur</i> -35 (SphI) F1	5'-ACATGCATGCTGGGTTAATGTCTGCCGCC-3'
<i>Δfur</i> -35 (XhoI) R1	5'-CCGCTCGAG ATCGATTAGCTTCTGTACA-3'
<i>Δfur</i> -35 (XhoI) F2	5'-CCGCTCGAGTGAAGTACCTGGCGCCACA-3'
<i>Δfur</i> -35 (XbaI) R2	5'-TCGTCTAGA TAAATACGGTCTATGTCATA-3'
<i>ΔhmuR</i> (SphI) F1	5'-ACATGCATGC AACTGCTTCCCGTCATCGG-3'
<i>ΔhmuR</i> (XhoI) R1	5'-CCGCTCGAG GGCTCAACACTCCAAATGTA-3'
<i>ΔhmuR</i> (XhoI) F2	5'-CCGCTCGAG CGCGATTTCACCCGGGGC-3'
<i>ΔhmuR</i> (XbaI) R2	5'-TCGTCTAGA AAAGCGGGCGTGCCAGTGCT-3'
<i>Δfur</i> -44 (BglII) F1	5'-GGAAGATCTTGTGTAATCTTTCGAAGAGCC AACCG-3'
<i>Δfur</i> -44 (XmaI) R2	5'-TCCCCCGGGTATACCCAGTATGGAGGCGGT ACTGG-3'
<i>hmuR</i> -F	5'-GACATCAACGCGGACAAATGGTCA-3'
<i>hmuR</i> -R	5'-GTTGGGACGCCAGTAGTTGACAAA-3'
<i>mntH</i> -F	5'-TATCTGCATTGCTCGCTGACCCAA-3'
<i>mntH</i> -R	5'-TGATCCCACTGTGCCCGTTAAAGT-3'
<i>hemF</i> -F	5'-ACCGCTCATTTGTTCAACTGCGTA-3'
<i>hemF</i> -R	5'-ATCAAAGGTCTGGATGCCGATGGA-3'
<i>mgtB</i> -F	5'-AGTCGACGAGCTTCCGTTTGACTT-3'
<i>mgtB</i> -R	5'-CGTGATCTTCAATGTGGCTGGCAA-3'
<i>fadR</i> -F	5'-GATGGCTTGGCGTTACCCGAACA-3'
<i>fadR</i> -R	5'-AATATTCAGCCGGAGGTTTCCCA-3'
<i>gmpA</i> -F	5'-ATCGCTACACCTCCGTGCTTAAA-3'
<i>gmpA</i> -R	5'-ATAGCTTGACCTGTTTCATCGCCGT-3'
<i>rrn</i> (16S)-F	5'-TCGACATCGTTTACAGCGTGGACT-3'
<i>rrn</i> (16S)-R	5'-TGCATCCAAGACTGGCAAGCTAGA-3'

^a Boldface indicates restriction enzyme sites.

including the ATG start codon but not including the TAG stop codon. The primers used to construct the suicide vectors are listed in Table 2. Primers 1 and 2 were designed to amplify the upstream gene-flanking regions. The downstream gene-flanking regions were amplified by primers 3 and 4. The flanking regions were ligated and cloned into pMEG-375 digested with SphI and XbaI. To construct *E. ictaluri* mutants, the suicide plasmid was conjugationally transferred from *Escherichia coli* χ 7213 (52) to *E. ictaluri* strains. Strains containing single-crossover plasmid insertions were isolated on BHI agar plates containing Col and Amp. Loss of the suicide vector after the second recombination between homologous regions (i.e., allelic exchange) was selected by using the *sacB*-based sucrose sensitivity counterselection system (14) adapted to *E. ictaluri* (55, 57). The colonies were selected for Amp^r and Col^r and screening by PCR using primers 1 and 4. Biochemical profiles of *E. ictaluri* strains were determined using the API 20E system (bioMérieux, Marcy L'Etoile, France).

Construction of *Salmonella* Typhimurium *Δfur*-44. The *fur* gene of χ 3761 *Salmonella enterica* serovar Typhimurium UK-1 (Table 1) was deleted in frame mediated the previous suicide vector methodology (55, 57). The primers used to construct the suicide vectors are listed in Table 2. The flanking regions were ligated and cloned into pRE112 (14) digested with BglII and XmaI. The *S. Typhimurium Δfur*-44 mutation consisted of a deletion of 706 bp, including 453 bp of the *fur* gene and 253 bp of the *fur* promoter region, with the *Crp* binding and the *OxyR* binding sites.

Complementation of the *fur* and *hemR* genes. The *fur* gene of *E. ictaluri*, with its own promoter, was cloned into the pACYC184 vector (7) at the XbaI and HindIII restriction sites and into pEZ151 at the *AdhI* restriction site. The primers used to amplify *fur* were 5'-TCGTCTAGATGTCTGCCGCTGCCGGCGC-3' (upstream) and 5'-CCCAAGCTTTCAGGCCTTTTCATCGTGCA-3' (downstream). XbaI and HindIII sites, respectively, were included in these primers (underlined). The resulting plasmid, pEZ136, was used to complement *Salmonella Δfur*-44 mutant strains, and pEZ191 was used to complement *E. ictaluri*. The primers used to amplify *hemR* were 5'-TCGTCTAGATTACACTTTATGCTTCCGGCTCGTATGTTATGCCTACGCTTTTCTCCCTTCCCTACGC-3' (upstream) and 5'-CCCAAGCTTCCGCTCGAGCTACCACTGGTAGCTGAGCAGACAGCGGC-3' (downstream). XbaI and HindIII sites, respectively, were included in these primers (underlined). The lactose

promoter (*P*_{lac}) was used to express the *hemR* gene. The resulting plasmid, pEZ192, was used to complement *E. ictaluri*.

SDS-PAGE and Western blotting. To evaluate the synthesis of Fur, the strains were grown in 3 ml of BHI broth or LB broth at 28°C with aeration (180 rpm). The samples were collected when the culture reached an absorbance of 0.85 (optical density at 600 nm [OD₆₀₀] of 1.0 ~ 1.0 × 10⁸ CFU/ml). One milliliter of culture was collected and prepared for Western blot analysis (54). The total proteins were normalized using a NanoDrop spectrophotometer (ND-1000) at 25 μg/μl, separated by 10% (wt/vol) sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS)-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, and transferred onto nitrocellulose membranes (54). A fat-free milk powder solution (5%, wt/vol) in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) supplemented with 0.05% Tween 20 (PBS-T) was used for blocking. The membrane was incubated individually with a primary rabbit polyclonal anti-GroEL antibody (Sigma) (1:10,000) or rabbit polyclonal anti-Fur antibody (1:10,000) (60) for 1 h at room temperature, washed three times with PBS-T, and then incubated with a 1:10,000 dilution of alkaline phosphatase-conjugated anti-rabbit immunoglobulin G (IgG) (Sigma). Color was developed with a mixture of nitroblue tetrazolium and 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolylphosphate mixture (NBT-BCIP) (Amresco), chromogenic substrates for alkaline phosphatase.

OMP isolation. Sarkosyl-insoluble outer membrane proteins (OMPs) were obtained as previously described (55). OMPs were isolated from *E. ictaluri* grown under iron-replete conditions (BHI broth and BHI broth supplemented with 150 μM FeSO₄). Iron-regulated outer membrane proteins (IROMPs) were isolated from *E. ictaluri* grown in BHI broth supplemented with 2,2'-dipyridyl (150 μM) (iron-depleted conditions). The outer membrane proteins were normalized to 25 μg/μl by using the NanoDrop spectrophotometer (ND-1000) and separated by 10% (wt/vol) sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS)-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis. Coomassie blue staining was performed to visualize proteins.

Protein identification. The single protein band of <72 kDa synthesized in the absence of iron or in *E. ictaluri Δfur* mutants was excised from the SDS-polyacrylamide gel for peptide sequencing analysis (ProtTech Inc., Norristown, PA) by using NanoLC-MS/MS peptide sequencing technology. The protein gel band was destained, cleaned, and digested in-gel with sequencing-grade modified trypsin (Promega, Madison, WI). The resulting peptide mixture was analyzed with a liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS) system, in which a high-performance liquid chromatograph (HPLC) with a 75-μm-inner-diameter reverse-phase C₁₈ column was coupled to an ion trap mass spectrometer (Thermo, Palo Alto, CA). The mass spectrometric data were utilized to search the nonredundant protein database at the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI).

Detection of secreted siderophores. Production of compounds with siderophore activity was tested by the chemical assays described by Schwyn and Neilands (58) in solid and liquid media. The assays were performed by spotting 10 μl of each bacterial culture grown under iron-limiting conditions onto a modified chromozurol S (CAS) (Sigma) agar. The siderophore levels produced by the strains on plates were visualized by a yellow-orange halo around the bacterial colony after 18 to 72 h of incubation. For siderophore detection in liquid, supernatants from bacterial cultures grown in BHI broth or LB broth supplemented with 2,2'-dipyridyl (150 μM) were mixed with CAS solution, and the absorbance of the mixture was measured at 630 nm.

Iron-free siderophores were obtained by the following method. Bacterial cultures grown in 5 ml of LB broth supplemented with 2,2'-dipyridyl (150 μM) or FeSO₄ (150 μM) for 18 to 24 h at 28°C (OD₆₀₀ of 1.0) were harvested by centrifugation at 5,000 × *g* for 10 min. The supernatants were filtered through a 0.2-μm-pore-size membrane filter to completely remove the cells, acidified with 25 μl of 10 N HCl, and extracted twice with a total of 4 ml of ethyl acetate for catechols and benzyl alcohol for hydroxamates (44). The aqueous phase was dried with gaseous N₂ and resuspended in 40 μl of methanol, and 10 μl was spotted onto 250-μm-layer (20 by 20 cm) flexible PE SIL G/UV254 plates (Whatman). The

plates were developed with benzene-glacial acetic acid-water (125:72:3, vol/vol/vol) in a closed chamber. Plates were then removed from the chamber, allowed to dry, and then immersed briefly in 0.1% FeCl₃ to visualize Fe binding compounds. Avian-pathogenic *Escherichia coli* χ 7122, *S. Typhimurium* UK-1 χ 3761 (36, 52), and *S. Typhimurium* χ 11143 Δ *fur*-44 were used as controls (Table 1).

Utilization of heme and hemoglobin by *E. ictaluri*. Sterile filter paper disks were placed onto a BHI agar plate supplemented with 2'2'-dipyridyl (150 μ M) and swab inoculated with an *E. ictaluri* strain. The disks were inoculated with 5 μ l of water (control), heme (10 μ M; Sigma), and hemoglobin (~9.3 μ M; Sigma). The plates were incubated for 48 h at 28°C. Growth around the paper disk indicated positive utilization of the iron source.

Semiquantitative RT-PCR. Expression of putative *Fur*-regulated genes was evaluated by reverse transcription-PCR (RT-PCR). Total RNA extraction was performed with an RNeasy QIAgene kit from wild-type *E. ictaluri* grown in the presence and absence of iron and from *E. ictaluri* J135 Δ *fur*-35 grown in BHI. The cells were grown until late exponential phase (OD₆₀₀ of 0.85; ~1 \times 10⁸ CFU/ml). cDNA synthesis was performed with the SuperScript III first-strand synthesis system (Invitrogen) using random hexamer primers. Semiquantitative PCR was performed using the specific primers listed in Table 2. The number of PCR cycles was normalized to 27. The 16S rRNA (*rnn*) gene was used as an expression control, and *fadR* was used as a single-gene expression control.

Bacterial inoculate preparation. Bacterial strains were grown overnight in standing cultures that were diluted 1:20 in prewarmed BHI broth with mild aeration (180 rpm) at 28°C to an OD₆₀₀ of 0.85 (~10⁸ CFU/ml). Bacteria were sedimented for 10 min by centrifugation (5,865 \times g) at room temperature and resuspended in sterile phosphate-buffered saline containing 0.01% gelatin (BSG) (12) to densities appropriate for the inoculation.

Infection and immunization of zebrafish (*D. rerio*). The zebrafish challenges were performed by the methodology described earlier (47), with modifications (55, 57). The water temperature was 26 \pm 1°C, and the fish were acclimated for 2 weeks prior to the experiment. Groups of 12 adult zebrafish (average weight, 0.5 g) were sedated in 100 mg/liter tricaine methanesulfonate (MS-222; Sigma) and injected intramuscularly (i.m.) with 10 μ l of the bacterial suspension per fish. A 3/10-ml U-100 ultrafine insulin syringe with a 0.5-in.-long (ca. 1-cm-long) 29-gauge needle (catalog no. BD-309301; VWR) was used to inject the fish. Two sets of controls were used: fish that were not injected and fish that were injected with 10 μ l of BSG (12). Moribund fish demonstrating clinical signs were euthanized, necropsied, and plated for enumeration of bacterial loads in various organs (47). Survivors of each dose at 4 weeks after i.m. inoculation were challenged with 10⁵ CFU of *E. ictaluri* (100 50% lethal doses [LD₅₀]). The fish were fed twice daily with TetraMin tropical fish flake feed. During the experiments, the fish were observed daily, and every other day the water quality was monitored for pH, NO₂, and NO₃ with standard kits (Lifegard Aquatics water testing strips). The LD₅₀ for the infection trials was calculated by the method of Reed and Muench (1). Fish care and use were in accordance with the requirements of the Arizona State University Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee.

i.c. infection and immunization of catfish (*I. punctatus*). Specific-pathogen-free channel catfish fingerlings with a mean weight of 18.5 \pm 1.3 g were used. The animals were randomly assigned to treatment groups of 10 to 25 fish each in 100-liter tanks. Each tank was equipped with a recirculating, biofiltered, mechanically filtered, and UV-treated water system with 12-h light cycle per day. The water temperature was set at 28 \pm 1°C during the first 2 weeks of acclimatization and during the course of the experiments. The fish were fed daily with commercial Aquamax grower 400 (Purina Mills Inc., St. Louis, MO). During the experiments, the fish were observed daily, and every other day the water quality was monitored for pH, NO₂, and NO₃ with standard kits (Lifegard Aquatics water testing strips). Catfish were infected by the intracelomic (i.c.) route with 10⁵ to 10⁸ CFU of *E. ictaluri* strains (fish were not fed until 1 h after infection).

The fish were anesthetized with buffered tricaine methanesulfonate (pH 7.5) (MS-222; Sigma) (100 mg/liter of water) prior to handling. The LD₅₀ was calculated by the method of Reed and Muench (1). Moribund animals were euthanized and then necropsied to evaluate the presence of *E. ictaluri* in kidney, spleen, and liver.

Immersion immunization of catfish. Catfish fingerlings were immersed in a solution of *E. ictaluri* Δ *fur*-35 containing 10⁷ CFU/ml for 30 min. At 6 weeks postimmunization, fish were challenged by immersion with 10⁷ CFU/ml of wild-type *E. ictaluri* (10 LD₅₀) for 30 min. The animals were fasted for 24 h prior to oral inoculation and for 1 h postinoculation. Nonimmunized animals were used as a control. During the experiments, the fish were observed daily.

Oral immunization of catfish. Catfish were fasted for 24 h before oral inoculation with the *E. ictaluri* strains. Fish were anesthetized with buffered tricaine methanesulfonate (pH 7.5) (100 mg/liter of water) prior to handling. The animals were orally inoculated with 100 μ l of the corresponding bacterial suspension (see below). BSG (12) was used as a control. The fish were not fed until 1 h after inoculation.

Determination of IgM titers in serum and skin mucus. Cutaneous mucus and blood samples were collected at both 2 weeks prior to immunization and 4 weeks postimmunization as described previously (55). Ten i.c. immunized fish and 10 immersion-immunized fish were sampled individually. The experiment was repeated twice. *E. ictaluri* outer membrane proteins diluted in 20 mM Tris-OH (pH 8.0) and purified *E. ictaluri* lipopolysaccharide (LPS) were independently applied to polyvinyl chloride 96-well plates, both at 100 ng per well. The plates were incubated overnight at 4°C, washed once with 200 μ l of PBS–0.05% Tween (PBS-T) per well, and blocked with 1% sea buffer (Thermo, Rockford, IL) diluted in PBS (1 h at room temperature). Catfish serum samples diluted in PBS (1:2) and undiluted mucus samples were plated in triplicate wells at 100 μ l/well. Triplicate control wells on each plate contained diluted sera from immunized and nonimmunized catfish. Mucus assays also included wells of pooled mucus from nonexposed fish. The plates were incubated overnight at 4°C and washed five times with PBS-T. The biotinylated rabbit anti-catfish Ig antibody was applied at 0.25 to 0.50 μ g/well. The plates were incubated for 1 h at room temperature and were washed five times with PBS-T. Application of the primary antibody was followed by application of streptavidin-alkaline phosphatase conjugate (Southern Biotech, Birmingham, AL) diluted in PBS (1:50,000). The enzyme substrate *p*-nitrophenyl phosphate diethanolamine (100 μ l; Sigma) was added and incubated for 30 min at room temperature. The reaction was stopped with 50 μ l of 3 M NaOH. The absorbance (A₄₀₅) values were determined on a kinetic microplate reader (model V-max; Molecular Devices Corp., Sunnyvale, CA) at 30 min and 1 h. The immunized fish were challenged at 6 weeks postimmunization as described previously.

Statistics. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) (SPSS software), followed by least-significant-difference (LSD) analysis, was used to evaluate differences in antibody titers, using 95% confidence intervals. The Kaplan-Meier method (SPSS software) was applied to obtain the survival fractions following challenges. *P* values of <0.05 were considered statistically significant.

RESULTS

Sequence analysis of *fur*. An analysis of DNA and protein sequences, structural alignment, predicted 3D structure, and predicted binding residues revealed that the *E. ictaluri* and *E. tarda* *Fur* proteins have several key differences from other bacterial iron regulator protein families (Fig. 1 to 3). This provides evidence that these *Fur* proteins are members of a distinctive bacterial iron regulator protein family, shaped by gene reduction. The *E. ictaluri fur* gene sequence from *E. ictaluri* wild-type J100 is identical to the sequence from the *E. ictaluri* 93-146 strain published at the NCBI. In comparison to *E. coli* and *Salmonella fur* genes, the *E. ictaluri fur* gene has a smaller open reading frame (ORF), and has a guanine

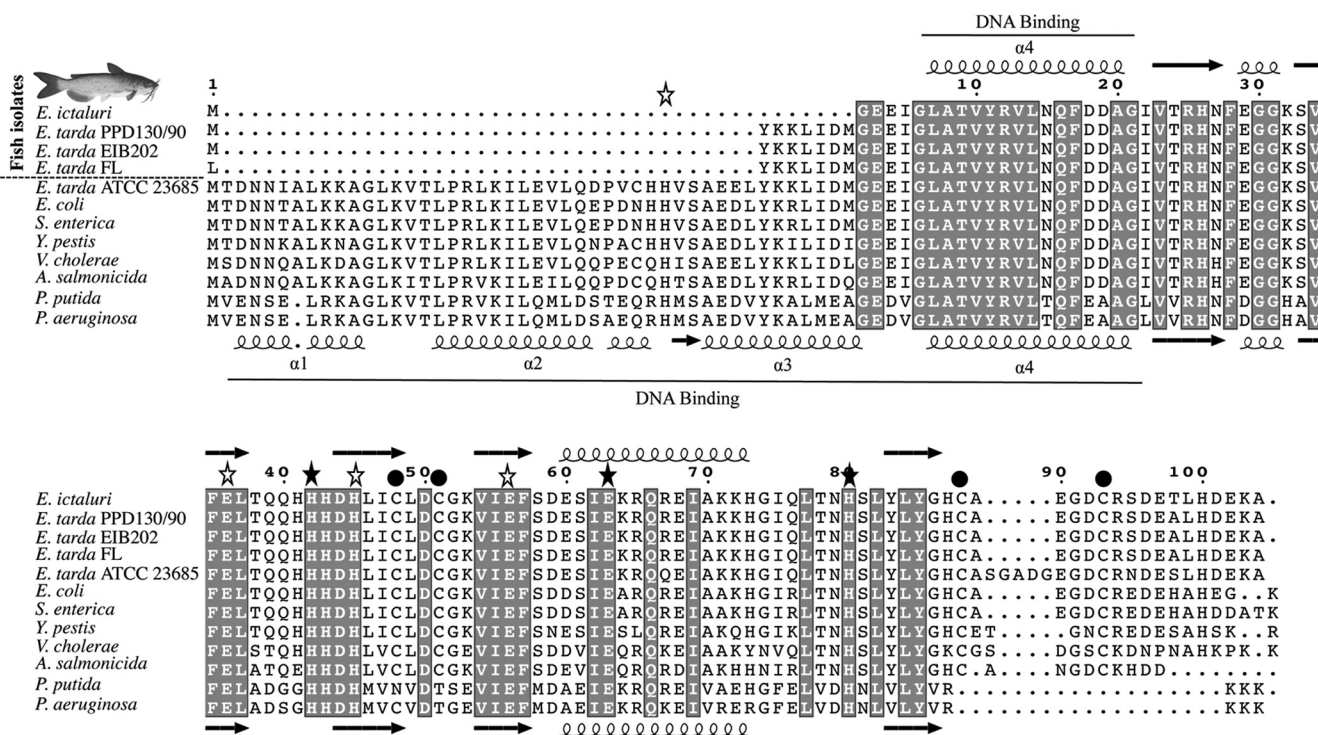


FIG 1 *E. ictaluri* Fur alignment and secondary structure. The white stars indicate the residues related to the Zn^{2+} binding pocket. The black stars indicate the residues related to the Fe^{2+} binding pocket. The black circles indicate the cysteine residues related to *E. coli* Fe^{2+} and Zn^{2+} binding pockets. The secondary structure at the top of the alignment corresponds to the *E. ictaluri* Fur protein. The secondary structure at the bottom of the alignment corresponds to the *Escherichia coli* Fur protein. Spirals represent α -helices, and arrows represent β -sheets.

plus cytosine (G+C) content of 57%, which is 10% higher than those of the *Escherichia coli* (48.5%) and *Salmonella* (47.7%) *fur* genes (see Fig. S1 in the supplemental material). The *fur* gene sequences from the fish-isolated *E. tarda* PPD130/91 and *E. tarda* EIB202 (71) contain 333 identical base pairs, in contrast with the human-isolated *E. tarda* ATCC 23685, which contains a longer *fur* gene (435 bp) similar to those of the rest of the enteric bacteria (see Fig. S1 in the supplemental material). The *E. ictaluri* *fur* promoter region contains a Crp binding site, indicating that Crp might participate in Fur regulation (see Fig. S2 in the supplemental material).

The Fur protein from fish-isolated *E. tarda* PPD130/91 and *E. tarda* EIB202 (71) contains 111 identical residues, in contrast with the longer Fur proteins in *E. coli* (145 residues), *Salmonella* Typhimurium (150 residues), *Yersinia pestis* (148 residues), and other enteric bacteria (Fig. 1). Interestingly, the human-isolated strain *E. tarda* ATCC 23685 contains a longer Fur protein (145 residues) similar to those of the rest of the enteric bacteria, indicating that it may be more adapted to humans than to fish. *E. ictaluri* 93-146 and *E. ictaluri* J100 contain a shorter Fur with 104 identical residues (Fig. 1). Alignment of these sequences showed that the N-terminal helices, $\alpha 1$, $\alpha 2$, and $\alpha 3$, at the DNA binding domain are missing in *E. ictaluri*, as well as in the *E. tarda* fish-isolated Fur proteins (Fig. 1). The $\alpha 4$ helix at the Fur DNA binding domain is still intact in *E. ictaluri* and *E. tarda* fish isolates, sharing about 90% identity with other bacterial Fur proteins (Fig. 1). Structural protein alignment between functional representative bacterial Fur proteins revealed that 37 amino acid residues out of 104 residues (~36%) are strictly conserved in *E. ictaluri* Fur (Fig. 1). *E. ictaluri*

Fur has 29%, 53%, 54%, 57%, and 93% amino acid similarity to the Fur proteins of *Pseudomonas*, *Escherichia coli*, *S. enterica*, *Y. pestis*, and *E. tarda*, respectively.

In terms of phylogeny, the fish-isolated *Edwardsiella* Fur proteins belong to a distinctive group compared to those from the rest of the *Enterobacteriaceae* family (Fig. 2). Although the *Enterobacteriaceae* share a Fur ancestor, the only phylogenetic group with a short Fur protein among enteric bacteria is *Edwardsiella* (Fig. 2), indicating that Fur might have undergone host bacterial pathogen specialization.

Structural protein analysis showed that *Edwardsiella* Fur contains two domains, like other Fur proteins (32, 48). The DNA binding domain harbors the Zn^{2+} bond residues, and the dimerization domain harbors the Fe^{2+} bond residues (Fig. 1 and 3A and B). We observed that *E. ictaluri* Fur, as well as the *E. tarda* Fur (only fish-isolated strains), do not contain the α -helices $\alpha 1$, $\alpha 2$, and $\alpha 3$ (Fig. 1). Analysis of the residues related to the Zn^{2+} and Fe^{2+} bonds showed they are located in positions similar to those for their corresponding residues in the *Pseudomonas* Fur protein but misplaced with respect to their corresponding residues in *E. coli* Fur. Specifically, the *E. coli* Fur-related residues Cys92 and Cys95 required for the Zn^{2+} bond (17, 32) (in *E. ictaluri* Fur, Cys48 and Cys51 [Fig. 3A and C]) and the residues Cys132 and Cys88 required for the Fe^{2+} bond (17, 32) (in *E. ictaluri* Fur, Cys93 and Cys88 [Fig. 3A and C]) are located at the loop region in *E. ictaluri* Fur (Fig. 3A and C). The *Pseudomonas* Fur-related residues His24, His86, Asp88, and Glu107 required for the Zn^{2+} bond (48) (in *E. ictaluri* Fur, Glu36, His45, and Glu56 [Fig. 3B and D]) and the residues His32, Glu80, His89, and Glu100

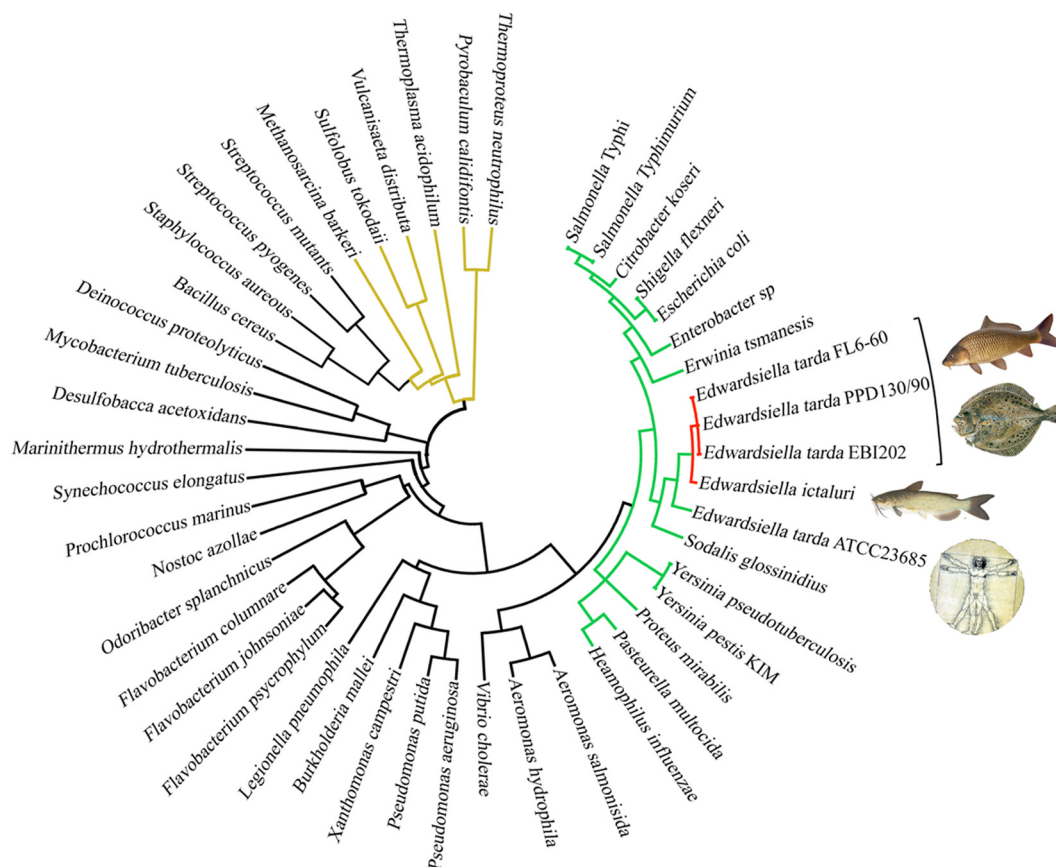


FIG 2 Molecular phylogenetic analysis of *fur*. The evolutionary history was inferred by using the maximum-likelihood method based on the Tamura-Nei model (65). The bootstrap consensus tree inferred from 100 replicates is taken to represent the evolutionary history of the taxa analyzed (15). Branches corresponding to partitions reproduced in fewer than 50% bootstrap replicates are collapsed. Initial trees for the heuristic search were obtained automatically as follows. When the number of common sites was less than 100 or less than one-fourth of the total number of sites, the maximum-parsimony method was used; otherwise, the BIONJ method with MCL distance matrix was used. The analysis involved 48 nucleotide sequences. Codon positions included were first, second, third, and noncoding. There were a total of 546 positions in the final data set. Evolutionary analyses were conducted in MEGA5 (64). The gold lines indicate a representative archaeal *fur* evolutionary path, the green lines indicate the *Enterobacteriaceae* *fur* family evolution path, and the red lines indicate the fish-isolated *Edwardsiella* *fur* evolution path.

required for the Fe^{2+} bond (48) (in *E. ictaluri* Fur, His42, Glu63, His80, and Glu90 [Fig. 3D and E]) are located in their respective domains within *E. ictaluri* Fur (Fig. 3B, D, and E). In *P. aeruginosa*, the Fur residue His32 is required for the Fe^{2+} bond and is essential for its activity (4). However, the N-terminal region, where His32 would normally be located, is absent in the *E. ictaluri* Fur protein (Fig. 1). Spectroscopic and biochemical data have shown that the structural zinc sites in the *P. aeruginosa* and *E. coli* Fur proteins are different, which might be related to their specific functions in the different organisms. However, in both the *E. coli* and *P. aeruginosa* Fur proteins, the N-terminal region is essential for Fur activity (4, 9). On the other hand, the importance of the cysteines is different in *E. coli* Fur and in *P. aeruginosa* Fur, because the Cys92 and Cys95 bound to Zn^{2+} in *E. coli* Fur are essential for its activity (8). The single cysteine residue in the *P. aeruginosa* Fur is dispensable for its *in vivo* activity (33), and it is absent in other *Pseudomonas* Fur proteins, such as *P. putida* Fur (Fig. 1). Based on the above analysis, we believe that *E. ictaluri* Fur is a distinct Fur protein among the Fur family. Further structural information on the *E. ictaluri* Fur protein is necessary for a better understanding of the specific structure-function relationship within the Fur family.

Complementation of the *fur* gene. The structural analysis of *E. ictaluri* Fur indicated that the overall domain organization is different from that of other Fur family members, but it has the same set of key residue groups and likely a similar mechanism as other Fur proteins (Fig. 1 to 3). To further evaluate the functionality of *E. ictaluri* Fur, we complemented Δfur mutants of *Salmonella enterica* with the *E. ictaluri* P_{fur} -*fur* gene cloned into the low-copy-number plasmid pEZ136 (Table 1). *S. enterica* serovar Typhimurium Δfur -44 was utilized for complementation assays (Table 1). *S. enterica* Δfur mutants present a constitutive synthesis of IROMPs and secretion of siderophores (Fig. 4A to C). *E. ictaluri* P_{fur} -*fur* complements *S. enterica* Δfur -44 mutants, repressing IROMP and siderophore synthesis in an iron-dependent fashion (Fig. 4). This indicates that the missing N-terminal region, (containing the $\alpha 1$, $\alpha 2$, and $\alpha 3$ helices) is not essential for the Fur function (59).

Siderophore synthesis in *E. ictaluri*. Results from CAS liquid and plate assays showed that *E. ictaluri* does not synthesize detectable siderophores (Fig. 5A). Although the *E. ictaluri* chromosome contains a ferric enterobactin transport protein (FepE, siderophore receptor; NC_012779.1) and a TonB-dependent fer-

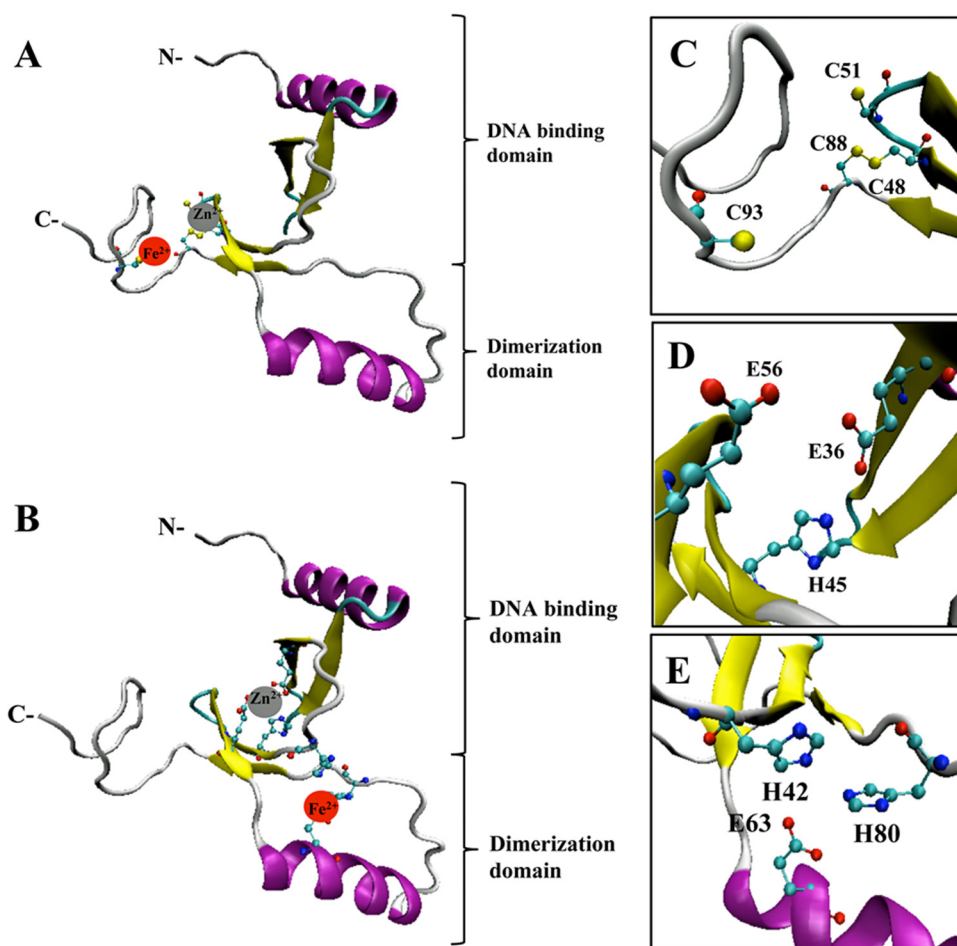


FIG 3 *E. ictaluri* Fur protein functional analysis. (A) Predicted *E. ictaluri* Fur protein displaying the (C51; C48) Zn²⁺ and (C88; C93) Fe²⁺ binding pockets; (B) predicted *E. ictaluri* Fur protein displaying the (E36; H45; E56) Zn²⁺ and (H42; E63; H80) Fe²⁺ binding pockets; (C) residues C51 and C48 related to Zn²⁺ binding pocket and residues C88 and C93 related to Fe²⁺ binding pocket; (D) residues E36, H45, and E56 related to Zn²⁺ binding pocket; (E) residues H42, E63, and H80 related to Fe²⁺ binding pocket. Residues E36, H45, and E56, related to the Zn²⁺ binding pocket, and residues H42, E63, and H80, related to the Fe²⁺ binding pocket, are related to the *Pseudomonas* Fur protein. Residues C51 and C48, related to the Zn²⁺ binding pocket, and residues C88 and C93, related to the Fe²⁺ binding pocket, are related to the *Escherichia coli* Fur protein and are misplaced in the overall *E. ictaluri* Fur protein structure.

richrome receptor protein (FcuA; NC_012779.1), thin-layer chromatography (TLC) analysis showed that *E. ictaluri* does not secrete either catechol- or hydroxylamine-related siderophores or heme binding molecules (data not shown), regardless of the presence of iron in the growth medium or Fur protein (Fig. 5B). Our results correlate with previous observations (67) and with the fact that siderophore biosynthesis genes are not present in the *E. ictaluri* chromosome (72).

Fur iron-regulated outer membrane proteins and heme uptake machinery. Wild-type *E. ictaluri* grown under iron limiting conditions and *E. ictaluri* Δfur -35 mutants both upregulate an IROMP of ~72 kDa, indicating that this protein is iron-Fur dependent and related to iron acquisition (Fig. 5C to E). Protein identification indicated that this IROMP corresponds to a TonB-dependent heme receptor protein (HemR) (Fig. 6). The gene encoding HemR is part of the *hemPRSTUV* operon, which contains the genes required for the synthesis of the heme uptake machinery (Fig. 6).

Structural analysis of the iron uptake proteins revealed that these are similar to the putative *E. tarda* heme uptake system and

to the *Yersinia* heme uptake system (Fig. 6). The outer membrane receptor HemR contains a β -barrel structure with a cork required to transfer the heme into the cell (Fig. 7). Structural analysis of HemR predicts a signal sequence peptide in the N-terminal region (see Fig. S3 in the supplemental material), which was observed in 8% SDS-PAGE gel analysis (data not shown). The predicted model of heme transport is described in Fig. 7 and consists of the following steps. First, heme is transferred into the cell, mediated by HemR, where it is captured by HemT, a periplasmic hemin binding protein. It is then transported through the cytoplasmic membrane by the ATP-dependent HemU-HemV cytoplasmic membrane ABC transport complex. Once heme is transferred to the cytoplasm, it is captured by HemS, a predicted heme degradation-storage protein (Fig. 7).

***E. ictaluri* uses heme and hemoglobin as iron sources, mediated by HemR.** To determine whether *E. ictaluri* has a functional heme-hemoglobin uptake system, we constructed an *E. ictaluri* $\Delta hemR$ mutant (thereby disrupting heme-hemoglobin receptor synthesis) (Fig. 8A to C). *E. ictaluri* iron-depleted cells grow poorly in iron-depleted medium. Wild-type *E. ictaluri* iron-de-

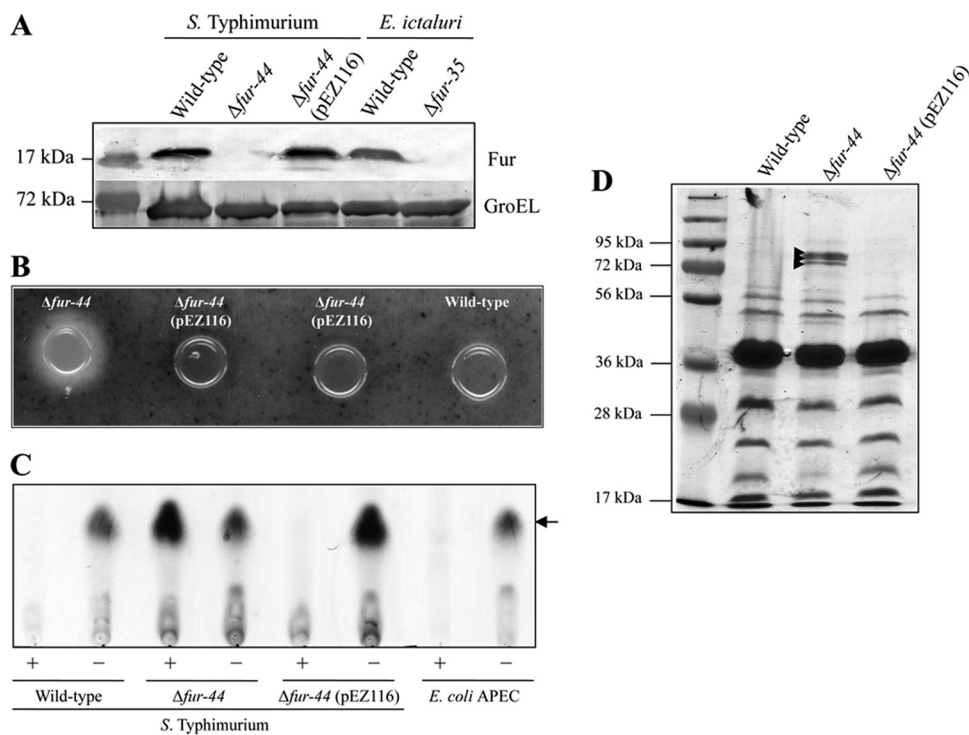


FIG 4 Complementation of *Salmonella Typhimurium* Δfur mutants with the *E. ictaluri fur* gene cloned in pEZ116. (A) Synthesis of Fur verified by Western blot analysis. GroEL was used as a control. (B) Detection of siderophores in CAS indicator agar plates. (C) Detection of secreted siderophores in *Salmonella Typhimurium* strains grown under iron-rich (+) and iron-limited (-) conditions by TLC. (D) Outer membrane protein profile of *S. Typhimurium* Δfur complemented with the *E. ictaluri fur* gene cloned in pEZ136. The arrowheads indicate the Fur-regulated *S. Typhimurium* IROMP proteins.

pleted cells were able to grow in iron-depleted medium when it was supplemented with heme or hemoglobin as an iron source (Fig. 8D and G). In contrast, *E. ictaluri* $\Delta hemR$ iron-depleted cells were not able to grow in iron-depleted medium supplemented with heme or hemoglobin (Fig. 8E and G). $\Delta hemR$ and Δfur

$\Delta hemR$ mutants complemented with the *hemR* gene in trans (Fig. 8B and C) recovered their ability to utilize heme and hemoglobin (Fig. 8F and G).

Fur-regulated genes. Fur binds to promoter DNA containing a 19-bp putative Fur box with the consensus sequence 5'-GATA

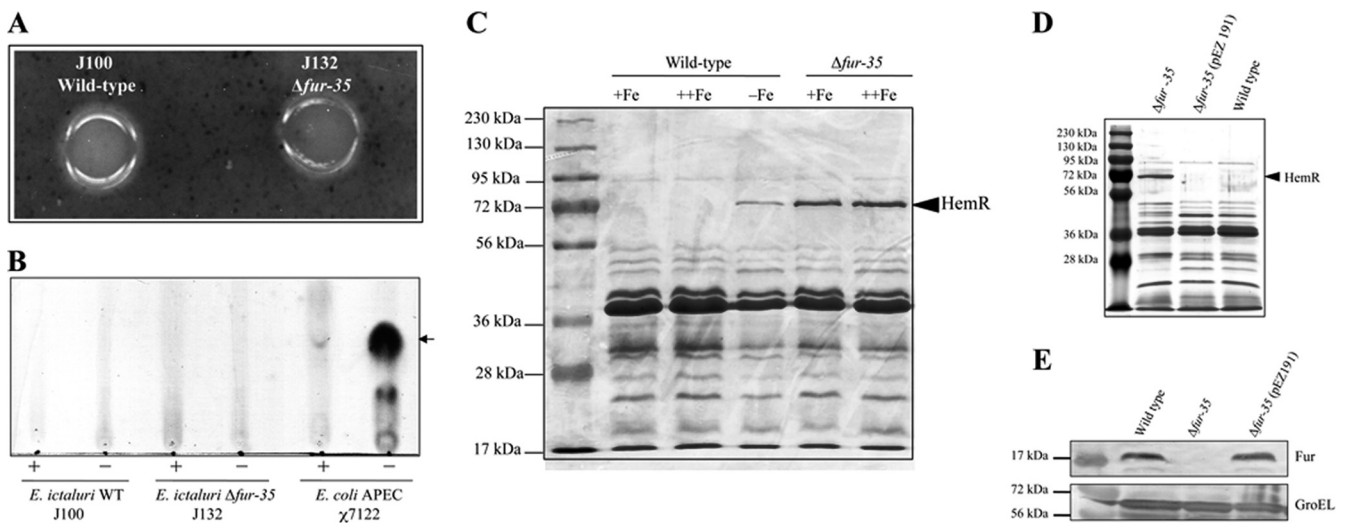
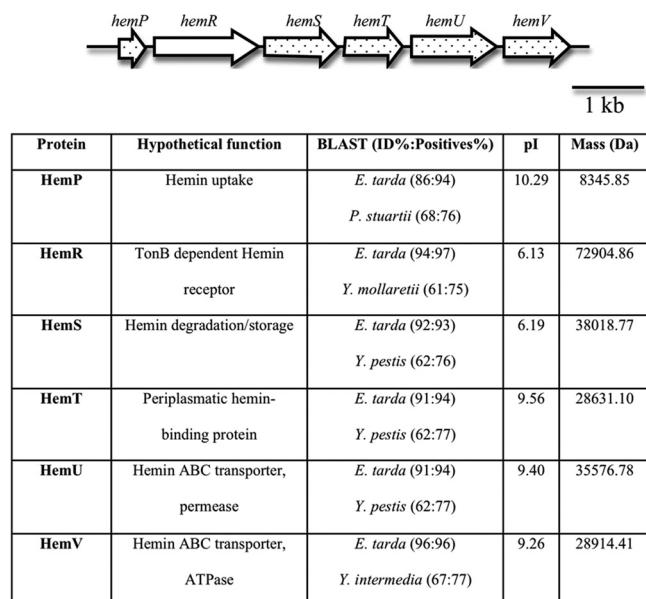


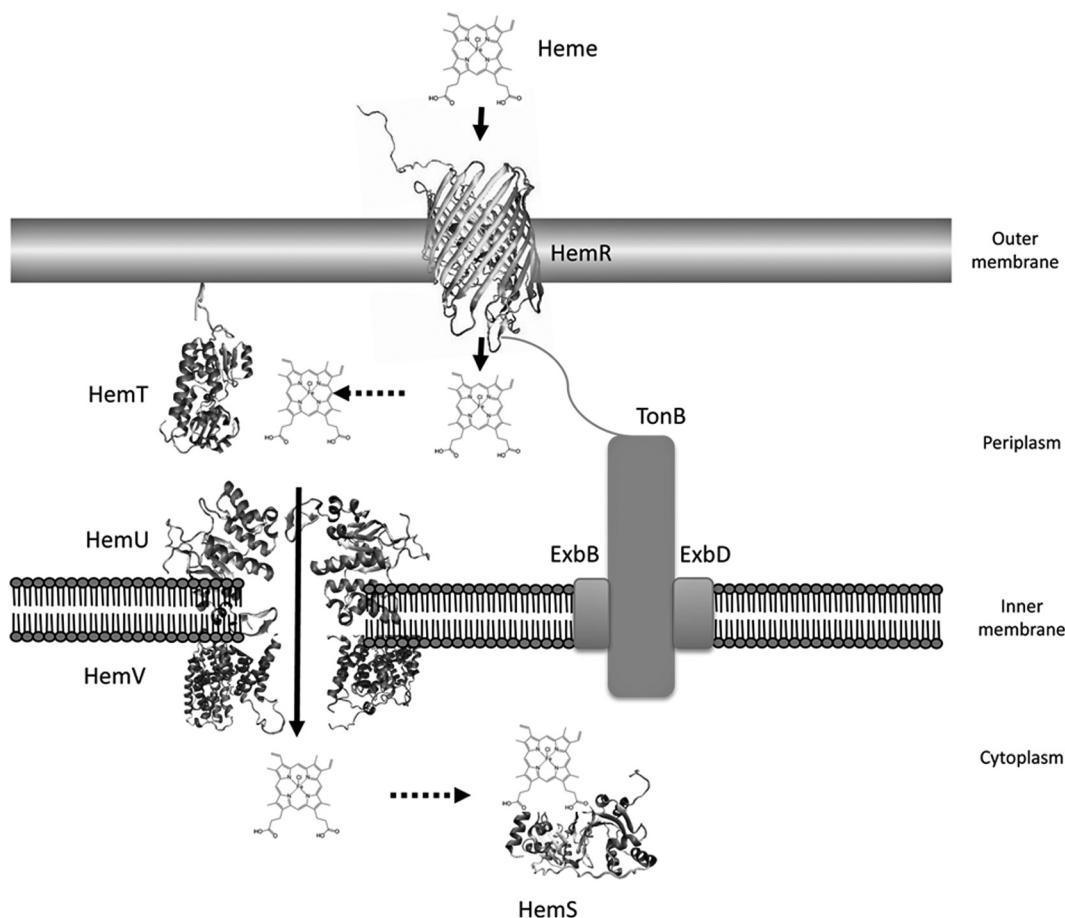
FIG 5 Siderophore- and Fur-regulated IROMPs in *E. ictaluri*. (A) Detection of siderophores in CAS indicator agar plates. (B) Detection of secreted siderophores in *E. ictaluri* strains grown under iron-rich (+) and iron-limited (-) conditions by TLC. (C) Outer membrane profiles of *E. ictaluri* strains grown under iron-rich (+Fe, BHI broth; ++Fe, BHI broth plus 150 μ M $FeSO_4$) and iron-limited (-Fe) conditions. (D) Outer membrane profiles of *E. ictaluri* $\Delta fur-35$ and *E. ictaluri* $\Delta fur-35$ (pEZ191) (complemented with *fur* gene in trans). (E) Western blot analysis of Fur in *E. ictaluri* $\Delta fur-35$ and *E. ictaluri* $\Delta fur-35$ complemented in trans. GroEL was used as control.

FIG 6 *E. ictaluri* heme uptake operon gene map and protein descriptions.

ATGATAATCATTATC-3'; this sequence can be described as three adjacent hexamers of the sequence 5'-GATAAT-3', with the third being in a reverse orientation, or symbolically "F-F-X-R," where "F" stands for the forward sequence "GATAAT," "R" stands for the reverse sequence "ATTATC," and "X" stands for any nucleotide (30). We identified a Fur box with an F-F-X-R orientation at the *hem* operon, between the -4 and +14 positions in the *hemP* gene (Fig. 9A). The Fur binding box in the F-F-X-R conformation found in *E. ictaluri* is similar to the *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* Fur binding box (40) (Fig. 9A).

Using the consensus hexamers for the *E. ictaluri* Fur box, we identified six different promoters not related to the *hemPRSTUV* operon, which could be regulated by the *E. ictaluri* Fur protein (Fig. 9B). These are promoters for Mg^{2+} transport (*mgtB*), manganese transport (*mntH*), fatty acid degradation (*fadR*), heme synthesis (*hemF*), and glycolysis (*gmpA*). The expression of the *hemR*, *mgtB*, *mntH*, *hemF*, and *gmpA* genes in the absence of iron in wild-type *E. ictaluri*, as well as in our Δfur mutant, was confirmed by RT-PCR (Fig. 9C). Although we predicted a Fur binding box at the *fadR* promoter, its expression does not depend on either iron or the Fur protein (Fig. 9C).

Virulence of *E. ictaluri* Δfur -35 mutants in the fish host. Zebrafish (*Danio rerio*) is not the natural host of *E. ictaluri* but has been established as a reliable model system to evaluate *E. ictaluri* virulence (47, 55, 57). We found that *E. ictaluri* Δfur was not fully

FIG 7 Proposed model for *E. ictaluri* heme transport system.

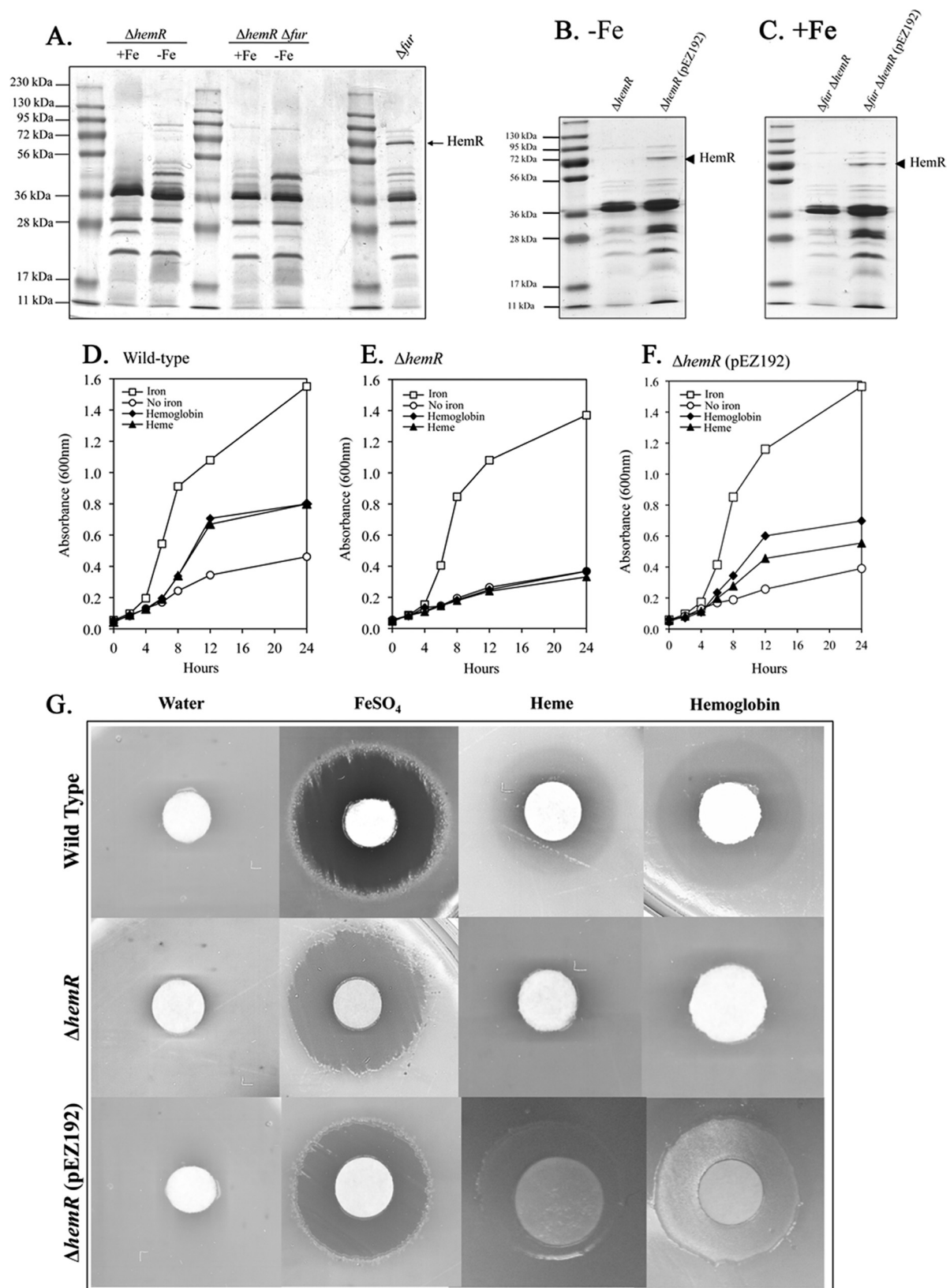
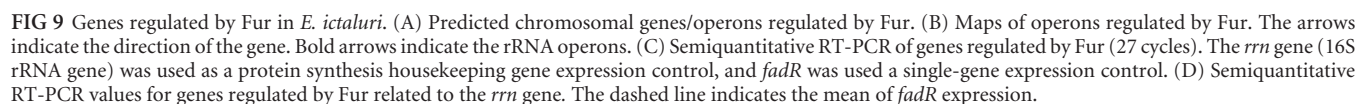
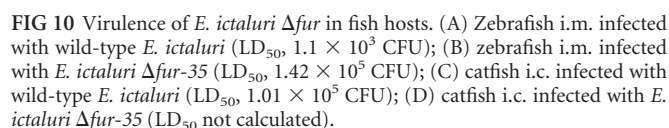


FIG 8 Heme and hemoglobin uptake is mediated by HemR. (A) Outer membrane protein profiles of *E. ictaluri* $\Delta hemR$ and *E. ictaluri* $\Delta fur \Delta hemR$ mutants grown under iron-rich (+Fe) and iron-limited (-Fe) conditions. (B) Outer membrane protein profiles of *E. ictaluri* $\Delta hemR$ and $\Delta hemR$ (pEZ192) (in *trans* complemented) mutants grown under iron-limited conditions (-Fe). (C) Outer membrane profiles of *E. ictaluri* $\Delta fur \Delta hemR$ and $\Delta fur \Delta hemR$ (pEZ192) (in *trans* complemented) mutants grown under iron-rich conditions. (D) Growth of wild-type *E. ictaluri* under iron-limited conditions supplemented with heme (50 μ g/ml or 833 nM) or hemoglobin (50 μ g/ml or ~ 7.75 μ M). (E) Growth of *E. ictaluri* $\Delta hemR$ mutant under iron-limited conditions supplemented with heme or hemoglobin. (F) Growth of *E. ictaluri* $\Delta hemR$ (pEZ192) (in *trans* complemented) mutant under iron-limited conditions supplemented with heme (50 μ g/ml or 833 nM) or hemoglobin (50 μ g/ml or ~ 7.75 μ M). (G) Growth zones of wild-type *E. ictaluri* and the *E. ictaluri* $\Delta hemR$ mutant around discs soaked in 5 μ l of $FeSO_4$ (200 μ M), heme (600 μ g or 10 μ M), or hemoglobin (60 μ g or ~ 9.3 μ M) in BHI agar supplemented with 150 μ M 2',2'-dipyridyl.



ated in fry and fingerling (data not shown). *In vitro* growth of the *E. ictaluri* wild-type, Δfur -35, and Δfur -35(pEZ191) (complemented in *trans*) strains was similar in presence and absence of iron, excluding the possibility that the attenuation is due to slow growth of the Δfur -35 mutant (see Fig. S4 in the supplemental material).

Immune protection of *E. ictaluri* Δfur mutants in the fish host. The ideal live attenuated bacterial vaccine should be totally attenuated and immunogenic. Synthesis of IROMPs is upregulated inside the host after invasion, and these proteins are not constantly exposed to the immune system. We hypothesized that constant synthesis of IROMPs by *E. ictaluri* could trigger a protec-



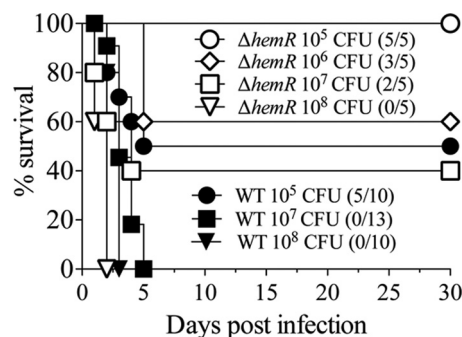


FIG 11 Virulence of *E. ictaluri* $\Delta hemR$ in catfish i.c. infected with *E. ictaluri* $\Delta hemR$ (LD₅₀, 2.2×10^6 CFU).

tive immune response, and so we evaluated whether fish immunized i.c. with *E. ictaluri* Δfur were protected against a wild-type *E. ictaluri* i.c. challenge. We determined that *E. ictaluri* Δfur does not confer immune protection against i.c. challenge (Fig. 12A) but does confer full protection against immersion challenge (data not shown). Catfish that were immersion immunized or orally immunized with *E. ictaluri* Δfur survived the immersion challenge (Fig. 12B). Catfish i.c. immunized presented significant levels of IgM titers, either in the blood or in the mucus (Fig. 12C). However, these IgM levels were not protective for i.c. challenged fish (Fig. 12A). Immersion-immunized catfish presented significant levels of systemic IgM and low levels of skin IgM titers (Fig. 12D). These levels were sufficient to protect the fish against the immersion challenge (Fig. 12B).

DISCUSSION

The ferric uptake regulator (Fur) is a global regulatory protein that is involved in diverse aspects of bacterial life. It is a metalloregulatory protein that requires Fe²⁺, or other divalent transition metal ions such as Zn²⁺, as a cofactor (3, 40, 74). Fur possesses three functional domains, the helix-turn-helix DNA binding domain, the protein-protein dimerization domain, and the metal ion-responsive domain. The last domain is essential for Fur dimerization to form a functional protein (9, 48, 53). It has already been suggested by Pohl et al. (48) that the N-terminal helix is required for efficient DNA binding at the Fur box. This is supported by mutagenesis studies. For example, *P. aeruginosa* Fur having Ala10 mutated to glycine (a much poorer helix former) was unable to bind to the Fur box at the *pvdS* gene promoter (4). In *E. coli* it was shown that proteolytic cleavage of the 8 or 9 N-terminal residues resulted in a protein with reduced DNA binding affinity and specificity (9). However, as we have shown, the N-terminal region present in most of the Fur proteins is missing in *E. ictaluri* Fur (Fig. 1). The His32 residue, which interacts with Fe²⁺ in *P. aeruginosa* Fur, is also missing (Fig. 1). This indicates that the binding residues for Fe²⁺ and other divalent ions in *E. ictaluri* Fur are different than those used in *E. coli* and *Pseudomonas* Fur proteins.

In terms of phylogeny, the sequenced *E. tarda* isolated from humans contains a *fur* gene longer than *fur* genes in *E. tarda* isolated from fish, which contain a short version and appear to have a common ancestor with the *E. ictaluri fur* gene (Fig. 2). Numerous examples of genome reduction in the transition from free-living bacteria to a parasitic life style have been documented (37).

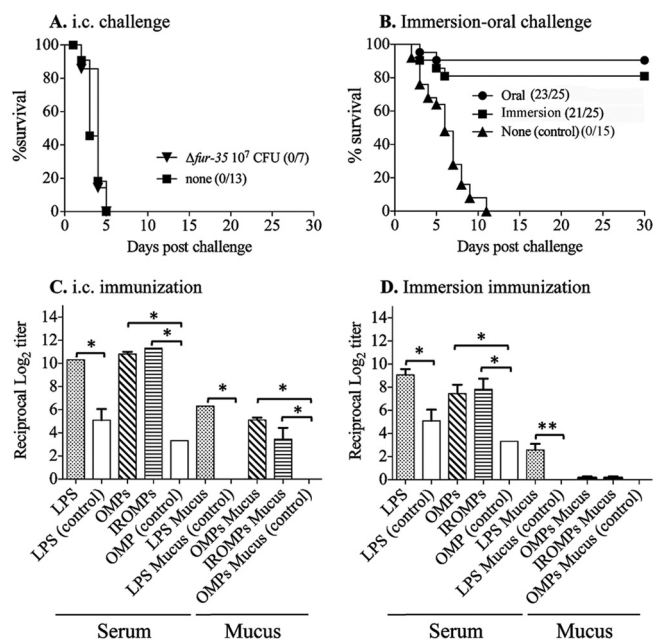


FIG 12 Immune protection of *E. ictaluri* Δfur -35 in catfish host. (A) Catfish i.c. challenged with wild-type *E. ictaluri* (10⁷ CFU/dose) at 6 weeks after immersion immunization with *E. ictaluri* Δfur -35 (10⁷ CFU/dose during 30 min). (B) Catfish immersion challenged with wild-type *E. ictaluri* (10⁷ CFU/dose during 30 min) at 6 weeks after immersion (10⁷ CFU/dose during 30 min) or oral (10⁷ CFU/dose) vaccination with *E. ictaluri* Δfur -35. The protection of *E. ictaluri* Δfur -35 was significantly different from that for the nonimmunized fish ($P < 0.05$). (C) Catfish IgM titers at 4 weeks after i.c. immunization with *E. ictaluri* Δfur -35 (10⁷ CFU/dose) ($n = 22$). (D) Catfish IgM titers at 4 weeks after immersion immunization with *E. ictaluri* Δfur -35 (10⁷ CFU/ml during 30 min) ($n = 24$). The samples correspond to two independent experiments with 10 to 14 animals each. *, $P < 0.001$; **, $P < 0.05$.

Pathogenic bacteria seem to have embarked on some of the same processes of gene degradation and deletion that have led to extensive genome shrinkage in host-restricted pathogenic groups. For example, large numbers of pseudogenes have been identified in both *Y. pestis* (43) and *S. enterica* serovar Typhi (42). Perhaps the emergence of a shorter *fur* gene in the *Edwardsiella* genus is an adaptation to the fish host. *E. ictaluri* was first described by Hawke in 1979 (22) and then characterized in 1981 (23), during the industrial expansion of the catfish aquaculture industry (70). Thus, an alternate hypothesis is that the reduction of the *fur* gene could be part of a process of *E. ictaluri* host specialization due to intensive fish aquaculture. This observation raises the question of how this shorter *fur* gene increases the fitness of *Edwardsiella* in the fish host and how it appears during the evolution to host adaptation.

Although *E. ictaluri* Fur is missing the N-terminal region of other Fur proteins, it is fully functional in *S. enterica*, complementing the regulation of siderophore and IROMP synthesis in an iron-dependent fashion (Fig. 4). This indicates that a single α -helix in the DNA binding domain is enough for DNA binding and gene repression. Detailed studies are required to evaluate this hypothesis. Nevertheless, the fact that *E. ictaluri fur* complements *S. enterica* indicates a recent divergence from the Fur phylogenetic trunk and supports the idea that *E. ictaluri fur* might be part of an ongoing process of host specialization.

As mentioned above, iron acquisition mechanisms, such as siderophores, are essential for bacterial pathogens to overcome

host defenses. However, we did not detect siderophore synthesis in *E. ictaluri*, regardless of the presence or absence of iron in the growth medium, the volume of culture, or the presence or absence of the *fur* gene (Fig. 5). Our results correlate with previous observations (67) and with the absence of known siderophore biosynthesis genes in the *E. ictaluri* chromosome (72). This observation reinforces the hypothesis of genome degradation during the process of host specialization of *E. ictaluri* to catfish, where siderophore genes might be lost. The siderophore receptor genes *fepA* and *fcuA* were identified in the chromosome of *E. ictaluri* within their respective operons, containing an undefined *fur* binding box (data not shown). This indicates that *E. ictaluri* could utilize siderophores secreted from other bacterial species, likely in a Fur-independent fashion. Further studies are required to evaluate the foreign utilization of siderophores by *E. ictaluri*. Nevertheless, in the absence of iron, *E. ictaluri* upregulates a heme-hemoglobin acquisition system in a Fur-dependent fashion (Fig. 5 to 8). During pathogenesis, clearly there is a battle between *E. ictaluri* and the catfish host for iron (34, 35, 45, 46, 63), where the *E. ictaluri* heme-hemoglobin acquisition system becomes a lethal weapon contributing to the systemic infection of the fish. However, this heme-hemoglobin acquisition system needs to be tightly regulated and synthesized at a precise time and location within the host.

Fur protein is a global regulator that controls genes related to acquisition of iron and other divalent metal ions and genes related to bacterial catabolism, affecting virulence. We determined that *E. ictaluri* Fur regulates genes related to iron acquisition and heme synthesis as well as Mg^{2+} and Mn^{2+} uptake (Fig. 9). Fur also regulates genes related to heme biosynthesis (*hemF*), where, in the absence of iron, the bacterial cell has to preserve the integrity of the electron transport chain parts and respiration by upregulating the synthesis of tetrapyrroles such as heme. On the other hand, Fur regulates catabolism of sugars by regulation of *gmpA*, linking the availability of nutrients to the availability of essential ion metals. The *gmpA* gene encodes a phosphoglycerate mutase that is regulated by Fur in *E. coli* (19) and *Salmonella* (69). Here we have described that Fur contributes to the regulation of *gmpA* in *E. ictaluri* (Fig. 9). This indicates that Fur participates in the general regulation of metabolic pathways, linking bacterial growth to the supply of key nutrients such as iron. We found a cyclic AMP receptor protein (Crp) binding box in the *fur* promoter region (see Fig. S2 in the supplemental material), which is conserved in *E. coli* and *Salmonella fur* promoters (19, 69). Crp may link expression of the Fur regulator to the availability of carbon sources.

The main described virulence factors in *Edwardsiella* are the type III secretion system, required for cell invasion and survival in *Edwardsiella*-containing vesicles in macrophages, and the type VI secretion system, required for full virulence (66, 68, 75). The *Edwardsiella* type III and VI secretion systems, as well as the transcriptional regulators EsrB and EsrC, are very similar in *E. tarda* and *E. ictaluri* (66, 68, 75). Recently the linkage of Fur with virulence in *E. tarda* has been reported (6). Fur regulates the type VI secretion system-mediated repression of *evpP* gene expression (a type VI secretion effector), binding to its promoter region and blocking the binding of the EsrC activator (6). We did not find either an *E. ictaluri evpP* gene ortholog or a Fur binding box at the promoter region of the *evpA* gene or *E. ictaluri* type VI secretion system (data not shown). Protein-protein interaction between Fur and EsrC or between Fur and EsrB response regulators was de-

scribed for *E. tarda* (6). Although we did not find a Fur binding box in the type III secretion system or in the type VI secretion system of *E. ictaluri*, it is possible that Fur influences the virulence of *E. ictaluri*-mediated protein-protein interaction as was described in *E. tarda*.

Salmonella Δfur mutants are attenuated in mammals when administered orally (51) or intraperitoneally (16) but are not very immunogenic (11). However, *Δfur* mutants constitutively synthesize their IROMPs, exposing them to the immune system of the host. Although *E. ictaluri Δfur* is not an efficient vaccine compared to the recently described *E. ictaluri Δcrp* mutant (55), the *fur* gene is an evolutionarily conserved regulon that controls iron homeostasis and bacterial virulence. Therefore, deletion of *fur* is an effective modification for live attenuated vaccines and can be combined with other deletions, such as that of *crp*, to improve the safety and immunogenicity of the vaccines.

In summary, we conclude that *E. ictaluri* does not secrete detectable siderophores under the growth conditions tested, regardless of the presence or absence of Fur and iron. Fur regulates a heme-hemoglobin uptake system in *E. ictaluri*, and deletion of *fur* can be successfully used as a means to attenuate *E. ictaluri* in order to develop effective immersion live attenuated vaccines for the aquaculture industry.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This work was supported by USDA grant CRIS-ARZR-2009-01801 and Comisión Nacional de Investigación Científica y Tecnológica (CONICYT), Gestión Propia Fellowship, Chile.

We thank Jacquelyn Kilbourne for assistance at The Bidesign Institute, Arizona State University. We thank Maria Ignacia Diaz for manuscript editing.

REFERENCES

- Anderson DP. 1984. Fish immunology, p 110–113. In Zhang S, Hua D (ed), Fish immunology, China Agriculture Press, Beijing, China.
- Avendano-Herrera R, Toranzo AE, Romalde JL, Lemos ML, Magarinos B. 2005. Iron uptake mechanisms in the fish pathogen *Tenacibaculum maritimum*. Appl. Environ. Microbiol. 71:6947–6953.
- Bagg A, Neilands JB. 1987. Ferric uptake regulation protein acts as a repressor, employing iron (II) as a cofactor to bind the operator of an iron transport operon in *Escherichia coli*. Biochemistry 26:5471–5477.
- Barton HA, Johnson Z, Cox CD, Vasil AI, Vasil ML. 1996. Ferric uptake regulator mutants of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* with distinct alterations in the iron-dependent repression of exotoxin A and siderophores in aerobic and microaerobic environments. Mol. Microbiol. 21:1001–1017.
- Bertani G. 1951. Studies on lysogenesis. I. The mode of phage liberation by lysogenic *Escherichia coli*. J. Bacteriol. 62:293–300.
- Chakraborty S, Sivaraman J, Leung KY, Mok YK. 2011. The two-component PhoB-PhoR regulatory system and ferric uptake regulator sense phosphate and iron to control virulence genes in type III and VI secretion systems of *Edwardsiella tarda*. J. Biol. Chem. 286:39417–39430.
- Chang AC, Cohen SN. 1978. Construction and characterization of amplifiable multicopy DNA cloning vehicles derived from the P15A cryptic miniplasmid. J. Bacteriol. 134:1141–1156.
- Coy M, Doyle C, Besser J, Neilands JB. 1994. Site-directed mutagenesis of the ferric uptake regulation gene of *Escherichia coli*. Biometals 7:292–298.
- Coy M, Neilands JB. 1991. Structural dynamics and functional domains of the fur protein. Biochemistry 30:8201–8210.
- Crosa JH, Mey AR, Payne SM. 2004. Iron transport in bacteria. ASM Press, Washington, DC.
- Curtiss R, III. 2005. Antigen delivery systems: Development of live recombinant attenuated bacterial antigen and DNA vaccine delivery vector vaccines, p 1009–1037. In Mestecky J, et al (ed), Mucosal immunology, 3rd ed. Academic Press, Waltham, MA.
- Curtiss R, III. 1965. Chromosomal aberrations associated with mutations to bacteriophage resistance in *Escherichia coli*. J. Bacteriol. 89:28–40.

13. do Vale A, et al. 2002. Binding of haemin by the fish pathogen *Photobacterium damsela* subsp. *piscicida*. Dis. Aquat. Organ. 48:109–115.
14. Edwards RA, Keller LH, Schifferli DM. 1998. Improved allelic exchange vectors and their use to analyze 987P fimbria gene expression. Gene 207: 149–157.
15. Felsenstein J. 1988. Phylogenies from molecular sequences: inference and reliability. Annu. Rev. Genet. 22:521–565.
16. Garcia-del Portillo F, Foster JW, Finlay BB. 1993. Role of acid tolerance response genes in *Salmonella typhimurium* virulence. Infect. Immun. 61: 4489–4492.
17. Gonzalez de Peredo A, et al. 1999. Identification of the two zinc-bound cysteines in the ferric uptake regulation protein from *Escherichia coli*: chemical modification and mass spectrometry analysis. Biochemistry 38: 8582–8589.
18. Gouet P, Courcelle E, Stuart DI, Metoz F. 1999. ESPript: analysis of multiple sequence alignments in PostScript. Bioinformatics 15:305–308.
19. Hantke K. 1987. Selection procedure for deregulated iron transport mutants (*fur*) in *Escherichia coli* K-12: *fur* not only affects iron metabolism. Mol. Gen. Genet. 210:135–139.
20. Harvey D. 2006. Aquaculture outlook. LDP-AQS-23. USDA, ERS, Washington, DC.
21. Hassan JO, Curtiss R III. 1990. Control of colonization by virulent *Salmonella typhimurium* by oral immunization of chickens with avirulent delta *cya* delta *crp* *S. typhimurium*. Res. Microbiol. 141:839–850.
22. Hawke JP. 1979. A bacterium associated with disease of pond cultured channel catfish, *Ictalurus punctatus*. J. Fish. Res. Can. 6:1508–1512.
23. Hawke JP, McWhorter AC, Steigerwalt AG, Brenner DJ. 1981. *Edwardsiella ictaluri* sp. nov., the causative agent of enteric septicemia of catfish. Int. J. Syst. Evol. Bacteriol. 31:396–400.
24. Hirst ID, Hastings TS, Ellis AE. 1991. Siderophore production by *Aeromonas salmonicida*. J. Gen. Microbiol. 137:1185–1192.
25. Igarashi AIT, Crosa JH. 2002. Iron-acquisition ability of *Edwardsiella tarda* with involvement in its virulence. Fish Pathol. 37:53–57.
26. Ikeda JS, Janakiraman A, Kehres DG, Maguire ME, Schlauch JM. 2005. Transcriptional regulation of *sitABCD* of *Salmonella enterica* serovar Typhimurium by MntR and Fur. J. Bacteriol. 187:912–922.
27. Ishiguro EE, Ainsworth T, Kay WW, Trust TJ. 1986. Heme requirement for growth of fastidious atypical strains of *Aeromonas salmonicida*. Appl. Environ. Microbiol. 51:668–670.
28. Janakiraman A, Schlauch JM. 2000. The putative iron transport system SitABCD encoded on SPI1 is required for full virulence of *Salmonella typhimurium*. Mol. Microbiol. 35:1146–1155.
29. Kadner RJ. 2005. Regulation by iron: RNA rules the rust. J. Bacteriol. 187:6870–6873.
30. Lavrrar JL, McIntosh MA. 2003. Architecture of a Fur binding site: a comparative analysis. J. Bacteriol. 185:2194–2202.
31. Lee BH, Miller MJ, Prody CA, Neilands JB. 1985. Artificial siderophores. 1. Synthesis and microbial iron transport capabilities. J. Med. Chem. 28: 317–323.
32. Lee JW, Helmann JD. 2007. Functional specialization within the Fur family of metalloregulators. Biomaterials 20:485–499.
33. Lewin AC, Doughty PA, Flegg L, Moore GR, Spiro S. 2002. The ferric uptake regulator of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* has no essential cysteine residues and does not contain a structural zinc ion. Microbiology 148:2449–2456.
34. Liu H, et al. 2011. Molecular responses of calreticulin genes to iron overload and bacterial challenge in channel catfish (*Ictalurus punctatus*). Dev. Comp. Immunol. 35:267–272.
35. Liu H, et al. 2011. Molecular responses of ceruloplasmin to *Edwardsiella ictaluri* infection and iron overload in channel catfish (*Ictalurus punctatus*). Fish Shellfish Immunol. 30:992–997.
36. Luo Y, et al. 2011. Complete genome sequence of the universal killer *Salmonella enterica* serovar Typhimurium UK-1 (ATCC 68169). J. Bacteriol. 193:4035–4036.
37. Moran NA. 2002. Microbial minimalism: genome reduction in bacterial pathogens. Cell 108:583–586.
38. Muino L, Lemos ML, Santos Y. 2001. Presence of high-affinity iron uptake systems in fish-isolated and environmental strains of *Vibrio anguillarum* serotype O3. FEMS Microbiol. Lett. 202:79–83.
39. Neilands JB. 1982. Microbial envelope proteins related to iron. Annu. Rev. Microbiol. 36:285–309.
40. Ochsner UA, Vasil AI, Vasil ML. 1995. Role of the ferric uptake regulator of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* in the regulation of siderophores and exotoxin A expression: purification and activity on iron-regulated promoters. J. Bacteriol. 177:7194–7201.
41. Otto BR, Verweij-van Vught AM, MacLaren DM. 1992. Transferrins and heme-compounds as iron sources for pathogenic bacteria. Crit. Rev. Microbiol. 18:217–233.
42. Parkhill J, et al. 2001. Complete genome sequence of a multiple drug resistant *Salmonella enterica* serovar Typhi CT18. Nature 413:848–852.
43. Parkhill J, et al. 2001. Genome sequence of *Yersinia pestis*, the causative agent of plague. Nature 413:523–527.
44. Payne SM. 1994. Detection, isolation, and characterization of siderophores. Methods Enzymol. 235:329–344.
45. Peatman E, et al. 2007. Expression analysis of the acute phase response in channel catfish (*Ictalurus punctatus*) after infection with a Gram-negative bacterium. Dev. Comp. Immunol. 31:1183–1196.
46. Peatman E, et al. 2008. Microarray analysis of gene expression in the blue catfish liver reveals early activation of the MHC class I pathway after infection with *Edwardsiella ictaluri*. Mol. Immunol. 45:553–566.
47. Petrie-Hanson L, et al. 2007. Evaluation of zebrafish *Danio rerio* as a model for enteric septicemia of catfish (ESC). J. Aquat. Anim. Health 19:151–158.
48. Pohl E, et al. 2003. Architecture of a protein central to iron homeostasis: crystal structure and spectroscopic analysis of the ferric uptake regulator. Mol. Microbiol. 47:903–915.
49. Provence DL, Curtiss R III. 1992. Role of *crl* in avian pathogenic *Escherichia coli*: a knockout mutation of *crl* does not affect hemagglutination activity, fibronectin binding, or curli production. Infect. Immun. 60: 4460–4467.
50. Ratledge C, Dover LG. 2000. Iron metabolism in pathogenic bacteria. Annu. Rev. Microbiol. 54:881–941.
51. Riesenberger-Wilmes MR, Bearson B, Foster JW, Curtis R III. 1996. Role of the acid tolerance response in virulence of *Salmonella typhimurium*. Infect. Immun. 64:1085–1092.
52. Roland K, Curtiss R III, Sizemore D. 1999. Construction and evaluation of a delta *cya* delta *crp* *Salmonella typhimurium* strain expressing avian pathogenic *Escherichia coli* O78 LPS as a vaccine to prevent airsacculitis in chickens. Avian Dis. 43:429–441.
53. Saito T, Duly D, Williams RJ. 1991. The histidines of the iron-uptake regulation protein, Fur. Eur. J. Biochem. 197:39–42.
54. Sambrook J, Russell W. 2001. Molecular cloning: a laboratory manual, 3rd ed. Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY.
55. Santander J, Mitra A, Curtiss R III. 2011. Phenotype, virulence and immunogenicity of *Edwardsiella ictaluri* cyclic adenosine 3',5'-monophosphate receptor protein (Crp) mutants in catfish host. Fish Shellfish Immunol. 31:1142–1153.
56. Santander J, Wanda SY, Nickerson CA, Curtiss R III. 2007. Role of RpoS in fine-tuning the synthesis of Vi capsular polysaccharide in *Salmonella enterica* serotype Typhi. Infect. Immun. 75:1382–1392.
57. Santander J, Xin W, Yang Z, Curtiss R. 2010. The aspartate-semialdehyde dehydrogenase of *Edwardsiella ictaluri* and its use as balanced-lethal system in fish vaccinology. Plos One 5:e15944. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0015944.
58. Schwyn B, Neilands JB. 1987. Universal chemical assay for the detection and determination of siderophores. Anal. Biochem. 160:47–56.
59. Sheikh MA, Taylor GL. 2009. Crystal structure of the *Vibrio cholerae* ferric uptake regulator (Fur) reveals insights into metal co-ordination. Mol. Microbiol. 72:1208–1220.
60. Shi H, et al. 2010. Live recombinant *Salmonella* Typhi vaccines constructed to investigate the role of *rpoS* in eliciting immunity to a heterologous antigen. Plos One 5:e11142. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0011142.
61. Shoemaker CA, Klesius PH, Arias CR, Evans JJ. 2009. Uses of modified live vaccines in the aquaculture. J. World Aquat. Soc. 5:573e85.
62. Soding J, Biegert A, Lupas AN. 2005. The HHpred interactive server for protein homology detection and structure prediction. Nucleic Acids Res. 33:W244–W248.
63. Takano T, et al. 2008. The two channel catfish intelectin genes exhibit highly differential patterns of tissue expression and regulation after infection with *Edwardsiella ictaluri*. Dev. Comp. Immunol. 32:693–705.
64. Tamura K, Dudley J, Nei M, Kumar S. 2007. MEGA4: Molecular Evolutionary Genetics Analysis (MEGA) software version 4.0. Mol. Biol. Evol. 24:1596–1599.
65. Tamura K, Nei M. 1993. Estimation of the number of nucleotide substitutions in the control region of mitochondrial DNA in humans and chimpanzees. Mol. Biol. Evol. 10:512–526.

66. Tan YP, Zheng J, Tung SL, Rosenshine I, Leung KY. 2005. Role of type III secretion in *Edwardsiella tarda* virulence. *Microbiology* 151:2301–2313.
67. Thune R, Fernandez D, Battista J. 1999. An *aroA* mutant of *Edwardsiella ictaluri* is safe and efficacious as a live, attenuated vaccine. *J. Aquat. Anim. Health* 11:358–372.
68. Thune RL, et al. 2007. Signature-tagged mutagenesis of *Edwardsiella ictaluri* identifies virulence-related genes, including a salmonella pathogenicity island 2 class of type III secretion systems. *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* 73:7934–7946.
69. Tsolis RM, Baumler AJ, Stojiljkovic I, Heffron F. 1995. Fur regulon of *Salmonella typhimurium*: identification of new iron-regulated genes. *J. Bacteriol.* 177:4628–4637.
70. Tucker CS, Hargreaves JA. 2004. *Biology and culture of channel catfish*. Elsevier, Amsterdam, The Netherlands.
71. Wang QY, et al. 2009. Genome sequence of the versatile fish pathogen *Edwardsiella tarda* provides insights into its adaptation to broad host ranges and intracellular niches. *Plos One* 4:e7646. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0007646.
72. Williams ML, et al. 2012. Genome sequence of *Edwardsiella ictaluri* 93-146, a strain associated with a natural channel catfish outbreak of enteric septicemia of catfish. *J. Bacteriol.* 194:740–741.
73. Wolf MK, Crosa JH. 1986. Evidence for the role of a siderophore in promoting *Vibrio anguillarum* infections. *J. Gen. Microbiol.* 132:2949–2952.
74. Zheleznova EE, Crosa JH, Brennan RG. 2000. Characterization of the DNA- and metal-binding properties of *Vibrio anguillarum* fur reveals conservation of a structural Zn²⁺ ion. *J. Bacteriol.* 182:6264–6267.
75. Zheng J, Leung KY. 2007. Dissection of a type VI secretion system in *Edwardsiella tarda*. *Mol. Microbiol.* 66:1192–1206.