Small colony variants of *Staphylococcus aureus*: A challenge for the researcher, the clinical microbiologist, and the clinician

> Barbara C. Kahl Institut für Medizinische Mikrobiologie Universitätsklinikum Münster



Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster



S. aureus colonization and infections

- healthy nasal carriers
- community and nosocomial acquired infections



Life-threatening infections osteomyelitis endocarditis sepsis pneumonia

Virulence factors of *S. aureus*



Acute versus chronic disease



endocarditis

normal *S. aureus*

von Eiff et al., Z. Orthop. 136:268-71 (1998)

Small colony variants (SCVs)

- subpopulation of *S. aureus*
- emerge after longterm antibiotic therapy



- associated with persistent, recurrent infections, difficult treatable infections
 - osteomyelitis, device-related infections, cystic fibrosis
- more resistant to antibiotics (aminoglykosides, TMP/SMX, B-lactams)

• persist intracellularly in *in vitro* studies





48 h

Proctor RA et al. Nat Rev Microbiol 2006; 4:295-305

30 min

Various and undetected mechanisms for SCVs occurence

mechanisms:

• hemin- or menadione-dependent (Proctor, von Eiff, Becker, McNamara, Peters, Lannergard AAC2008; Malouin J Bacteriol, 2006)

Impaired electron transport



Various and undetected mechanisms for SCVs occurence

mechanisms:

- hemin- or menadione-dependent (Proctor, von Eiff, Becker, McNamara, Peters, Lannergard AAC2008; Malouin J Bacteriol, 2006)
- **CO₂-dependent** (Gomez-Gonzalez, J Clin Microbiol 2010)
- mutations in stringent stress response genes (Gao et al. Plos Pathogen 2010)
- **thymidine-dependent** (Gilligan JCM1987, Besier I&I2008, Kahl, JID1998)
- many SCVs with so far unknown underlying mechanism

SCVs:

 can revert to the normal phenotype within short periods

Intra/extracellular phenotypic switching



Primary cultures from clinical specimens



Altered bacterial gene expression and host cell response



Chronic infection in mice













D

First conclusions

 Bacterial phenotype switching is an integral part of the infection process, which enable the bacteria to hide inside the host thereby providing a reservoir for chronic infection.

Thymidine-dependent (TD) SCVs

- emerge in vivo after treatment with trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole (TMP/SMX)
- rely on extracellular thymidine (no growth on Mueller-Hinton Agar)
- are TMP/SMX resistant
- survive only in the presence of thymidine
- in many patients present even when no normal S. aureus was cultured
- persisted after TMP/SMX therapy was stopped (>4 years)
- induction of TD-SCVs of *S. aureus* Newman after in vitro culture in BHI after TMP/SMX challenge



Columbia blood agar





65 months persistence



Schaedler

agar From Kahl B. C. et al. J. Clin. Microbiol. 2003, 41:410-3; Kahl B. C. et al. J. Clin. Microbiol. 2003, 41:4424-7; and unpublished data

CO2

Decreased tanscription of *agr* and *hla* in clinical thymidine-dependent (TD) SCVs



low thymidine low thymidine high thymidine

⇒ less virulent phenotype specialized for persistence

TD-SCVs occur not only in CF, but also in other infections and in other species

 11% SCVs of 3972 isolates from a CF multicenter study (193 patients from 17 centers) 40% TD-SCVs

are reported in other CF-centers in Belgium, US, Germany, Turkey, Czech Republic

- in other chronic infections:
 - soft tissue infection
 - recurrent abscesses
 - chronic bronchitis
 - > septicaemia
 - > tympanitis

(Besier S J Clin Microbiol 2008; 46:3829; Seifert H, Emerg Infect Dis 1999; 5:450)

not only in humans but also in chronic bovine mastitis (Atalla H VetMicro09)

can complicate correct diagnosis of MRSA (Cleeve VJ, Hosp Infect 2006)

\$ also reported in other species: Salmonella, Escherichia

When to expect TD-SCVs?

- 1. S. aureus in high density
- 2. extracellular thymidine
- 3. treatment with TMP/SMX

4. Due to the rise of CA- and HA-MRSA

recommendations of the IDSA to treat with TMP/SMX

critical response (Proctor RA, Clin Infect Dis 2008; 46:584)

Concentration of thymidine or dTMP in various human specimens*

CF sputum	346 <i>µ</i> g/l	34,8 <i>µ</i> g/l
Pus	nd	18,19 µg/l
Urine	540 μg/l	1,818 µg/l
Liquor	nd	375 μg/l

Model for thymidine-dependency of *S. aureus* SCVs



Thymidine-dependent SCV expressing thy exhibits normal phenotype



Increased transcription of *thyA* and *nupC* in TD-SCVs



thyA

nupC

- unexpected: increased transcription of thyA
- expected: increased transcription of *nupC*

Conclusions

- For the clinical microbiology laboratory: important to know when TD-SCVs are to be expected and how they look like
- patho-adaptive mechanism lead to a loss of function of thymidylate synthase – an essential protein
- clinical and in vitro data provide evidence that TD-SCVs are optimized for survival in the hostile environment of the lung
- > TD-SCVs are attenuated in their virulence
- > Intracellular location of bacteria difficult to treat
 - Therefore, the work of defining the cellular pharmacokinetics and dynamics of antibiotics against these bacteria are of importance.

Münster Cathrin Baum Andre Kriegeskorte Marco Kelkenberg Claudia Neumann Simone Brüning Barbara Ritzerfeld Susanne Deiwick Katrin Wardecki Marion Wallstein Nadine Theimann Karsten Becker **Georg Peters**

<u>Homburg</u> Mathias Herrmann Indranil Chatterjee

<u>Tübingen</u> Christiane Wolz Christiane Görke

Acknowledgements



Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft DFG

Munster

<u>Frankfurt</u> Silke Besier Thomas Wichelhaus

<u>Ulm</u> Barbara Spellerberg Nele Wellinghausen

<u>Dänemark</u> Henrik Westh Kit Boye

<u>USA</u> Richard Proctor Ambrose Cheung Jean Lee Evgeni Sokurenko Bo Shopsin

<u>Belgium</u> Francoise van Bambeke

Greetings from Münster









