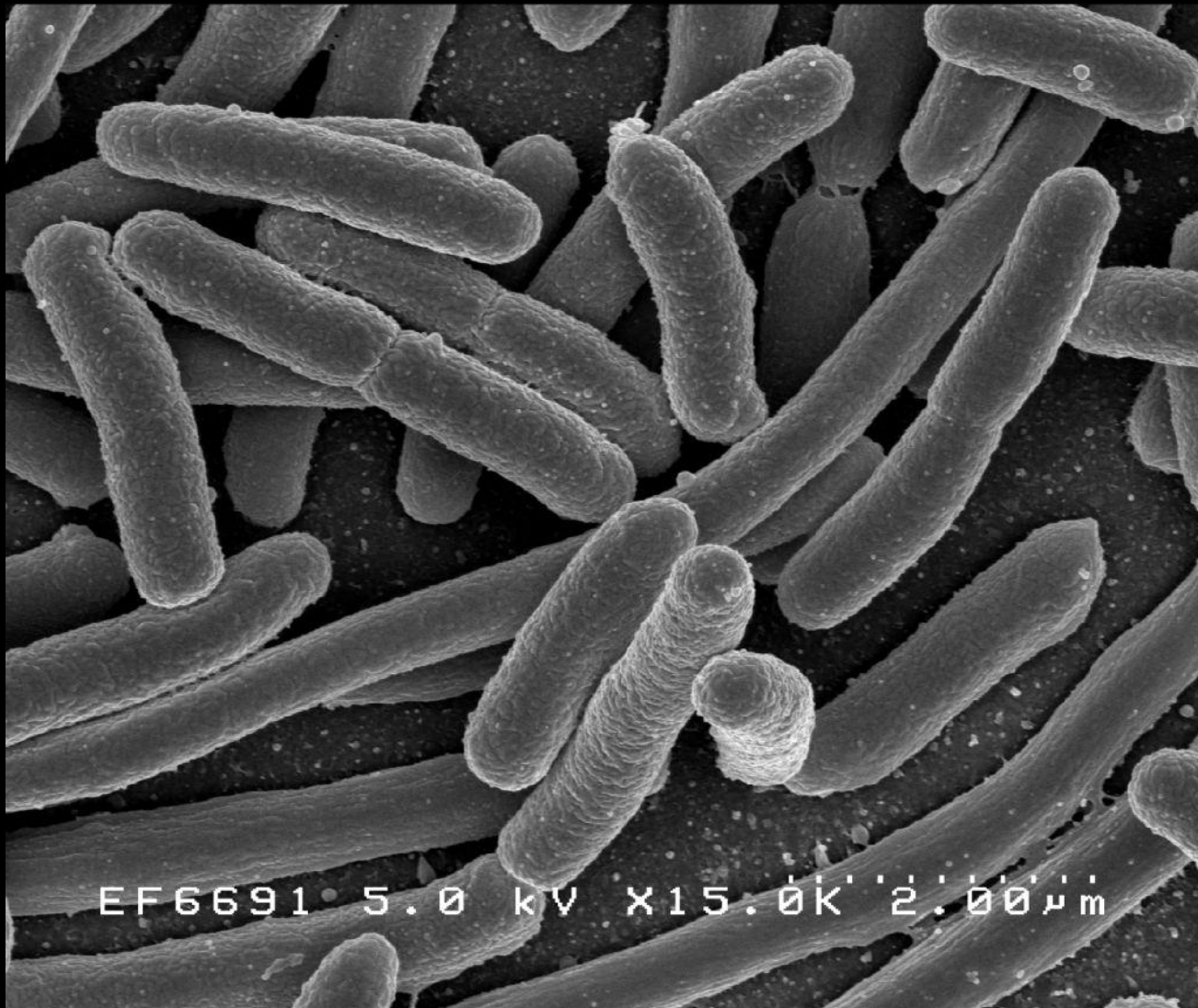




# Outline

- Introduction
- Shiga toxin (Stx) glycosphingolipid (GSL) receptors of human endothelial cells
- ***lipid raft*** association of Stx GSL receptors
- Stx-mediated damage of human endothelium and blood brain barrier
- Perspectives

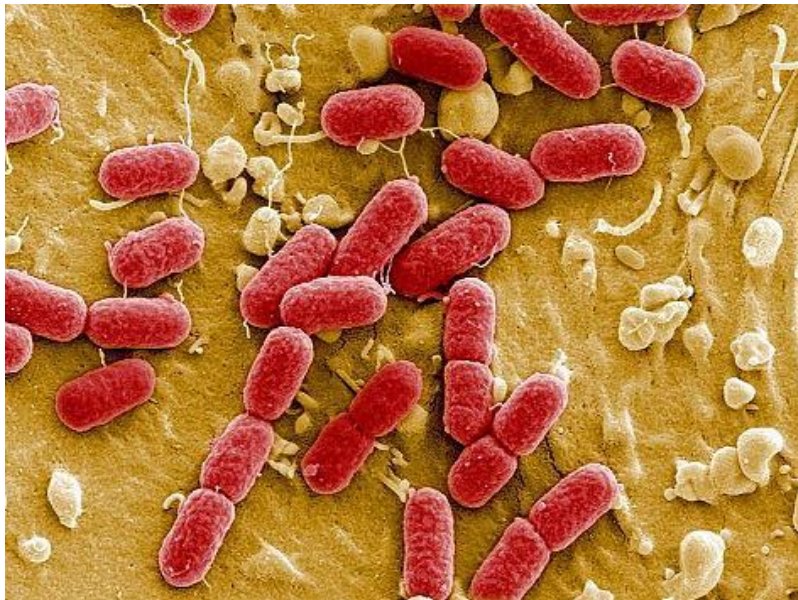
# *E. coli*



EHEC outbreaks worldwide				
EHEC strain	Country	Year	Cases	Transmission
<b>O157:H7</b>	USA	1982	42	ground beef
<b>O26:H11</b>	Japan	2003	449	food borne
<b>O157:H7</b>	USA	2006	183	spinach
<b>O104:H4</b>	<b>Germany</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>3078 (54 deaths)</b>	fenugreek seeds
<b>O104:H4</b>	Sweden	2011	35	food borne
<b>O157:H7</b>	Japan	2011	189	japanese rice cakes
<b>O26:H-</b>	Japan	2012	115	food borne

Terajima et al. (2014); Karch et al. (2012); Riley et al. (1983); <http://www.cdc.gov/>; <http://www.euro.who.int/>

# EHEC and hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS)

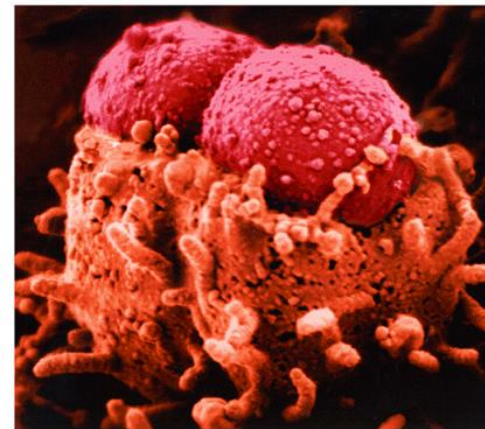
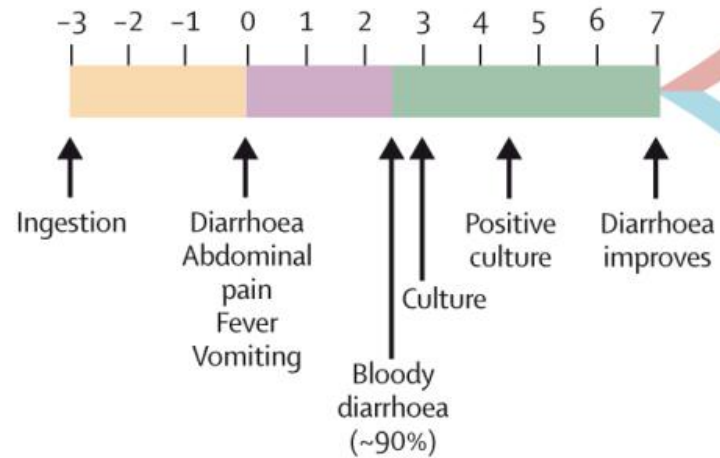


Electron micrograph of EHEC

Manfred Rohde, Helmholtz-Zentrum für Infektionsforschung

## The development of infection caused by EHEC

Tarr et al. (2005) *Lancet* 365: 1073-1086



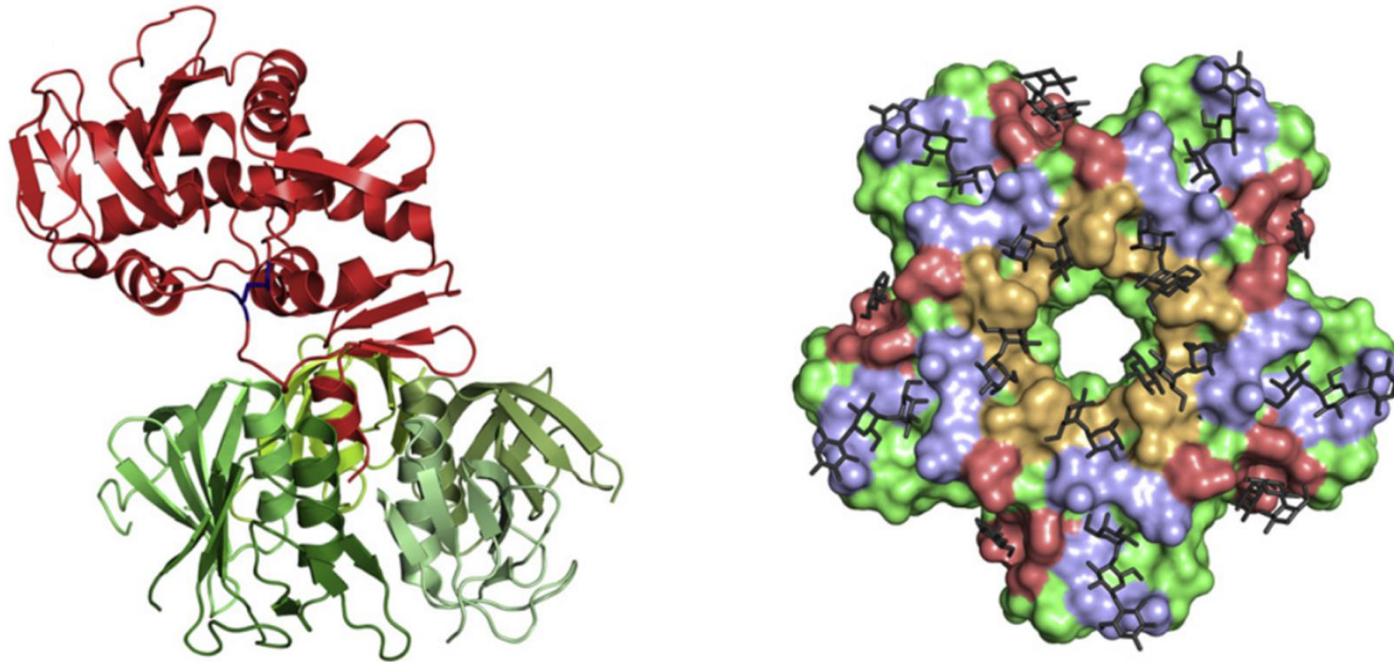
Formation of pedestal-like structures by EHEC

Kaper et al. (2004) *Nat Rev Microbiol.* 2: 123-140

EHEC virulence factors	intimin
	EHEC hemolysin
	...
	<b>Stx</b>



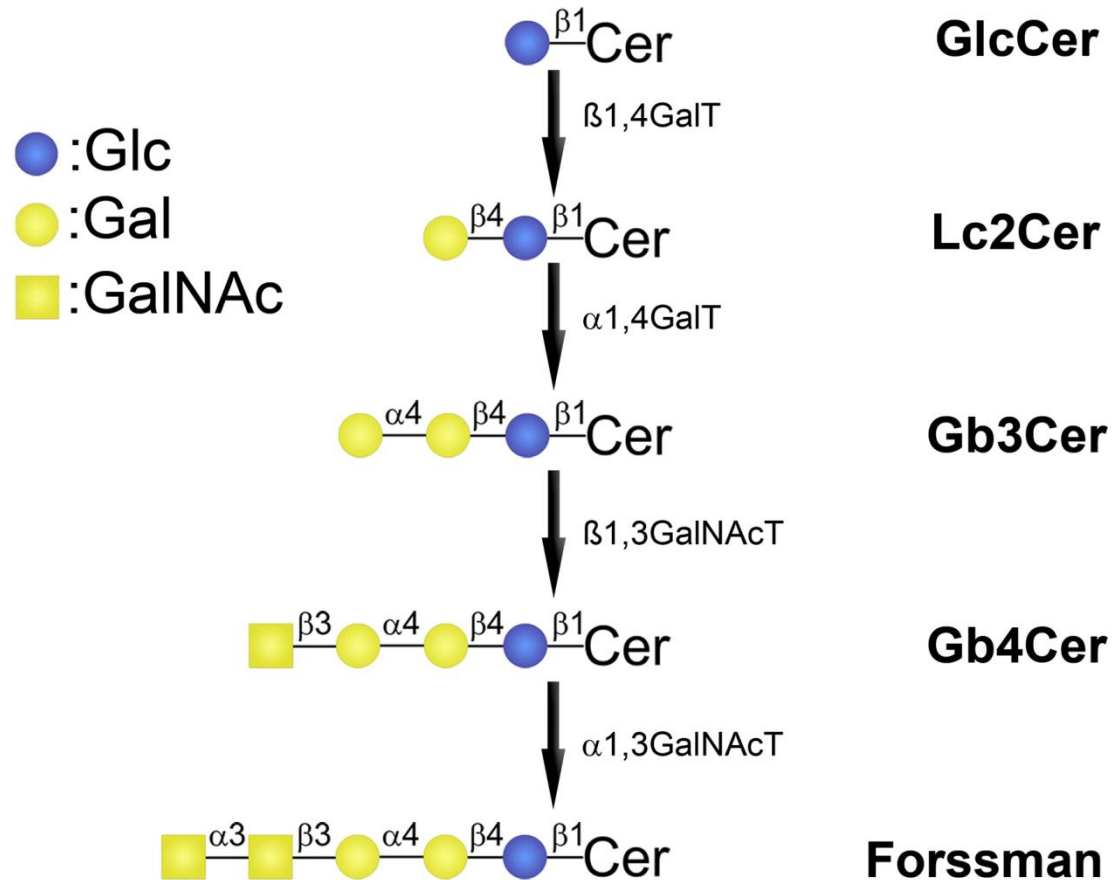
# Shiga toxins (Stxs) – ribosome inactivating proteins (RIPs)



- one catalytically active **A subunit** (32.2 kDa): **rRNA N-glycosidase activity**
- five identical **B subunits** (7.7 kDa): **binding to GSL receptors**
- two main types: **Stx1** and **Stx2**

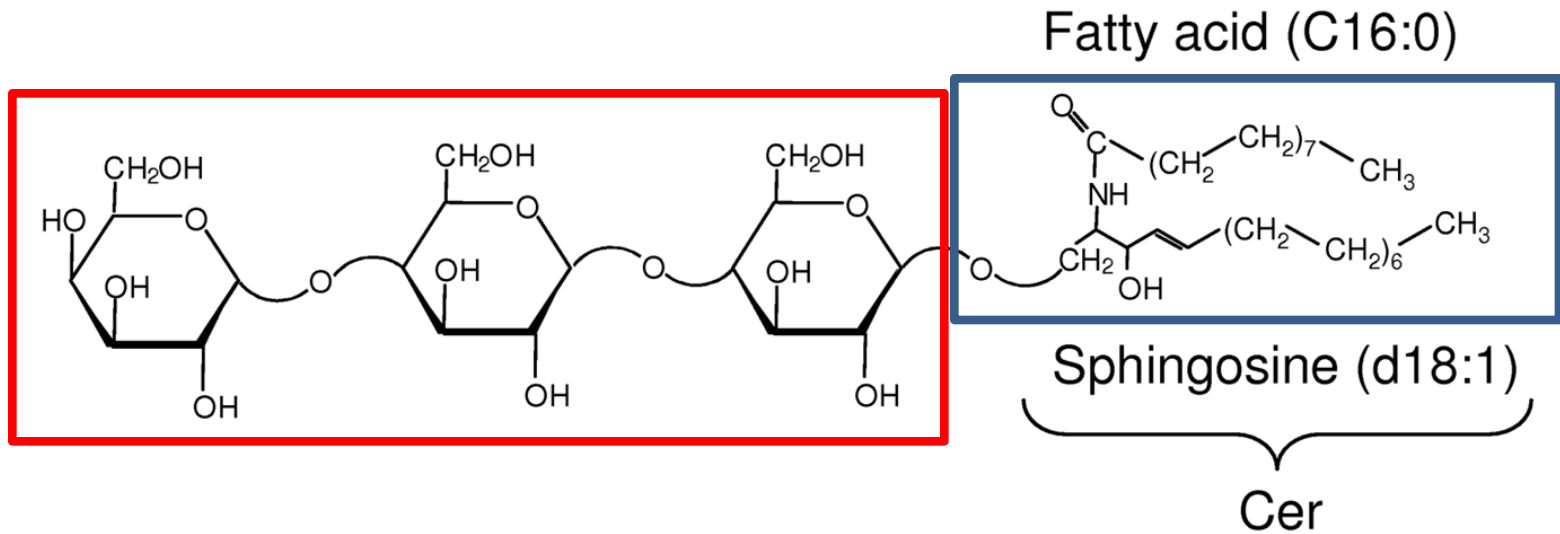
Bergan et al. (2012) *Toxicon*. 60: 1085–1107

# Biosynthesis of Stx GSL receptors



Bauwens et al. (2013) *Cell. Mol. Life Sci.* 70:425–457

# GSLs – amphipathic molecules



Gal $\alpha$ 4Gal $\beta$ 4Glc $\beta$ 1Cer (d18:1, C16:0)

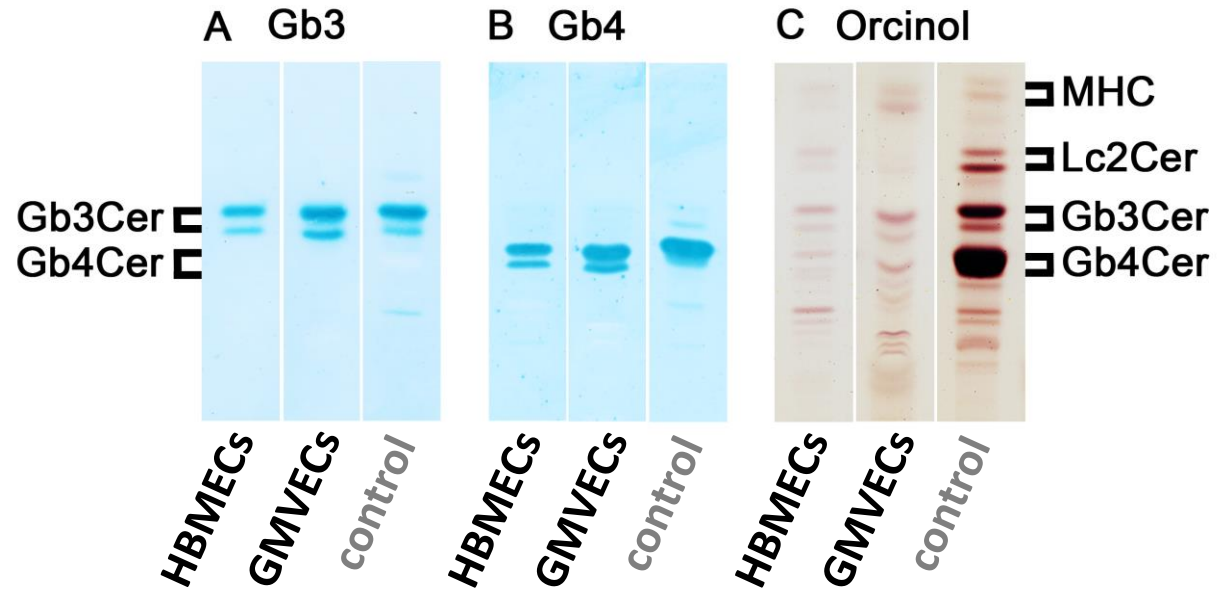
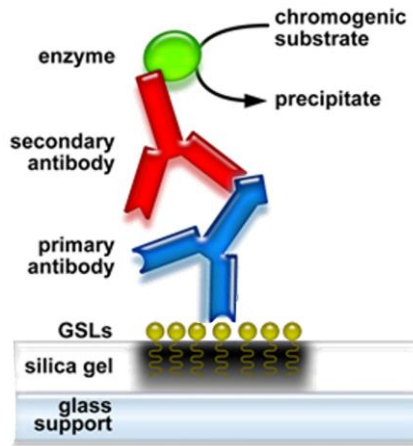
**Globotriaosylceramide (Gb3Cer)**

consist of a **hydrophilic oligosaccharide chain** and a **hydrophobic ceramide moiety**



# **Stx GSL receptors of human endothelial cells**

# HBMECs and GMVECs express GSL receptors Gb3Cer and Gb4Cer



Bauwens et al. (2013) *Cell. Mol. Life Sci.* 70:425–457

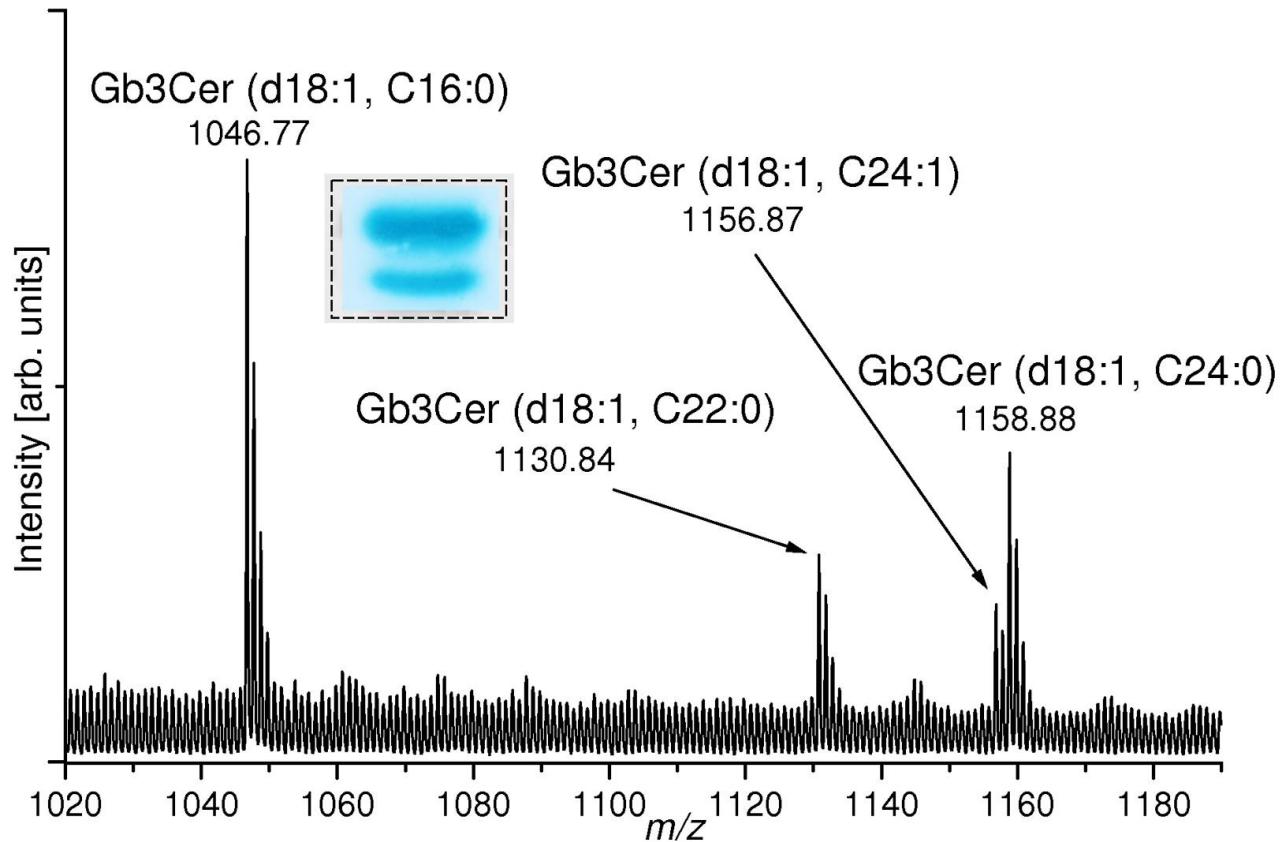


**HBMECs** human brain microvascular endothelial cells

**GMVECs** glomerular microvascular endothelial cells

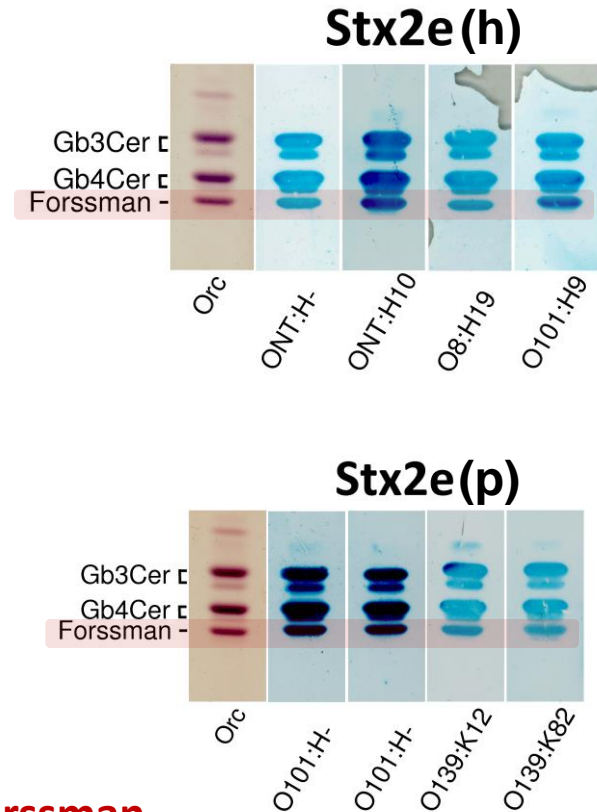
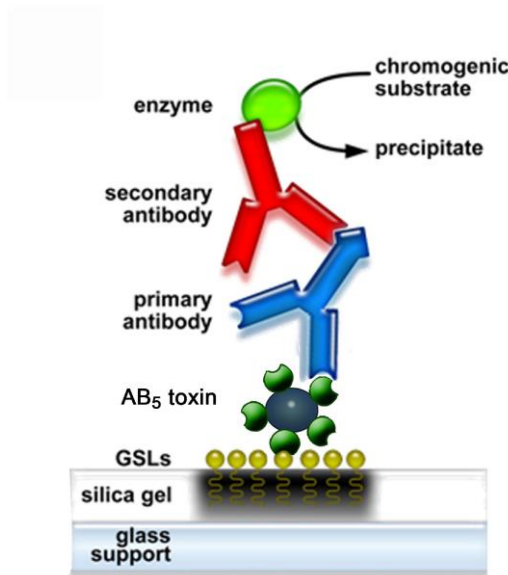
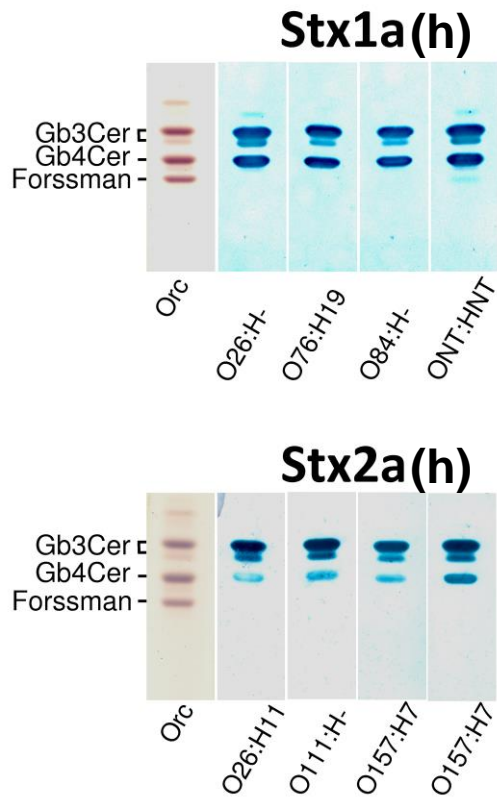
antibody-mediated detection of globo-series neutral GSLs  
in HBMECs and GMVECs

# Structural diversity of Stx receptors in GMVECs



ESI-Q-TOF MS<sup>1</sup> spectra of antibody-detected Gb3Cer species

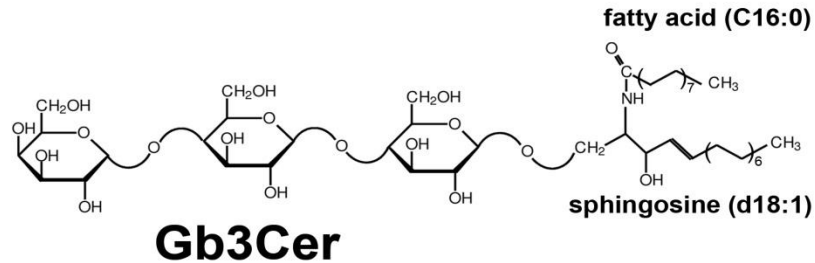
# Distinct binding of Stx1a, Stx2a, and Stx2e to GSL receptors



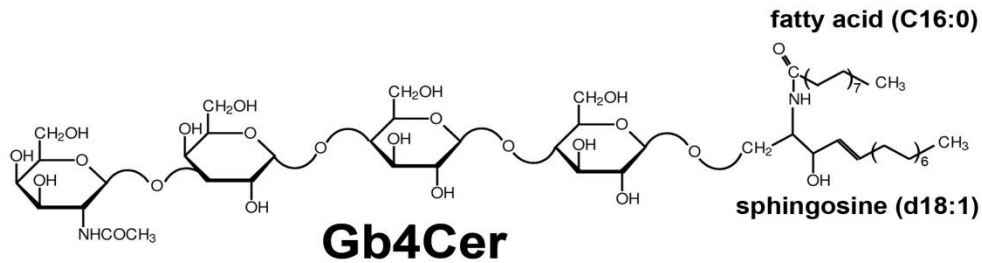
**Only Stx2e recognizes Forsman**

(h) human isolates  
(p) porcine isolates

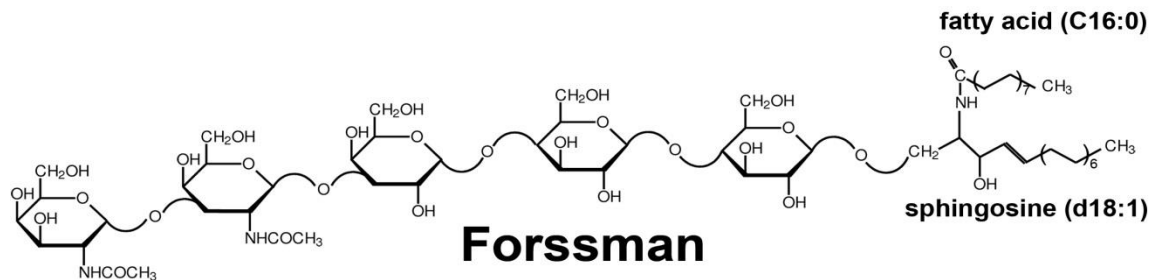
# GSLs involved in Stx binding



**Stx1a +++**  
**Stx2a +++**  
**Stx2e ++**



**Stx1a ++**  
**Stx2a +**  
**Stx2e +++**



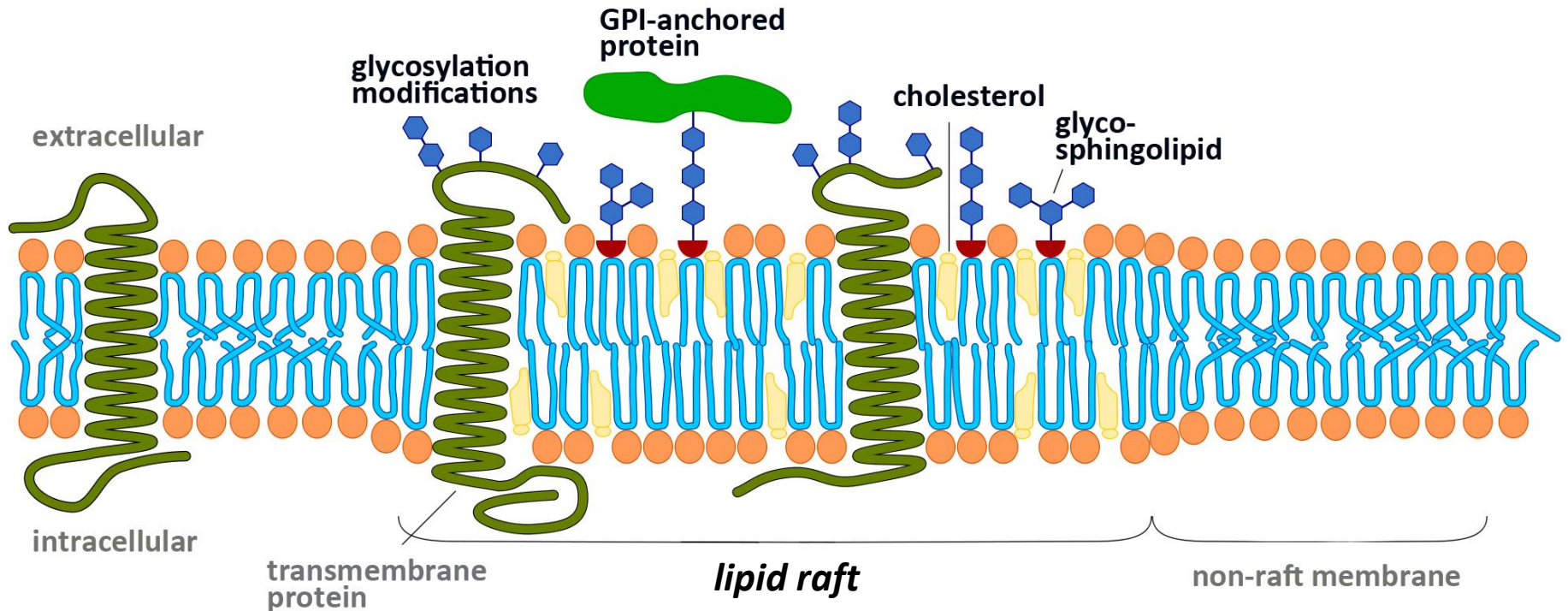
**Stx1a -**  
**Stx2a -**  
**Stx2e ++**

Müthing et al. (2012) *Glycobiology* 22: 849–862

***lipid raft* association of Stx GSL receptors**



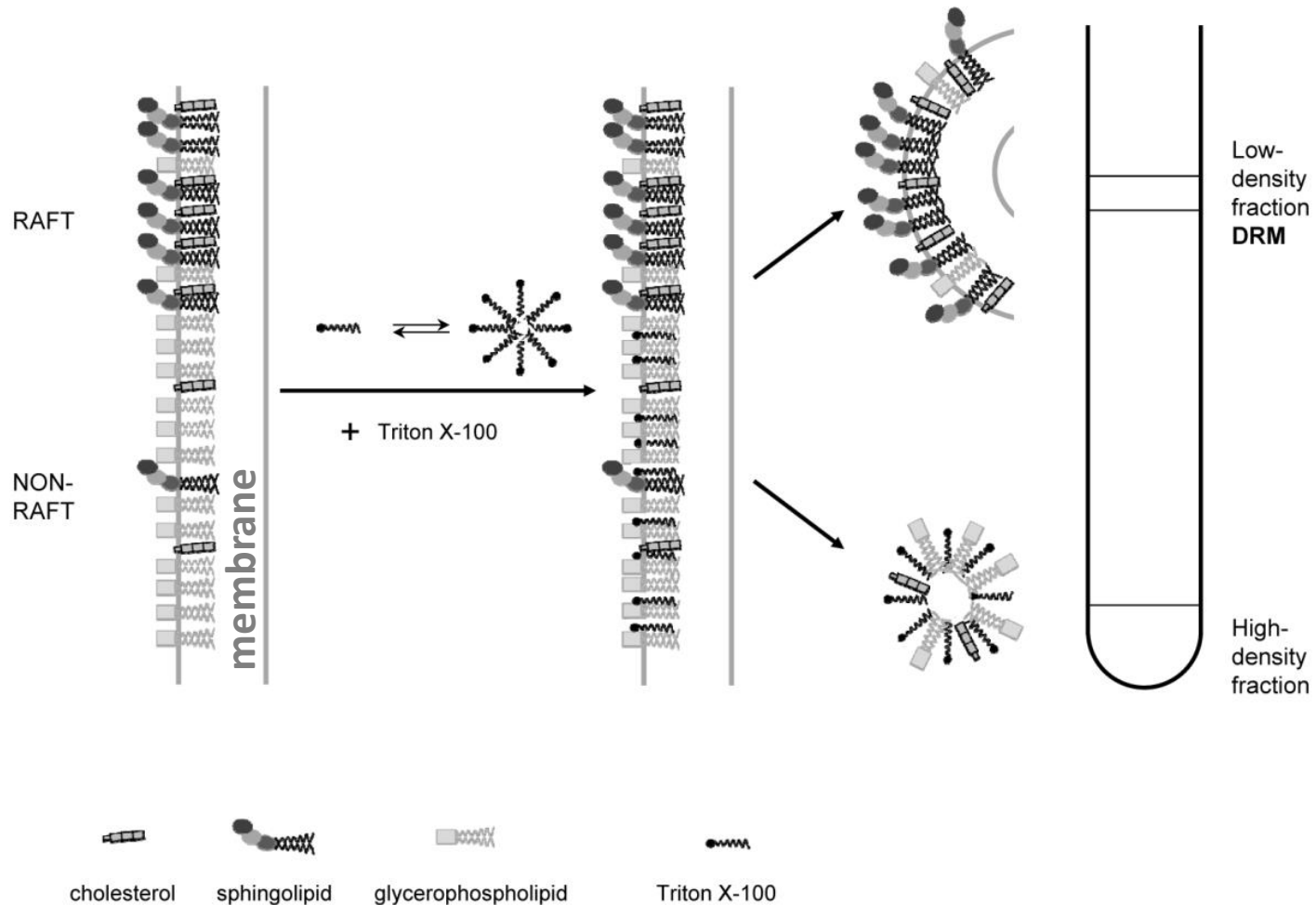
# Lipid rafts: platforms for entry of pathogens and their toxins



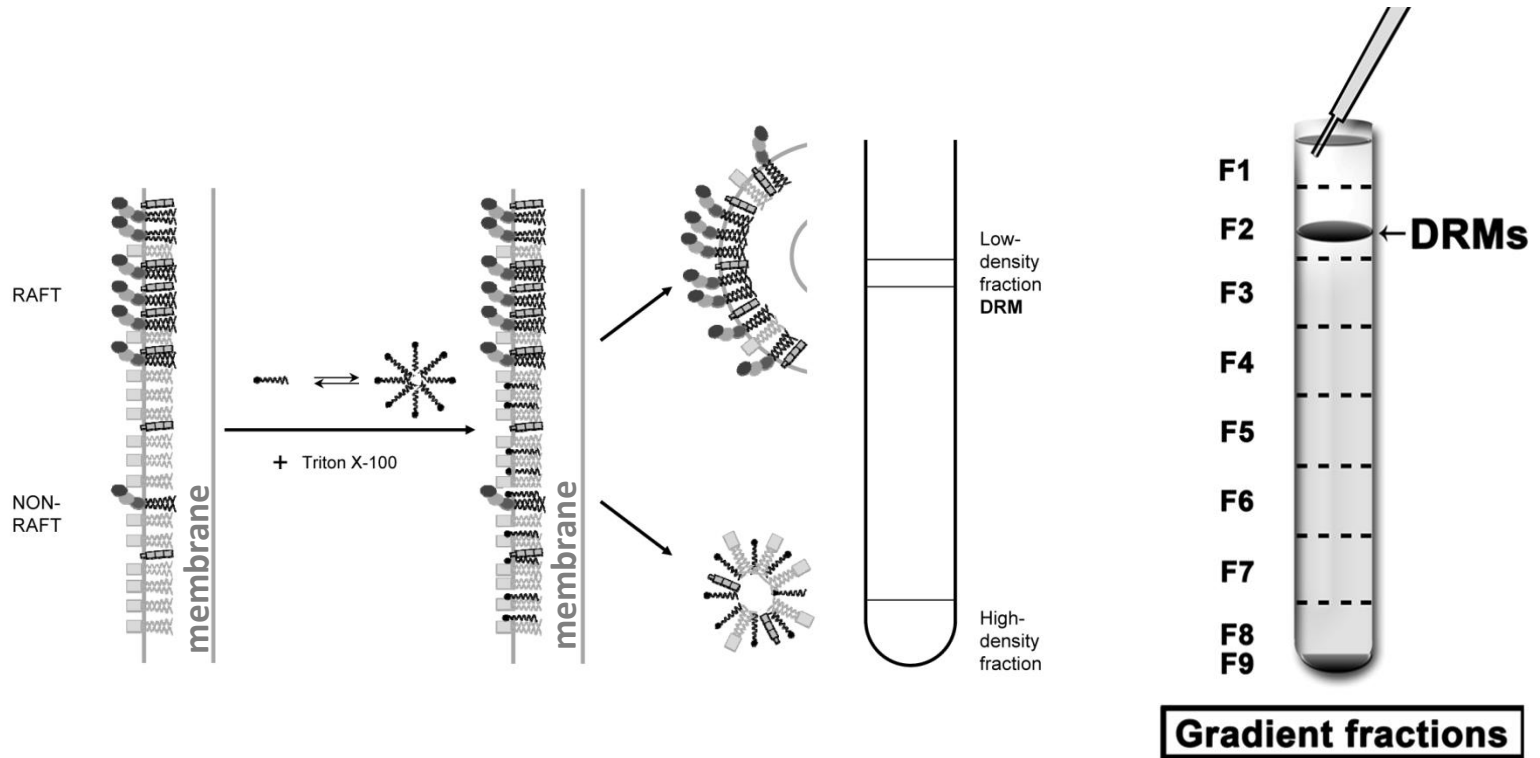
**lipid raft association** of Stx GSL receptors –  
**prerequisite for retrograde transportation** to the intracellular targets

modified from Meisen et al. (2011) *Biochim. Biophys. Acta.* 1788: 875-896

# Preparation of detergent-resistant membranes (DRMs): key method in lipid raft investigations



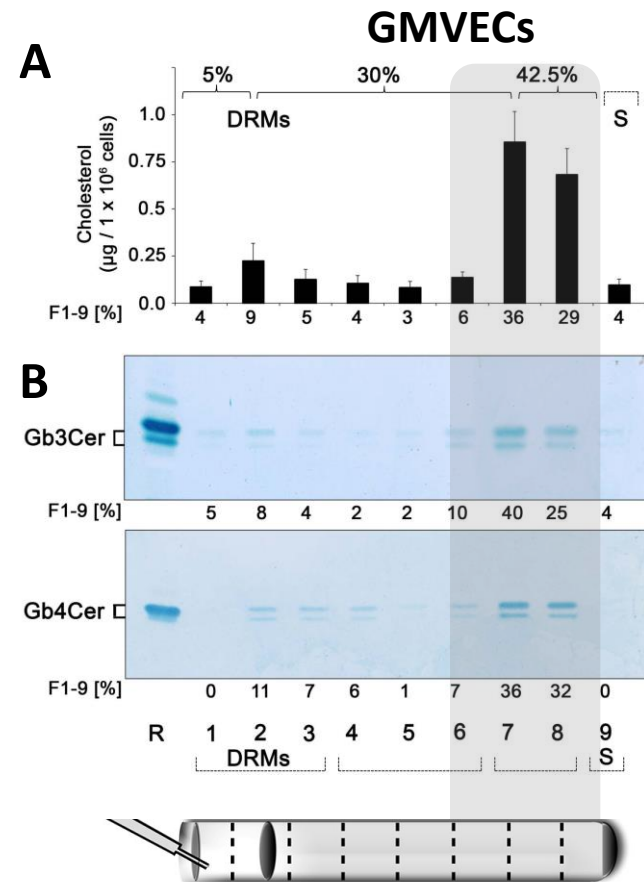
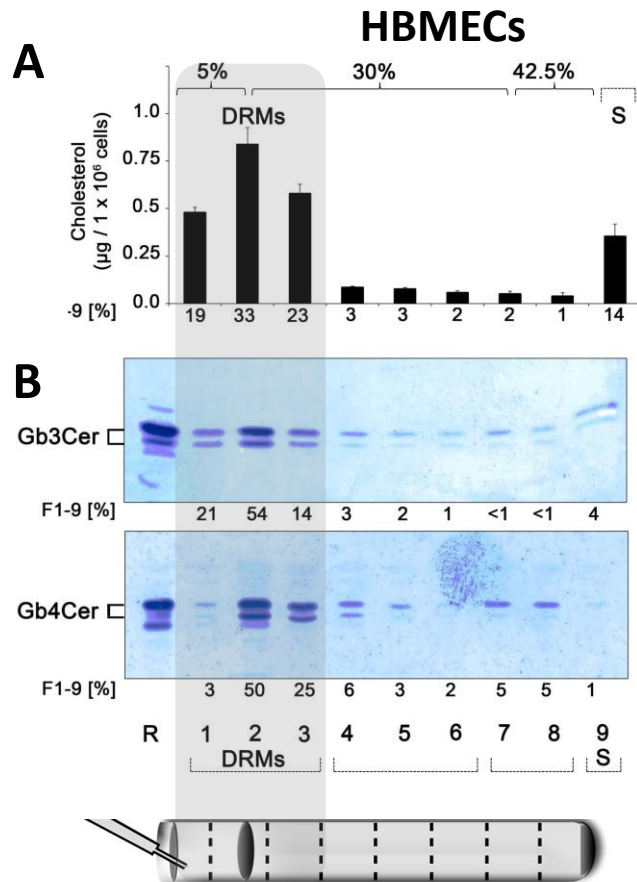
# Preparation of detergent-resistant membranes (DRMs): key method in *lipid raft* investigations



9 fractions	
F1-F3	DRM fractions
F4-F8	nonDRM fractions
F9	sediment (S)

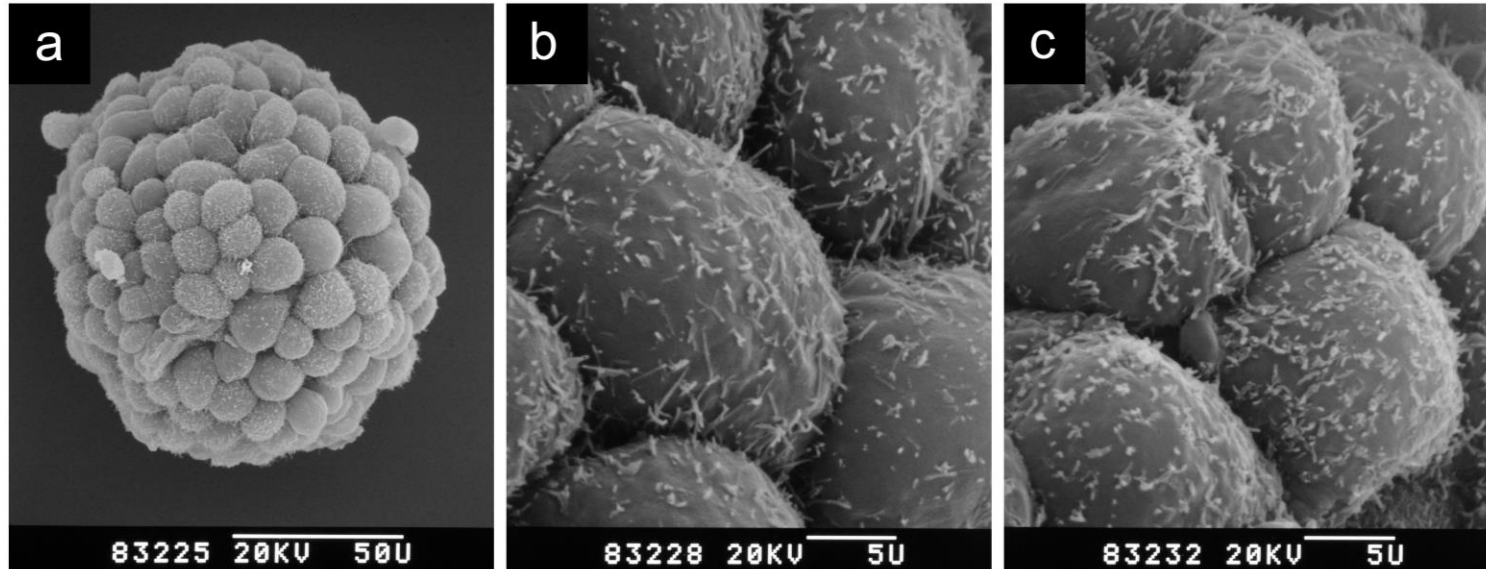
subsequent analysis

# Distinct microdomain association of Stx GSL receptors in HBMECs and GMVECs



# **Stx-mediated damage of human endothelium**

# Intact HBMECs growing on microcarriers

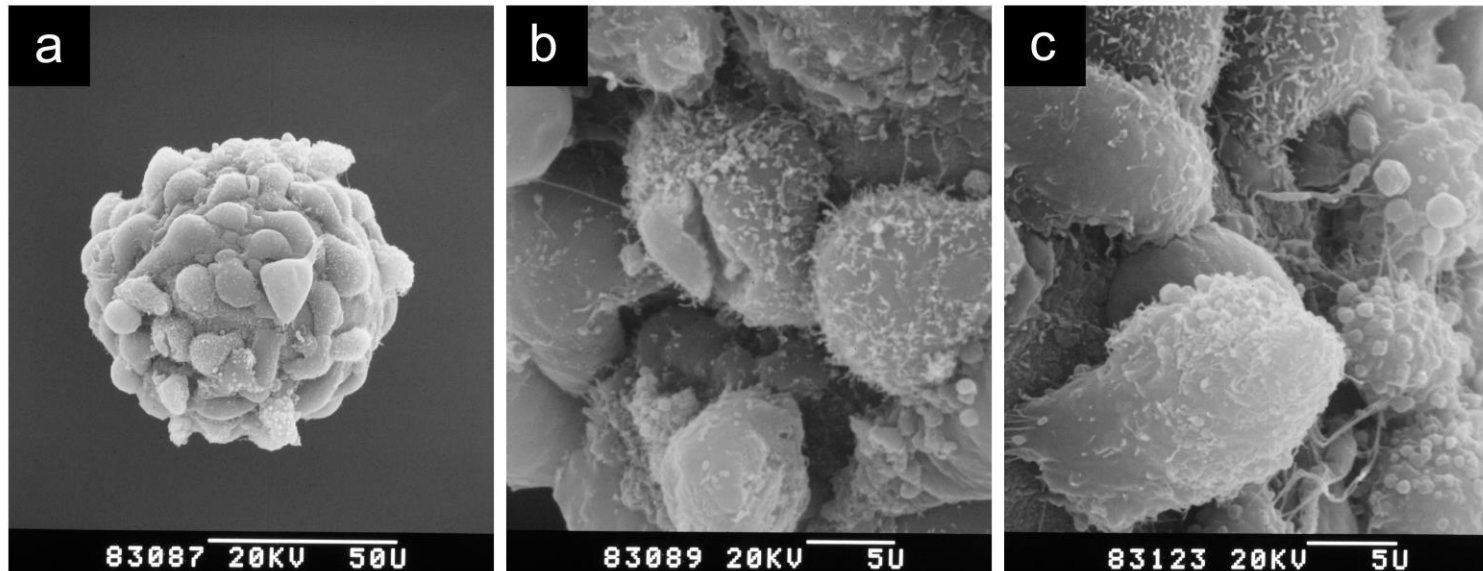


scanning electron micrographs of **untreated HBMECs**:

- **typical cobblestone pattern**
- **strict contact inhibition of cells**



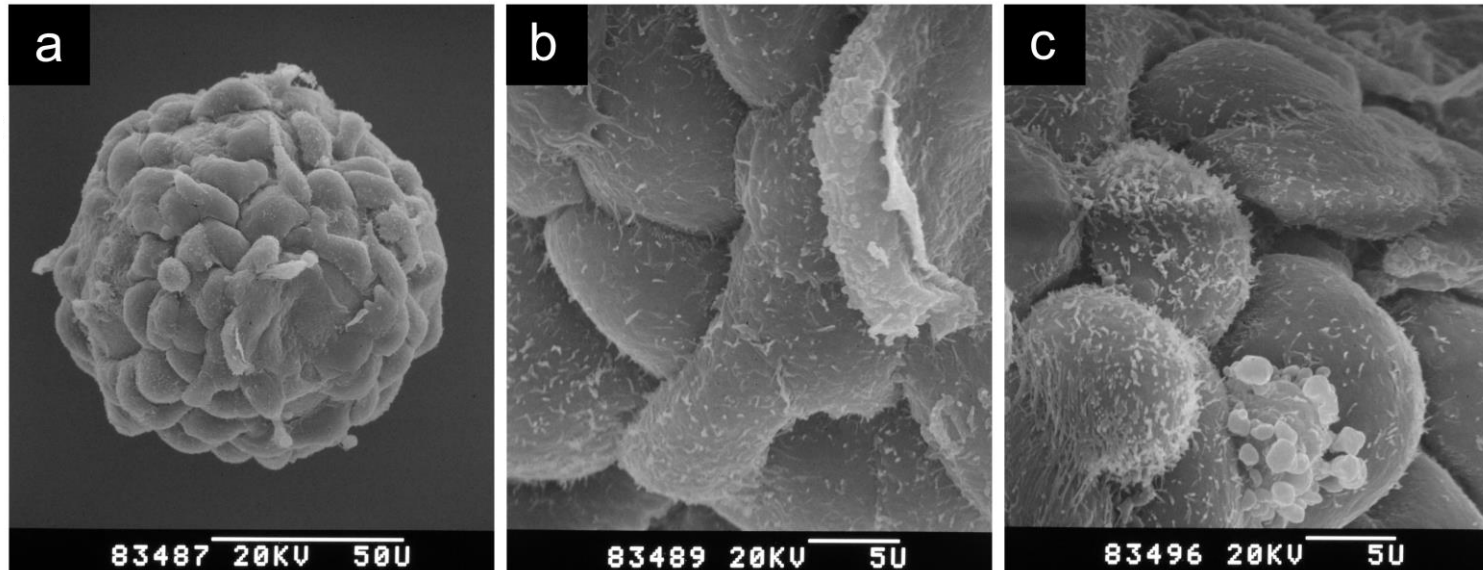
# Stx1a induces necrosis and apoptosis in HBMECs



scanning electron micrographs of **HBMECs treated with Stx1a:**

- **irregular cell shape, plasma membrane lesions**
- **membrane blebbing, gaps between the cells**
- **disrupted cells, severe monolayer damage**

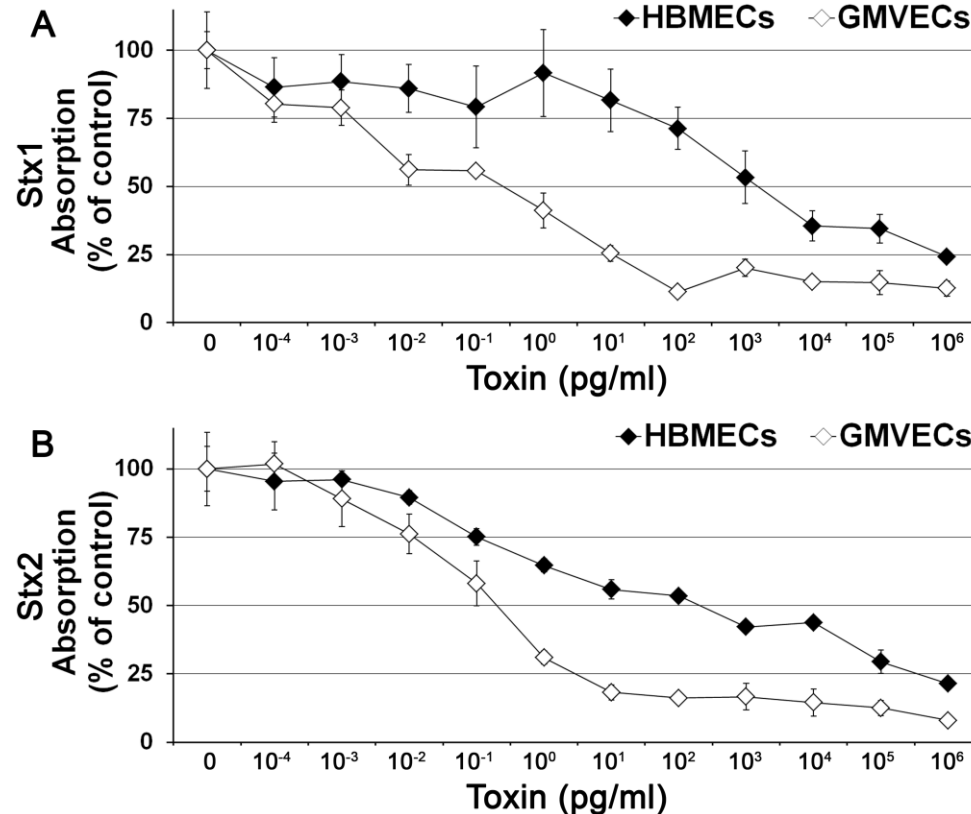
# Stx2a induces mostly apoptosis in HBMECs



scanning electron micrographs of **HBMECs treated with Stx2a:**

- **only membrane blebbing**
- **no plasma membrane lesions and cell detachment**

# Differential susceptibility of HBMECs and GMVECs toward Stx1a and Stx2a

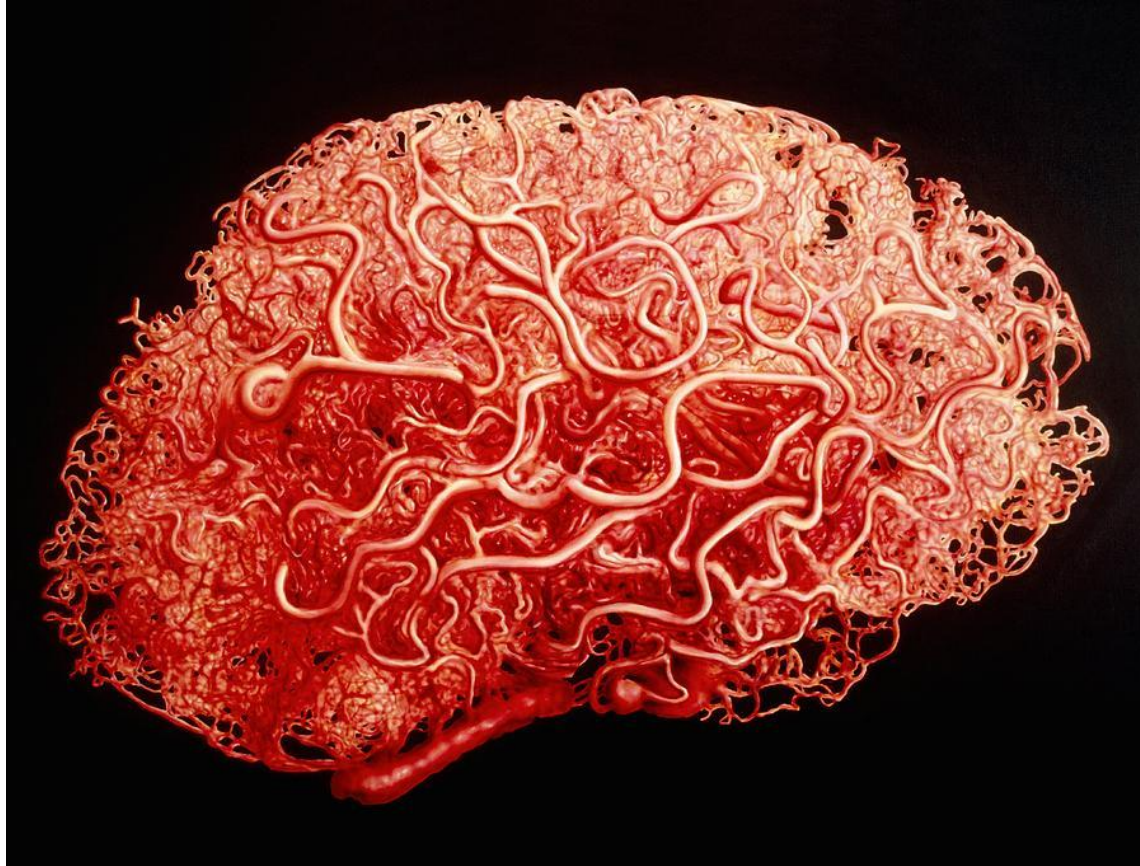


**HBMECs** human brain microvascular endothelial cells

**GMVECs** glomerular microvascular endothelial cells

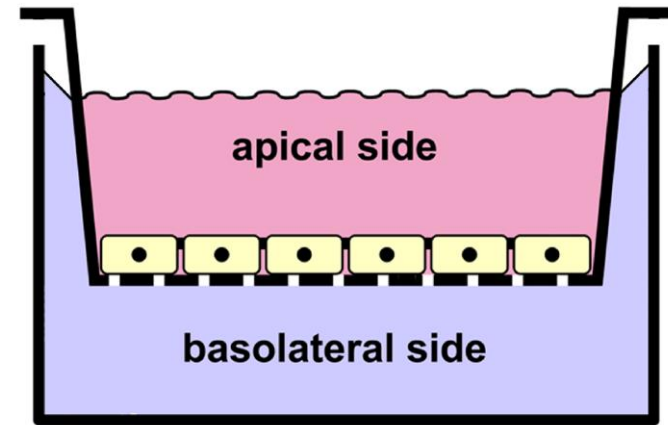
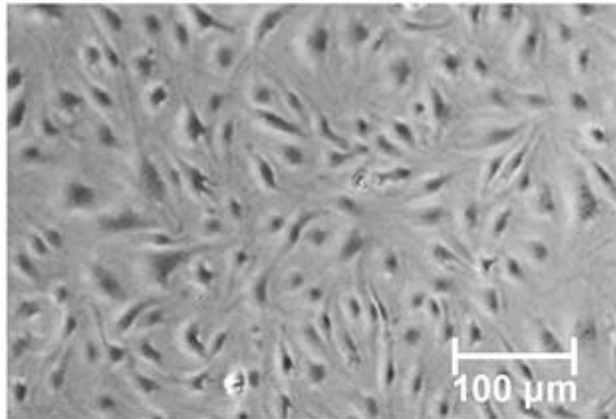
**GMVECs are about 1000 times more sensitive (CD<sub>50</sub>) to Stx1a and Stx2a than HBMECs**

# Vascularization of the brain

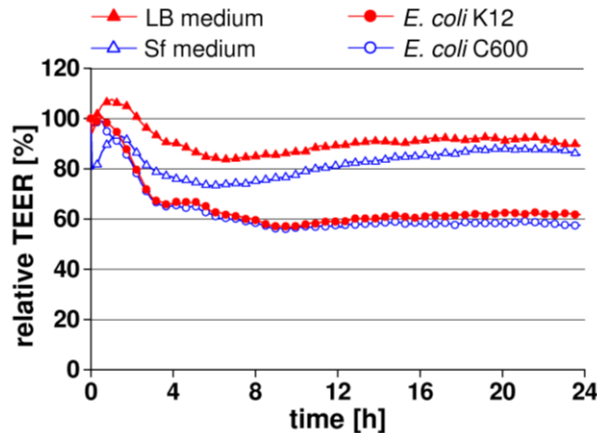


<http://images.fineartamerica.com>

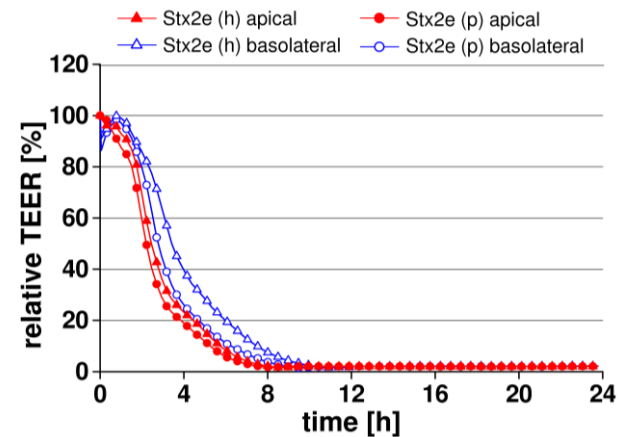
# Loss of blood brain barrier integrity upon exposure to Stx2e-containing STEC supernatants



## Controls



## Stx2e assays



# Perspectives

- **investigating the functional role of different lipofoms of Stx GSL receptors**
- **unravelling the role of plasma membrane microenvironment on Stx binding and internalization**
- **defining exact molecular mechanisms by which Stxs interact with their cellular targets**

**Developing new strategies aimed at preventing toxin binding and internalization**

**New complex specific therapeutics and protective measures for EHEC-mediated diseases**



# Acknowledgements



**Prof. Dr. Johannes Müthing**  
**Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. Helge Karch**  
**Dr. Andreas Bauwens**



all members of the working group

