

# Different stress responses in *Enterococcus faecalis* and *Enterococcus faecium*

**RP 15** 

2642 hr

1500 bp-

1000 bp-

1290

MC345C345C345

Robustness

Enterococcus faecium

5: 5 day stress application)

(M: marker, C:control, 3: 3 day, 4: 4 day,

1254

Silke Kirchen, Miriam Brändle, Lisa Baumgärtner, Ursula Obst, Thomas Schwartz

#### Background

Bacteria encounter changing environments, where they have to cope with limited nutrients, temperature shifts and other stresses. Thus, bacterial survival and fitness is dependent on an adequate stress response.

Two different opportunistic enterococci *Enterococcus faecium* B7641 and *Enterococcus faecalis* DSM 2570 were investigated in terms of their stress response.



**RP 15** 

1290

MC345C345C345

Enterococcus faecalis

5: 5 day stress application)

(M: marker, C:control, 3: 3 day, 4: 4 day,

Osmosensitivity

0.5 M NaCl applied to enterococci during early stationary

growth phase

2642 bp

1500 bp 1000 bp

500 bp-

Stress response

1254

#### **Osmotic stress**

To investigate general osmotic stress induced genome alterations via genomic fingerprinting, RAPD (randomly amplified polymorphic DNA)- PCR was applied.

## Results

Osmotic stress did not change the genomic fingerprint of *Enterococcus faecium*, whereas RAPD-PCR of *Enterococcus faecalis* showed variations on the genome level.

## Growth phase vs stationary phase

Gene expression of the stress responsive target, polyphosphate kinase (PPK) in comparison to a housekeeping gene was investigated.

## Results

Both enterococci showed a constant expression of the 16S rRNA housekeeping gene. In *E. faecium ppk* gene was constantly expressed on a distinct level, whereas *ppk* expression in *E. faecalis* increased during growth.

## Expression of the ppk gene during bacterial growth



#### Conclusion

Using the RAPD-PCR approach to determine general stress response, the robustness of *E. faecium was* proven in contrast to the osmosensitive *E. faecalis.* These differences in stress response were strengthened by the *ppk* gene expression results.

Despite their close taxonomical kindship, the two enterococcal species show different stress responses. In consequence, the occurrence of pathogens and their physiological behavior in natural and technical systems is difficult to predict.