The FUR-like regulators PerRA and PerRB integrate a complex regulatory network that promotes mammalian host-adaptation and virulence of *Leptospira interrogans.*

André A. Grassmann[1], Crispin Zavala-Alvarado[2,3,#], Everton B. Bettin[1,4], Mathieu Picardeau[2], Nadia Benaroudj[2] and Melissa J. Caimano[1,5,6,*]

[1]Department of Medicine, University of Connecticut Health, Farmington, Connecticut, USA

[2]Unité de Biologie des Spirochètes, Department of Microbiology, Institut Pasteur, Paris, France

[3]Université de Paris, Sorbonne Paris Cité, Communauté d'universités et d'établissements (COMUE), Bio Sorbonne Paris Cité (BioSPC), Paris, France

[4]Programa de Pós-Graduação em Biotecnologia, Centro de Desenvolvimento Tecnológico, Universidade Federal de Pelotas, Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sol, Brazil

[5]Department of Pediatrics and [6]Molecular Biology and Biophysics, University of Connecticut Health, Farmington, Connecticut, USA

[6]Department of Molecular Biology and Biophysics, University of Connecticut Health, Farmington, Connecticut, USA

[#]Current address: Microbial Individuality and Infection Group, Department of Cell Biology and Infection, Institut Pasteur, Paris, France.

* Corresponding Author, mcaima@uchc.edu

Running title: PerRA and PerRB are required for host-adaptation of *L. interrogans.*

Abstract

Leptospira interrogans, the causative agent of most cases of human leptospirosis, must respond to myriad environmental signals during its free-living and pathogenic lifestyles. Previously, we compared *L. interrogans* cultivated *in vitro* and *in vivo* using a dialysis membrane chamber (DMC) peritoneal implant model. From these studies emerged the importance of genes encoding the Peroxide responsive regulators PerRA and PerRB. First described in in *Bacillus subtilis*, PerRs are widespread in Gram-negative and -positive bacteria, where regulate the expression of gene products involved in detoxification of reactive oxygen species and virulence. Using *perRA* and *perRB* single and double mutants, we establish that *L. interrogans* requires at least one functional PerR for infectivity and renal colonization in a reservoir host. Our finding that the *perRA*/*B* double mutant survives at wild-type levels in DMCs is noteworthy as it demonstrates that the loss of virulence is not due to a metabolic lesion (*i.e.*, metal starvation) but instead reflects dysregulation of virulence-related gene products. Comparative RNA-Seq analyses of *perRA*, *perRB* and *perRA/B* mutants cultivated within DMCs identified 106 genes that are dysregulated in the double mutant, including *ligA, ligB* and *lvrA/B* sensory histidine kinases. Decreased expression of LigA and LigB in the *perRA*/*B* mutant was not due to loss of LvrAB signaling. The majority of genes in the *perRA* and *perRB* single and double mutant DMC regulons were differentially expressed only *in vivo*, highlighting the importance of host signals for regulating gene expression in *L. interrogans*. Importantly, the PerRA, PerRB and PerRA/B DMC regulons each contain multiple genes related to environmental sensing and/or transcriptional regulation. Collectively, our data suggest that PerRA and PerRB are part of a complex regulatory network that promotes host adaptation by *L. interrogans* within mammals.

Author Summary

Leptospirosis is a neglected tropical disease with a worldwide distribution. Globally, ~1 million cases and ~60,000 deaths are reported each year. The majority of cases of human leptospirosis are associated with *Leptospira interrogans*. Infection begins when a naïve reservoir (or incidental) host comes into direct or indirect contact with urine from an infected reservoir host. While infection in reservoir hosts, including rats and mice, is generally asymptomatic, incidental hosts, including humans, may develop clinical symptoms ranging from mild flu-like illness to fulminant disease. The gene products required by leptospires for infection remain poorly understood. Herein, we establish that the FUR family regulators PerRA and PerRB function in parallel, contributing to infectivity and renal colonization in mice. By comparative transcriptomics, we identified >100 genes that were dysregulated in the *perRA/B* double mutant cultivated in rat peritoneal cavities, including the virulence determinants LigA and LigB. Importantly, the PerRA, PerRB and PerRA/B DMC regulons contain multiple genes related to environmental sensing and/or transcriptional regulation. Our data suggest that PerRA and PerRB are part of a complex regulatory network that promotes host adaptation by *L. interrogans* within mammals.

Introduction

Leptospirosis is a neglected tropical disease with a worldwide distribution [1, 2]. Globally, ~1 million cases and ~60,000 deaths are estimated each year [3]. Leptospirosis is now well recognized as a significant public health problem in developing countries and tropical regions [4-6]. In poor, urban communities in underdeveloped countries, major outbreaks of leptospirosis often are associated with seasonal flooding [4]. Leptospirosis also is of considerable veterinary importance; leptospirosis in cattle and other ruminants can lead to reduced reproductive fitness and diminished milk production, with substantial economic consequences [7, 8].

Leptospirosis is caused by infection with pathogenic spirochetes belonging to the genus *Leptospira* [9]. The majority of severe cases of human leptospirosis are associated with *L. interrogans* [9]. Infection begins when a naïve reservoir (or incidental) host comes into contact with urine from an infected host, most often *via* contaminated water or soil [10]. Leptospires gain entry to the host through bruises or abrasions in the skin and/or mucous membranes. Following inoculation, leptospires transition from a saprophytic (free-living) to a parasitic lifestyle by a complex and poorly understood process referred to as 'host adaptation'. Once in the bloodstream, leptospires rapidly disseminate to distal tissues but, in reservoir host, are cleared within several days from all sites except the kidney, where they set up long-term residence in the proximal tubules [11-13]. Infected reservoir hosts shed large numbers of leptospires (up to 10^7/mL) in their urine for weeks to months [9, 12, 14, 15]. While infection in reservoir hosts is generally asymptomatic, incidental hosts, including humans, may develop clinical symptoms ranging from mild flu-like illness to fulminant disease (*e.g.*, Weil's disease and pulmonary hemorrhage syndrome). Even with treatment, mortality for severe leptospirosis ranges between 10-70% [4]. The factors driving

disease severity in humans are poorly understood but are thought to include the bacterial serovar and strain, inoculum size, and the host's innate and adaptive immune responses [6, 16-18].

The ability of pathogenic *Leptospira* spp. to sense and respond to environmental signals encountered within mammals is generally believed to be critical to sustain the bacterium within its zoonotic lifestyle. The majority of studies investigating gene regulation by *L. interrogans* have done so by manipulating *in vitro* growth conditions [19-27]. However, numerous studies using another enzootic spirochetal pathogen, *Borrelia burgdorferi*, have shown that cultivation *in vitro* under "mammalian host-like" conditions (*i.e.*, increased temperature, increased pH, high osmolality) does not replicate the full range of environmental signals and physiological cues that spirochetes respond to *in vivo* [28-40]. Thus, to gain better insight into the transcriptomic and antigenic changes that *L. interrogans* undergoes within mammals, we developed an *in vivo* model in which leptospires are cultivated within dialysis membrane chambers (DMCs) implanted into the peritoneal cavities of rats, a natural reservoir host [41, 42]. Leptospires within DMCs (6-8 kDa MWCO) are exposed to host-derived nutrients and environmental signals but are protected from the host's cellular and humoral immune responses. Importantly, the DMC model provides sufficient numbers of host-adapted organisms (~10^8 per ml) for genome-wide transcriptomics [41] and proteomics [43]. Using this model, we identified 166 genes (110 upregulated and 56 downregulated) differentially-expressed by *L. interrogans* serovar (sv.) Copenhageni strain Fiocruz L1-130 in response to host-specific signals [41]. Almost all of the genes upregulated by the Fiocruz L1-130 strain within DMCs were unique to pathogenic leptospires (*i.e.*, not found in the genomes of saprophytic *Leptospira* species).

Not surprisingly, many of the genes upregulated by *L. interrogans* in DMCs encode functions related to environmental signaling and gene regulation [41], including *LIMLP10155*

(*LIC12034*), which encodes a member of the Ferric Uptake Regulator (FUR) superfamily [44]. The namesake of this highly diverse superfamily, Fur, functions as a global regulator of iron homeostasis in Gram-negative and -positive bacteria, controlling both the induction of iron uptake systems under iron limitation and the expression of iron storage proteins and iron-utilizing enzymes under iron sufficiency [45]. The FUR superfamily is diverse and includes regulatory sensors for zinc (Zur), manganese (Mur) and nickel (Nur) [46-52]. Operating under a divergent regulatory scheme, Iron response regulators (Irrs) sense Fe-heme and repress heme biosynthetic genes under iron-limiting conditions [53]. Unlike most FURs, PerRs, are not involved in metal homeostasis *per se* but instead sense intracellular peroxide and regulate genes involved in detoxification of ROS in a metal-dependent manner [45, 54-58]. While Fur and Zur regulators are widely distributed across both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria, other FUR family regulators have more limited distribution. PerRs are found mainly in Gram-positive bacteria, and Irrs are limited to α-proteobacteria [53]. So far, Mur and Nur have been characterized in α-proteobacteria and actinomycetes, respectively, but their distribution within other taxonomic groups is still unclear. Typically, FURs act as repressors; inactivation of the regulator leads to 'constitutive de-repression' of target genes in the mutant. Although the mechanisms are not well understood, examples of FURs, including PerRs, acting as activators are well documented [59-64]. Beyond balancing metal homeostasis and toxicity, FURs also modulate intermediary metabolism, host colonization and virulence [52, 65-70].

In diverse bacteria, iron serves as an essential co-factor for many cellular processes, including energy generation *via* electron transport, intermediary metabolism and DNA biogenesis [68-72]. For many pathogens, the shift from a high- to low-iron environment is a key environmental signal for induction of expression of virulence genes [69]. Unlike other spirochetes,

such as *B. burgdorferi* and *Treponema pallidum,* which require iron in trace amounts, if at all [73-77], *Leptospira* spp. require this metal for growth *in vitro* and, presumably, in the host [78]. Consequently, leptospires have evolved elaborate mechanisms for iron sensing, scavenging and utilization [79-81]. At the same time, leptospires must balance their physiological need for transition metals with the potential damage caused by highly toxic hydroxyl free radicals generated by Fenton chemistry from H_2O_2 in the presence of ferrous ions [82-84]. Many bacteria, including *Leptospira* spp., encode systems to ameliorate the toxicity of H_2O_2 and repair damage due to oxidative stress [85, 86]. Expression of gene products involved in oxidative stress responses typically are controlled by one of two master regulators – OxyR and PerR. While OxyR acts as a transcriptional activator for gene products (*i.e.*, catalase and superoxide dismutase) related to detoxification of reactive oxygen species (ROS), PerR acts as a repressor and is released from DNA following exposure to peroxide [48, 54, 87, 88]. Both master regulators respond to similar amounts of H_2O_2 [89, 90]; thus, it is unclear why some bacteria have evolved to use PerR while others use OxyR.

A genome-wide survey of *L. interrogans* identified four putative FUR family regulators (*LIMLP04825*, *LIMLP05620*/*perRB*, *LIMLP10155*/*perRA* and *LIMLP18690*). Prior studies by Lo *et al*. [91] and Zavala-Alvarado *et al*. [92], suggest that PerRA functions as a metal-dependent peroxide stress regulator. Consistent with its repressor function in other bacteria, a *L. interrogans perRA* transposon mutant expresses increased levels of catalase, AhpC and cytochrome c-peroxidase and enhanced survival following exposure to peroxide *in vitro* [91-93]. Recently, Zavala-Alvarado *et al*. [93] demonstrated that expression of *perRB* also was increased by H_2O_2 *in vitro*. Inactivation of *perRB* increased survival to superoxide but not H_2O_2 [93]. These data suggest that PerRA and PerRB likely are functionally distinct. Consistent with this notion, Zavala-

Alvarado *et al*. [93, 94] saw little overlap between the PerRA and PerRB regulons by RNA-Seq analysis of *in vitro*-cultivated organisms. Interestingly, while *perRA* and *perRB* single mutants are virulent in hamsters [91, 94], a *perRA/B* double mutant was avirulent [93]. Collectively, these data argue that *L. interrogans* requires at least one functional PerR-like regulator for infection in mammals.

To investigate the molecular basis for the phenotypic differences between PerRA and PerRB single and double mutants and identify putative virulence-related genes dysregulated by the loss of either/both regulators *in vivo*, we performed comparative RNA-Seq on all three mutant strains cultivated within DMCs. Similar to RNA-Seq data for *in vitro*-cultivated organisms [93, 94], we saw very little overlap between the PerRA and PerRB regulons within mammals. Interestingly, the PerRB DMC regulon was substantially larger than its *in vitro* counterpart [93]. Importantly, by RNA-Seq, we identified 90 genes that are dysregulated only in the double mutant cultivated in DMCs. Of particular note, the "double-only" regulon includes at least four virulence-associated genes, *ligA* and *ligB*, encoding Leptospiral Immunoglobulin-like proteins LigA and LigB, and *lvrAB*, encoding tandem sensory histidine kinases (HKs). Decreased expression of LigA and LigB in the *perRA/B* double mutant was not due to loss of LvrAB signaling. The *perRA/B* double mutant DMC regulon also contains 15 additional genes related to environmental sensing and/or gene regulation, including nine putative hybrid HKs and six putative DNA binding proteins; all but two of the 15 were dysregulated only *in vivo*. Taken together, our data suggest that PerRA and PerRB are part of a complex signaling network that uses mammalian host-specific signals to coordinate the expression of genes required by *L. interrogans* for adaptation to reservoir and incidental (*i.e.*, human) hosts.

Results

Pathogenic and saprophytic *Leptospira* spp. encode different FUR-like metalloregulator repertoires. To gain insight into the functions of the four FUR-like regulators encoded by *L. interrogans*, we performed a phylogenetic comparison of these proteins against well characterized representative FUR family metalloregulators from Gram-negative and -positive bacteria (Fig 1A). PerRA and PerRB clustered most closely with PerRs and iron-response regulators (Irrs), while LIMLP18590 and LIMLP04825 clustered with Zur/Nur and Fur/Mur regulators, respectively.

We next surveyed the amino acid sequences of the leptospiral FUR-like proteins for conserved regulatory and structural metal binding sites (MBS), which promote DNA binding and folding/dimerization, respectively, in other Fur family regulators [49, 50, 95]. As noted recently by Zavala-Alvarado *et al*. [93], PerRA and PerRB contain two PerR canonical amino acid residues (Asn60 and Asn68 in PerRA and PerRB, respectively) involved in peroxide sensitivity and DNA recognition (Asp103 and Asp112 in PerRA and PerRB, respectively) [96, 97]. Based on these features and increased expression of *perRB* upon exposure of *L. interrogans* to peroxide, LIMLP05620 was named *perRB* [93]. Interestingly, as shown in Fig 1B, the aspartate of the PerR regulatory MBSs and the asparagine in the PerR DNA-binding helices (DBH) also are conserved in Irr proteins. As noted previously by Kebouchi *et al.* [92] and Zavala-Alvarado *et al.* [93, 94], both PerRA and PerRB lack the C-terminal conserved CxxC motif(s) used for structural metal-dependent dimerization by many, but not all, FUR family regulators; this cysteinate motif also is absent in Irrs. Overall, the PerRA and PerRB DBHs are not highly conserved, raising the possibility that they recognize different upstream sequences. LIMLP04825, on the other hand, contains features conserved across Fur, Mur, Zur and Nur regulators, including a glutamic acid at position 103, one or possibly two CxxC motifs (residues 95-98 and 133-136), and an arginine

(Arg60) within its DBH (Fig 1B). Interestingly, LIMLP18590 contains features of both PerR (Asp at position 103) and Fur/Mur/Zur/Nur (Arg residue within its putative DBH). The regulatory metal binding site(s) for LIMLP18590 most closely resembles that of a Zur (Fig 1B), which includes two putative tetra-coordinated zinc binding sites rather than the single penta-coordinated site used by PerR. However, without additional data regarding the peroxide responsiveness and/or regulatory metal-binding properties of LIMLP04825 or LIMLP18590, it is not possible to discern their function(s). For this reason, we propose designating them as Fur family regulators 1 (Ffr1) and 2 (Ffr2), respectively.

We next assessed the conservation of FUR family regulators across pathogenic (P1 and P2) and saprophytic (S1 and S2) leptospiral subclades [98]. Orthologs for PerRA and Ffr1 were identified in all highly pathogenic (P1), some intermediate (P2) and all saprophytic strains (S1 and S2), whereas orthologs for PerRB and Ffr2 were found exclusively in pathogenic strains (Figs 2A-B and S1). Our analyses also identified two additional FUR family regulators, both of which were found only in saprophytic leptospires (Figs 2A-B and S1). The first, designated PerRC, contains features of a canonical PerR (two CxxC motifs, an aspartic acid residue within its regulatory MBS and an asparagine within its putative DBH). The second saprophyte-specific FUR family regulator, designated Ffr3, resembles a Fur/Mur/Nur-like regulator (two CxxC motifs, a glutamic acid residue within its regulatory MBS and an arginine within its putative DBH).

***L. interrogans* FUR family regulators are expressed at higher or comparable levels in DMCs compared to *in vitro*.** Previously, we reported that expression of *perRA* in *L. interrogans* sv. Copenhageni strain Fiocruz L1-130 was induced 3.83-fold in response to mammalian host signals compared to *in vitro* [41]. Using qRT-PCR, we compared transcript levels for all four FUR-like

regulators in *L. interrogans* sv. Manilae strain L495 [99, 100] grown *in vitro* (EMJH at 30°C) and following cultivation within DMCs. As shown in Fig 3, *perRA* (7.59-fold), *ffr1* (3.20-fold), and *ffr2* (5.70-fold) were upregulated significantly ($p<0.05$) *in vivo*. *perRB* was upregulated 1.63-fold in DMCs compared to *in vitro*, but the difference was not statistically significant (Fig 3).

Inactivation of both *perRA* and *perRB* in *L. interrogans* results in loss of virulence in mice. Previously, Murray *et al*. [99] and Zavala-Alvarado *et al*. [94] independently reported that a *L. interrogans* Manilae *perRA* Tn mutant is virulent in hamsters. More recently, Zavala-Alvarado *et al.* [93] established that *L. interrogans* lacking PerRB also retain virulence in hamsters. Zavala-Alvarado and colleagues also generated a double mutant by insertional inactivation of *perRA* in the *perRB* Tn mutant; the resulting double mutant (*perRA/B*) was avirulent in hamsters [93]. Golden Syrian hamsters are exquisitely sensitive to *L. interrogans* and develop acute, fulminant, disseminated disease at doses as low as 10^1 [17, 99, 101, 102]. Mice, on the other hand, are a natural reservoir for *L. interrogans* and relatively resistant to infection; at sublethal doses, susceptible mouse strains develop a self-resolving hematogenous dissemination phase (~1 week) followed by chronic, asymptomatic renal colonization marked by shedding large numbers of leptospires in urine [17, 103-106].

Given the differences in leptospiral disease progression and severity between hamsters and mice, we asked whether PerRA, PerRB, or both are required to establish infection and persistence within a reservoir host model. At the outset, we first established that our wild-type serovar Manilae parent (WT) is virulent in C3H/HeJ mice. Female 10-week old mice (n=5 per group) were infected intraperitoneally with 5×10^6, 1×10^6, 1×10^5 and 1×10^4 leptospires. Mice were monitored daily for signs of disease (*i.e.*, weight loss). Within 6 days, all mice in the 5×10^6 group and 3 of 5 mice

in the 10^6 group succumbed to infection, while all others survived the entire 42-day experimental time course (Fig 4A). Based on these virulence studies, the LD_{50} for the wild-type (WT) parent was ≅ 7 x 10^5. Beginning 14 days post-infection (p.i.), surviving mice were monitored weekly for the presence of leptospires in their urine by darkfield microscopy. Urine from all but one (10^4 group) mouse contained large numbers of leptospires at all three time points (14, 21, and 35 days p.i.) (Fig 4B). At 42 days p.i., kidneys harvested from all surviving mice infected with the WT parent, including the single urine-negative mouse from the 10^4 group, were culture-positive.

Prior to using the *perRA* and *perRB* single and double mutants for murine virulence studies, we first confirmed their genotypes by amplicon sequencing using primers listed in S6 Table and immunoblot and established that loss of one regulator had no obvious effect on expression of the other in the corresponding single mutants (S2 Fig). We next compared infectivity of the WT, *perRA, perRB* or *perRA/B* strains in C3H/HeJ mice using a sublethal intraperitoneal inoculum (1 x 10^5). All of the mice inoculated with the WT parent and single mutants were infected, shedding comparable numbers of leptospires in their urine at 14- and 21-days p.i. (Fig 4C). In contrast, no leptospires were detected in urine from mice inoculated with the *perRA/B* double mutant. Consistent with data from urine, at day 28 p.i., all *perRA/B*-infected mice were negative for leptospires by both culture and qPCR (Fig 4D). Lastly, in contrast to mice infected with the WT or single mutant strains, all of which generated robust serological responses against *L. interrogans*, none of the mice infected with the double mutant seroconverted (Fig 4E).

***perRA* and *perRB* single and double mutants grow normally in rat peritoneal cavities.** PerR regulators have been linked to a wide range of physiological functions outside of oxidative stress, including metal homeostasis, metabolism and virulence [107-109]. In *Bacillus subtilis*,

inactivation of *perR* leads to increased expression of *fur* and iron starvation [82]. To examine whether the avirulent phenotype of the *perRA/B* double mutant could be due to an inability to grow in mammals, we took advantage of our DMC model, whereby leptospires are cultivated for 9-10 days within dialysis membrane chambers implanted in the peritoneal cavity of a rat [41, 110]. Originally developed for *B. burgdorferi*, this model is able to separate genes related to physiological adaption (*i.e.*, nutrient acquisition and metabolism) from those encoding virulence determinants, such as adhesins, motility and immune evasion. However, we saw no significant difference (p>0.05) in the mean number of leptospires for the wild-type (1.75×10^8/ml) strain versus each mutant (*perRA,* 8.5×10^7/ml; *perRB*, 3.57×10^8/ml; and *perRA/B,* 2.70×10^8/ml) recovered from DMCs 9 days post-implantation (3 biological replicates per strain). These data demonstrate that the virulence-defect observed with the double mutant is not due to a metabolic lesion (*i.e.*, metal starvation).

Defining the PerRA and PerRB regulons *in vivo* by comparative RNA-Seq. Prototypical FUR family regulators, including PerR, modulate transcription by binding to DNA *via* one or more ~19-bp inverted repeats ('boxes') located upstream of their target genes [111]. Kebouchi *et al*. [92] previously identified three potential PerR binding sites upstream of *perRA* in *L. interrogans*. However, searches of the Manilae genome using these sequences, as well as canonical Fur and PerR boxes [111, 112], did not identify additional hits [41, 44, 91]. Therefore, to identify genes controlled by PerRA, PerRB, or both, in response to host signals, we performed comparative RNA-Seq using WT, *perRA*, *perRB* and *perRA/B* strains cultivated in DMCs (3 biological replicates per strain); a summary of the raw Illumina read data is presented in S1 Table. Reads were mapped using EDGE-pro [113] and analyzed for differentially-expressed genes using DESeq2 [114].

Genes expressed at ≥3-fold higher/lower levels in the WT versus mutant with a False-discovery rate (FDR)-adjusted-*p* value (*q*) ≤0.05 were considered differentially expressed. Complete RNA-Seq datasets for all comparisons are presented in S2-S4 Tables. Raw read files have been deposited in the NCBI Sequence Read Archive (SRA) database (BioProject accession PRJNA659512).

Overview of the PerRA DMC regulon. The PerRA DMC regulon contained a total of 81 differentially expressed genes; 43 were expressed at higher levels (*i.e.*, upregulated directly or indirectly by PerRA) in the WT parent compared to the *perRA* mutant, while 38 were expressed at lower levels (*i.e.*, downregulated/repressed directly or indirectly by PerRA) (S2 Table). Notably, the PerRA DMC regulon is substantially larger than its *in vitro* counterpart (17 genes total but only 14 dysregulated >3-fold), recently reported by Zavala-Alvarado *et al.* [94]. Overlap between the PerRA DMC and *in vitro* regulons consists primarily of seven genes located in a single chromosomal locus (S3 Fig) containing LipL48 (*LIMLP04280*), a putative outer-membrane embedded TonB-dependent receptor (TBDR, *LIMLP04270*) and one of the 2-3 putative TonB/ExbD/ExbB transporters systems (*LIMLP04245-04230*) encoded by *L. interrogans* [44, 91]. TonB-dependent transporters (TBDT) for iron typically are repressed by Fur [115]; thus, it was surprising that this system was upregulated by PerRA both *in vitro* and in DMCs. Interestingly, none of the prototypical oxidative stress-related genes identified by Zavala-Alvarado *et al.* [94] as being under PerRA control *in vitro* were dysregulated in DMCs.

More than half (55%) of genes in the PerRA DMC regulon encode proteins of unknown function (S5A Fig). The remaining genes are distributed over a wide range of functional categories (COGs) related to cellular homeostasis and metabolism. Most notably, the PerRA regulon includes five genes (two upregulated, three downregulated) involved in signaling and/or gene regulation (Figs 5A and S4A and S2 Table). The three upregulated genes (*LIMLP02515*, *LIMLP05780* and

LIMLP01845) encode putative DNA binding proteins, including a CsoR-like metal sensitive repressor, while the three downregulated genes encode a two-component system (TCS) histidine kinase with four Per-Arnt-Sim (PAS)-type sensor domains (*LIMLP10140*), a putative DNA binding protein (*LIMLP00900*) and a putative serine/threonine kinase with GAF domain (*LIMLP11575*). PAS domains are ubiquitous in bacteria and sense a wide range of ligands, including heme, FAD, fatty acids and divalent metals [116, 117]. GAF domains share a similar fold to PAS domains and often regulate the catalytic activity of cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterases [118]. Of note, none of these putative regulatory factors were dysregulated ≥3 fold by loss of PerRA *in vitro* [94].

Overview of the PerRB DMC regulon. Inactivation of *perRB* resulted in dysregulation of 200 genes (131 upregulated and 69 downregulated) within DMCs (S3 Table). In contrast, only 30 genes were dysregulated in the *perRB* mutant *in vitro*, with only one affected >3-fold [93]. Remarkably, we saw no overlap between the *in vitro* and DMC PerRB regulons. Overlap between the PerRA and PerRB DMC regulons was limited to genes within the TonB-dependent transporter locus described above (S3 Fig). Notably, none of the TonB-related genes were dysregulated ≥3 fold in the *perRB* mutant *in vitro* (S3 Fig). The implications of these data are two-fold; differences between the *in vitro* and DMC regulons for the *perRB* mutant imply that PerRB is not fully activated under normal growth conditions *in vitro*, while the minimal overlap between the PerRA and PerRB DMC regulons suggests that they recognize different upstream binding sites.

The majority (66%) of genes in the PerRB DMC regulon were upregulated; most of these encode proteins with unknown or poorly characterized functions (S4B Fig and S3 Table). Notably, however, the PerRB DMC regulon includes 17 genes (11 upregulated, 6 downregulated) related to signaling and/or gene regulation (Fig 5B). The 11 upregulated genes include six related to signal

transduction, three putative DNA binding proteins (*LIMLP16420*, *LIMLP07225* and *LIMLP15900*), an ECF-type sigma factor (*LIMLP14515*) and a putative serine/threonine phosphatase with a PAS-type sensor domain (*LIMLP06960*) (Fig 5B). The six downregulated signaling genes include two additional putative DNA binding proteins (*LIMLP07895* and *LIML10055*), a second ECF-type sigma factor (*LIMLP14940*), a putative anti-sigma factor antagonist (*LIMLP04815*), and an EAL-type phosphodiesterase (*LIMLP04775*) (Fig 5B). None of these putative regulators were affected *in vitro* by loss of PerRB [93].

Inactivation of both PerRA and PerRB results in a DMC regulon that differs dramatically from its single mutant counterparts. The PerRA/B DMC regulon contains 106 differentially expressed genes, 74 upregulated and 32 repressed (Tables 1-2 and S4). Surprisingly, we saw limited overlap between the DMC regulons for the double and single mutants (Fig 6A); all of the overlapping genes were located in the TonB-related chromosomal locus dysregulated in the *perRA* and *perRA/B* mutants *in vitro* [93, 94] (S3 Fig). Ninety genes (62 upregulated and 28 repressed) were dysregulated only in the *perRA/B* double mutant (Fig 6A and Tables 1-2 and S4).

Cellular homeostasis and metabolism. A handful of genes upregulated by PerRA/B in DMCs encode proteins involved in cellular homeostasis and metabolism (Fig 6B and Table 1). *LIMLP14200* and *LIMLP12135* contain domains found in lipases/esterases (IPR0002489) [119] and alkaline phosphatases and sulfatases (IPR000917), respectively. *LIMLP18070* contains an ATP-NAD kinase domain (IPR022504), suggesting a role in maintaining NADP homeostasis and, by extension, NADPH-dependent reductive biosynthetic pathways. *LIMLP02545*, encoding one of the few gene products in the PerRA/B regulon related to oxidative stress, is a putative methionine sulfoxide reductase, which catalyzes the reversible thioredoxin-dependent oxidation-

reduction (repair) of Met-SO to Met [120, 121]. Lastly, *LIMLP15435* contains a domain found in glyoxalase/bleomycin resistance proteins; in bacteria, glyoxalases are used to detoxify methylglyoxal, a reduced derivative of pyruvate, as part of the glutathione-dependent glyoxalase system [122].

Eleven genes downregulated by PerRA/B in DMCs are involved in cellular homeostasis and metabolism (Fig 6B, Tables 2 and S4). Only three (*LIMLP02795*, *LIMLP14175* and *LIMLP08980*), encoding a cytochrome c peroxidase, a thiol oxidoreductase and a Grx4 family monothiol glutaredoxin, respectively, are involved in oxidative stress adaptation.

Sensing and responding to the mammalian host environment. The PerRA/B regulon includes at least 17 genes related to environmental sensing, signaling and, potentially, host adaptation. Two (*LIMLP02835* and *LIMLP02840*) encode methyl-accepting chemotaxis proteins co-regulated with *LIMLP02845*, encoding a small (62 aa) hypothetical protein of unknown function (Table 1). Nine, including *lvrAB* (discussed below), encode sensory histidine kinases, most of which contain PAS-type sensor domains (Fig 5C). One of the nine (*LIMLP05830*) encodes a regulator that contains both PAS and GAF domains (Fig 5C). The PerRA/B DMC regulon includes six putative DNA binding proteins, four upregulated and two downregulated (Fig 5C). Three upregulated genes belong to the TetR (*LIMLP02080*), Cro/C1-λ (*LIMLP04315*) and CRP-like (*LIMLP07225*) repressor families, while the fourth (*LIMLP00755*) encodes a hypothetical protein containing a homeobox winged helix-like domain of unknown function (DUF433). A second TetR-like repressor (*LIMLP19135*) and a BolA-like regulator (*LIMLP08975*) were repressed by PerRA/PerRB in DMCs (Fig 5C). In *E. coli*, BolA has been linked to a range of adaptive responses, including biofilm formation and entry into stationary phase [123]. All but two of the regulatory proteins in the PerRA/B DMC regulon were dysregulated only in the double

mutant; *LIMLP06340*, encoding a histidine kinase, and *LIMLP07225*, encoding a CRP-like DNA binding protein, also were upregulated by PerRB alone in DMCs (Fig 5B).

Although the vast majority (70%) of genes upregulated by PerRA/B encode proteins of unknown function (Fig 6B and Table 1), seven contain conserved domains potentially related to mammalian host adaptation and/or virulence. *LIMLP08585* contains a PPM-type phosphatase domain (IPR001932); PPM domains are found in diverse regulatory proteins, including SpoIIE in *B. subtilis* [124]. *LIMLP15425* contains a putative Lambda_Bor-like domain (PF06291), which in *E. coli* has been associated with increased serum survival [125, 126]. *LIMLP14585*, annotated as a host attachment protein, contains a domain of unknown function (IPR019291) found in virulence-associated proteins from the plant pathogens *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* and *Xanthomonas* spp. [127, 128]. *LIMLP02040* contains a SRPBCC-like domain (cd07812), which forms a deep, hydrophobic ligand binding pocket capable of binding diverse ligands [129, 130]. Three hypothetical proteins (*LIMLP04635*, *LIMLP10965* and *LIMLP16555*) upregulated by PerRA/B are predicted to form β-propeller structures, which are associated with a wide range of functions, including ligand-binding, enzymatic activity, cell signaling, and protein-protein interactions [131]. Interestingly, Thibeaux et al. [132] previously noted that proteins with β-propeller repeats are enriched in highly virulent *Leptospira* spp. Six upregulated genes encode uncharacterized lipoproteins of unknown function (Table 1).

Eighteen (56%) genes downregulated by PerRA/B in DMCs encode proteins of unknown function (Table 2). *LIMP04970* and *LIMLP11660*, both predicted to encode lipoproteins, contain domains (pectin lyase-fold/IPR011050 and Ricin B lectin/IPR000772, respectively) potentially involved in binding to and/or cleavage of host-derived carbohydrates. *LIMLP04765* contains an alpha/beta hydrolase domain shared by a wide range of hydrolytic enzymes. Lastly, *LIMLP01455*,

encoding an inner membrane protein, contains a DoxX-like domain; in *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, DoxX complexes with a thiosulfate sulfurtransferase (SseA) to promote resistance to agents that disrupt thiol homeostasis [133].

Known or putative virulence determinants. The upregulated portion of the PerRA/B regulon contains at least four virulence-associated genes (Table 1). Two, *LIMLP15405/ligA* and *LIMLP15415/ligB,* encode the pathogen-specific, multifunctional, Leptospiral Immunoglobulin-like repeat proteins LigA and LigB, respectively [134, 135], while *LIMLP08490* and *LIMLP08485* encode the hybrid histidine kinases LvrA and LvrB, respectively [19]. Although tandemly located on the chromosome, *ligA* and *ligB* are not co-transcribed (Fig 7A). They do, however, have identical upstream regions and respond similarly *in vitro* to conditions used to mimic the mammalian host milieu (*e.g.,* high osmolality and increased temperature) [21-24, 136]. Three genes located downstream of *ligB*, all encoding hypothetical proteins, also were upregulated (Fig 7A). Using antisera against the shared N-terminal repeats (Fig 7A), we compared expression of LigA and LigB in WT and mutant strains. As shown in Fig 7B, both LigA and LigB were completely absent in whole cell lysates prepared from the *perRA/B* double mutant cultivated within DMCs (Figs 7B and S5A-B); expression of both Ligs was restored to near wild-type levels by *trans*-complementation with *perRB* alone (Figs 7B and S5A-B). Interestingly, we saw a modest to substantial reduction in LigA/LigB in the *perRA* and *perRB* single mutants. (Figs 7B and S5A-B). Given that the upstream regions for *ligA* and *ligB* are identical, the molecular basis (e.g., transcriptional, post-transcriptional or both) for the difference between Lig levels in the *perA* and *perRB* mutants is unclear.

The downregulated portion of the PerRA/B DMC regulon contains at least one gene potentially related to virulence. *LIMLP03665/colA*, encoding a collagenase precursor [137], was

expressed at ~500-fold lower levels in the WT parent compared to the *perRA/B* mutant (Table 2). While collagenase-mediated degradation of host tissues likely enhances dissemination of leptospires during early infection [138], once in the kidneys, repression of *colA* could help reduce pathogen-mediated damage to renal epithelial cells. Further transcriptional analysis of this gene is needed to establish its expression profile in different tissues over the course of infection.

Loss of LvrAB alone is not responsible for avirulence of the *perRA/B* double mutant in mice. As noted above, expression of *lvrAB* is disrupted only in the *perRA/B* double mutant (Table 1); similar results were obtained using leptospires grown *in vitro* [93]. Using LvrA- and LvrB-specific antisera, we confirmed our transcriptomic data at the protein level by immunoblot using whole cell lysates from WT, *perRA*, *perRB and perRA/B* mutant strains cultivated in DMCs (Figs 8A and S5A and S5C-D). Previously, Adhikarla *et al*. [19] reported that inactivation of *lvrAB* by transposon mutagenesis results in dysregulation of a large number of genes *in vitro,* including *ligB*. However, in our hands, we saw no decrease in LigA or LigB in the *lvrAB* mutant strain following cultivation in DMCs (Figs 7B and S5A-B). Adhikarla *et al*. [19] also reported that loss of either *lvrAB* or *lvrB* alone resulted in a significant loss of virulence in hamsters. To explore whether the avirulence of the *perRA/B* double mutant in mice (Fig 4C-E) is due solely to loss of LvrAB, we assessed the ability of *lvrAB* and *lvrB* transposon mutants to colonize the kidneys of C3H/HeJ mice (5 mice per strain, per experiment). While mice infected with either the *lvrAB* or *lvrB* mutant shed ~2-$\log_{10}$ less leptospires in their urine compared to the WT controls, all of the urine samples collected from mice infected with either mutant were darkfield positive by day 21 (Fig 8B). At day 28 p.i., kidneys harvested from all mice infected with either the *lvrAB* or *lvrB* mutant were positive for leptospires by both culturing in EMJH and qPCR (S6A Fig). Mice infected with the *lvrAB* mutant also seroconverted (S6B Fig). Thus, while LvrAB signal transduction contributes to

virulence, loss of *lvrAB* expression alone is not responsible for the complete loss of virulence observed with the *perRA/B* double mutant in mice.

Discussion

L. interrogans must sense and respond to diverse signals and threats during the free-living and reservoir host phases of its zoonotic cycle. Not surprisingly, *L. interrogans* encodes substantially more sensory and regulatory proteins than *B. burgdorferi* and *T. pallidum* [139], two pathogenic spirochetes with far more restrictive growth niches. However, the regulatory networks and gene products that sustain *L. interrogans* in nature remain poorly understood. To gain insight into the transcriptomic changes that leptospires undergo within the host, we previously compared *L. interrogans* sv. Copenhageni strain Fiocruz L1-130 cultivated *in vitro* and in mammals using our DMC peritoneal implant model [41, 110]. From these studies emerged >100 genes that were differentially expressed in response to host-specific signals, including *LIC12034*, encoding the peroxide stress response regulator PerRA, which was upregulated 3.83-fold in DMCs. Herein, we confirmed these data using *L. interrogans* sv. Manilae strain L495 and also established that the three remaining FUR family regulators are transcribed at comparable (*perRB*) or higher (*ffr1* and *ffr2*) levels in DMCs compared to *in vitro*. The importance of FUR family regulators for host adaptation was confirmed recently by Zavala-Alvarado *et al*. [93], who demonstrated that leptospires lacking both PerRA and PerRB are unable to infect hamsters. In our current study, we establish that these regulators also are required for renal colonization of C3H/HeJ mice. In both animal models, loss of virulence was observed only when both PerRA and PerRB were inactivated, suggesting that these regulators may serve redundant or overlapping functions *in vivo*. Our finding that the *perRA*/*B* double mutant survives at wild-type levels in DMCs is particularly noteworthy as it demonstrates that the avirulent phenotype observed for this mutant is not due to a metabolic lesion (*i.e*., metal starvation) but instead reflects dysregulation of one or more virulence-related genes. Transcriptomic analyses of *perRA* and *perRB* single and double mutants cultivated in DMCs

brought to light a number of novel aspects of FUR-mediated regulation in *L. interrogans*. Most notably, the majority of genes in the PerRA, PerRB and PerRA/B regulons were differentially expressed only in DMCs, highlighting the importance of mammalian host-specific signals for PerR-mediated regulation in *L. interrogans*. Remarkably, inactivation of both PerRA and PerRB resulted in a DMC regulon that differs substantially from those of either single mutant and includes a large cohort of genes involved in environmental sensing, signal transduction and transcriptional regulation.

Despite several attempts, Zavala-Alvarado *et al.* [93] was unable to restore virulence to the *perRA/B* double mutant by *trans*-complementation with *perRA* or *perRB* alone. Consequently. we cannot rule out the possibility that the loss of virulence observed with the *perRA/B* double mutant is due to a spontaneous genetic defect outside of *perRA* or *perRB*. However, by comparative genomic sequencing of WT, *perRA/B* and *perRB* (the parental background for the *perRA/B* double mutant) strains, Zavala-Alvarado *et al*. [93] identified only two differences in the *perRA/B* strain. The first was a single nucleotide insertion in LIMLP11570, encoding a putative 3-oxoacyl ACP synthase related fatty acid synthesis. It is important to note that this same insertion also is observed in several *L. interrogans* isolates from human and animals and, as noted earlier, we saw no difference in the growth of the single and double mutants either *in vitro* or in DMCs. The second nonsynonymous difference is in LIMLP01895, encoding a putative hybrid histidine kinase; the corresponding polymorphism results in an alanine to valine substitution at amino acid 146; the position of this mutation is within an inter-domain region and, therefore, not likely to affect the protein's putative signal transduction function(s). Nonetheless, further investigation is necessary to establish the extent to which LIMLP01895 contributes to gene regulation and/or loss of virulence in the *perRA/B* double mutant.

The presence of multiple FUR family regulators in *Leptospira* spp. was noted previously by Louvel *et al*. [44], who identified five distinct orthologs between *L. interrogans* and *L. biflexa*. Phylogenetic analyses presented herein identified a sixth FUR family regulator and established that two (PerRA and Ffr1) are conserved within both pathogenic and saprophytic species and two each are unique to either pathogenic (PerRB and Ffr2) or saprophytic subclades (PerRC and Ffr3). As their designations suggest, based on sequence alignments, three are predicted to function as PerRs. Thus far, only *B. licheniformis* has been shown to encode multiple PerRs ($PerR_{BL}$, PerR2 and PerR3), each of which displays a different level of sensitivity to H_2O_2 (PerR2 > $PerR_{BL}$ > PerR3) [140]; the extent of regulatory overlap between these three PerRs has yet to be determined. The peroxide responsiveness and/or metal sensing properties of the remaining three leptospiral FUR family regulators cannot be predicted based on sequence alone. Our finding that almost all saprophytic and pathogenic *Leptospira* spp. encode closely-related PerRA and Ffr1 orthologs, however, implies that these two regulators could function outside of a host (*e.g*., within soil and/or water). The presence of a single PerR (PerRB) in all but one of the four P2 subclade species examined (*L. wolfii*) may contribute to the 'intermediate' virulence of these *Leptospira* spp. compared to highly virulent P1 subclade [6, 141].

L. interrogans cultivated in DMCs express increased levels of catalase, AhpC-type peroxiredoxin and cytochrome c peroxidase [41], three enzymes typically associated with detoxification of reactive oxygen species (ROS) in bacteria [85, 87, 142]. These data also provide strong evidence that *L. interrogans* is exposed to ROS *in vivo* [41]. Consistent with this notion, catalase-deficient leptospires are more susceptible to H_2O_2 *in vitro* and show reduced virulence in hamsters [143]. Host phagocytic cells, which generate oxygen radicals *via* a dedicated NADPH oxidase [144, 145], are one likely source of exogenously-derived ROS *in vivo*. Leptospires within

renal tubules, a highly oxygenated niche, also would be exposed to elevated levels of oxygen. Incomplete reduction of oxygen by iron-containing cytochromes is another potential source of endogenous ROS [85, 142]. In bacteria, oxidative stress responses often are coordinated by two evolutionarily distinct master regulators -- OxyR and PerR. OxyR, the more common of the two, belongs to the LysR family and functions primarily as an activator [146]. In its oxidized state, OxyR activates transcription of genes involved in the detoxification of H_2O_2 (catalase and AhpC), the prevention or repair of DNA damage (Dps) and/or redox homeostasis (glutathione reductase, thioredoxin) [85]. PerR, first described in *B. subtilis* [147], typically represses rather than activates many of the same genes as OxyR and is released from DNA by peroxidation [49, 54, 90]. Although OxyR and PerR regulate transcription by different mechanisms, they react with H_2O_2 at essentially the same rate constant (10^5 M^{-1} s^{-1}) [89] and orchestrate highly similar responses. *L. interrogans* does not encode an OxyR homolog but, as noted above, encodes at least two PerR orthologs, PerRA and PerRB. Consistent with PerR functions in other bacteria, as shown here and elsewhere [91, 93, 94], *L. interrogans perRA* mutants show enhanced survival following exposure to lethal levels of H_2O_2 *in vitro* and increased expression levels of catalase, AhpC and cytochrome c peroxidase *in vitro*. While inactivation of *perRB* had no effect on the ability of leptospires to withstand killing by H_2O_2, the *perRB* mutant showed increased tolerance to the superoxide-generating compound paraquat [93]. Moreover, no genes associated with ROS defenses were dysregulated in the *perRB* mutant *in vitro* [93]. In DMCs, only cytochrome c peroxidase, AhpC and a glutaredoxin were dysregulated in the double mutant. Interestingly, all three genes were expressed at higher levels in the WT compared to the mutant, suggesting that they are activated rather than repressed by PerRB. Moreover, expression of catalase was not significantly different in the WT vs. *perRB* or *perRA/B* DMC comparison.

The above data argue that while PerRA and PerRB may be 'activated' by ROS, the adaptive responses they control likely extend beyond oxidative stress. The prototypical PerR in *B. subtilis* ($PerR_{Bs}$) can coordinate either Mn^{2+} or Fe^{2+}.When co-factored with Fe^{2+}, DNA binding by PerR:Fe is highly sensitive to H_2O_2 due to irreversible iron-dependent oxidation of metal-coordinating histidine residues [54, 96]. When cofactored with Mn^{2+}, however, $PerR_{Bs}$ is able to bind DNA but is no longer peroxide sensitive [96]. In this way, PerR functions both as a peroxide responsive regulator and a ratiometric sensor for iron and manganese, altering its transcriptomic output based on intracellular metal availability and/or oxidative stress. Our finding that the PerRA/B DMC regulon contained only three genes related to oxidative stress and no genes related to iron homeostasis raises the possibility that PerRA and PerRB function *in vivo* may be regulated by metal availability rather than oxidative stress. Moreover, it is possible that both PerR:Fe and PerR:Mn regulate different cohorts of virulence genes, depending on the host milieu.

Consistent with differences in the putative DNA-binding helices, we saw very little overlap between the PerRA and PerRB DMC regulons. Seven of the eight genes common to both regulons are located in a single locus encoding a TonB-dependent transporter (TBDT) system. In Gram-negative bacteria, TBDT systems promote the uptake of substrates, such as iron siderophores, heme, vitamin B12, and carbohydrates, that are either poorly transported by non-specific outer membrane porins or are present in the extracellular milieu at low concentration [115, 148]. Substrate binding and uptake is mediated by high affinity, substrate-specific TonB-dependent receptor (TBDR) proteins, which form outer membrane-embedded 22-stranded β-barrels [115]. The energy required for substrate transport is provided in the form of proton motive force, which is transduced from the inner to outer membrane by the TonB-ExbB-ExbD complex [115]. *L. interrogans* encodes 11 putative TonB-dependent receptors and at least two complete TonB-ExbB-

ExbD transporters. None of the leptospiral TBDRs possess a N-terminal extension capable of interacting with anti-sigma factors, similar to that of the iron and heme TBDRs FecA and HasR in *E. coli* and *Serratia marcescens*, respectively [149, 150]. Only one TBDT system, *LIMLP04240-04270*, is differentially regulated by PerRA and PerRB in DMCs. While the substrate(s) recognized by the TBDR (LIMLP04270) cannot be predicted based on sequence, mutagenesis studies on its ortholog in *L. biflexa* suggest that it is not essential for uptake of iron or heme *in vitro* [44]. Moreover, a *L. interrogans* transposon mutant containing an insertion in *LIMLP04270* is virulent in hamsters [93]. However, given the large number of TBDRs in *L interrogans*, one of these may compensate for loss of LIMLP04270 *in vitro* and/or *in vivo*. Interestingly, *in vitro*, expression of *LIMLP04240-04270* was dysregulated in the *perRA* and *perRA/B* mutants but not the *perRB* single mutant; only *LIMLP04255* was upregulated 1.93-fold in the WT compared to the *perRB* mutant [93]. A second TBDR, encoded by *LIMLP08410*, was repressed by PerRA/B only within DMCs. Together, these data suggest that mammalian host signals play a key role in modulating TonB-dependent nutrient uptake in *L. interrogans* and, moreover, that the activity of PerRB is enhanced *in vivo*.

By comparative RNA-Seq, we identified four distinct PerR regulatory categories in *L. interrogans* (Fig 9). The first two include genes whose expression is controlled exclusively by a single PerR ($PerRA^{only}$ and $PerRB^{only}$). The most straightforward explanation for this category is that PerRA and PerRB recognize different upstream boxes. Given that the *perRA* and *perRB* single mutants are fully virulent in hamsters [93] and mice, genes in these two categories either are not required in mammals or encode redundant functions. The third category, $PerRA^{and}B$, includes the TBDT locus, described above, which requires PerRA and PerRB for expression. Presumably the upstream regions for $PerRA^{and}B$ loci contain separate PerRA- and PerRB-specific boxes, both of

which must be engaged for transcription. The fourth category, PerRA^{or}B, contains genes that are regulated by both PerRs but require only one for expression. The most likely explanation for this category is that the upstream regions for these genes contain separate PerRA and PerRB boxes, only one of which needs to be engaged for expression. Although less likely, PerRA and PerRB also could recognize a single 'degenerate' PerR box. None of these scenarios, however, explains why the majority of PerRA^{only} and PerRB^{only} genes continue to be expressed in the *perRA/B* mutant in DMCs. We hypothesize that this unexpected regulatory scheme reflects a natural requirement for these gene products at points during the zoonotic cycle when both PerRA and PerRB are inactive. We envision two non-mutually exclusive explanations for this intriguing finding: (i) The PerRA/B DMC regulon contains at least two putative DNA binding proteins (DBPs) that are downregulated by PerRA^{or}B in wild-type leptospires. Continued expression of these DBPs in the *perRA/B* double mutant could help sustain expression of PerRA^{only} or PerRB^{only} genes. Alternatively, loss of PerRA *and* PerRB could lead to a physiological state that enables *L. interrogans*' other FUR family regulators, Ffr1 and Ffr2, to "take over" expression of PerRA^{only} and PerRB^{only} genes. Examples of regulatory overlap between FURs in other bacteria are well documented [82, 151-155]. Further studies are needed to determine which, if any, of these scenarios are operative in *L. interrogans*.

Surprisingly, the majority of genes controlled by PerRA and/or PerRB in DMCs were upregulated (*i.e.*, expressed at lower levels in the single or double mutants compared to WT) rather than repressed *in vivo*. While only one prior study has demonstrated PerR-mediated activation [156], there are multiple examples of FUR family regulators acting as transcriptional activators [51, 52]. In *Vibrio vulnificus*, apo-Fur positively regulates its own expression by binding upstream of the *fur* promoter [157]. In *Helicobacter pylori* and *Salmonella enterica* sv. Typhimurium, Fur

activates expression by binding upstream of target gene and helping to recruit RNA polymerase [158, 159]. In α-proteobacteria, Irrs (see below) act as positive and negative transcriptional regulators of genes related to heme homeostasis [59-62]. BosR, a FUR family regulator in the Lyme disease spirochete *B. burgdorferi*, activates transcription of the alternative sigma factor *rpoS* as part of a complex that includes the alternative sigma factor RpoN and the response regulator Rrp2 [160-165]. PerRA and/or PerRB also could activate transcription of target genes indirectly *via* repression of a regulatory small RNA (*e.g.*, RyhB in *E. coli*) [166] or by preventing the binding of another repressor (*i.e.*, anti-repression) [63, 64].

Designation of PerRA and PerRB as peroxide stress regulators in *L. interrogans* is based largely on *in vitro* studies showing increased survival of *perRA* and *perRB* mutants following exposure to H_2O_2 and paraquat, respectively [91, 93, 94]. Several lines of evidence, however, raise the possibility that these gene products function as iron response regulators (Irrs) rather than PerRs. Based on amino acid sequence alignments, PerRA and PerRB appear to be more closely related to Irrs than PerRs. In α–proteobacteria, Irrs and their regulatory partner, RirA, coordinate the expression of genes involved in heme biosynthesis with iron availability. Similar to FURs, RirA functions as metal-dependent transcriptional repressor but senses iron within Fe-S clusters rather than Fe^{2+}. Interestingly, LIMLP06290 (LIC11283), annotated as a hypothetical protein, contains domains consistent with it being a RirA; the contribution of this putative RirA to iron homeostasis in *Leptospira* spp. has not been examined. At the sequence level, Irrs share a number of features with PerRs, including the presence of Asp and Arg residues in their regulatory metal sites and DNA binding helices, respectively. Irrs and PerRs also are responsive to similar levels of ROS, albeit by a different mechanism, and regulate many of the same effector genes (*i.e.,* catalases and peroxidases) [62, 167, 168]. In some, but not all cases, *irr* mutants also show increased survival *in*

vitro under high H_2O_2 levels [62, 169]. As noted above, only *B. lichenformis* is known to encode multiple PerRs. Numerous bacteria, on the other hand, encode two or more Irrs [167]. Variable affinity of Irrs for their target promoters enables them to modulate gene expression over a wider range of conditions than PerRs [170]. The autoregulatory sequences identified upstream of *perRA* [92] diverge significantly from canonical PerR and Fur boxes but show strong similarity to "Irr-boxes" [171, 172]. Moreover, Irrs are known to act as activators as well as repressors [167, 171]. Although typically associated with peroxide-sensitive regulation of iron/heme acquisition and utilization, Irrs have been shown to control diverse cellular processes, including virulence. Moreover, the vast majority of histidine kinases upregulated by PerRA/B in DMCs contain one or more PAS-type sensor domains, which have been shown to function as heme sensors [173]. Given the established importance of heme for survival of *L. interrogans* in mammals [174-176], our findings raise the possibility that heme sensing by PerRA and/or PerRB in mammals could serve as an important initiating event for host adaptation.

Studies presented here and elsewhere [93] demonstrate for the first time that both PerRA and PerRB are required for full transcription of the virulence-related genes *ligA* and *ligB*. These pathogen-specific surface lipoproteins have been studied extensively for their contributions to host-pathogen interactions [177, 178], virulence [179] and potential use as vaccinogens [180-182]. Using a TALE-based transcriptional knockdown approach, Pappas and Picardeau [179] reported that both Ligs are required for virulence in hamsters. As noted earlier, *ligA* and *ligB* are not co-transcribed but instead share virtually identical upstream regions and, consequently, are co-regulated by the same environmental signals. Matsunaga, Haake and others previously reported that *ligA* and *ligB* are upregulated in response to physiological osmolarity (EMJH supplemented with 120 mM sodium chloride) [24] and increased temperature [183]. However, temperature-

dependent regulation is mediated by a *cis*-acting RNA secondary structure that prevents translation at lower temperature and disruption of this *cis* element had minimal effect on osmoregulation [183]. Eshghi *et al*. [27] reported that inactivation of *lb139* (*LIMLP18410*), encoding a putative anti-ECF sigma factor, resulted in ~2.5-fold decreased expression of *ligB in vitro.* However, *LIMLP18410* is not in the PerRA/B regulon either *in vitro* [93] or in DMCs (this study) and, therefore, is not responsible for dysregulation of *ligA* and *ligB* in the *perRA/B* double mutant. Additional studies are needed to establish whether PerRA and/or PerRB regulate expression of *ligA* and *ligB* directly by binding to the *lig* promoter region or indirectly *via* another effector protein. The presence of multiple sensory and regulatory effector proteins in the PerRA and PerRB DMC regulons argues that activation of PerRA and PerRB, presumably by oxidative stress, initiates a complex regulatory network capable of sensing and responding to a wide range of mammalian host-specific signals. Our finding that LvrAB-deficient leptospires express normal levels of LigA and LigB argues that at least two PerRA/B-dependent regulatory pathways (LvrAB-dependent and -independent) are operative in *L. interrogans in vivo*.

Material and Methods

Ethics statement. All experiments involving animals conducted at UConn Health were performed in accordance with The Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals (8th Edition) (Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals, 1996) using protocols reviewed and approved by the UConn Health Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee [Animal Welfare Assurance (AWA) number A347-01].

Bacterial cultivation *in vitro.* *L. interrogans* strains are described in S5 Table. Leptospires were cultivated routinely *in vitro* in Ellinghausen, McCullough, Johnson and Harris medium (EMJH) [184, 185] supplemented with 1% rabbit serum at 30°C under static conditions. Mutants were maintained in EMJH under appropriate antibiotic selection (spectinomycin, 40 µg/ml and/or kanamycin, 40 µg/ml). Cultures were harvested at late logarithmic phase (1-5 × 10^8 per ml). Culture viability (*i.e.*, motility and cell morphology) was evaluated by darkfield microscopy. Leptospires were enumerated using a Petroff-Hausser counting chamber (Hausser Scientific Co., Horsham, PA). *Escherichia coli* strains were maintained in Lysogeny broth (LB) or LB agar supplemented with the appropriate antibiotics (ampicillin, 100 µg/ml; spectinomycin, 100 µg/ml; and/or kanamycin, 100 µg/ml). The genotypes of *L. interrogans* mutants used in these studies were confirmed by PCR and amplicon sequencing using primers listed in S6 Table.

Routine DNA manipulation and cloning. Routine cloning was performed using In-Fusion HD Cloning Plus (Takara Bio USA Inc., Mountain View, CA) according to the manufacturer's instructions. Plasmids were maintained in *E. coli* Top10 (Life Technologies, Grand Island, NY) or

Stellar (TaKaRa, Mountain View, CA) cells and purified using QIAprep spin and midi kits (Qiagen, Valencia, CA). Bacterial genomic DNA was extracted from *L. interrogans* using the Gentra Puregene Yeast/Bacteria kit (Qiagen) according to the manufacturer's recommendations. Routine and high-fidelity PCR amplifications were performed using RedTaq (Denville Scientific, Metuchen, NJ, United States) and CloneAmp HiFi (Takara Bio USA Inc., Mountain View, CA), respectively. DNA sequencing was performed by Genewiz, Inc. (Cambridge, MA). Routine sequence analyses were performed using MacVector (version 17.0.1, MacVector, Inc., Cary, NC, United States). Oligonucleotide primers used in these studies were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (St. Louis, MO); primer sequences are provided in S6 Table.

Generation of polyclonal antisera using recombinant protein. Recombinant His-tagged PerRA (LIMLP10155), PerRB (LIMLP05620), LvrA (LIMLP08490) and LvrB (LIMLP08485) cloned into pET28a vector (Novagen) and FlaB1 (LIMLP09410) cloned into pAE [186], were expressed in *E. coli* BL21 Star (DE3) or OverExpress C43 (DE3) (Lucigen/VWR, Radnor, PA). Following induction with IPTG, recombinant proteins were purified by nickel affinity chromatography using HisTrap Column (GE Healthcare Life Sciences Pittsburgh, PA). Rat polyclonal antisera against *L. interrogans* PerRA, PerRB, LvrA, LvrB and FlaB1 were generated by hyperimmunization of female Sprague-Dawley rats (Envigo, South Easton, MA) with 40-60 μg of recombinant His-tagged proteins co-administered with Freund's Complete Adjuvant. After three weeks, two additional boosts of 40-60 μg of protein mixed 1:1 with Freund's Incomplete Adjuvant were co-administered at two-week intervals. Two weeks after the second boost, animals were euthanized by anesthetic overdose and blood was collected by cardiac puncture. Sera was collected by centrifugation, aliquoted and frozen at -80°C.

SDS–PAGE and immunoblot analyses. To analyze *L. interrogans* whole cell lysates, equivalent amounts of cells (~10^8 leptospires per lane) were re-suspended and boiled in reducing Laemmli sample buffer (BioRad, Hercules, CA), separated through 10-12.5% separating polyacrylamide mini-gels and then visualized by GelCode Blue Stain Reagent (ThermoFisher Scientific, Grand Island, NY). Recombinant proteins expressed in *E. coli* were separated by SDS-PAGE and stained with GelCode Blue Stain Reagent (ThermoFisher). For immunoblotting, proteins were transferred to nitrocellulose membrane (GE Healthcare Life Sciences, Pittsburgh, PA) using Trans-Blot SD semi-dry transfer cell (BioRad, Hercules, CA). Membranes were blocked using milk block solution (MBS; 5% dry milk, 0.1% Tween 20, 5% fetal calf serum in PBS) for 1 h at room temperature. His-tagged recombinant proteins were detected using an HRP-conjugated anti-His monoclonal antibody (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO) according to the manufacturer's instructions. Antisera against recombinant His-tagged leptospiral proteins were diluted 1:500 (PerRA and PerRB), 1:1000 (LvrA, LvrB and FlaB1), 1:10,000 (LigA/B repeat region) in MBS and incubated overnight at 4°C. After washing with PBS containing 0.05% Tween 20 (PBST), bound antibody was detected with horseradish peroxidase-conjugated secondary antibody (Southern Biotechnology Associates, Birmingham, AL) diluted 1:30,000. After 1 hr at room temperature, membranes were washed at least five times with PBST and developed using the SuperSignal West Pico chemiluminescence substrate (Pierce, Rockford, IL).

Generation of host-adapted leptospires. To obtain mammalian host-adapted organisms, *L. interrogans* sv. Manilae strain L495 wild-type and mutant strains were cultivated in DMCs as previously described [41, 42, 110]. Briefly, DMCs were prepared with 9-10 mls of EMJH medium

(supplemented with an additional 10% bovine serum albumin to maintain osmotic pressure) at a starting inoculum of 10^4 organisms per ml. Using strict aseptic technique, DMCs were implanted into the peritoneal cavity of an anesthetized female Sprague-Dawley rat. After nine days, animals were euthanized by CO2 narcosis and DMCs harvested. The viability and density of leptospires were evaluated by dark field microscopy using a Petroff-Hausser counting chamber (Hausser Scientific Co., Horsham, PA).

Murine infection experiments. To determine the lethal dose to 50% of mice (LD_{50}) for *L. interrogans* sv. Manilae strain L495, ten-week-old female C3H/HeJ mice (Jackson Laboratories, Bar Harbour, ME) were inoculated intraperitoneally (IP) with 200 µl of EMJH containing 5×10^6, 10^6, 10^5 or 10^4 leptospires (5 mice per group). Animals were monitored twice a day for signs of leptospirosis and, when moribund, were euthanized by anesthetic overdose. LD_{50} was calculated using the Reed-Muench method [187]. For virulence studies, 10^5 of wild-type parent, mutant or complemented strains were used to infect C3H/HeJ mice (5 animals per group, per experiment). Beginning 14 days post-infection (p.i.), animals were monitored for the presence of leptospires in urine, collected in a metabolic chamber for ~45 min following subcutaneous administration of furosemide (2-10 mg/kg, IP). Burdens in urine were assessed by darkfield microcopy using a Petroff-Hausser counting chamber. Twenty-eight or 42 days p.i. (virulence and LD_{50} experiments, respectively), animals were euthanized by CO_2 narcosis and blood and kidneys were collected for serology, culturing in EMJH, and qPCR. Sera from individual mice were used to probe whole cell lysates (~10^8 leptospires per lane) prepared from the wild-type parent grown *in vitro* in EMJH at 30°C.

qRT-PCR. Total RNA was isolated from leptospires (four biological replicates per condition) cultivated *in vitro* at 30ºC or following cultivation in DMCs as previously described [41]. cDNAs (+ and – RT) were assayed in quadruplicate in 25 µl reactions performed with SsoAdvanced Universal SYBR or Probe (*lipL32*) Super Mixes (Bio-Rad). Oligonucleotide primers used for qRT-PCR are provided in S6 Table. Copy numbers were calculated using internal standard curves (10^7 – 10^1 copies) generated using purified amplicons for *perRA*, *perRB*, *LIMLP18590* and *LIMLP04825* and then normalized against *lipL32* [180]. The standard curve for *lipL32* was generated using a copy of the *lipL32* amplicon cloned into pCR2.1-TOPO plasmid (Invitrogen). Normalized copy numbers were compared using an unpaired *t* test with two-tailed *p* values and 95% confidence interval (Prism v. 6, GraphPad Software).

Quantitation of burdens by qPCR. DNA was extracted from infected kidneys using the Qiagen DNeasy Blood & Tissue kit according to the manufacturer's recommendations. DNAs were analyzed by quantitative PCR (qPCR) using a TaqMan-based assay for *lipL32* [180] in 25 µl reactions performed with SsoAdvanced Universal Probes Super Mix (Bio-Rad). Copy numbers for *lipL32* were determined using an internal standard curve for the *lipL32* amplicon cloned into pCR2.1 TOPO (Invitrogen). Average values for each strain were compared using an unpaired *t* test with two-tailed *p* values and 95% confidence interval (Prism v. 6, GraphPad Software).

RNA sequencing and comparative transcriptomics. Total RNA was prepared from leptospires cultivated in DMCs using TRIzol Reagent (ThermoFisher) (3 biological replicates per strain) and then treated twice with TURBO DNase (ThermoFisher) followed by purification using RNeasy columns (Qiagen) as previously described [41]. Samples were eluted in RNAse-free water and

purified RNA was analyzed using Qubit RNA HS Assay Kit (Thermo) and Agilent TapeStation 4200 (Agilent Technologies, Santa Clara, CA, USA) using the RNA High Sensitivity assay. Only samples with Ribosomal Integrity number (RIN*e*) values >7.5 were used for library preparation. Stranded libraries were prepared from ribo-depleted RNA using Zymo-Seq RiboFree Total RNA Library Kit according to manufacturer's instructions. Libraries were validated for length and adapter dimer removal using the Agilent TapeStation 4200 D1000 high-sensitivity assay and then quantified and normalized using the double-stranded DNA (dsDNA) high-sensitivity assay for Qubit 3.0 (Life Technologies, Carlsbad, CA). Libraries were run on an Illumina High Output 75-cycle v2.5 NextSeq 500 flow cell. Raw reads for each sample were trimmed using Sickle (v. 1.3.3; available from https://github.com/najoshi/sickle) and then mapped using EDGE-pro version 1.1.3 [113] using fasta, protein translation table (ptt) and ribosomal/transfer RNA table (rnt) files based on the *L. interrogans* sv. Manilae strain UP-MMC-NIID LP genome (NZ_CP011931.1, NZ_CP011932.1 and NZ_CP011933.1). Differential expression was determined using DESeq2 [114]. Genes expressed at ≥3-fold higher/lower levels in the mutant compared to the wild-type parent with a False Discovery Rate (FDR)-adjusted *p*-value (*q*-value) ≤ 0.05 were considered differentially expressed. Raw read data have been deposited in the NCBI Sequence Read Archive (SRA) database (BioProject accession PRJNA659512, samples SRR12604412, SRR12604413, SRR12604414, SRR12604415, SRR12604416, SRR12604417, SRR12604418, SRR12604419, SRR12604420, SRR12604421, SRR12604422 and SRR12604423).

Bioinformatics. Routine and comparative sequence analyses were performed using MacVector (version 17.5.4; MacVector, Inc., Apex, NC). Clusters of Orthologous Group (COG) classifications are based on MicroScope, an integrated platform for the annotation of bacterial gene

function through genomic, pangenomic and metabolic comparative analysis [188]. Conserved domain searches were performed using Conserved Domain Database (CDD) Search [189], UniProt [190] and InterPro [191]. Candidate lipoproteins were identified based on Setubal *et al*. [192] and LipoP server [193]. Subcellular localization predictions were performed by BUSCA (Bologna Unified Subcellular Component Annotator) [194]. Multiple sequence alignments were generated by Clustal Omega [195] and MAFFT 7 [196]. Phylogenetic trees were generated using PhyML 3.0 [197] with LG substitution model chosen after an Akaike Information Criterion (AIC) model selection [198]. Tree improvement was done by subtree pruning and regrafting (SPR) method [199] with ten random starting trees. Robustness of branches was assessed by Approximate Likelihood-Ratio Test (aLRT-SH) [200]. The resulting trees were visualized and annotated using Interactive Tree of Life (iTOL, v 4.3) [201]. FUR domain-containing proteins in 26 *Leptospira* spp. genomes (10, 5, 6 and 5 species from subclade P1, P2, S1 and S2, respectively [98]) were identified using the *Leptospira* species name as a query in the Ferric-uptake regulator domain entry (IPR002481) in EMBL-EBI InterProScan [202]. Orthologs shared between *L. interrogans* sv. Manilae strain L495 and sv. Copenhageni strain Fiocruz L1-130 strains were identified using OrthoVenn 2.0 [203].

Acknowledgements:

The authors wish to thank James Matsunaga and David Haake (UCLA) for generously providing LigA/B antisera. We also would like to thank Elsio Wunder (Yale) providing *lvrAB* and *lvrB* mutants. We would like to acknowledge Melissa McLain for her technical assistance on these studies and Jessica Grassmann for her assistance generating figures. We are indebted to Bo Reese, Center for Genome Innovation (CGI; UConn Storrs), for her superb technical assistance with our RNA-Seq studies. Lastly, we extend our sincere thanks to Justin Radolf for helpful suggestions throughout all stages of this work and for his careful reading of the manuscript.

References

1. Levett PN. Leptospirosis. Clin Microbiol Rev. 2001;14(2):296-326.

2. Pappas G, Papadimitriou P, Siozopoulou V, Christou L, Akritidis N. The globalization of leptospirosis: worldwide incidence trends. Int J Infect Dis. 2008;12(4):351-7. doi: 10.1016/j.ijid.2007.09.011. PubMed PMID: 18055245.

3. Costa F, Hagan JE, Calcagno J, Kane M, Torgerson P, Martinez-Silveira MS, et al. Global morbidity and mortality of Leptospirosis: A systematic review. PLoS Negl Trop Dis. 2015;9(9):e0003898. Epub 2015/09/18. doi: 10.1371/journal.pntd.0003898. PubMed PMID: 26379143; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC4574773.

4. McBride AJ, Athanazio DA, Reis MG, Ko AI. Leptospirosis. Curr Opin Infect Dis. 2005;18(5):376-86. PubMed PMID: 16148523.

5. Riley LW, Ko AI, Unger A, Reis MG. Slum health: diseases of neglected populations. BMC Int Health Hum Rights. 2007;7:2. doi: 10.1186/1472-698X-7-2. PubMed PMID: 17343758; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC1829399.

6. Fouts DE, Matthias MA, Adhikarla H, Adler B, Amorim-Santos L, Berg DE, et al. What makes a bacterial species pathogenic?:Comparative genomic analysis of the genus *Leptospir*a. PLoS Negl Trop Dis. 2016;10(2):e0004403. Epub 2016/02/20. doi: 10.1371/journal.pntd.0004403. PubMed PMID: 26890609; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC4758666.

7. Ellis WA. Leptospirosis as a cause of reproductive failure. Vet Clin North Am Food Anim Pract. 1994;10(3):463-78. PubMed PMID: 7728630.

8. Grooms DL. Reproductive losses caused by bovine viral diarrhea virus and leptospirosis. Theriogenology. 2006;66(3):624-8. doi: 10.1016/j.theriogenology.2006.04.016. PubMed PMID: 16716386.

9. Adler B, de la Pena Moctezuma A. *Leptospira* and leptospirosis. Vet Microbiol. 2010;140(3-4):287-96. doi: 10.1016/j.vetmic.2009.03.012. PubMed PMID: 19345023.

10. Ko AI, Goarant C, Picardeau M. *Leptospira*: the dawn of the molecular genetics era for an emerging zoonotic pathogen. Nat Rev Microbiol. 2009;7(10):736-47. doi: 10.1038/nrmicro2208. PubMed PMID: 19756012; PubMed Central PMCID: PMC3384523.

11. Sterling CR, Thiermann AB. Urban rats as chronic carriers of leptospirosis: an ultrastructural investigation. Vet Pathol. 1981;18(5):628-37. doi: 10.1177/030098588101800508. PubMed PMID: 7281461.

12. Athanazio DA, Silva EF, Santos CS, Rocha GM, Vannier-Santos MA, McBride AJ, et al. *Rattus norvegicus* as a model for persistent renal colonization by pathogenic *Leptospira interrogans*. Acta Trop. 2008;105(2):176-80. PubMed PMID: 18093568.

13. Monahan AM, Callanan JJ, Nally JE. Review paper: Host-pathogen interactions in the kidney during chronic leptospirosis. Vet Pathol. 2009;46(5):792-9. Epub 2009/05/12. doi: 10.1354/vp.08-VP-0265-N-REV. PubMed PMID: 19429975.

14. Marshall RB. The route of entry of leptospires into the kidney tubule. J Med Microbiol. 1976;9(2):149-52. doi: 10.1099/00222615-9-2-149. PubMed PMID: 933147.

15. Bonilla-Santiago R, Nally JE. Rat model of chronic leptospirosis. Curr Protoc Microbiol. 2011;Chapter 12:Unit 12E 3. doi: 10.1002/9780471729259.mc12e03s20. PubMed PMID: 21400676.

16. Cagliero J, Villanueva S, Matsui M. Leptospirosis Pathophysiology: Into the storm of cytokines. Frontiers in cellular and infection microbiology. 2018;8:204. Epub 2018/07/06. doi: 10.3389/fcimb.2018.00204. PubMed PMID: 29974037; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC6019470.

17. Gomes-Solecki M, Santecchia I, Werts C. Animal models of leptospirosis: Of mice and hamsters. Front Immunol. 2017;8:58. Epub 2017/03/09. doi: 10.3389/fimmu.2017.00058. PubMed PMID: 28270811; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC5318464.

18. Haake DA, Levett PN. Leptospirosis in humans. Curr Top Microbiol Immunol. 2015;387:65-97. doi: 10.1007/978-3-662-45059-8_5. PubMed PMID: 25388133; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC4442676.

19. Adhikarla H, Wunder EA, Jr., Mechaly AE, Mehta S, Wang Z, Santos L, et al. Lvr, a signaling system that controls global gene gegulation and virulence in pathogenic *Leptospira*. Frontiers in cellular and infection microbiology. 2018;8:45. Epub 2018/03/31. doi: 10.3389/fcimb.2018.00045. PubMed PMID: 29600195; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC5863495.

20. Fraser T, Brown PD. Temperature and oxidative stress as triggers for virulence gene expression in pathogenic *Leptospira* spp. Front Microbiol. 2017;8:783. Epub 2017/05/26. doi: 10.3389/fmicb.2017.00783. PubMed PMID: 28536558; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC5423269.

21. Choy HA, Kelley MM, Chen TL, Moller AK, Matsunaga J, Haake DA. Physiological osmotic induction of *Leptospira interrogans* adhesion: LigA and LigB bind extracellular matrix proteins and fibrinogen. InfectImmun. 2007;75(5):2441-50.

22. Lo M, Bulach DM, Powell DR, Haake DA, Matsunaga J, Paustian ML, et al. Effects of temperature on gene expression patterns in *Leptospira interrogans* serovar Lai as assessed by whole-genome microarrays. Infect Immun. 2006;74(10):5848-59. PubMed PMID: 16988264.

23. Matsunaga J, Lo M, Bulach DM, Zuerner RL, Adler B, Haake DA. Response of *Leptospira interrogans* to physiologic osmolarity: relevance in signaling the environment-to-host transition. Infect Immun. 2007;75(6):2864-74. PubMed PMID: 17371863.

24. Matsunaga J, Sanchez Y, Xu X, Haake DA. Osmolarity, a key environmental signal controlling expression of leptospiral proteins LigA and LigB and the extracellular release of LigA. Infect Immun. 2005;73(1):70-8.

25. Xiao G, Kong L, Che R, Yi Y, Zhang Q, Yan J, et al. Identification and characterization of c-di-GMP metabolic enzymes of *Leptospira interrogans* and c-di-GMP fluctuations after thermal shift and infection. Front Microbiol. 2018;9:764. Epub 2018/05/15. doi: 10.3389/fmicb.2018.00764. PubMed PMID: 29755425; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC5932348.

26. Hu WL, Pappas CJ, Zhang JJ, Yang YY, Yan J, Picardeau M, et al. The EbpA-RpoN regulatory pathway of the pathogen *Leptospira interrogans* is essential for survival in the environment. Appl Environ Microbiol. 2017;83(3). Epub 2016/11/20. doi: 10.1128/AEM.02377-16. PubMed PMID: 27864172; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC5244314.

27. Eshghi A, Becam J, Lambert A, Sismeiro O, Dillies MA, Jagla B, et al. A putative regulatory genetic locus modulates virulence in the pathogen *Leptospira interrogans*. Infect Immun. 2014;82(6):2542-52. Epub 2014/04/02. doi: 10.1128/IAI.01803-14. PubMed PMID: 24686063; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC4019197.

28. Akins DR, Bourell KW, Caimano MJ, Norgard MV, Radolf JD. A new animal model for studying Lyme disease spirochetes in a mammalian host-adapted state. J Clin Invest. 1998;101(10):2240-50. Epub 1998/05/29. doi: 10.1172/JCI2325. PubMed PMID: 9593780; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC508812.

29. Caimano MJ, Drecktrah D, Kung F, Samuels DS. Interaction of the Lyme disease spirochete with its tick vector. Cell Microbiol. 2016;18(7):919-27. doi: 10.1111/cmi.12609. PubMed PMID: 27147446; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC5067140.

30. Caimano MJ, Eggers CH, Gonzalez CA, Radolf JD. Alternate sigma factor RpoS is required for the *in vivo*-specific repression of *Borrelia burgdorferi* plasmid lp54-borne *ospA* and *lp6.6* genes. J Bacteriol. 2005;187(22):7845-52. Epub 2005/11/04. doi: 10.1128/JB.187.22.7845-7852.2005. PubMed PMID: 16267308; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC1280317.

31. Caimano MJ, Groshong AM, Belperron AA, Mao J, Hawley KL, Luthra A, et al. The RpoS gatekeeper in *Borrelia burgdorferi*: an invariant regulatory scheme that promotes spirochete persistence in reservoir hosts and niche diversity. Frontiers in Microbiology. 2019.

32. Caimano MJ, Iyer R, Eggers CH, Gonzalez C, Morton EA, Gilbert MA, et al. Analysis of the RpoS regulon in *Borrelia burgdorferi* in response to mammalian host signals provides insight into RpoS function during the enzootic cycle. Mol Microbiol. 2007;65(5):1193-217. Epub 2007/07/25. doi: 10.1111/j.1365-2958.2007.05860.x. PubMed PMID: 17645733; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC2967192.

33. Dunham-Ems SM, Caimano MJ, Eggers CH, Radolf JD. *Borrelia burgdorferi* requires the alternative sigma factor RpoS for dissemination within the vector during tick-to-mammal transmission. PLoS Pathog. 2012;8(2):e1002532. Epub 2012/02/24. doi: 10.1371/journal.ppat.1002532. PubMed PMID: 22359504; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC3280991.

34. Groshong AM, Dey A, Bezsonova I, Caimano MJ, Radolf JD. Peptide uptake is essential for *Borrelia burgdorferi* viability and involves structural and regulatory complexity of its oligopeptide transporter. MBio. 2017;8(6). Epub 2017/12/21. doi: 10.1128/mBio.02047-17. PubMed PMID: 29259089; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC5736914.

35. Iyer R, Caimano MJ, Luthra A, Axline D, Jr., Corona A, Iacobas DA, et al. Stage-specific global alterations in the transcriptomes of Lyme disease spirochetes during tick feeding and following mammalian host adaptation. Mol Microbiol. 2015;95(3):509-38. Epub 2014/11/27. doi: 10.1111/mmi.12882. PubMed PMID: 25425211; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC4429771.

36. Mulay VB, Caimano MJ, Iyer R, Dunham-Ems S, Liveris D, Petzke MM, et al. *Borrelia burgdorferi bba74* is expressed exclusively during tick feeding and is regulated by both arthropod- and mammalian host-specific signals. J Bacteriol. 2009;191(8):2783-94. Epub 2009/02/17. doi: 10.1128/JB.01802-08. PubMed PMID: 19218390; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC2668432.

37. Parveen N, Caimano M, Radolf JD, Leong JM. Adaptation of the Lyme disease spirochaete to the mammalian host environment results in enhanced glycosaminoglycan and host cell binding. Mol Microbiol. 2003;47(5):1433-44. Epub 2003/02/27. doi: 3388 [pii]. PubMed PMID: 12603746.

38. Grove AP, Liveris D, Iyer R, Petzke M, Rudman J, Caimano MJ, et al. Two distinct mechanisms govern RpoS-mediated repression of tick-phase genes during mammalian host adaptation by *Borrelia burgdorferi*, the Lyme disease spirochete. MBio. 2017;8(4). Epub 2017/08/24. doi: 10.1128/mBio.01204-17. PubMed PMID: 28830947; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC5565969.

39. Tokarz R, Anderton JM, Katona LI, Benach JL. Combined effects of blood and temperature shift on *Borrelia burgdorferi* gene expression as determined by whole genome DNA array. Infect Immun. 2004;72(9):5419-32.

40. Brooks CS, Hefty PS, Jolliff SE, Akins DR. Global analysis of *Borrelia burgdorferi* genes regulated by mammalian host-specific signals. Infect Immun. 2003;71(6):3371-83. Epub 2003/05/23. PubMed PMID: 12761121; PubMed Central PMCID: PMC155701.

41. Caimano MJ, Sivasankaran SK, Allard A, Hurley D, Hokamp K, Grassmann AA, et al. A model system for studying the transcriptomic and physiological changes associated with mammalian host-adaptation by *Leptospira interrogans* serovar Copenhageni. PLoS Pathog. 2014;10(3):e1004004. Epub 2014/03/15. doi: 10.1371/journal.ppat.1004004. PubMed PMID: 24626166; PubMed Central PMCID: PMC3953431.

42. Grassmann AA, McBride AJ, Nally JE, Caimano MJ. Generation of mammalian host-adapted *Leptospira interrogans* by cultivation in peritoneal dialysis membrane chamber implantation in rats. Bio Protoc. 2015;5(14). PubMed PMID: 26258158; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC4529132.

43. Nally JE, Grassmann AA, Planchon S, Sergeant K, Renaut J, Seshu J, et al. Pathogenic leptospires modulate protein expression and post-translational modifications in response to mammalian host signals. Frontiers in cellular and infection microbiology. 2017;7:362. doi: 10.3389/fcimb.2017.00362. PubMed PMID: 28848720; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC5553009.

44. Louvel H, Bommezzadri S, Zidane N, Boursaux-Eude C, Creno S, Magnier A, et al. Comparative and functional genomic analyses of iron transport and regulation in *Leptospira* spp. J Bacteriol. 2006;188(22):7893-904.

45. Lee JW, Helmann JD. Functional specialization within the Fur family of metalloregulators. Biometals. 2007.

46. Hantke K. Iron and metal regulation in bacteria. CurrOpinMicrobiol. 2001;4(2):172-7.

47. Hantke K. Bacterial zinc uptake and regulators. CurrOpinMicrobiol. 2005;8(2):196-202.

48. Pinochet-Barros A, Helmann JD. Redox Sensing by Fe(2+) in Bacterial Fur Family Metalloregulators. Antioxid Redox Signal. 2018;29(18):1858-71. doi: 10.1089/ars.2017.7359. PubMed PMID: 28938859; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC6217742.

49. Fillat MF. The FUR (ferric uptake regulator) superfamily: diversity and versatility of key transcriptional regulators. Arch Biochem Biophys. 2014;546:41-52. doi: 10.1016/j.abb.2014.01.029. PubMed PMID: 24513162.

50. Sarvan S, Butcher J, Stintzi A, Couture JF. Variation on a theme: investigating the structural repertoires used by ferric uptake regulators to control gene expression. Biometals. 2018;31(5):681-704. doi: 10.1007/s10534-018-0120-8. PubMed PMID: 30014354.

51. Troxell B, Hassan HM. Transcriptional regulation by Ferric Uptake Regulator (Fur) in pathogenic bacteria. Frontiers in cellular and infection microbiology. 2013;3:59. Epub 2013/10/10. doi: 10.3389/fcimb.2013.00059. PubMed PMID: 24106689; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC3788343.

52. Carpenter BM, Whitmire JM, Merrell DS. This is not your mother's repressor: the complex role of Fur in pathogenesis. Infect Immun. 2009;77(7):2590-601. doi: 10.1128/iai.00116-09.

53. Dubbs JM, Mongkolsuk S. Peroxide-sensing transcriptional regulators in bacteria. J Bacteriol. 2012;194(20):5495-503. Epub 2012/07/17. doi: 10.1128/JB.00304-12. PubMed PMID: 22797754; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC3458676.

54. Lee JW, Helmann JD. The PerR transcription factor senses H2O2 by metal-catalysed histidine oxidation. Nature. 2006;440(7082):363-7. doi: 10.1038/nature04537. PubMed PMID: 16541078.

55. Wu HJ, Seib KL, Srikhanta YN, Kidd SP, Edwards JL, Maguire TL, et al. PerR controls Mn-dependent resistance to oxidative stress in *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*. Mol Microbiol. 2006;60(2):401-16.

56. Fuangthong M, Herbig AF, Bsat N, Helmann JD. Regulation of the *Bacillus subtilis fur* and *perR* genes by PerR: not all members of the PerR regulon are peroxide inducible. J Bacteriol. 2002;184(12):3276-86. Epub 2002/05/25. doi: 10.1128/jb.184.12.3276-3286.2002. PubMed PMID: 12029044; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC135084.

57. Bsat N, Herbig A, Casillas-Martinez L, Setlow P, Helmann JD. *Bacillus subtilis* contains multiple Fur homologues: identification of the iron uptake (Fur) and peroxide regulon (PerR) repressors. Mol Microbiol. 1998;29(1):189-98. Epub 1998/08/14. doi: 10.1046/j.1365-2958.1998.00921.x. PubMed PMID: 9701813.

58. Qi Z, Hamza I, O'Brian MR. Heme is an effector molecule for iron-dependent degradation of the bacterial iron response regulator (lrr) protein. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (USA). 1999;96:13056-61.

59. Hamza I, Chauhan S, Hassett R, O'Brian MR. The bacterial irr protein is required for coordination of heme biosynthesis with iron availability. J Biol Chem. 1998;273(34):21669-74. Epub 1998/08/15. doi: 10.1074/jbc.273.34.21669. PubMed PMID: 9705301.

60. Hibbing ME, Fuqua C. Antiparallel and interlinked control of cellular iron levels by the Irr and RirA regulators of *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*. J Bacteriol. 2011;193(14):3461-72. Epub 2011/05/24. doi: 10.1128/JB.00317-11. PubMed PMID: 21602352; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC3133315.

61. Martinez M, Ugalde RA, Almiron M. Dimeric *Brucella abortus* Irr protein controls its own expression and binds haem. Microbiology (Reading). 2005;151(Pt 10):3427-33. Epub 2005/10/07. doi: 10.1099/mic.0.28213-0. PubMed PMID: 16207924.

62. Martinez M, Ugalde RA, Almiron M. Irr regulates brucebactin and 2,3-dihydroxybenzoic acid biosynthesis, and is implicated in the oxidative stress resistance and intracellular survival of *Brucella abortus*. Microbiology (Reading). 2006;152(Pt 9):2591-8. Epub 2006/09/02. doi: 10.1099/mic.0.28782-0. PubMed PMID: 16946254.

63. Troxell B, Sikes ML, Fink RC, Vazquez-Torres A, Jones-Carson J, Hassan HM. Fur negatively regulates *hns* and is required for the expression of HilA and virulence in *Salmonella enterica* serovar Typhimurium. J Bacteriol. 2011;193(2):497-505. Epub 2010/11/16. doi: 10.1128/JB.00942-10. PubMed PMID: 21075923; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC3019815.

64. Butcher BG, Bronstein PA, Myers CR, Stodghill PV, Bolton JJ, Markel EJ, et al. Characterization of the Fur regulon in *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. tomato DC3000. J Bacteriol. 2011;193(18):4598-611. Epub 2011/07/26. doi: 10.1128/JB.00340-11. PubMed PMID: 21784947; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC3165696.

65. Gancz H, Censini S, Merrell DS. Iron and pH homeostasis intersect at the level of Fur regulation in the gastric pathogen *Helicobacter pylori*. Infect Immun. 2006;74(1):602-14. doi: 10.1128/IAI.74.1.602-614.2006. PubMed PMID: 16369017; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC1346641.

66. Rea RB, Gahan CG, Hill C. Disruption of putative regulatory loci in *Listeria monocytogenes* demonstrates a significant role for Fur and PerR in virulence. Infect Immun. 2004;72(2):717-27. doi: 10.1128/iai.72.2.717-727.2004. PubMed PMID: 14742513; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC321596.

67. Hantke K. Selection procedure for deregulated iron transport mutants (fur) in *Escherichia coli* K 12: fur not only affects iron metabolism. Mol GenGenet. 1987;210:135-9.

68. Payne SM, Finkelstein RA. The critical role of iron in host-bacterial interactions. J Clin Invest. 1978;61:1428-40.

69. Litwin CM, Calderwood SB. Role of iron in regulation of virulence genes. Clin Microbiol Rev. 1993;6:137-49.

70. Cornelissen CN, Sparling PF. Iron piracy: acquisition of transferrin-bound iron by bacterial pathogens. Mol Microbiol. 1994;14(5):843-50.

71. Palmer LD, Skaar EP. Transition metals and virulence in bacteria. Annu Rev Genet. 2016;50:67-91. doi: 10.1146/annurev-genet-120215-035146. PubMed PMID: 27617971; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC5125913.

72. Frawley ER, Fang FC. The ins and outs of bacterial iron metabolism. Mol Microbiol. 2014;93(4):609-16. doi: 10.1111/mmi.12709. PubMed PMID: 25040830; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC4135372.

73. Posey JE, Gherardini FC. Lack of a role for iron in the Lyme disease pathogen. Science. 2000;288(5471):1651-3.

74. Li X, Pal U, Ramamoorthi N, Liu X, Desrosiers DC, Eggers CH, et al. The Lyme disease agent *Borrelia burgdorferi* requires BB0690, a Dps homologue, to persist within ticks. Mol Microbiol. 2007;63:694-710.

75. Wang P, Lutton A, Olesik J, Vali H, Li X. A novel iron- and copper-binding protein in the Lyme disease spirochaete. Mol Microbiol. 2012;86(6):1441-51. Epub 2012/10/16. doi: 10.1111/mmi.12068. PubMed PMID: 23061404.

76. Deka RK, Brautigam CA, Tomson FL, Lumpkins SB, Tomchick DR, Machius M, et al. Crystal structure of the Tp34 (TP0971) lipoprotein of *Treponema pallidum*: implications of its metal-bound state and affinity for human lactoferrin. J Biol Chem. 2007;282(8):5944-58. Epub 2006/12/29. doi: 10.1074/jbc.M610215200. PubMed PMID: 17192261.

77. Brautigam CA, Deka RK, Ouyang Z, Machius M, Knutsen G, Tomchick DR, et al. Biophysical and bioinformatic analyses implicate the *Treponema pallidum* Tp34 lipoprotein (Tp0971) in transition metal homeostasis. J Bacteriol. 2012;194(24):6771-81. Epub 2012/10/09. doi: 10.1128/JB.01494-12. PubMed PMID: 23042995; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC3510569.

78. Faine S. Iron as a growth requirement for pathogenic *Leptospira*. J Gen Microbiol. 1959;20(2):246-51. Epub 1959/04/01. doi: 10.1099/00221287-20-2-246. PubMed PMID: 13654718.

79. Louvel H, Saint GI, Picardeau M. Isolation and characterization of FecA- and FeoB-mediated iron acquisition systems of the spirochete *Leptospira biflexa* by random insertional mutagenesis. J Bacteriol. 2005;187(9):3249-54.

80. Louvel H, Betton JM, Picardeau M. Heme rescues a two-component system *Leptospira biflexa* mutant. BMC Microbiol. 2008;8:25. Epub 2008/02/01. doi: 10.1186/1471-2180-8-25. PubMed PMID: 18234085; PubMed Central PMCID: PMC2266917.

81. Soldano A, Yao H, Rivera M, Ceccarelli EA, Catalano-Dupuy DL. Heme-iron utilization by *Leptospira interrogans* requires a heme oxygenase and a plastidic-type ferredoxin-NADP(+) reductase. Biochim Biophys Acta. 2014;1840(11):3208-17. Epub 2014/08/06. doi: 10.1016/j.bbagen.2014.07.021. PubMed PMID: 25092651.

82. Pinochet-Barros A, Helmann JD. *Bacillus subtilis* Fur is a transcriptional activator for the PerR-repressed *pfeT* gene, encoding an iron efflux pump. J Bacteriol. 2020;202(8). Epub 2020/01/29. doi: 10.1128/JB.00697-19. PubMed PMID: 31988078; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC7099144.

83. Imlay JA, Chin SM, Linn S. Toxic DNA damage by hydrogen peroxide through the Fenton reaction *in vivo* and *in vitro* Science. 1988;240(4852):640-2.

84. Henle ES, Luo Y, Linn S. Fe2+, Fe3+, and oxygen react with DNA-derived radicals formed during iron-mediated Fenton reactions. Biochemistry (Mosc). 1996;35(37):12212-9.

85. Imlay JA. Cellular defenses against superoxide and hydrogen peroxide. Annu Rev Biochem. 2008;77:755-76. Epub 2008/01/05. doi: 10.1146/annurev.biochem.77.061606.161055. PubMed PMID: 18173371; PubMed Central PMCID: PMC3057177.

86. Ezraty B, Gennaris A, Barras F, Collet JF. Oxidative stress, protein damage and repair in bacteria. Nat Rev Microbiol. 2017;15(7):385-96. Epub 2017/04/20. doi: 10.1038/nrmicro.2017.26. PubMed PMID: 28420885.

87. Demple B. Regulation of bacterial oxidative stress genes. Annu Rev Genet. 1991;25:315-37. Epub 1991/01/01. doi: 10.1146/annurev.ge.25.120191.001531. PubMed PMID: 1667460.

88. Chen L, Keramati L, Helmann JD. Coordinate regulation of *Bacillus subtilis* peroxide stress genes by hydrogen peroxide and metal ions. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (USA). 1995;92:8190-4.

89. Lee JW, Helmann JD. Biochemical characterization of the structural Zn2+ site in the *Bacillus subtilis* peroxide sensor PerR. J Biol Chem. 2006;281(33):23567-78.

90. Imlay JA. Transcription factors that defend bacteria against reactive oxygen species. Annu Rev Microbiol. 2015;69:93-108. Epub 2015/06/14. doi: 10.1146/annurev-micro-091014-104322. PubMed PMID: 26070785; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC4618077.

91. Lo M, Murray GL, Khoo CA, Haake DA, Zuerner RL, Adler B. Transcriptional response of *Leptospira interrogans* to iron limitation and characterization of a PerR homolog. Infect Immun. 2010;78(11):4850-9. doi: 10.1128/IAI.00435-10. PubMed PMID: 20805337; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC2976334.

92. Kebouchi M, Saul F, Taher R, Landier A, Beaudeau B, Dubrac S, et al. Structure and function of the *Leptospira interrogans* peroxide stress regulator (PerR), an atypical PerR devoid of a structural metal-binding site. J Biol Chem. 2018;293(2):497-509. Epub 2017/11/18. doi: 10.1074/jbc.M117.804443. PubMed PMID: 29146596; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC5767856.

93. Zavala-Alvarado C, Vincent AT, Sismeiro O, Legendre R, Varet H, Bussotti G, et al. The oxidative stress response and virulence of pathogenic *Leptospira* are controlled by the interplay of two peroxide stress regulators. PLoS Pathog. 2021;In Press.

94. Zavala-Alvarado C, Sismeiro O, Legendre R, Varet H, Bussotti G, Bayram J, et al. The adaptive transcriptional response of pathogenic *Leptospira* to peroxide reveals new defenses against infection-related oxidative stress. PLoS Pathogens. 2020;16(10):2020.04.03.015982. Epub 2020 Oct 6. doi: 10.1101/2020.04.03.015982.

95. Deng Z, Wang Q, Liu Z, Zhang M, Machado AC, Chiu TP, et al. Mechanistic insights into metal ion activation and operator recognition by the ferric uptake regulator. Nat Commun. 2015;6:7642.

doi: 10.1038/ncomms8642. PubMed PMID: 26134419; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC4506495.

96. Parent A, Caux-Thang C, Signor L, Clemancey M, Sethu R, Blondin G, et al. Single glutamate to aspartate mutation makes ferric uptake regulator (Fur) as sensitive to H2O2 as peroxide resistance regulator (PerR). Angew Chem Int Ed Engl. 2013;52(39):10339-43. doi: 10.1002/anie.201304021. PubMed PMID: 23940006.

97. Caux-Thang C, Parent A, Sethu R, Maiga A, Blondin G, Latour JM, et al. Single asparagine to arginine mutation allows PerR to switch from PerR box to fur box. ACS Chem Biol. 2015;10(3):682-6. Epub 2014/12/09. doi: 10.1021/cb500783g. PubMed PMID: 25486128.

98. Vincent AT, Schiettekatte O, Goarant C, Neela VK, Bernet E, Thibeaux R, et al. Revisiting the taxonomy and evolution of pathogenicity of the genus *Leptospira* through the prism of genomics. PLoS Negl Trop Dis. 2019;13(5):e0007270. Epub 2019/05/24. doi: 10.1371/journal.pntd.0007270. PubMed PMID: 31120895; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC6532842.

99. Murray GL, Morel V, Cerqueira GM, Croda J, Srikram A, Henry R, et al. Genome-wide transposon mutagenesis in pathogenic *Leptospira* species. Infect Immun. 2009;77(2):810-6. Epub 2008/12/03. doi: 10.1128/IAI.01293-08. PubMed PMID: 19047402; PubMed Central PMCID: PMC2632054.

100. Guglielmini J, Bourhy P, Schiettekatte O, Zinini F, Brisse S, Picardeau M. Genus-wide *Leptospira* core genome multilocus sequence typing for strain taxonomy and global surveillance. PLoS Negl Trop Dis. 2019;13(4):e0007374. Epub 2019/04/27. doi: 10.1371/journal.pntd.0007374. PubMed PMID: 31026256; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC6513109.

101. Ratet G, Veyrier FJ, Fanton d'Andon M, Kammerscheit X, Nicola MA, Picardeau M, et al. Live imaging of bioluminescent *Leptospira interrogans* in mice reveals renal colonization as a stealth escape from the blood defenses and antibiotics. PLoS Negl Trop Dis. 2014;8(12):e3359. Epub 2014/12/05. doi: 10.1371/journal.pntd.0003359. PubMed PMID: 25474719; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC4256284.

102. Haake DA. Hamster model of leptospirosis. Curr Protoc Microbiol. 2006;Chapter 12:Unit 12E 2. Epub 2008/09/05. doi: 10.1002/9780471729259.mc12e02s02. PubMed PMID: 18770576; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC2667198.

103. Richer L, Potula HH, Melo R, Vieira A, Gomes-Solecki M. Mouse model for sublethal *Leptospira interrogans* infection. Infect Immun. 2015;83(12):4693-700. Epub 2015/09/30. doi: 10.1128/IAI.01115-15. PubMed PMID: 26416909; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC4645400.

104. Sullivan JP, Nair N, Potula HH, Gomes-Solecki M. Eyedrop inoculation causes sublethal leptospirosis in mice. Infect Immun. 2017;85(4). Epub 2017/01/25. doi: 10.1128/IAI.01050-16. PubMed PMID: 28115508; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC5364295.

105. Nair N, Guedes MS, Werts C, Gomes-Solecki M. The route of infection with *Leptospira interrogans* serovar Copenhageni affects the kinetics of bacterial dissemination and kidney colonization. PLoS Negl Trop Dis. 2020;14(1):e0007950. Epub 2020/01/07. doi: 10.1371/journal.pntd.0007950. PubMed PMID: 31905198; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC6964914 the following competing interests: MSG and MGS are or were employed in part by a commercial company, Immuno Technologies, Inc. MGS holds more than 5% financial interest in Immuno Technologies, Inc. NN and CW declare no conflicts.

106. Nally JE, Fishbein MC, Blanco DR, Lovett MA. Lethal infection of C3H/HeJ and C3H/SCID mice with an isolate of *Leptospira interrogans* serovar Copenhageni. Infect Immun. 2005;73(10):7014-7. Epub 2005/09/24. doi: 10.1128/IAI.73.10.7014-7017.2005. PubMed PMID: 16177383; PubMed Central PMCID: PMC1230959.

107. Grifantini R, Toukoki C, Colaprico A, Gryllos I. Peroxide stimulon and role of PerR in group A *Streptococcus*. J Bacteriol. 2011;193(23):6539-51. Epub 2011/09/29. doi: 10.1128/JB.05924-11. PubMed PMID: 21949080; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC3232902.

108. Rea R, Hill C, Gahan CG. Listeria monocytogenes PerR mutants display a small-colony phenotype, increased sensitivity to hydrogen peroxide, and significantly reduced murine virulence. Appl Environ Microbiol. 2005;71(12):8314-22. Epub 2005/12/08. doi: 10.1128/AEM.71.12.8314-8322.2005. PubMed PMID: 16332818; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC1317367.

109. Wu HJ, Seib KL, Srikhanta YN, Kidd SP, Edwards JL, Maguire TL, et al. PerR controls Mn-dependent resistance to oxidative stress in Neisseria gonorrhoeae. Mol Microbiol. 2006;60(2):401-16. Epub 2006/04/01. doi: 10.1111/j.1365-2958.2006.05079.x. PubMed PMID: 16573689.

110. Grassmann AA, Caimano MJ. Cultivation of *Leptospira interrogans* within rat peritoneal dialysis membrane chambers. Methods Mol Biol. 2020;2134:229-42. doi: 10.1007/978-1-0716-0459-5_21. PubMed PMID: 32632874.

111. Baichoo N, Helmann JD. Recognition of DNA by fur: a reinterpretation of the fur box consensus sequence. J Bacteriol. 2002;184(21):5826-32.

112. de Lorenzo V, Wee S, Herrero M, Neilands JB. Operator sequences of the aerobactin operon of plasmid ColV-K30 binding the ferric uptake regulation (fur) repressor. J Bacteriol. 1987;169(6):2624-30. Epub 1987/06/01. doi: 10.1128/jb.169.6.2624-2630.1987. PubMed PMID: 3294800; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC212138.

113. Magoc T, Wood D, Salzberg SL. EDGE-pro: Estimated degree of gene expression in prokaryotic genomes. Evol Bioinform Online. 2013;9:127-36. Epub 2013/03/28. doi: 10.4137/EBO.S11250. PubMed PMID: 23531787; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC3603529.

114. Love MI, Huber W, Anders S. Moderated estimation of fold change and dispersion for RNA-seq data with DESeq2. Genome Biol. 2014;15(12):550. Epub 2014/12/18. doi: 10.1186/s13059-014-0550-8. PubMed PMID: 25516281; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC4302049.

115. Noinaj N, Guillier M, Barnard TJ, Buchanan SK. TonB-dependent transporters: regulation, structure, and function. Annu Rev Microbiol. 2010;64:43-60. doi: 10.1146/annurev.micro.112408.134247. PubMed PMID: PMC3108441.

116. Henry JT, Crosson S. Ligand-binding PAS domains in a genomic, cellular, and structural context. Annu Rev Microbiol. 2011;65:261-86. Epub 2011/06/15. doi: 10.1146/annurev-micro-121809-151631. PubMed PMID: 21663441; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC3298442.

117. Galperin MY, Nikolskaya AN, Koonin EV. Novel domains of the prokaryotic two-component signal transduction systems. FEMS Microbiol Lett. 2001;203(1):11-21.

118. Heikaus CC, Pandit J, Klevit RE. Cyclic nucleotide binding GAF domains from phosphodiesterases: structural and mechanistic insights. Structure. 2009;17(12):1551-7. doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.str.2009.07.019.

119. Akoh CC, Lee GC, Liaw YC, Huang TH, Shaw JF. GDSL family of serine esterases/lipases. Prog Lipid Res. 2004;43(6):534-52. Epub 2004/11/04. doi: 10.1016/j.plipres.2004.09.002. PubMed PMID: 15522763.

120. Grimaud R, Ezraty B, Mitchell JK, Lafitte D, Briand C, Derrick PJ, et al. Repair of oxidized proteins. Identification of a new methionine sulfoxide reductase. J Biol Chem. 2001;276(52):48915-20. Epub 2001/10/26. doi: 10.1074/jbc.M105509200. PubMed PMID: 11677230.

121. Visick JE, Clarke S. Repair, refold, recycle: how bacteria can deal with spontaneous and environmental damage to proteins. Mol Microbiol. 1995;16(5):835-45. Epub 1995/06/01. doi: 10.1111/j.1365-2958.1995.tb02311.x. PubMed PMID: 7476182.

122. Ozyamak E, Black SS, Walker CA, Maclean MJ, Bartlett W, Miller S, et al. The critical role of S-lactoylglutathione formation during methylglyoxal detoxification in *Escherichia coli*. Mol Microbiol. 2010;78(6):1577-90. Epub 2010/12/15. doi: 10.1111/j.1365-2958.2010.07426.x. PubMed PMID: 21143325; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC3412212.

123. Dressaire C, Moreira RN, Barahona S, Alves de Matos AP, Arraiano CM. BolA is a transcriptional switch that turns off motility and turns on biofilm development. mBio. 2015;6(1):e02352-14. Epub 2015/02/19. doi: 10.1128/mBio.02352-14. PubMed PMID: 25691594; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC4337573.

124. Levdikov VM, Blagova EV, Rawlings AE, Jameson K, Tunaley J, Hart DJ, et al. Structure of the phosphatase domain of the cell fate determinant SpoIIE from *Bacillus subtilis*. J Mol Biol. 2012;415(2):343-58. Epub 2011/11/26. doi: 10.1016/j.jmb.2011.11.017. PubMed PMID: 22115775; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC3517971.

125. Barondess JJ, Beckwith J. *bor* gene of phage lambda, involved in serum resistance, encodes a widely conserved outer membrane lipoprotein. J Bacteriol. 1995;177(5):1247-53. Epub 1995/03/01. doi: 10.1128/jb.177.5.1247-1253.1995. PubMed PMID: 7868598; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC176730.

126. Johnson TJ, Wannemuehler YM, Nolan LK. Evolution of the *iss* gene in *Escherichia coli*. Appl Environ Microbiol. 2008;74(8):2360-9. Epub 2008/02/19. doi: 10.1128/AEM.02634-07. PubMed PMID: 18281426; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC2293169.

127. Matthysse AG, Yarnall H, Boles SB, McMahan S. A region of the Agrobacterium tumefaciens chromosome containing genes required for virulence and attachment to host cells. Biochim Biophys Acta. 2000;1490(1-2):208-12. Epub 2000/04/29. doi: 10.1016/s0167-4781(99)00250-x. PubMed PMID: 10786639.

128. da Silva AC, Ferro JA, Reinach FC, Farah CS, Furlan LR, Quaggio RB, et al. Comparison of the genomes of two *Xanthomonas* pathogens with differing host specificities. Nature. 2002;417(6887):459-63. Epub 2002/05/25. doi: 10.1038/417459a. PubMed PMID: 12024217.

129. Iyer LM, Koonin EV, Aravind L. Adaptations of the helix-grip fold for ligand binding and catalysis in the START domain superfamily. Proteins. 2001;43(2):134-44. Epub 2001/03/29. doi: 10.1002/1097-0134(20010501)43:2<134::aid-prot1025>3.0.co;2-i. PubMed PMID: 11276083.

130. Ponting CP, Aravind L. START: a lipid-binding domain in StAR, HD-ZIP and signalling proteins. Trends Biochem Sci. 1999;24(4):130-2. Epub 1999/05/14. doi: 10.1016/s0968-0004(99)01362-6. PubMed PMID: 10322415.

131. Chen CK, Chan NL, Wang AH. The many blades of the beta-propeller proteins: conserved but versatile. Trends Biochem Sci. 2011;36(10):553-61. Epub 2011/09/20. doi: 10.1016/j.tibs.2011.07.004. PubMed PMID: 21924917.

132. Thibeaux R, Iraola G, Ferres I, Bierque E, Girault D, Soupe-Gilbert ME, et al. Deciphering the unexplored Leptospira diversity from soils uncovers genomic evolution to virulence. Microb Genom. 2018;4(1). Epub 2018/01/10. doi: 10.1099/mgen.0.000144. PubMed PMID: 29310748; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC5857368.

133. Nambi S, Long JE, Mishra BB, Baker R, Murphy KC, Olive AJ, et al. The oxidative stress network of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* reveals coordination between radical detoxification systems. Cell Host Microbe. 2015;17(6):829-37. Epub 2015/06/13. doi: 10.1016/j.chom.2015.05.008. PubMed PMID: 26067605; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC4465913.

134. Palaniappan RU, Chang YF, Jusuf SS, Artiushin S, Timoney JF, McDonough SP, et al. Cloning and molecular characterization of an immunogenic LigA protein of *Leptospira interrogans*. Infect Immun. 2002;70(11):5924-30. PubMed PMID: 12379666.

135. Matsunaga J, Barocchi MA, Croda J, Young TA, Sanchez Y, Siqueira I, et al. Pathogenic *Leptospira* species express surface-exposed proteins belonging to the bacterial immunoglobulin superfamily. Mol Microbiol. 2003;49(4):929-45.

136. Matsunaga J, Medeiros MA, Sanchez Y, Werneid KF, Ko AI. Osmotic regulation of expression of two extracellular matrix-binding proteins and a haemolysin of *Leptospira interrogans*: differential effects on LigA and Sph2 extracellular release. Microbiology. 2007;153(Pt 10):3390-8. PubMed PMID: 17906138.

137. Satou K, Shimoji M, Tamotsu H, Juan A, Ashimine N, Shinzato M, et al. Complete genome sequences of low-passage virulent and high-passage avirulent variants of pathogenic *Leptospira interrogans* serovar Manilae strain UP-MMC-NIID, originally isolated from a patient with severe leptospirosis, determined using PacBio single-molecule real-time technology. Genome Announc. 2015;3(4). doi: 10.1128/genomeA.00882-15. PubMed PMID: 26272567; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC4536678.

138. Kassegne K, Hu W, Ojcius DM, Sun D, Ge Y, Zhao J, et al. Identification of collagenase as a critical virulence factor for invasiveness and transmission of pathogenic *Leptospira* species. J Infect Dis. 2014;209(7):1105-15. doi: 10.1093/infdis/jit659. PubMed PMID: 24277745.

139. Gumerov VM, Ortega DR, Adebali O, Ulrich LE, Zhulin IB. MiST 3.0: an updated microbial signal transduction database with an emphasis on chemosensory systems. Nucleic Acids Res. 2020;48(D1):D459-D64. Epub 2019/11/23. doi: 10.1093/nar/gkz988. PubMed PMID: 31754718; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC6943060.

140. Kim JH, Ji CJ, Ju SY, Yang YM, Ryu SH, Kwon Y, et al. *Bacillus licheniformis* contains two more PerR-like proteins in addition to PerR, Fur, and Zur orthologues. PLoS One. 2016;11(5):e0155539. Epub 2016/05/14. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0155539. PubMed PMID: 27176811; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC4866751.

141. Caimi K, Ruybal P. Leptospira spp., a genus in the stage of diversity and genomic data expansion. Infect Genet Evol. 2020;81:104241. Epub 2020/02/18. doi: 10.1016/j.meegid.2020.104241. PubMed PMID: 32061688.

142. Imlay JA. Where in the world do bacteria experience oxidative stress? Environ Microbiol. 2019;21(2):521-30. Epub 2018/10/12. doi: 10.1111/1462-2920.14445. PubMed PMID: 30307099; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC7301649.

143. Eshghi A, Lourdault K, Murray GL, Bartpho T, Sermswan RW, Picardeau M, et al. *Leptospira interrogans* catalase is required for resistance to H_2O_2 and for virulence. Infect Immun. 2012;80(11):3892-9. Epub 2012/08/29. doi: 10.1128/IAI.00466-12. PubMed PMID: 22927050; PubMed Central PMCID: PMC3486042.

144. Bogdan C, Rollinghoff M, Diefenbach A. Reactive oxygen and reactive nitrogen intermediates in innate and specific immunity. Curr Opin Immunol. 2000;12(1):64-76. Epub 2000/02/19. doi: 10.1016/s0952-7915(99)00052-7. PubMed PMID: 10679404.

145. Nathan C, Shiloh MU. Reactive oxygen and nitrogen intermediates in the relationship between mammalian hosts and microbial pathogens. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2000;97(16):8841-8. Epub 2000/08/02. doi: 10.1073/pnas.97.16.8841. PubMed PMID: 10922044; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC34021.

146. Christman MF, Morgan RW, Jacobson FS, Ames BN. Positive control of a regulon for defenses against oxidative stress and some heat-shock proteins in *Salmonella typhimurium* Cell. 1985;41:753-62.

147. Mongkolsuk S, Helmann JD. Regulation of inducible peroxide stress responses. Mol Microbiol. 2002;45(1):9-15.

148. Huang W, Wilks A. Extracellular heme uptake and the challenge of bacterial cell membranes. Annu Rev Biochem. 2017;86:799-823. Epub 2017/04/21. doi: 10.1146/annurev-biochem-060815-014214. PubMed PMID: 28426241.

149. Biville F, Cwerman H, Letoffe S, Rossi MS, Drouet V, Ghigo JM, et al. Haemophore-mediated signalling in Serratia marcescens: a new mode of regulation for an extra cytoplasmic function (ECF) sigma factor involved in haem acquisition. Mol Microbiol. 2004;53(4):1267-77. Epub 2004/08/13. doi: 10.1111/j.1365-2958.2004.04207.x. PubMed PMID: 15306027.

150. Braun V, Mahren S, Ogierman M. Regulation of the FecI-type ECF sigma factor by transmembrane signalling. Curr Opin Microbiol. 2003;6(2):173-80. Epub 2003/05/07. doi: 10.1016/s1369-5274(03)00022-5. PubMed PMID: 12732308.

151. Morrissey JA, Cockayne A, Brummell K, Williams P. The staphylococcal ferritins are differentially regulated in response to iron and manganese and via PerR and Fur. Infect Immun. 2004;72(2):972-9.

152. Horsburgh MJ, Ingham E, Foster SJ. In *Staphylococcus aureus*, fur is an interactive regulator with PerR, contributes to virulence, and Is necessary for oxidative stress resistance through positive regulation of catalase and iron homeostasis. J Bacteriol. 2001;183(2):468-75.

153. Butcher J, Handley RA, van Vliet AH, Stintzi A. Refined analysis of the *Campylobacter jejuni* iron-dependent/independent Fur- and PerR-transcriptomes. BMC Genomics. 2015;16:498. doi: 10.1186/s12864-015-1661-7. PubMed PMID: 26141822; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC4491227.

154. Fojcik C, Arnoux P, Ouerdane L, Aigle M, Alfonsi L, Borezee-Durant E. Independent and cooperative regulation of staphylopine biosynthesis and trafficking by Fur and Zur. Mol Microbiol. 2018;108(2):159-77. Epub 2018/02/13. doi: 10.1111/mmi.13927. PubMed PMID: 29431891.

155. Hohle TH, O'Brian MR. Transcriptional control of the *Bradyrhizobium japonicum irr* gene requires repression by *fur* and antirepression by Irr. J Biol Chem. 2010;285(34):26074-80. Epub 2010/06/25. doi: 10.1074/jbc.M110.145979. PubMed PMID: 20573962; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC2924008.

156. Wen YT, Tsou CC, Kuo HT, Wang JS, Wu JJ, Liao PC. Differential secretomics of *Streptococcus pyogenes* reveals a novel peroxide regulator (PerR)-regulated extracellular virulence factor mitogen factor 3 (MF3). Mol Cell Proteomics. 2011;10(9):M110 007013. Epub 2011/06/04. doi: 10.1074/mcp.M110.007013. PubMed PMID: 21636680; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC3186197.

157. Lee HJ, Bang SH, Lee KH, Park SJ. Positive regulation of *fur* gene expression via direct interaction of *fur* in a pathogenic bacterium, *Vibrio vulnificus*. J Bacteriol. 2007;189(7):2629-36. Epub 2007/01/24. doi: 10.1128/JB.01791-06. PubMed PMID: 17237166; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC1855807.

158. Delany I, Rappuoli R, Scarlato V. Fur functions as an activator and as a repressor of putative virulence genes in *Neisseria meningitidis*. Mol Microbiol. 2004;52(4):1081-90. Epub 2004/05/08. doi: 10.1111/j.1365-2958.2004.04030.x. PubMed PMID: 15130126.

159. Teixido L, Carrasco B, Alonso JC, Barbe J, Campoy S. Fur activates the expression of *Salmonella enterica* pathogenicity island 1 by directly interacting with the *hilD* operator *in vivo* and *in vitro*. PLoS One. 2011;6(5):e19711. Epub 2011/05/17. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0019711. PubMed PMID: 21573071; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC3089636.

160. Blevins JS, Xu H, He M, Norgard MV, Reitzer L, Yang XF. Rrp2, a σ^{54}-dependent transcriptional activator of *Borrelia burgdorferi*, activates *rpoS* in an enhancer-independent manner. J Bacteriol. 2009;191(8):2902-5. doi: 10.1128/jb.01721-08.

161. Groshong AM, Gibbons NE, Yang XF, Blevins JS. Rrp2, a prokaryotic enhancer-like binding protein, is essential for viability of *Borrelia burgdorferi*. J Bacteriol. 2012;194(13):3336-42. Epub 2012/05/01. doi: 10.1128/JB.00253-12. PubMed PMID: 22544267; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC3434732.

162. Yang XF, Alani SM, Norgard MV. The response regulator Rrp2 is essential for the expression of major membrane lipoproteins in *Borrelia burgdorferi.* Proc Nat Acad Sci USA. 2003;100 1100-6.

163. Boylan JA, Posey JE, Gherardini FC. *Borrelia* oxidative stress response regulator, BosR: A distinctive Zn-dependent transcriptional activator. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (USA). 2003;100:11684-9.

164. Hyde JA, Shaw DK, Smith Iii R, Trzeciakowski JP, Skare JT. The BosR regulatory protein of *Borrelia burgdorferi* interfaces with the RpoS regulatory pathway and modulates both the oxidative stress response and pathogenic properties of the Lyme disease spirochete. Mol Microbiol. 2009;74(6):1344-55. doi: 10.1111/j.1365-2958.2009.06951.x. PubMed PMID: 19906179; PubMed Central PMCID: PMC2805275.

165. Ouyang Z, Kumar M, Kariu T, Haq S, Goldberg M, Pal U, et al. BosR (BB0647) governs virulence expression in *Borrelia burgdorferi.* Mol Microbiol. 2009;74(6):1331-43. doi: 10.1111/j.1365-2958.2009.06945.x.

166. Masse E, Gottesman S. A small RNA regulates the expression of genes involved in iron metabolism in *Escherichia coli*. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2002;99(7):4620-5. Epub 2002/03/28. doi: 10.1073/pnas.032066599. PubMed PMID: 11917098; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC123697.

167. O'Brian MR. Perception and Homeostatic Control of Iron in the Rhizobia and Related Bacteria. Annu Rev Microbiol. 2015;69:229-45. Epub 2015/07/22. doi: 10.1146/annurev-micro-091014-104432. PubMed PMID: 26195304.

168. Kitatsuji C, Izumi K, Nambu S, Kurogochi M, Uchida T, Nishimura S, et al. Protein oxidation mediated by heme-induced active site conversion specific for heme-regulated transcription factor, iron response regulator. Sci Rep. 2016;6:18703. doi: 10.1038/srep18703. PubMed PMID: 26729068; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC4700492.

169. Wang Q, Wang M, Wang X, Guan G, Li Y, Peng Y, et al. Iron response regulator protein IrrB in *Magnetospirillum gryphiswaldense* MSR-1 helps control the iron/oxygen balance, oxidative stress tolerance, and magnetosome formation. Appl Environ Microbiol. 2015;81(23):8044-53. Epub 2015/09/20. doi: 10.1128/AEM.02585-15. PubMed PMID: 26386052; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC4651088.

170. Jaggavarapu S, O'Brian MR. Differential control of *Bradyrhizobium japonicum* iron stimulon genes through variable affinity of the iron response regulator (Irr) for target gene promoters and selective loss of activator function. Mol Microbiol. 2014;92(3):609-24. Epub 2014/03/22. doi: 10.1111/mmi.12584. PubMed PMID: 24646221; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC4040977.

171. Small SK, Puri S, Sangwan I, O'Brian MR. Positive control of ferric siderophore receptor gene expression by the Irr protein in *Bradyrhizobium japonicum*. J Bacteriol. 2009;191(5):1361-8. Epub 2008/12/31. doi: 10.1128/JB.01571-08. PubMed PMID: 19114488; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC2648218.

172. Rodionov DA, Gelfand MS, Todd JD, Curson AR, Johnston AW. Computational reconstruction of iron- and manganese-responsive transcriptional networks in alpha-proteobacteria. PLoS Comput Biol. 2006;2(12):e163. Epub 2006/12/19. doi: 10.1371/journal.pcbi.0020163. PubMed PMID: 17173478; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC1698941.

173. Moglich A, Ayers RA, Moffat K. Structure and signaling mechanism of Per-ARNT-Sim domains. Structure. 2009;17(10):1282-94. doi: 10.1016/j.str.2009.08.011. PubMed PMID: 19836329; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC3092527.

174. Guegan R, Camadro JM, Saint GI, Picardeau M. Leptospira spp. possess a complete haem biosynthetic pathway and are able to use exogenous haem sources. Mol Microbiol. 2003;49(3):745-54.

175. Murray GL, Ellis KM, Lo M, Adler B. *Leptospira interrogans* requires a functional heme oxygenase to scavenge iron from hemoglobin. Microbes and infection / Institut Pasteur. 2008;10(7):791-7. Epub 2008/06/06. doi: S1286-4579(08)00114-7 [pii]
10.1016/j.micinf.2008.04.010. PubMed PMID: 18524663.

176. Murray GL, Srikram A, Henry R, Puapairoj A, Sermswan RW, Adler B. *Leptospira interrogans* requires heme oxygenase for disease pathogenesis. Microbes and infection / Institut Pasteur. 2009;11(2):311-4. Epub 2008/12/31. doi: S1286-4579(08)00312-2 [pii]
10.1016/j.micinf.2008.11.014. PubMed PMID: 19114124.

177. Hsieh CL, Tseng A, He H, Kuo CJ, Wang X, Chang YF. *Leptospira* Immunoglobulin-like protein B interacts with the 20th exon of human tropoelastin contributing to leptospiral adhesion to human lung cells. Frontiers in cellular and infection microbiology. 2017;7:163. Epub 2017/05/26. doi: 10.3389/fcimb.2017.00163. PubMed PMID: 28536676; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC5422739.

178. Castiblanco-Valencia MM, Fraga TR, Breda LC, Vasconcellos SA, Figueira CP, Picardeau M, et al. Acquisition of negative complement regulators by the saprophyte *Leptospira biflexa* expressing LigA or LigB confers enhanced survival in human serum. Immunol Lett. 2016;173:61-8. Epub 2016/03/16. doi: 10.1016/j.imlet.2016.03.005. PubMed PMID: 26976804; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC5437552.

179. Pappas CJ, Picardeau M. Control of gene expression in *Leptospira* spp. by transcription activator-like effectors demonstrates a potential role for LigA and LigB in *Leptospira interrogans* virulence. Appl Environ Microbiol. 2015;81(22):7888-92. doi: 10.1128/AEM.02202-15. PubMed PMID: 26341206; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC4616954.

180. da Cunha CEP, Bettin EB, Bakry A, Seixas Neto ACP, Amaral MG, Dellagostin OA. Evaluation of different strategies to promote a protective immune response against leptospirosis using a recombinant LigA and LigB chimera. Vaccine. 2019;37(13):1844-52. doi: 10.1016/j.vaccine.2019.02.010. PubMed PMID: 30826147.

181. Grassmann AA, Souza JD, McBride AJ. A universal vaccine against leptospirosis: Are we going in the right direction? Front Immunol. 2017;8:256. Epub 2017/03/25. doi: 10.3389/fimmu.2017.00256. PubMed PMID: 28337203; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC5343615.

182. Silva EF, Medeiros MA, McBride AJ, Matsunaga J, Esteves GS, Ramos JG, et al. The terminal portion of leptospiral immunoglobulin-like protein LigA confers protective immunity against lethal infection in the hamster model of leptospirosis. Vaccine. 2007;25(33):6277-86. doi: 10.1016/j.vaccine.2007.05.053. PubMed PMID: 17629368; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC1994161.

183. Matsunaga J, Schlax PJ, Haake DA. Role for cis-acting RNA sequences in the temperature-dependent expression of the multiadhesive lig proteins in *Leptospira interrogans*. J Bacteriol. 2013;195(22):5092-101. Epub 2013/09/10. doi: 10.1128/JB.00663-13. PubMed PMID: 24013626; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC3811586.

184. Ellinghausen HC, Jr., McCullough WG. Nutrition of *Leptospira* Pomona and growth of 13 other serotypes: Fractionation of oleic albumin complex and a medium of bovine albumin and polysorbate 80. Am J Vet Res. 1965;26:45-51. Epub 1965/01/01. PubMed PMID: 14266934.

185. Johnson RC, Harris VG. Differentiation of pathogenic and saprophytic letospires. I. Growth at low temperatures. J Bacteriol. 1967;94(1):27-31. Epub 1967/07/01. PubMed PMID: 6027998; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC251866.

186. Ramos CR, Abreu PA, Nascimento AL, Ho PL. A high-copy T7 *Escherichia coli* expression vector for the production of recombinant proteins with a minimal N-terminal His-tagged fusion peptide. Braz J Med Biol Res. 2004;37(8):1103-9. Epub 2004/07/27. doi: 10.1590/s0100-879x2004000800001. PubMed PMID: 15273812.

187. Reed LJ, Muench H. A simple method of estimating fifty per cent endpoints. Am J Epidemiol. 1938;27(3):493-7.

188. Vallenet D, Calteau A, Dubois M, Amours P, Bazin A, Beuvin M, et al. MicroScope: an integrated platform for the annotation and exploration of microbial gene functions through genomic, pangenomic and metabolic comparative analysis. Nucleic Acids Res. 2020;48(D1):D579-D89. Epub 2019/10/28. doi: 10.1093/nar/gkz926. PubMed PMID: 31647104; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC7145621.

189. Marchler-Bauer A, Zheng C, Chitsaz F, Derbyshire MK, Geer LY, Geer RC, et al. CDD: conserved domains and protein three-dimensional structure. Nucleic Acids Res. 2013;41(Database issue):D348-52. Epub 2012/12/01. doi: 10.1093/nar/gks1243
gks1243 [pii]. PubMed PMID: 23197659; PubMed Central PMCID: PMC3531192.

190. UniProt C. UniProt: a worldwide hub of protein knowledge. Nucleic Acids Res. 2019;47(D1):D506-D15. Epub 2018/11/06. doi: 10.1093/nar/gky1049. PubMed PMID: 30395287; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC6323992.

191. Mitchell AL, Attwood TK, Babbitt PC, Blum M, Bork P, Bridge A, et al. InterPro in 2019: improving coverage, classification and access to protein sequence annotations. Nucleic Acids Res. 2019;47(D1):D351-D60. Epub 2018/11/07. doi: 10.1093/nar/gky1100. PubMed PMID: 30398656; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC6323941.

192. Setubal JC, Reis M, Matsunaga J, Haake DA. Lipoprotein computational prediction in spirochaetal genomes. Microbiology. 2006;152(Pt 1):113-21. Epub 2005/12/31. doi: 10.1099/mic.0.28317-0. PubMed PMID: 16385121; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC2667199.

193. Juncker AS, Willenbrock H, von Heijne G, Brunak S, Nielsen H, Krogh A. Prediction of lipoprotein signal peptides in Gram-negative bacteria. Protein Sci. 2003;12(8):1652-62. doi: 10.1110/ps.0303703.

194. Savojardo C, Martelli PL, Fariselli P, Profiti G, Casadio R. BUSCA: an integrative web server to predict subcellular localization of proteins. Nucleic Acids Res. 2018;46(W1):W459-W66. doi: 10.1093/nar/gky320. PubMed PMID: 29718411; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC6031068.

195. Sievers F, Wilm A, Dineen D, Gibson TJ, Karplus K, Li W, et al. Fast, scalable generation of high-quality protein multiple sequence alignments using Clustal Omega. Molecular systems biology. 2011;7:539. Epub 2011/10/13. doi: 10.1038/msb.2011.75. PubMed PMID: 21988835; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC3261699.

196. Katoh K, Rozewicki J, Yamada KD. MAFFT online service: multiple sequence alignment, interactive sequence choice and visualization. Briefings in Bioinformatics. 2017;20(4):1160-6. doi: 10.1093/bib/bbx108.

197. Guindon S, Dufayard JF, Lefort V, Anisimova M, Hordijk W, Gascuel O. New algorithms and methods to estimate maximum-likelihood phylogenies: assessing the performance of PhyML 3.0. Syst Biol. 2010;59(3):307-21. Epub 2010/06/09. doi: 10.1093/sysbio/syq010. PubMed PMID: 20525638.

198. Lefort V, Longueville JE, Gascuel O. SMS: Smart Model Selection in PhyML. Mol Biol Evol. 2017;34(9):2422-4. Epub 2017/05/05. doi: 10.1093/molbev/msx149. PubMed PMID: 28472384; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC5850602.

199. Hordijk W, Gascuel O. Improving the efficiency of SPR moves in phylogenetic tree search methods based on maximum likelihood. Bioinformatics. 2005;21(24):4338-47. Epub 2005/10/20. doi: 10.1093/bioinformatics/bti713. PubMed PMID: 16234323.

200. Anisimova M, Gascuel O. Approximate likelihood-ratio test for branches: A fast, accurate, and powerful alternative. Syst Biol. 2006;55(4):539-52. Epub 2006/06/21. doi: 10.1080/10635150600755453. PubMed PMID: 16785212.

201. Letunic I, Bork P. Interactive tree of life (iTOL) v3: an online tool for the display and annotation of phylogenetic and other trees. Nucleic Acids Res. 2016;44(W1):W242-5. Epub 2016/04/21. doi: 10.1093/nar/gkw290. PubMed PMID: 27095192; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC4987883.

202. Jones P, Binns D, Chang HY, Fraser M, Li W, McAnulla C, et al. InterProScan 5: genome-scale protein function classification. Bioinformatics. 2014;30(9):1236-40. Epub 2014/01/24. doi: 10.1093/bioinformatics/btu031. PubMed PMID: 24451626; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC3998142.

203. Xu L, Dong Z, Fang L, Luo Y, Wei Z, Guo H, et al. OrthoVenn2: a web server for whole-genome comparison and annotation of orthologous clusters across multiple species. Nucleic Acids Res. 2019;47(W1):W52-W8. Epub 2019/05/06. doi: 10.1093/nar/gkz333. PubMed PMID: 31053848; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC6602458.

Table 1. Genes significantly upregulated by PerRA/PerRB in *L. interrogans* cultivated within DMCs

Gene[1]	LIC[2]	Description[1]	Localization[3]	Fold-reg.[4]	Single mutants DMC[5]	*in vitro*[6]
Virulence genes						
LIMLP08490	LIC11709	LvrA	CY	11.34		↑AB
LIMLP08485	LIC11708	LvrB	CY	6.96		↑AB
LIMLP15405	LIC10465	LigA	LIPO[7]	5.18		↑AB
LIMLP15415	LIC10464	LigB	LIPO[7]	3.57		↑AB
Unknown or poorly characterized functions						
LIMLP08590	-	Hypothetical protein	OM	111.42		↑A ↑AB
LIMLP14210	LIC10705	Hypothetical protein	CY	75.96		↑A, ↑AB
LIMLP14215	LIC10704	Putative lipoprotein	LIPO	47.82		↑AB
LIMLP04320	LIC10905	Hypothetical protein	CY	19.52		
LIMLP13810	-	DUF1563 domain-containing protein	CY	19.25		
LIMLP14205	-	Putative lipoprotein	CY	14.88		↑AB
LIMLP08585	LIC11730	PPM-type phosphatase domain-containing protein	IM	14.83	↑B	↑AB
LIMLP14220	LIC10703	Hypothetical protein	IM	12.34		↑A, ↑AB
LIMLP00435	LIC10080	Putative cytoplasmic membrane protein	IM	10.66		
LIMLP14195	LIC10708	Hypothetical protein	IM	8.64		↑A ↑AB
LIMLP15400	-	Hypothetical protein	CY	8.15		
LIMLP04275	LIC10897	Putative cytoplasmic membrane protein	IM	6.72	↑A,↑B	↑A ↑AB
LIMLP16540	LIC10244	Hypothetical protein	CY	6.61		
LIMLP02845	LIC12920	Hypothetical protein	CY	6.54		
LIMLP14225	LIC10702	Hypothetical protein	CY	6.18		↑A, ↑AB
LIMLP00875	-	Hypothetical protein	CY	5.49	↓A	↓AB
LIMLP00885	-	Hypothetical protein	CY	5.43	↓A	↓AB
LIMLP19335	-	Cytoplasmic membrane protein	IM	5.18		↑AB
LIMLP00880	LIC10167	Hypothetical protein	CY	5.00	↓A	↓AB
LIMLP00870	LIC10166	Hypothetical protein	CY	4.97	↓A	↓AB
LIMLP04280	LIC10898	Hypothetical protein/LipL48	LIPO	4.9	↑A,↑B	↑A, ↑AB
LIMLP16575	LIC10235	Hypothetical protein	CY	4.86		↑AB
LIMLP18725	LIC20172	LruC domain-containing protein	LIPO	4.81		↑AB
LIMLP02550	LIC12977	Hypothetical protein	CY	4.56		
LIMLP01200	-	Putative lipoprotein	CY	4.49	↓B	
LIMLP15410	-	Hypothetical protein	CY	4.37		
LIMLP04635	LIC10968	TolB-like β-propeller repeat protein	LIPO	4.12		
LIMLP16555	LIC10239	Beta-propeller repeat protein	EC	4.11		↑AB
LIMLP05930	LIC11215	Hypothetical protein	OM	3.99		
LIMLP11850	LIC10903	Putative cytoplasmic membrane protein	IM	3.70	↓A	
LIMLP14905	LIC10567	Hypothetical protein	IM	3.70	↓A,↑B	↑AB
LIMLP15430	LIC10461	Putative lipoprotein	LIPO	3.6		↑AB
LIMLP04325	LIC10906	HK-like N-terminal 7TM region	IM	3.58		
LIMLP15640	LIC10422	Hypothetical protein	CY	3.47		
LIMLP15420	LIC10463	Putative lipoprotein	LIPO	3.37		↑AB
LIMLP06815	LIC11397	Hypothetical protein	CY	3.36		
LIMLP10965	LIC12209	TolB-like β-propeller repeat protein	LIPO	3.34		
LIMLP02040	LIC13081	Hypothetical protein	CY	3.28	↑B	↑AB
LIMLP15920	LIC10372	Putative cytoplasmic membrane protein	IM	3.25		

LIMLP15425	LIC10462	Putative lipoprotein, Bor domain	LIPO	3.24		↑AB
LIMLP00860	LIC10164	Hypothetical protein	CY	3.24	↓A	
LIMLP15645	LIC10421	Hypothetical protein	CY	3.23	↓B	
LIMLP14585	LIC10630	Host attachment protein	CY	3.19		
LIMLP01545	LIC13183	Hypothetical protein	CY	3.16		
Cellular homeostasis and metabolism						
LIMLP14200	LIC10707	SGNH/GDSL hydrolase family protein	EC	8.5		↑A, ↑AB
LIMLP00865	LIC10165	Host-nuclease inhibitor	CY	4.52	↓A	
LIMLP12135	LIC12436	Sulfatase, Alk. phosphatase-like domain-containing protein	IM	4.30		↑AB
LIMLP04245	LIC10890	Biopolymer transporter ExbD	IM	3.83	↑A,↑B	↑A, ↑AB
LIMLP18070	LIC20049	ATP-NAD kinase	CY	3.76		↑AB
LIMLP02545	LIC12978	Peptide methionine sulfoxide reductase MsrA	CY	3.70		
LIMLP04270	LIC10896	TonB-dependent receptor	OM	3.70	↑A,↑B	↑A
LIMLP04250	LIC10891	Biopolymer transporter ExbD	IM	3.29	↑A,↑B	↑A, ↑AB
LIMLP04240	LIC10889	Energy transducer TonB	IM	3.24	↑A, ↑B	↑A, ↑AB
LIMLP15905	LIC10374	PPK2 domain-containing protein	CY	3.15	↑B	
LIMLP15435	LIC10460	Glyoxalase/Bleomycin resistance protein	CY	3.12		
Chemotaxis and motility						
LIMLP02840	LIC12921	Methyl-accepting chemotaxis protein	IM	8.24		↑AB
LIMLP02835	-	Methyl-accepting chemotaxis protein	IM	3.24		
Signaling and regulation						
LIMLP02080	LIC13073	TetR/AcrR family transcriptional regulator	CY	14.94		
LIMLP07025	LIC11439	Sensory Histidine kinase	CY	12.18		
LIMLP07225	LIC11484	Crp/Fnr family transcriptional regulator	CY	10.04	↑B	
LIMLP07030	LIC11440	Response regulator	CY	6.47		
LIMLP04315	LIC10904	Lambda repressor-like, DNA-binding domain protein	CY	4.91		
LIMLP00755	LIC10143	Homeobox-like and winged helix-like DNA-binding domain-containing protein	CY	4.29		
LIMLP11545	LIC12319	Serine/threonine-protein phosphatase	CY	4.19		↑AB
LIMLP06340	LIC11292	Histidine kinase	IM	3.59	↑B	
LIMLP08685	LIC11749	Acyl transferase/hydrolase/lysophospholipase	CY	3.57		
LIMLP00425	LIC10078	ATPase domain of Hsp90/DNA topoisomerase II/HK	CY	3.45		
LIMLP05840	LIC11202	Hybrid sensor HK/RR	CY	3.14		
LIMLP06990	LIC11432	PAS domain-containing sensor HK/RR	CY	3.09		
LIMLP05830	LIC11200	PAS domain S-box HK	CY	3.04		

1 Gene identifications and descriptions are based on *L. interrogans* sv. Manilae strain UP-MMC-NIID LP (accession numbers NZ_CP011931.1, NZ_CP011932.1 and NZ_CP011933.1). In some cases, annotations have been manually curated to conform with prior studies or bioinformatics.

2 *L. interrogans* sv. Copenhageni strain Fiocruz L1-130 (accession numbers NC_005823.1 and NC_005824.1) orthologs were identified using OrthoVenn 2.0 [203]. Dashes (-) indicate genes for which no clear ortholog was identified.

3 Localization is based on cumulative data from BUSCA [194], LipoP [193] and SpLip [192]. Abbreviations: CY, cytoplasmic; EC, extracellular; IM, integral inner membrane; OM, outer membrane-embedded; and

LIPO, lipoprotein, which may be localized to the surface (OM insertion) or periplasm (OM or IM insertion).

4 Fold-regulation determined using DESeq [114] based on WT vs. *perRA/B* RNA-Seq comparison. Only genes showing a ≥3-fold difference between WT and mutant strains with adjusted-*p* value (*q*) <0.05 are shown. See S4 Table for the complete dataset.

5 Behavior of the corresponding gene in the WT vs. *perRA* (A) and *perRB* (B) comparisons by RNA-Seq using *L. interrogans* cultivated within DMCs. Arrows are used to indicate significant (≥3-fold, $q<0.05$) upregulation (↑) or repression (↓) in the WT compared to the mutant in DMCs. See S2 and S3 Tables.

6 Behavior of the corresponding gene in the WT vs. *perRA* (A), WT vs. *perRB* (B) and WT vs. *perRA/B* (AB) RNA-Seq using *L. interrogans* cultivated *in vitro* [93, 94]. Arrows are used to indicate significant (≥3-fold, $p\leq0.05$) upregulation (↑) or repression (↓) in the WT compared to the corresponding mutant *in vitro*. See S2-S3 Tables.

7 LigA and LigB are known to be surface exposed in *L. interrogans* [135].

Table 2. Genes significantly downregulated by PerRA/PerRB in *L. interrogans* cultivated within DMCs

Gene[1]	LIC[2]	Description[1]	Localization[3]	Fold-reg[4]	Single mutant DMC[5]	*in vitro*[6]
Virulence genes						
LIMLP03665	LIC12760	collagenase	EC/LIPO	-513.15		
Unknown or poorly characterized functions						
LIMLP05765	LIC11190	Hypothetical protein	CY	-30.51		
LIMLP04970	LIC11030	Putative lipoprotein (Pectin lyase fold domain)	LIPO	-12.14		↓AB
LIMLP08420	LIC11696	Hypothetical protein	LIPO	-9.52		↓AB
LIMLP05735	LIC11184	Putative lipoprotein with Ig-like domain	LIPO	-8.00		
LIMLP11660	LIC12340	DUF1561 domain-containing protein (Ricin B lectin domains)	EC	-7.51		
LIMLP11655	LIC12339	DUF1561 domain-containing protein	EC	-5.81		
LIMLP08415	LIC11695	Putative lipoprotein	LIPO	-5.48		
LIMLP01455	LIC13200	Hypothetical protein (DoxX domain)	IM	-5.05		
LIMLP04580	LIC10957	Hypothetical protein	CY	-4.06		↓AB
LIMLP03670	LIC12759	LRR domain containing protein	CY	-3.96		
LIMLP01990	LIC13089	Hypothetical protein	EC	-3.41	↓B	
LIMLP01965	LIC13095	TPR protein	CY	-3.39		
LIMLP09385	LIC11707	LRR domain containing protein (Internalin-like)	CY	-3.38		↓AB
LIMLP04765	LIC10995	Alpha/beta hydrolase	CY	-3.26	↓B	
LIMLP05980	LIC11224	Hypothetical protein (TM protein 43 family)	IM	-3.25		
LIMLP15220	-	Hypothetical protein	CY	-3.25		
LIMLP18200	-	Hypothetical protein	CY	-3.21	↓B	
LIMLP02405	LIC13005	Putative cytoplasmic membrane protein	IM	-3.06		↓AB
Cellular homeostasis and metabolism						
LIMLP02795	LIC12927	Cytochrome-c peroxidase	LIPO	-6.89		↓A, ↓AB
LIMLP04590	LIC10958	NAD(P)-dependent alcohol dehydrogenase	CY	-5.79		
LIMLP05325	LIC11101	Dihydroxy-acid dehydratase	CY	-4.82		
LIMLP03780	LIC12737	Site-specific modification, DNA-methyltransferase	CY	-4.63		
LIMLP05610	LIC11156	Putative citrate transporter	IM	-3.94		
LIMLP11840	LIC12378	Class I SAM-dependent methyltransferase	CY	-3.53		↓AB
LIMLP14175	LIC10712	Thiol oxidoreductase	IM	-3.48		↓AB
LIMLP08410	LIC11694	TonB-dependent receptor	OM	-3.46		
LIMLP08980	LIC11809	Grx4 family monothiol glutaredoxin	CY	-3.36	↓B	
LIMLP14170	LIC10713	Peptidase M75/lrub	LIPO	-3.33		↓AB
Signaling and regulation						
LIMLP19135	LIC20248	TetR/ArcR family transcriptional regulator	CY	-4.60		↓AB
LIMLP14755	LIC10598	Serine phosphatase	IM	-3.54		
LIMLP08975	LIC11808	BolA-like transcriptional regulator	CY	-3.02		

1 Gene identifications and descriptions are based on *L. interrogans* sv. Manilae strain UP-MMC-NIID LP (accession numbers NZ_CP011931.1, NZ_CP011932.1 and NZ_CP011933.1). In some cases, annotations have been manually curated to conform with prior studies or bioinformatics.

2 *L. interrogans* sv. Copenhageni strain Fiocruz L1-130 (accession numbers NC_005823.1 and NC_005824.1) orthologs were identified using OrthoVenn 2.0 [203]. Dashes (-) indicate genes for which no clear ortholog was identified.

3 Localization is based on cumulative data from BUSCA [194], LipoP [193] and SpLip [192]. Abbreviations: CY, cytoplasmic; EC, extracellular; IM, integral inner membrane; OM, outer membrane-embedded; and LIPO, lipoprotein, which may be localized to the surface (OM insertion) or periplasm (OM or IM insertion).

4 Fold-regulation determined using DESeq [114] based on WT vs. *perRA/B* RNA-Seq comparison. Only genes showing a $\geq$ 3-fold difference between WT and mutant strains with adjusted-p value (q) $\leq$ 0.05 are shown. See S4 Table for the complete dataset.

5 Behavior of the corresponding gene in the WT vs. *perRA* (A) and *perRB* (B) comparisons using *L. interrogans* cultivated within DMCs. Arrows are used to indicate significant upregulation (↑) or repression (↓) in the WT compared to the corresponding mutant in DMCs. See S2-S3 Tables.

6 Behavior of the corresponding gene in the WT vs. *perRA* (A), *perRB* (B), and *perRA/B* (AB) RNA-Seq using *L. interrogans* cultivated *in vitro* [93, 94]. Arrows are used to indicate significant ($\geq$3-fold, $p \leq 0.05$) upregulation (↑) or repression (↓) in the WT compared to the corresponding mutant *in vitro*. See S2-S3 Tables.

Figure Legends

Fig 1. Comparative sequence analysis of Ferric uptake regulator (FUR) domain-containing proteins from *L. interrogans* and other bacteria. A. Phylogenetic analysis of *L. interrogans* FUR-like regulators LIMLP10155 (PDB:5NL9, PerRA), LIMLP05620 (PerRB), LIMLP04825 (Ffr1) and LIMLP18590 (Ffr2) with well-characterized FUR superfamily members from diverse bacteria. Phylogenetic analyses were performed as described in Materials and Methods. A midpoint rooted tree was generated using iTOL [201]. Fur family regulators represented in the tree: *Bacillus subtilis* PerR (Uniprot: P71086, PDB: 3F8N); *Bradyrhizobium japonicum* Irr (Uniprot: A0A0A3XTB2); *Campylobacter jejuni* PerR (Uniprot: Q0PBI7, PDB: 6DK4); *Escherichia coli* Fur (Uniprot: P0A9A9, PDB: 2FU4); *Francisella tularensis* Fur (Uniprot: Q5NIN6, PDB: 5NBC); *Magnetospirillum gryphiswaldense* Irr (Uniprot: V6F4I4) and Fur (Uniprot: V6F4Q0, PDB: 4RB1); *Brucella abortus* Irr (Uniprot: Q2YQQ7); *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* Zur (Uniprot: P9WN85, PDB: 2O03); *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* Fur (Uniprot: Q03456, PDB: 6H1C); *Rhizobium leguminosarum* Irr (Uniprot: Q8KLU1) and Mur (Uniprot: O07315, PDB: 5FD6); *Rhodobacter sphaeroides* Irr (Uniprot: Q3IXE0); *Staphylococcus aureus* PerR (Uniprot: Q2G282); *Streptococcus pyogenes* PerR (Uniprot: A0A0H2UT39, PDB: 4I7H); *Streptomyces coelicolor* Zur (Uniprot: Q9L2H5, PDB: 3MWM) and Nur (Uniprot: Q9K4F8, PDB: 3EYY); and *Vibrio cholerae* Fur (Uniprot: P0C6C8, PDB: 2W57). **B.** Multiple sequence alignment of FUR-like regulators in A. Residues confirmed to be involved in regulatory metal coordination (●) are highlighted in yellow, green or gray; position 103 is used to discriminate between PerR/Irrs (Asp, green) and Fur/Zur/Mur/Nur regulators (Glu, gray). CxxC-motif residues (○) confirmed to be involved in structural metal coordination are highlighted in cyan. Residues in red are predicted but not confirmed by X-ray crystallography to be involved in regulatory or structural metal

coordination. Asparagine (N) or arginine (R) residues (□) in blue, located in DNA binding helix H4, can be used to distinguish between PerR and Fur, respectively [97]. *, the PDB structure for *E. coli* Fur includes only the DNA binding domain. Numbers on the top correspond to residues positions in *L. interrogans* PerRA.

Fig 2. Distribution of Ferric-uptake regulator (FUR) domain-containing proteins across pathogenic and saprophytic *Leptospira* spp. A. FUR domain-containing proteins in representative *Leptospira* spp. from pathogenic (P1 and P2) and saprophytic (S1 and S2) subclades. Genomic locus tags for each FUR family protein in *Leptospira* spp. are indicated. **B.** Phylogenetic analysis of *Leptospira* spp. FUR family proteins shown in **A**. Unrooted tree was generated using iTOL [201].

Fig 3. ***L. interrogans* express increased transcript levels for three FUR family regulators in response to mammalian host signals compared to *in vitro***. Transcripts for *LIMLP10155* (*perRA*), *LIMLP05620* (*perRB*), *LIMLP04825* (*ffr1*) and *LIMLP18590* (*ffr2*) and were accessed by qRT-PCR using cDNAs from wild-type *L. interrogans* sv. Manilae strain L495 cultivated *in vitro* in EMJH at 30°C (IV) or within rat peritoneal dialysis membrane chambers (DMC). Transcript copy numbers for each gene of interest were normalized per 1000 copies of *lipL32*. Bars show the average of four biological replicates for each condition, assayed in quadruplicate. *p*-values were determined using a two-tailed *t*-test; *, $p < 0.05$.

Fig 4. *L. interrogans* requires both PerRA and PerRB for renal colonization of C3H/HeJ mice. A. Female 10-week-old C3H/HeJ mice (5 per group) were inoculated intraperitoneally with

the indicated numbers of leptospires and monitored for 42 days. At 42 days, animals were euthanized, and kidneys harvested for culturing in EMJH. **B**. Enumeration of leptospires in urine collected from C3H/HeJ mice shown in A 14-, 21- and 35-days post-infection. Circles represent data for urine from individual mice. Burdens per ml of urine were assessed by darkfield microscopy using a Petroff-Hauser counting chamber. Bars show the average and standard error of the mean. *p*-values were determined using a two-tailed *t*-test. **C.** Enumeration of leptospires in urine collected from C3H/HeJ mice inoculated intraperitoneally with 10^5 of WT, *perRA*, *perRB* or *perRA/B* strains. Burdens per ml of urine were assess by darkfield microscopy using a Petroff-Hauser counting chamber. Circles represent data for urine from individual mice in three independent experiments (5 mice per group, per strain, per experiment). One mouse infected with the WT strain died between day 14-21 due to circumstances unrelated to infection with *L. interrogans*. **D**. Burdens of leptospires in kidneys harvested from mice in panel C. DNA samples from kidneys harvested 28 days post-inoculation were assessed by qPCR using a Taqman-based assay for *lipL32* (in quadruplicate). Bars in B-D represent the average and standard error of the mean. *p*-values in C and D were determined by comparing burdens in mice infected with wild-type (WT) and mutant strains at the same timepoint using a two-tailed *t*-test. ***, $p \leq 0.0001$; **, $p = 0.0079$. **E**. Immunoblot analysis of sera collected from mice with WT, *perRA*, *perRB* or *perRA/B* strains, collected 28 days post-infection and tested against whole cell lysates of *L. interrogans* sv. Manilae strain L495 grown in EMJH at 30°C.

Fig 5. The PerRA and PerRB DMC regulons contain genes related to environmental sensing, signaling and/or transcriptional regulation. Proteins containing conserved domains related to signal transduction systems, DNA binding or other regulatory functions identified as being

differentially expressed in the wild-type (WT) vs. *perRA* (**A**), *perRB* (**B**) or *perRA/B* (**C**) RNA-Seq comparisons. Values indicate fold-regulation (up or down) in each comparison. Shading indicates genes differentially expressed ≥3-fold (adjusted-p <0.05). Abbreviations for conserved domain names and Interpro (IPR) designations: σ PP2C, PPM-type phosphatase domain superfamily (IPR036457); σ^{70} r2, RNA polymerase sigma factor region 2 (IPR007627); σ^{70} r3/4, RNA polymerase sigma factor, region 3/4-like (IPR013324); Arc, Arc-type ribbon-helix-helix (IPR013321); ArsR, ArsR-type helix-turn-helix DNA-binding domain (IPR001845); BolA, BolA family domain (IPR002634); Cro/C1-λ, Cro/C1-type helix-turn-helix domain (IPR001387) and/or Lambda repressor-like, DNA-binding superfamily domain (IPR010982); Crp cNBD, Cyclic nucleotide-binding domain (IPR000595); Crp HTH, Crp-type helix-turn-helix domain (IPR012318); DBD, Putative DNA-binding domain superfamily (IPR009061); DUF433, domain of unknown function DUF433 (IPR007367) and Homeobox-like superfamily domain (IPR009057); EAL, EAL-type phosphodiesterase domain (IPR001633); GAF, GAF-like domain superfamily domain (IPR029016); HAMP, HAMP domain (IPR003660); HK, Histidine kinase (IPR005467, IPR003594) and dimerization/phosphoacceptor (IPR003661) domains; HK*, Histidine kinase (IPR005467, IPR003594) only (no dimerization domain); HTH/TetR, DNA-binding helix-turn-helix/TetR-type domain (IPR001647); Kinase, Protein kinase domain (IPR000719); NTPase, P-loop containing nucleoside triphosphate hydrolase (IPR027417); PAS, PAS domain (IPR000014); PHA DBD, PHA accumulation regulator DNA-binding, N-terminal (IPR012909); REC, Signal transduction response regulator receiver (IPR001789) and/or CheY-like superfamily (IPR011006) domain; STAS, Sulphate Transporter and Anti-Sigma factor antagonist domain (IPR002645); TetR, Tetracyclin repressor-like superfamily C-terminal domain

(IPR036271); TM, transmembrane helix; TMx6, six transmembrane helices; and TPR, Tetratricopeptide-like helical domain superfamily (IPR011990).

Fig 6. Overview of comparative RNA-Seq analyses of *L. interrogans* wild-type, *perRA*, *perRB* and *perRA/B* mutant strains. A. Venn diagram showing overlap of genes differentially expressed ≥3-fold ($q \leq 0.05$) in wild-type versus single and double mutant comparisons. ↑ and ↓ symbols denote genes upregulated (*i.e.*, expressed at higher levels in the wild-type vs. mutant) or downregulated (*i.e.*, expressed at lower levels in the wild-type vs. mutant), respectively, by PerRA, PerRB or both (PerRA/B). Complete datasets of all comparisons are presented in S2-S4 Tables. **B.** Cluster of Orthologous Genes (COG) categorization of differentially expressed genes (DEGs) in the wild-type vs. *perRA/B* double mutant RNA-Seq comparison. COG predictions for individual genes are presented in S4 Table. Number of DEGs in each COG are indicated on the *x*-axis.

Fig 7. Expression of LigA and LigB *in vivo* is reduced in perRA and perRB single mutants and undetectable in only in the *perRA/B* double mutant. Cartoon depiction of *ligA*, *ligB* and surrounding genes in *L. interrogans* sv. Manilae strain L495. Hatched bars are used to show Immunoglobulin-like repeats. Red and Blue colored regions indicate LigA- and LigB-specific regions, respectively. Values below each cartoon indicate the fold-regulation in the wild-type (WT) strain L495 parent compared to *perRA*, *perRB* and *perRA/B* mutant strains based on the corresponding RNA-Seq comparisons. **B.** Whole cell lysates of *L. interrogans* sv. Manilae strain L495 isogenic WT, *perRA*, *perRB*, *perRA/B* and *lvrAB* strains were generated from leptospires cultivated within DMCs, separated by SDS-PAGE, and probed with antiserum against repeats conserved in both LigA and LigB (gray region in panel A). After detection, membranes were

stripped and re-probed using antiserum against recombinant FlaB1 as a loading control. Molecular weight markers (kDa) are shown on the left. Image is B is representative of results from three biological replicates, shown in S5 Fig.

Fig 8. Expression of LvrAB requires at least one functional PerR homolog but the absence of LvrAB alone is not solely responsible for avirulence of the *perRA/B* double mutant. A. Whole cell lysates of *L. interrogans* sv. Manilae strain L495 wild-type (WT), *perRA*, *perRB*, *perRA/B* and *lvrAB* mutant strains were generated from leptospires cultivated within DMCs. Lysates were separated by SDS-PAGE, transferred to nitrocellulose, and probed with rabbit polyclonal LvrA- or LvrB-specific antiserum. Membranes were stripped and re-probed using rat polyclonal antiserum against recombinant FlaB1 as a loading control. Molecular weight markers (kDa) are shown on the left. **B.** Enumeration of leptospires in urine collected from C3H/HeJ mice 14- and 21-days post-infection following intraperitoneal inoculation with 10^5 of wild-type (WT), *lvrAB* or *lvrB* mutant strains. Circles represent data for urine from individual mice (5 mice per group, per strain, per experiment). Bars represent the average and standard error of the mean. *p*-values were determined by comparing burdens in mice infected with wild-type (WT) and mutant strains at the same timepoint using a two-tailed *t*-test. ***, $p \leq 0.0001$; **, $p = 0.0007$; and *, $p = 0.0079$.

Fig 9. Working model to explain regulatory categories identified by RNA-Seq analyses of wild-type, *perRA*, *perRB* and *perRA/B* strains following cultivation in DMCs. Panels on the left and right indicate the expression profiles in wild-type and *perRA/B* strains. $PerRA^{only}$,

PerRB^{only}, PerRA^{and}B and PerRA^{or}B categories are based on *wt* vs. *perRA wt* vs. *perRB,* and *wt* vs. *perRA/B* DMC regulons. DBPs, DNA binding proteins LIMLP19135 and LIMLP08975.

Supporting Information

S1 Fig. Multiple sequence alignment of FUR domain-containing proteins in representative *Leptospira* spp. from Fig 2. Species from pathogenic subclades P1 and P2 are colored in black and blue, respectively, while saprophytic species from subclades S1 and S2 are in red and green, respectively. Genomic locus tags for each FUR family proteins in *Leptospira* spp. are indicated. Highly conserved residues predicted as regulatory metal binding sites are highlighted in yellow, green and magenta. Putative structural metal binding sites are highlighted in cyan. *Leptospira* species are abbreviated as follow: L. int, *L. interrogans*; L. kir, *L. kirschneri*; L. adl, *L. adleri*; L. als, *L. alstonii*; L. san, *L. santarosai*; L. bor, *L. borgpetersoni*; L. ale, *L. alexanderi*; L. wol, *L. wolfii*; L. lis, *L. liscerasiae*; L. ina, *L. inadai*; L. fai, *L. fainei*; L. bif, *L. biflexa*; L. mey, *L. meyeri*; L. ter, *L. terpstrae*; L. van, *L. vanthielii*; L. ryu, *L. ryugenii*; L. ily, *L. ilyithenensis*; L. ido, *L. idonii*.

S2 Fig. Expression of PerRA and PerRB in *L. interrogans* wild-type and mutant strains. Whole cell lysates of *L. interrogans* sv. Manilae strain L495 wild-type (WT), *perRA*, *perRB* and *perRA/B* strains cultivated *in vitro*. Lysates were separated by SDS-PAGE, transferred to nitrocellulose, and probed with rat polyclonal PerRA- or PerRB-specific antiserum. Membranes were stripped and re-probed using rat polyclonal antiserum against recombinant FlaB1 as a loading control.

S3 Fig. PerRA and PerRB regulate the expression of a locus (*LIMLP04285-04240*) that includes a TonB-dependent transport system. Data from comparative RNA-Seq analysis of

wild-type (WT) vs. *perRA*, *perRB* and *perRA/B* strains identified a nine gene chromosomal locus that includes *lipL48* and genes encoding a TonB-dependent receptor and ExbB/ExbD/TonB transporter. Fold-of-regulation for each gene are based on RNA-Seq data from wild-type and mutant leptospires grown in DMCs, presented in S2-S4 Tables, and *in vitro* in EMJH at 30°C (IV), presented in Zavala-Alvarado *et al.* [93, 94]

S4 Fig. Overview of genes differentially expressed by *L. interrogans perRA* and *perRB* single mutants. Cluster of Orthologous Genes (COG) categorization of differentially expressed genes (DEGs) in the wild-type (WT) vs. *perRA* (**A**) and *perRB* (**B**) RNA-Seq comparisons. COG predictions for individual genes are presented in S2-S3 Tables. Number of DEGs in each COG are indicated on the *x*-axis.

S5 Fig. Expression of LigA, LigB, LvrA and LvrB are reduced in *perRA* and *perRB* single mutants and undetectable in the *perRA/B* double mutant. A. Whole cell lysates of *L. interrogans* sv. Manilae strain L495 isogenic wildtype (WT), *perRA*, *perRB*, *perRA/B* and *lvrAB* strains were generated from leptospires cultivated within DMCs, separated by SDS-PAGE, probed with polyclonal antiserum against LvrA, LvrB, or N-terminal conserved repeat region for LigA/LigB. Panels represent independent biological replicates and detected by chemiluminescence imaging as described in Methods. After detection, membranes were stripped and re-probed using polyclonal antiserum against recombinant FlaB1 as a loading control. Intensity values for LigA/B (combined), LvrA, and LvrB in each replicate were quantified using ImageJ and the normalized based on values for FlaB1 in the same lysate. Normalized values for mutant strains were compared to those from the WT, which was set to 100. Bars represent the

standard error of the mean from three biological replicates. Significant was determined in Prism (GraphPad) using a two-tailed *t*-test. Different letters indicate a significant difference ($p \leq 0.05$) in pairwise comparisons.

S6 Fig. Expression of LvrAB requires at least one functional PerR homolog but the absence of LvrAB alone is not solely responsible for avirulence of the *perRA/B* double mutant. A. Burdens of leptospires in kidneys harvested from mice in Fig 8B. DNA samples from kidneys harvested 28 days post-inoculation were assessed (in quadruplicate) by qPCR using a Taqman-based assay for *lipL32*. Bars represent the average and standard error of the mean. *p*-values were determined by comparing burdens in mice infected with wild-type (WT) and mutant strains at the same timepoint using a two-tailed *t*-test; we saw no significant difference ($p>0.05$) between burdens between the WT, *lvrAB* and *lvrB* strains. **B**. Immunoblot analysis of sera collected from C3H/HeJ mice 28-days following intraperitoneal inoculation with 10^5 wild-type or *lvrAB* mutant strains and then used to probe whole cell lysates of *L. interrogans* sv. Manilae strain L495 grown in EMJH at 30°C.

S1 Table. Summary of RNA-Seq raw read data.

S2 Table. Comparative RNA-Seq data for *L. interrogans* sv. Manilae L495 wild-type and *perRA* strains cultivated in dialysis membrane chambers (DMCs). The genome sequence of *L. interrogans* sv. Manilae strain UP-MMC-NIID LP (accession numbers NZ_CP011931.1, NZ_CP011932.1 and NZ_CP011933.1) was used for mapping and differential gene expression analysis. All non-coding RNAs and pseudogenes were removed before DESeq2 analysis. **Column A**: RefSeq locus tag. **Column B**: Locus tag. **Column C**: *L. interrogans* serovar Copenhageni strain Fiocruz L1-130 (accession numbers NC_005823.1 and NC_005824.1) orthologs identified using OrthoVenn 2.0 [203]. Dashes (-) indicate genes for which no clear ortholog was identified. **Column D**: Description of gene product, following genome annotation. **Columns E, F**: Clusters of Orthologous Group (COG) classifications based on MicroScope [188]. **Column G**: Fold-regulation of the corresponding gene based on RNA-Seq analysis by Zavala-Alvarado *et al.* [93, 94] performed using the same strains cultivated *in vitro*. Positive and negative numbers indicate upregulation and repression, respectively, in the WT compared to the mutant strain. Dashes (-) indicate genes that are not differentially regulated at least 3-fold ($p \leq 0.05$) by PerRA *in vitro*. **Column H**: Fold-regulation determined using DESeq2 based on WT vs. *perRA* mutant RNA-Seq analysis using leptospires cultivated within DMCs. **Column I**: Type of regulation by PerRA in DMCs. Genes expressed at ≥3-fold higher/lower levels in the WT vs. mutant with a False-discovery rate-adjusted-p value (q) ≥ 0.05 were considered differentially expressed. "NO" indicates genes that are not regulated by PerRA in DMCs; "Up" indicates genes upregulated by PerRA in DMCs (expressed at lower levels in the mutant vs. WT); "Down" indicates genes

downregulated by PerRA in DMCs (expressed at higher levels in the mutant vs WT). **Columns J-O**: Number of mapped reads per gene for each one of the three biological replicates per strain. **Columns P-AC**: Output from DESeq2 for WT vs. *perRA* mutant strains cultivated in DMCs (3 biological replicates per strain). **Column P**: Mean DESeq2 values for each gene. **Column Q**: Log_2-fold change in gene expression. **Column R**: Power function transformation of log_2-fold change. **Column S**: Fold regulation. **Column T-W**. Statistical analysis of differential gene expression including standard error estimate for the log_2-fold change estimate (lfcSE, column T) and adjusted *p*-value (W). **Columns X-AC**: Normalized copy numbers per gene (3 biological replicates per strain).

S3 Table. Comparative RNA-Seq data for *L. interrogans* sv. Manilae L495 wild-type and *perRB* strains cultivated in dialysis membrane chambers (DMCs). The genome sequence of *L. interrogans* sv. Manilae strain UP-MMC-NIID LP (accession numbers NZ_CP011931.1, NZ_CP011932.1 and NZ_CP011933.1) was used for mapping and differential gene expression analysis. All non-coding RNAs and pseudogenes were removed before DESeq2 analysis. **Column A**: RefSeq locus tag. **Column B**: Locus tag. **Column C**: *L. interrogans* serovar Copenhageni strain Fiocruz L1-130 (accession numbers NC_005823.1 and NC_005824.1) orthologs identified using OrthoVenn 2.0 [203]. Dashes (-) indicate genes for which no clear ortholog was identified. **Column D**: Description of gene product, following genome annotation. **Columns E, F**: Clusters of Orthologous Group (COG) classifications based on MicroScope [188]. **Column G**: Regulation of the corresponding gene based on RNA-Seq analysis by Zavala-Alvarado *et al.* [93, 94] performed using the same strains cultivated *in vitro*. Positive and negative numbers indicate upregulation and repression, respectively, in the WT compared to the mutant strain. Dashes (-)

indicate genes that are not differentially regulated at least 3-fold ($p \leq 0.05$) by PerRB *in vitro*. **Column H**: Fold-regulation determined using DESeq2 based on WT vs. *perRB* mutant RNA-Seq analysis using leptospires cultivated within DMCs. **Column I**: Type of regulation by PerRB in DMCs. Genes expressed at ≥3-fold higher/lower levels in the WT vs. mutant with a False-discovery rate-adjusted-*p* value (*q*) $\leq$ 0.05 were considered differentially expressed. "NO" indicates genes that are not regulated by PerRB in DMCs; "Up" indicates genes upregulated by PerRB in DMCs (expressed at lower levels in the mutant vs. WT); "Down" indicates genes downregulated by PerRB in DMCs (expressed at higher levels in the mutant vs. WT). **Columns J-O**: Number of mapped reads per gene for each one of the three biological replicates per strain. **Columns P-AC**: Output from DESeq2 for WT vs. *perRB* mutant strains cultivated in DMCs (3 biological replicates per strain). **Column P**: Mean DESeq2 values for each gene. **Column Q**: Log_2 fold change in gene expression. **Column R**: Power function transformation of log_2-fold change. **Column S**: Fold regulation. **Column T-W**. Statistical analysis of differential gene expression including standard error estimate for the log_2-fold change estimate (lfcSE, column T) and adjusted *p*-value (W). **Columns X-AC**: Normalized copy numbers per gene (3 biological replicates per strain).

S4 Table. Comparative RNA-Seq data for *L. interrogans* sv. Manilae L495 wild-type and *perRA/B* strains cultivated in dialysis membrane chambers (DMCs). The genome sequence of *L. interrogans* sv. Manilae strain UP-MMC-NIID LP (accession numbers NZ_CP011931.1, NZ_CP011932.1 and NZ_CP011933.1) was used for mapping and differential gene expression analysis. All non-coding RNAs and pseudogenes were removed before DESeq2 analysis. **Column A**: RefSeq locus tag. **Column B**: Locus tag. **Column C**: *L. interrogans* sv. Copenhageni strain

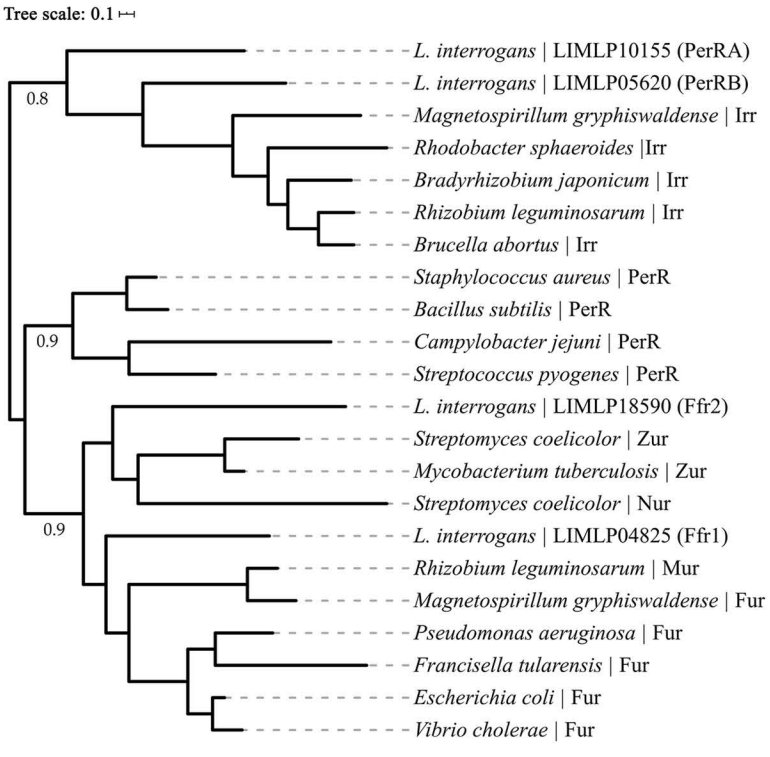
Fiocruz L1-130 (accession numbers NC_005823.1 and NC_005824.1) orthologs identified using OrthoVenn 2.0. [203]. Dashes (-) indicate genes for which no clear ortholog was identified. **Column D**: Description of gene product, following genome annotation. **Column E**. Identification of conserved domain(s) within the corresponding gene product based on search of the Interpro database [191, 202]. The domain identification for each gene is followed by description; [D] indicates a domain; [F] indicates a protein family; [H] indicates a homologous superfamily. **Column F**. Uniprot entry for the orthologous gene in *L. interrogans* sv. Copenhageni strain Fiocruz L1-130 genome. **Columns G, H**: Clusters of Orthologous Group (COG) classifications based on MicroScope [188]. **Column I**: Regulation of the corresponding gene based on RNA-Seq analysis by Zavala-Alvarado *et al.* [93, 94] performed using the same strains cultivated *in vitro*. Positive and negative numbers indicate upregulation and repression, respectively, in the WT compared to mutant strain. Dashes (-) indicate genes that are not differentially regulated at least 3-fold ($p \leq 0.05$) by PerRA/B *in vitro*. **Column J**: Fold-regulation determined using DESeq2 based on WT vs. the *perRA/B* double mutant RNA-Seq analysis using leptospires cultivated within DMCs. **Column K**: Type of regulation by PerRA/B in DMCs. Genes expressed at ≥3-fold higher/lower levels in the WT versus mutant with a False-discovery rate-adjusted-*p* value (q) ≤ 0.05 were considered differentially expressed. "NO" indicates genes that are not regulated by PerRA/B in DMCs; "Up" indicates genes upregulated by PerRA/B in DMCs (expressed at lower levels in the mutant vs. WT); "Down" indicates genes downregulated by PerRA/B in DMCs (expressed at higher levels in the mutant vs. WT). **Column L**: Behavior of the corresponding gene in the WT vs. *perRA* (A) and *perRB* (B) mutants by RNA-Seq using *L. interrogans* cultivated in DMCs. "Up" and "Down", respectively, are used to significant (≥3-fold, $q \leq 0.05$) upregulation or repression of the gene in the WT compared to the mutant. **Columns M-R**: Number of mapped reads per gene

for each one of the three biological replicates per strain. **Columns S-AF**: Output from DESeq2 for WT vs. *perRA/B* mutant strains cultivated in DMCs (3 biological replicates per strain). **Column S**: Mean DESeq2 values for each gene. **Column T**: Log_2 fold change in gene expression. **Column U**: Power function transformation of Log_2 fold change. **Column V**: Fold regulation. **Column W-Z**. Statistical analysis of differential gene expression including standard error estimate for the log2 fold change estimate (lfcSE, column T) and adjusted *p*-value (W). **Columns AA-AF**: Normalized copy numbers per gene (3 biological replicates per strain).

Table S5. Bacterial strains used in these studies.

Table S6. Oligonucleotide primers used in these studies.

A



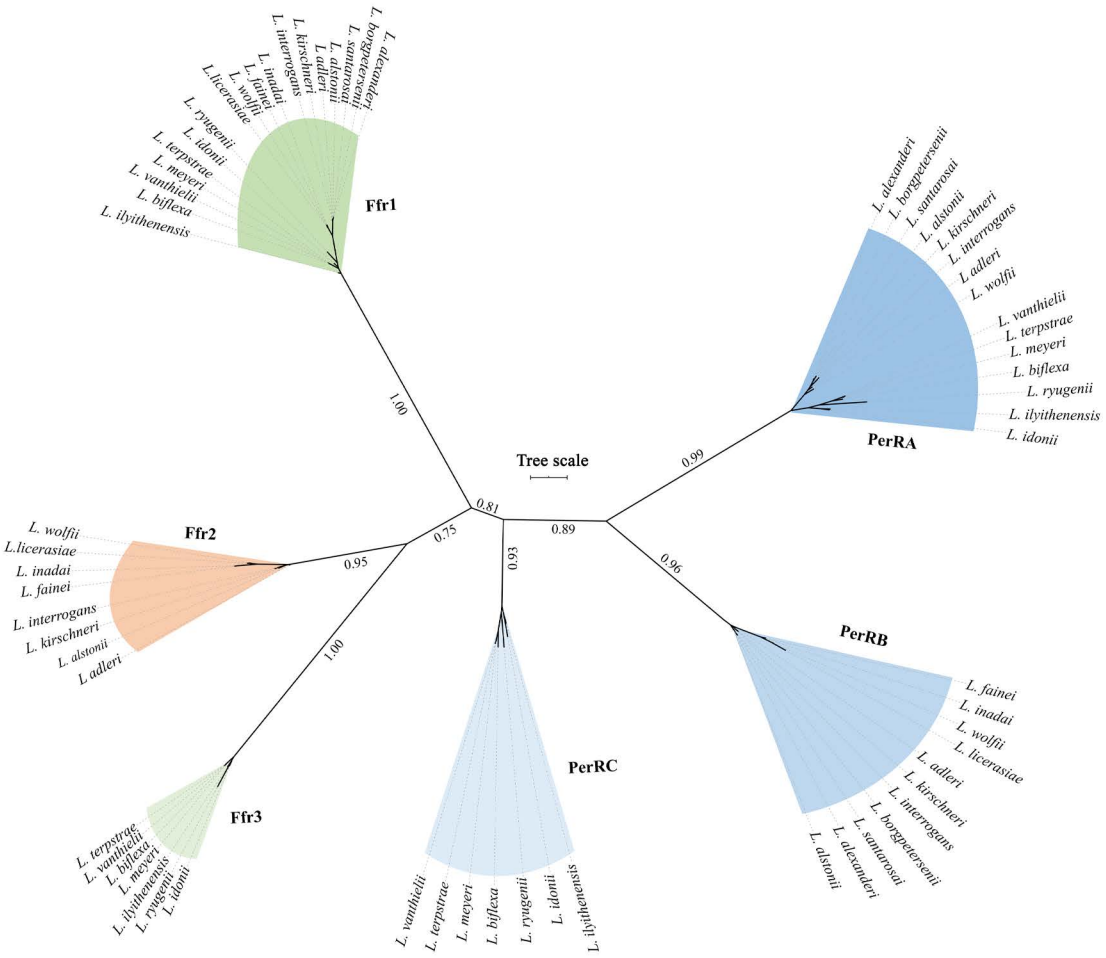
B

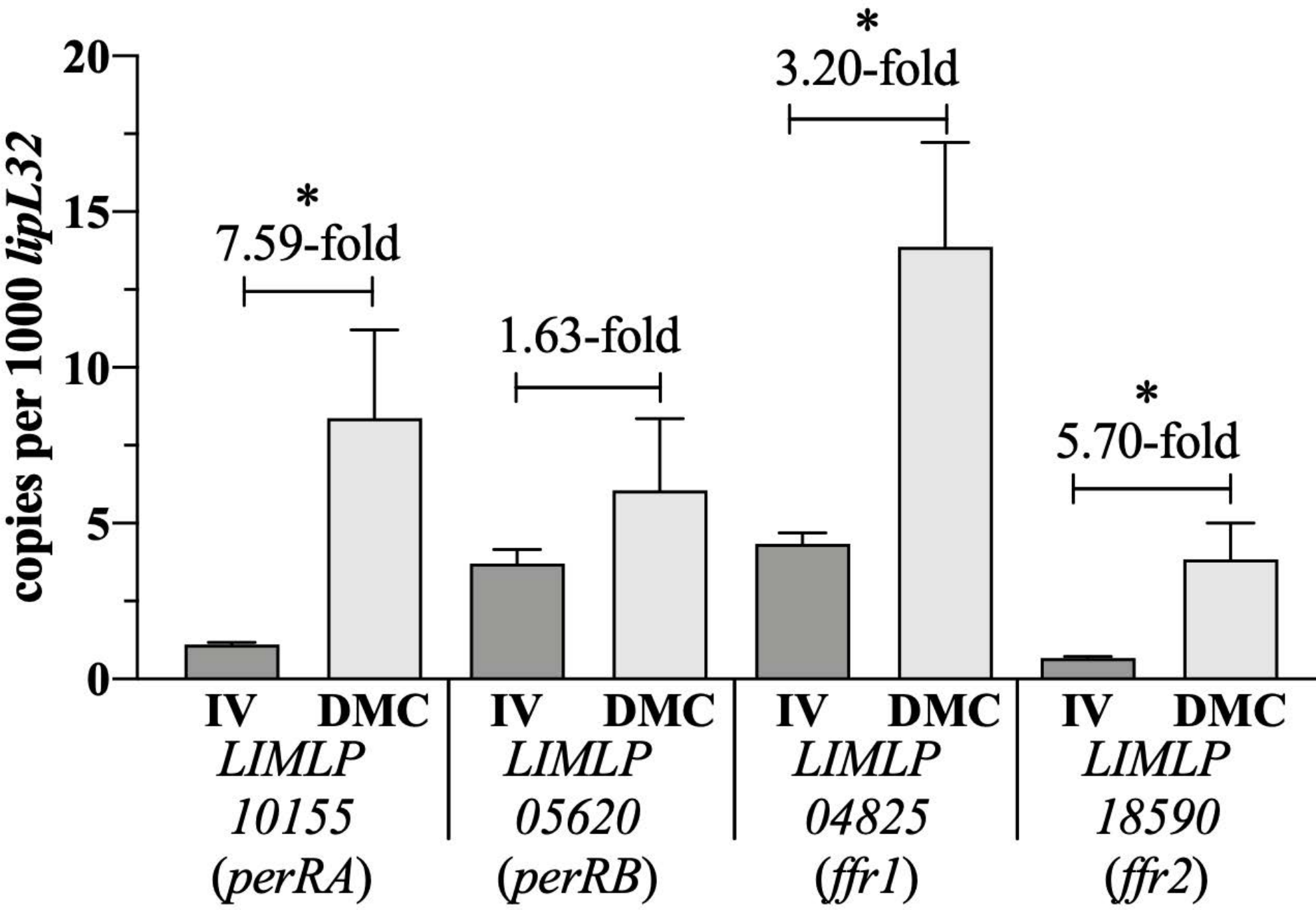
```
                                          36         60     72          84     90 92 95 98   103    110     126     133 136
                                           •          □      •           •      •  •  ○  ○    •      •       •       ○   ○
    L. interrogans|PerRA(5NL9) … KP--QHLTAD … TIFNNL … VNLLELK-SGITLYDSN--VVHHHHAIDEKTGEIYDISLDSKLQEK … TGSSLENCNLSITLKGKKNP-------- 145
    L. interrogans|PerRB       … EA--DHPTAE … TVYNTL … LREFKFSCLGKSVYDSN--IIDHYHFFDEKSGKFHDIDPSLLSLSS … KT-DILLTGNLVSET---------- 145
M. gryphiswaldense|Irr         … GG-HRHLTPE … TVYNTL … LRRVGC--GDRHYFCTN--TREHHHFYDARTGRIEDIPDPQPVIAG … AV-EVVIRLRRLPHG---------- 139
    R. sphaeroides|Irr         … DGRDRHVTAE … TVYNTL … MQEVVVD-GARSYFDTR--VDNHHPHFYWEDTADLFDAPADQLEISR … RV-DVVIRLKRT---------- 146
     B. japonicum|Irr          … KG-ARHLTAE … TVYNTL … LRQVSVD-GTKTYFDTN--VTTHHHYYLENSHELVDIEDPHLALSK … RI-DMVVRLRKKR---------- 163
  R. leguminosarum|Irr         … KG-DRHLTVE … TVYNTL … IRVLAVE-SAKTYFDTN--VSDHHHFFVEGENEVLDIPVSNLTIAN … HV-DVVIRLRAKQG---------- 139
       B. abortus|Irr          … QG-DRHLSAE … TVYNTL … LRIIAVE-GSKTYFDTN--ISDHQHFFLEGENVVFDIPHGEHGQPT … VNVDIIVRLRRQAR---------- 145
        S. aureus|PerR         … SH--THPTAD … TIYNNL … VKELTYG-DSSSRFDFN--THNHYHIICEQCGKIVDFQYPQLNEIE … HH-RMEIYGVCKECQDK---------- 148
      B. subtilis|PerR(3F8N)   … SM--AHPTAD … TVYNNL … VKELTYG-DASSRFDFV--TSDHYHAICENCGKIVDFHYPGLDEVE … HH-RLEIYGVCQECSKKENH-------- 145
       C. jejuni|PerR(6DK4)    … RH--EHPNID … TVYKNL … VVEINVL-NQKTCYDIY--EEEHIHVVCTKCGGIEDLSFKDAKLYE … HLSVCAYVDNCKKCH---------- 136
      S. pyogenes|PerR(4I7H)   … ST--EHPSAD … TVYNNL … VSELKISNDLTTYYDFM--GHQHVNVVCEICGKIADFMDVDVMDIA … RI-PVIAYGICPDCQAKDQPDF------ 155
    L. interrogans|LIMLP18590  … AK--GPLSIK … TVYRAV … IHEIHLP-GESS--RFEASRHHHHHFHCKQCDRVYDIEICPIPLDK … TH-EIILYGTCSDCNSKAR--------- 130
     S. coelicolor|Zur(3MWM)   … VE--EFRSAQ … TVYRTL … VDVLRTA-EGESVYRRCSTGDHHHHLVCRACGKAVEVEGPAVEKWA … AH-TVEIFGTCADCAGASGG-------- 139
   M. tuberculosis|Zur(2O03)   … LD--DFRSAQ … TVYRTL … VDTLHTD-TGESVYRRCSE-HHHHHLVCRSCGSTIEVGDHEVEAWA … SH-TIEIFGTCSDCRS---------- 130
     S. coelicolor|Nur(3EYY)   … LE---HATPD … TVYRTL … VSHAHLG-HGAPTYHLAD-RHHHIHLVCRDCTNVIEADLSVAADFT … KH-FAIF-GRCESCSLKGSTTDS----- 145
    L. interrogans|LIMLP04825  … LH--NHFTAE … TIYRIL … LQEHNFG-KDYKYYEHIIGHKHHDHIICTVCGKIVEFLDERIEQLQ … GH-SLNIYGTCNEHSSSK---------- 160
  R. leguminosarum|Mur(5FD6)   … SE--DHPDVE … TVYRTV … IARHDFR-DGRSRYETVP-EEHHDHLIDLKTGTVIEFRSPEIEALQ … DH-RLELYGVPLKKEDL---------- 142
M. gryphiswaldense|Fur(4RB1)   … SA--DHPDVE … TVYRTV … LERHDFG-DGRARYEEAP-SEHHDHLIDVNSARVIEFTSPEIEALQ … GH-RLELYGVPLTSGGDSDDK------- 143
      P. aeruginosa|Fur(6H1C)  … AE-QRHMSAE … TVYRVL … VVRHNFD-GGHAVFELAD-SGHHDHMVCVDTGEVIEFMDAEIEKRQ … DH-NLVLYVRKKK---------- 134
      F. tularensis|Fur(5NBC)  … NK-DKHLSPD … TVYRVL … INRLKLD-NEQVMYELNQ-GEHHDHIICVKCNMIQEFYSPGIEALQ … DY-SLNIYVKCKSCREKI---------- 140
          E. coli|Fur(2FU4)*   … PD-NHHVSAE … TVYRVL … VTRHNFE-GGKSVFELTQ-QHHHDHLICLDCGKVIEFSDDSIEARQ … NH-SLYLYGHCAE-GDCREDEHAHEGK- 148
      V. cholerae|Fur(2W57)    … PE-CQHISAE … TVYRVL … VTRHHFE-GGKSVFELST-QHHHDHLVCLDCGEVIEFSDDVIEQRQ … NH-SLYLYGKCGSDGSCKDNPNAHKPKK 150
```

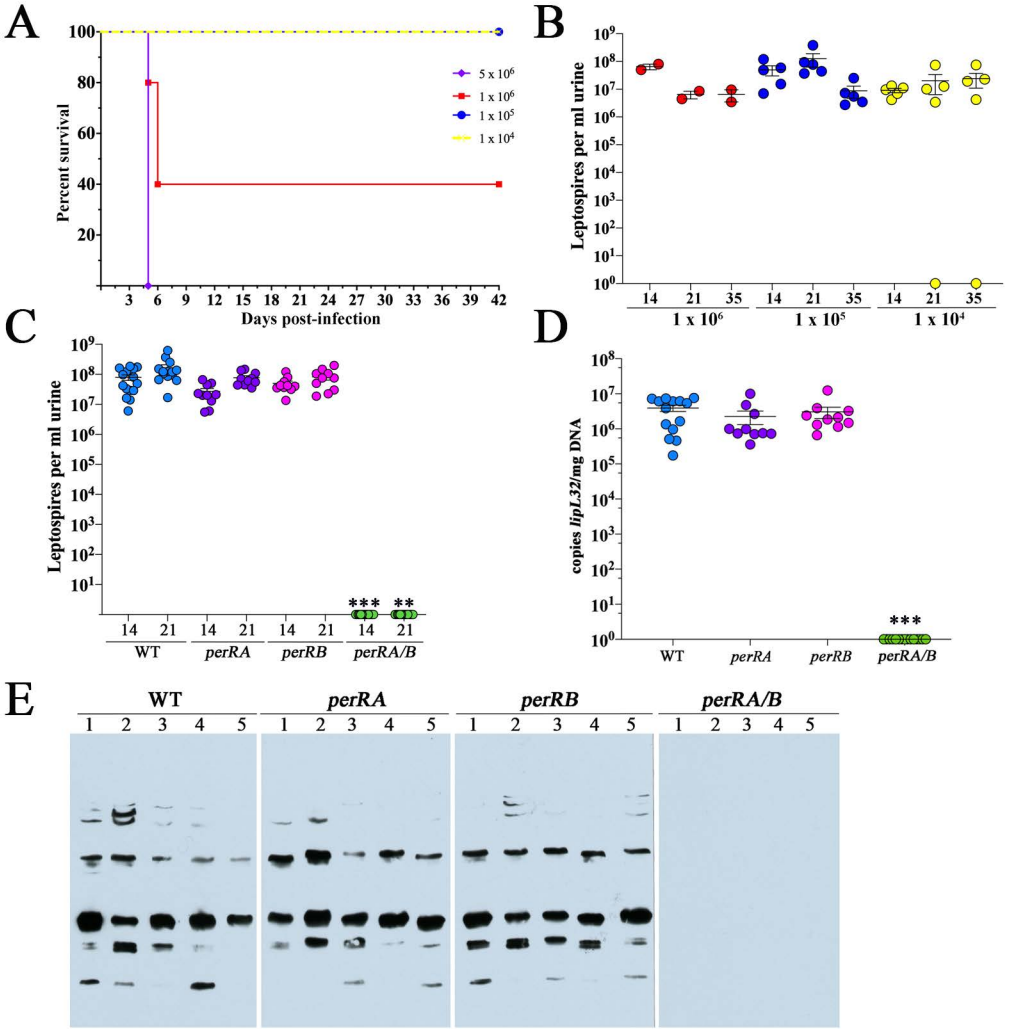
A

Strain	Clade	PerRA	PerRB	PerRC	Ffr1	Ffr2	Ffr3
L. interrogans	P1	LIMLP10155	LIMLP05620	-	LIMLP04825	LIMLP18590	-
L. adleri	P1	CH380_01660	CH380_02860	-	CH380_17490	CH380_14590	-
L. kirschneri	P1	LEP1GSC008_0476	LEP1GSC008_1438	-	LEP1GSC008_0367	LEP1GSC008_3669	-
L. alstonii	P1	LEP1GSC193_0427	LEP1GSC193_0507	-	LEP1GSC193_0044	LEP1GSC193_1728	-
L. santarosai	P1	LSS_20032	LSS_01772	-	LSS_17135	-	-
L. borgpetersoni	P1	LEP1GSC103_3665	LEP1GSC103_3950	-	LEP1GSC103_0991	-	-
L. alexanderi	P1	LEP1GSC062_0896	LEP1GSC062_1140	-	LEP1GSC062_0662	-	-
L. wolfii	P2	LEP1GSC061_1520	LEP1GSC061_1439	-	LEP1GSC061_0663	LEP1GSC061_2348	-
L. liscerasiae	P2	-	LEP1GSC185_0014	-	LEP1GSC185_0212	LEP1GSC185_3622	-
L. inadai	P2	-	LEP1GSC047_4095	-	LEP1GSC047_2424	LEP1GSC047_0399	-
L.fainei	P2	-	LEP1GSC058_1675	-	LEP1GSC058_1243	LEP1GSC058_0965	-
L. biflexa	S1	LEPBI_I2461	-	LEPBI_I2152	LEPBI_I2330	-	LEPBI_I2849
L. meyeri	S1	CLV96_3482	-	CLV96_0017	CLV96_3352	-	CLV96_2858
L. terpstrae	S1	LEP1GSC203_0849	-	LEP1GSC203_1114	LEP1GSC203_0981	-	LEP1GSC203_3918
L. vanthielii	S1	LEP1GSC199_1434	-	LEP1GSC199_2345	LEP1GSC199_0490	-	LEP1GSC199_2661
L. ryugenii	S2	LPTSP4_14140	-	LPTSP4_11630	LPTSP4_12510	-	LPTSP4_33290
L. ilyithenensis	S2	EHS11_13520	-	EHS11_06550	EHS11_06315	-	EHS11_02435
L. idonii	S2	EHS15_06365	-	EHS15_05735	EHS15_16565	-	EHS15_08445

B




copies per 1000 lipL32
20
15
10
5
0
*
7.59-fold
1.63-fold
*
3.20-fold
*
5.70-fold
IV
DMC
IV
DMC
IV
DMC
IV
DMC
LIMLP 10155 (perRA)
LIMLP 05620 (perRB)
LIMLP 04825 (ffr1)
LIMLP 18590 (ffr2)


A
Percent survival
Days post-infection
5 x 10^6
1 x 10^6
1 x 10^5
1 x 10^4
B
Leptospires per ml urine
1 x 10^6
1 x 10^5
1 x 10^4
C
Leptospires per ml urine
WT
perRA
perRB
perRA/B
***
**
D
copies lipL32/mg DNA
WT
perRA
perRB
perRA/B
***
E
WT
perRA
perRB
perRA/B

A

Locus tag	Fold-change in WT vs. *perRA*	*perRB*	*perRA/B*	
LIMLP05780	4.23	-1.19	1.05	Arc
LIMLP02515	3.98	2.27	-1.44	CsoR
LIMLP01845	3.00	1.17	1.29	PHA DBD
LIMLP10140	-3.94	-1.22	-1.40	PAS, PAS, PAS, PAS, HK
LIMLP11575	-3.79	-2.42	1.44	Kinase, NTPase, TPR, GAF, σ PP2C
LIMLP00900	-3.52	1.20	1.05	DBD

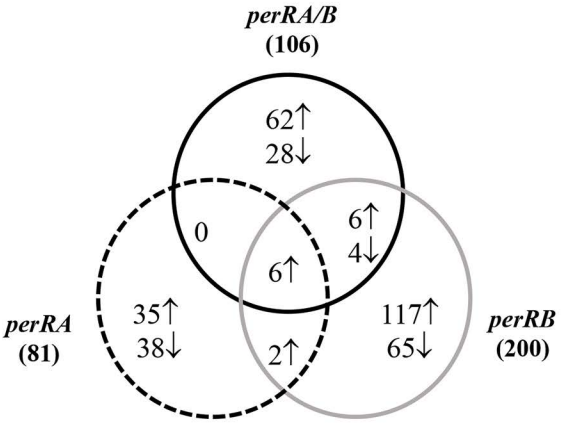
B

Locus tag	Fold-change in WT vs. *perRA*	*perRB*	*perRA/B*	
LIMLP16420	-2.83	8.25	1.45	Cro/C1-λ
LIMLP17475	-2.14	5.94	2.58	Rec
LIMLP06955	1.48	3.52	-1.65	PAS, HK
LIMLP06340	-1.57	3.49	3.59	TM, HK
LIMLP11010	-2.05	3.26	1.33	TMH x6, HK
LIMLP07225	-2.06	3.23	10.04	Crp cNBD, Crp HTH
LIMLP14515	1.25	3.12	1.16	σ^{70} r2, σ^{70} r3/4
LIMLP06960	1.40	3.10	-1.43	PAS, σ PP2C
LIMLP15900	1.07	3.10	2.18	HTH/ TetR, TetR
LIMLP16725	2.56	3.07	2.22	TM, HAMP, HK
LIMLP16825	-1.34	3.06	2.89	TM, HK
LIMLP04775	1.59	-4.83	-2.38	EAL
LIMLP10055	1.77	-3.76	1.22	Cro/C1-λ
LIMLP07895	1.53	-3.56	-1.30	ArsR
LIMLP14940	2.87	-3.53	-1.30	σ^{70} r2, σ^{70} r3/4
LIMLP11860	1.27	-3.17	-1.21	Rec
LIMLP04815	1.41	-3.11	-1.35	STAS

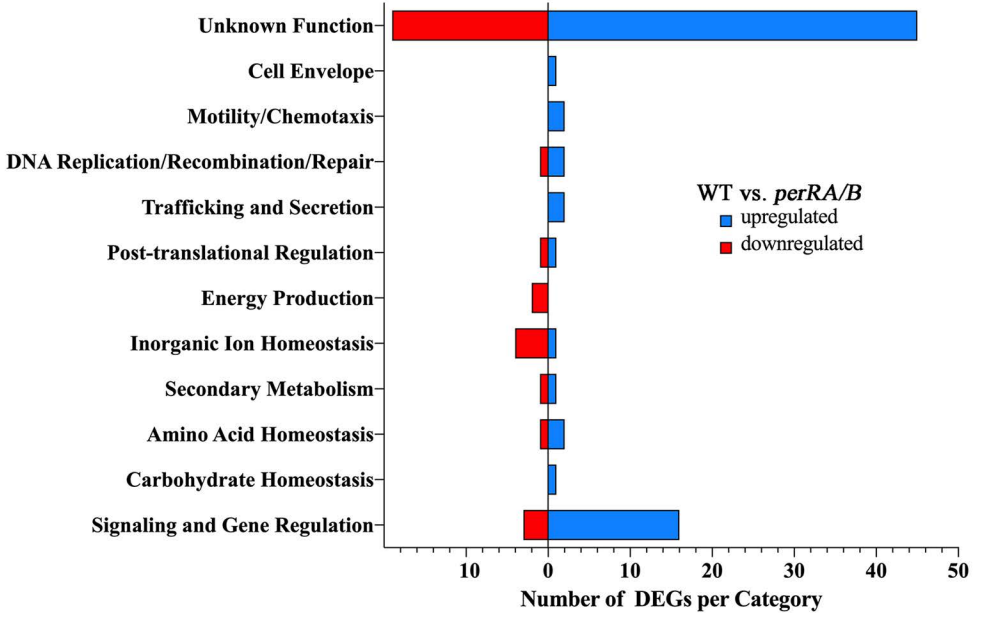
C

Locus tag	Fold-change in WT vs. *perRA*	*perRB*	*perRA/B*		
LIMLP02080	1.02	1.49	14.94	HTH/ TetR, TetR	
LIMLP07025	-2.52	2.05	12.18	HK	
LIMLP08490	-2.03	-1.19	11.34	PAS, HK, Rec, HK	LvrA
LIMLP07225	-2.06	3.23	10.04	Crp cNBD, Crp HTH	
LIMLP08485	-1.34	-1.58	6.96	Rec, HK	LvrB
LIMLP07030	-1.91	1.17	6.47	Rec, PAS, HK	
LIMLP04315	1.11	1.19	4.91	Cro/C1-λ	
LIMLP00755	-1.74	2.11	4.29	DUF433	
LIMLP06340	-1.57	3.49	3.59	TM, HK	
LIMLP00425	-1.21	2.20	3.45	HK*	
LIMLP05840	-2.22	1.29	3.14	HK, Rec	
LIMLP06990	-1.29	1.01	3.09	PAS, PAS, PAS, HK, Rec, Rec	
LIMLP05830	-1.61	-1.21	3.04	PAS, PAS, GAF, PAS, HK	
LIMLP19135	-1.28	1.92	-4.60	HTH/ TetR	
LIMLP08975	1.25	-1.25	-3.02	BolA	

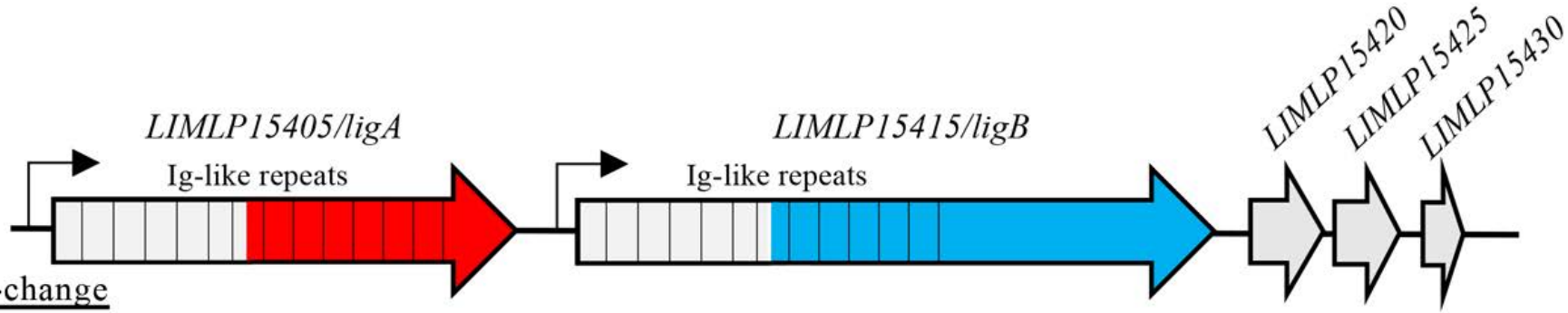
A


perRA/B
(106)
62↑
28↓
0
6↑
4↓
6↑
perRA
(81)
35↑
38↓
2↑
117↑
65↓
perRB
(200)

B

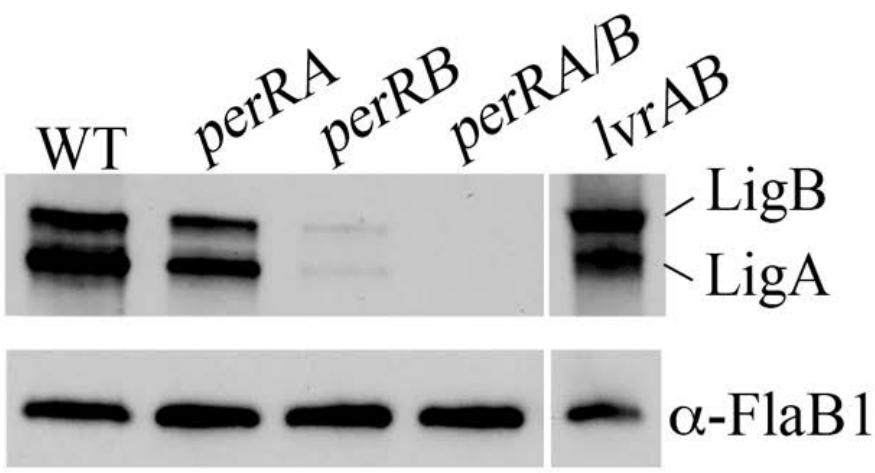

Unknown Function
Cell Envelope
Motility/Chemotaxis
DNA Replication/Recombination/Repair
Trafficking and Secretion
Post-translational Regulation
Energy Production
Inorganic Ion Homeostasis
Secondary Metabolism
Amino Acid Homeostasis
Carbohydrate Homeostasis
Signaling and Gene Regulation
WT vs. perRA/B
upregulated
downregulated
10
0
10
20
30
40
50
Number of DEGs per Category

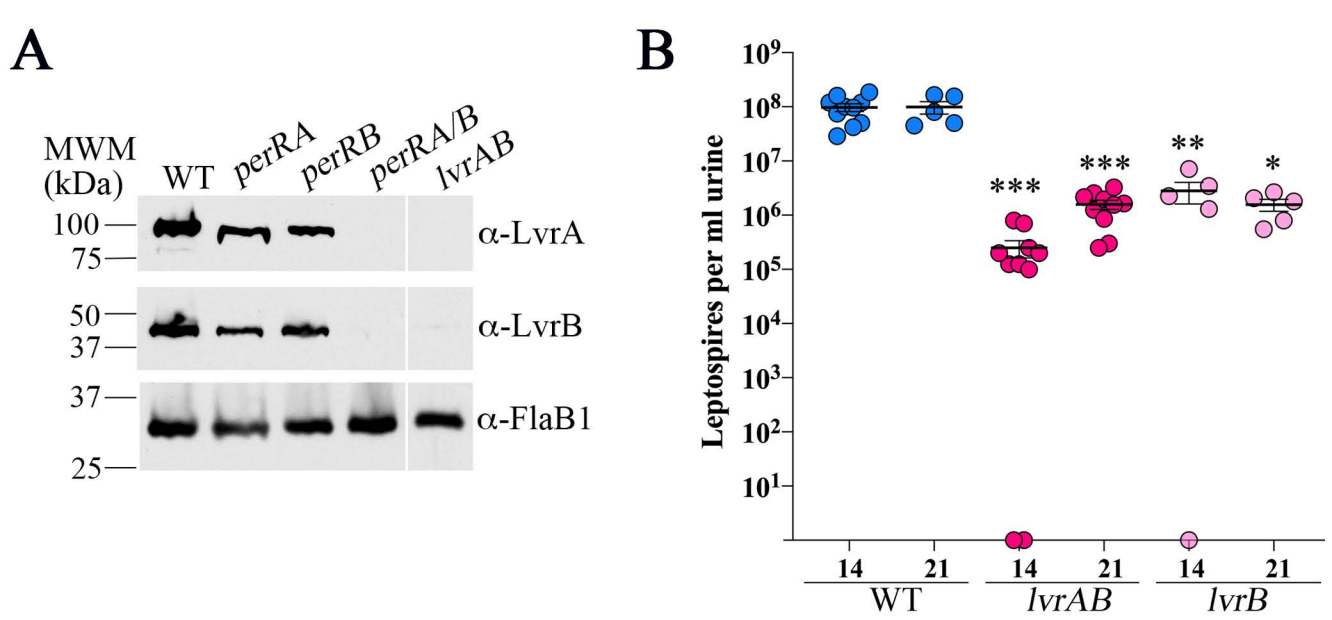
A

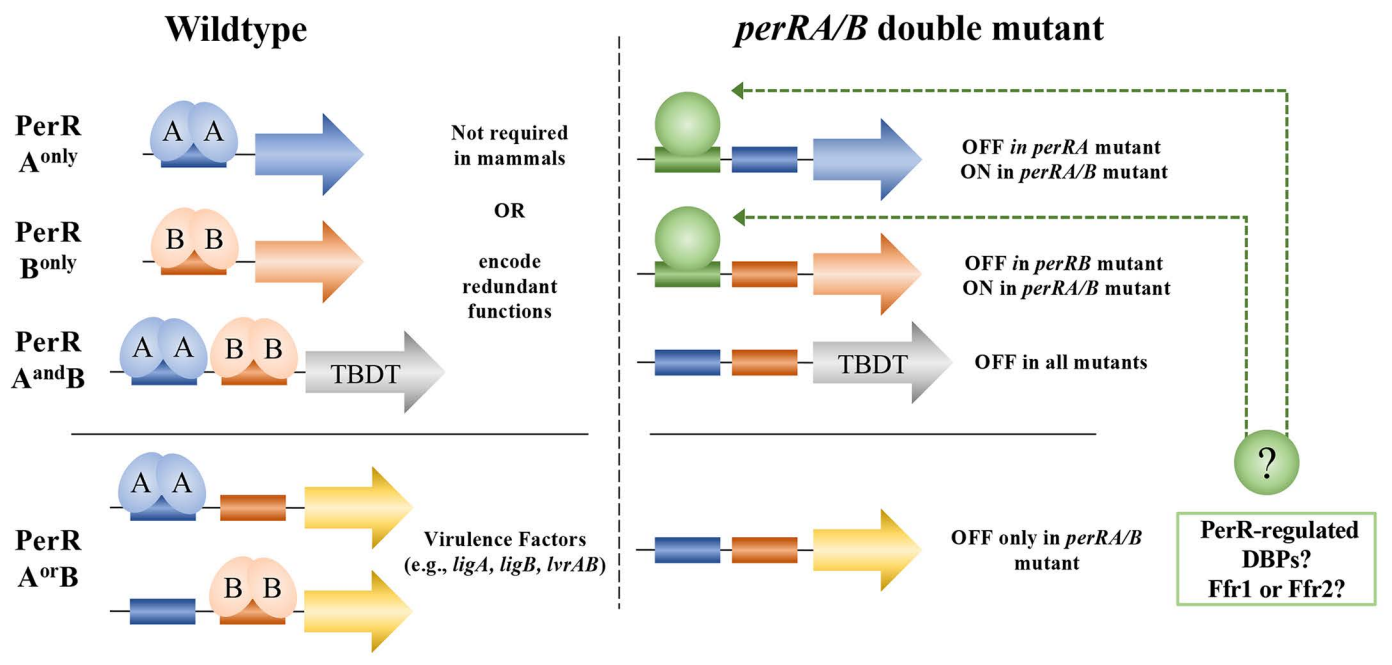


Fold-change					
perRA	-1.27	-1.14	-1.69	1.04	-1.32
perRB	1.08	1.12	1.18	1.01	-1.24
perRA/B	5.15	3.56	3.37	3.24	3.60

B




A
MWM
(kDa)
WT
perRA
perRB
perRA/B
lvrAB
100
75
α-LvrA
50
37
α-LvrB
37
25
α-FlaB1
B
Leptospires per ml urine
10^9
10^8
10^7
10^6
10^5
10^4
10^3
10^2
10^1
***
***
**
*
14
21
14
21
14
21
WT
lvrAB
lvrB


Wildtype
perRA/B double mutant
PerR A only
A A
Not required in mammals
OR
encode redundant functions
PerR B only
B B
PerR A and B
A A
B B
TBDT
PerR A or B
A A
B B
Virulence Factors (e.g., ligA, ligB, lvrAB)
OFF in perRA mutant
ON in perRA/B mutant
OFF in perRB mutant
ON in perRA/B mutant
TBDT
OFF in all mutants
OFF only in perRA/B mutant
?
PerR-regulated DBPs?
Ffr1 or Ffr2?