L-Ascorbic acid restricts *Vibrio cholerae* survival in various growth conditions

Himanshu Sen[1 a b], Manpreet Kaur[1 a b], Saumya Raychaudhuri[$ a b]

[a] CSIR-Institute of Microbial Technology, Sector 39A, Chandigarh-160036, India

[b] Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research (AcSIR), Ghaziabad-201002, India.

[1] Authors contributed equally

$ corresponding author

saumya@rocketmail.com; saumya@imtech.res.in

Abstract

Cholera, a deadly diarrheal disease, continues to ravage various parts of the world. It is caused by *Vibrio cholerae*, an important member of gamma-proteobacteria. Based on certain genetic and phenotypic tests, the organism is classified in two major biotypes namely classical and El Tor. The El Tor and its variants are majorly responsible for ongoing seventh pandemic across the globe. Previously, we have shown that cross feeding of glucose metabolic acidic by products of gut commensal can severely affect viability of the biotypes. In this work, we examined the effect of L-ascorbic acid on the survival of *Vibrio cholerae* strains belonging to both biotypes and different serotypes. We observed L-ascorbic acid is effective in restricting the growth of all strains under various conditions.

Introduction

Cholera, the dreadful diarrheal disease of global importance, is caused by *Vibrio cholerae.* Since its discovery in 19th century, the organism has been continuously studied worldwide. Over the years of extensive and intensive research result a wealth of information on the overall biology of the organism with a strong emphasis on the pathogenesis; mode of transmission; survival in host and diverse aquatic environments and epidemiology (Camacho et al., 2018). Until now, 220 serogroups of *Vibrio cholerae* strains have been reported in the literature (Faraque et al., 2003, Dziejman et al., 2005) of which strains belonging to serogroup O1 and O139 are responsible for cholera epidemic. Other than O1 and O139 serogroup, the strains fall into remaining serogroup are clustered as non-O1, non-O139 which are evidenced to cause local outbreaks (Thungapatra et al., 2002; Amita et al., 2003). It should be noted that O1 serogroup of *V. cholerae* strains are further classified into two major biotypes, classical and El Tor. As per medical record, the world has experienced seven pandemics of cholera. The first six pandemics are caused by the classical biotype of O1 serogroup strains whereas the El Tor biotype of O1 serogroup strains is responsible for the ongoing seventh pandemic around the world (Mukhopadhyay et al., 2014). Although both the classical and El Tor biotypes are closely related, yet some genetic and biochemical differences are still present between the two biotypes including a

unique difference in carbohydrate metabolism. It is documented that the viability of classical biotype strains (e.g., O395) is drastically affected in the presence of glucose due to the production of organic acids whereas the El Tor strains (e.g., N16961) are evolved with the machinery to convert glucose into acetoin, a neutral fermentation end product that promotes the growth of El Tor strains (Yoon and Mekalanos, 2006). This evolutionary fitness is believed to be one of the contributory factors on the supremacy of El Tor strains over classical strains in ongoing seventh pandemic which was started way back in 1961 (Son et al., 2011). Interestingly, recent studies have clearly demonstrated that feeding of acidic metabolites resulting from sugar fermentation of gut commensal and probiotics strains is an effective way to restrict the growth and pathogenesis of both classical and El Tor strains under *in vitro* and animal models (Sengupta et al., 2017; Nag et al., 2018, Mao et al., 2018).

Since its discovery in 1920, vitamin C has shown antibacterial effect against number of pathogenic bacteria. The molecule also exerts immunomodulatory activity at high concentration (Mousavi et al., 2019). Recently, sodium salt of vitamin C (sodium ascorbate) is evidenced to act as quorum sensing inhibitor in *Vibrio campbellii* (Han et al., 2020). In this work, we examined the effect of L-ascorbic acid on the growth of various strains of *V. cholerae* under various growth conditions. Our data clearly indicated that L-ascorbic acid is effective in restricting growth of *V. cholerae* strains irrespective of biotype and serotype examined in the present study.

Experimental procedures

Bacterial strains and media

All bacterial strains used for this study are listed in Table 1. All *Vibrio cholerae* strains were grown in Luria broth (LB) at 37□ or on solid with agar. All media ingredients were purchased from BD Difco and salts were procured from Sigma-Aldrich. Barritt Reagents A and B were purchased from Himedia.

Growth assays

Liquid growth assay was set up by diluting the early log phase cultures of *Vibrio cholerae* strains to an OD 600_{nm} of 0.01 in 10 ml of LB supplemented with salts at 37□. Absorbance at 600_{nm} was measured for the stipulated period of time. pH of the cultures was measured.

For viability spotting assays, the liquid cultures were set up as mentioned above. After the stipulated period, the cultures were serially diluted in phosphate buffered saline and spotted on LB agar. Plates were photographed after 16 h of growth at 37□.

Voges-Proskauer test

Voges-Proskauer (VP) test was performed as described earlier with some modifications (Kovacikova and Scorupski, 2005). Briefly, *V. cholerae* strains N16961 and C6706 were grown in LB or LB supplemented with 1% glucose (LBG). L-ascorbic acid was added to the LBG media flasks at either 0 h or 4 h of growth. 0.1 ml of each culture was mixed with 0.02 ml of Barritt Reagent A and 0.01 ml of Barritt Reagent B.

Results and Discussion

Viability of *Vibrio cholerae* strains is severely compromised in the presence of L-ascorbic acid under various growth conditions

To ascertain the survival of *V. cholerae* strains, *V. cholerae* classical (e.g., O395), El Tor (e.g., C6706) and non-O1, non-O139 strains (e.g., PL91) were subjected to growth assay in Luria broth (LB) containing different concentrations of L-ascorbic acid (L-AA). All strains exhibited severe growth defect in liquid growth assay in the presence of the molecule at the concentration of 2.5 mg/ml and 5 mg/ml (**Figure 1A**). The viability spotting also corroborated the same (**Figure 1B**). In addition to *V. cholerae* strains O395, C6706 and PL91, the effect of L-ascorbic acid was examined on more *V. cholerae* strains (e.g. El Tor atypical and non-O1, non-O139, **Table 1**) and observed similar growth inhibition by the molecule (**Supplementary Figure 1**). It should be noted that the addition of L-ascorbic acid caused extreme acidification of the growth medium which seems responsible for the decimation of *V. cholerae* strains.

As described in the preceding section, L-ascorbic acid is quite effective in controlling the growth of various *Vibrio cholerae* strains in Luria broth (LB) medium. Next, we wanted to examine the effectiveness of the molecule in the presence of ORS salt and glucose. It is noteworthy to mention that some *V. cholerae* strains (e.g., N16961) convert glucose into acetoin (a neutral compound, also serves as an energy source) and gain an advantage on growth in culture medium containing glucose while other *V. cholerae* strains (e.g., O395) produce acidic metabolites as a result of glucose fermentation and encounter a severe challenge to survive under such conditions (Yoon and Mekalanos 2006; Sengupta et al., 2017; Nag et al., 2018). Keeping this view in mind, we asked the question whether L-ascorbic acid can tackle such acetoin producing *V. cholerae* strains in glucose containing growth medium. In pursuit of our interest, acetoin positive *V. cholerae* El Tor strains N16961 and C6706 were subjected to grow in LB medium containing 1% glucose and L-ascorbic acid (5 mg/ml as this concentration was more effective in restricting growth **Figure 1B**) in two ways. In one case, strains were inoculated in LB containing both glucose and L-ascorbic acid and in other case, strains were grown for 4 hr in LB containing glucose to produce acetoin (**Supplementary Figure 2**), followed by challenge with L-ascorbic acid and grown for additional 6 hr. After 10 hr of incubation, the viability was checked by spotting on LB containing streptomycin plate. We observed killing of both the strains under these conditions and pH was found acidic at the end of the incubation (**Figure 2A**). This further indicates that L-ascorbic acid is able to overcome acetoin mediated growth advantage and lowered the pH, thus affecting the survival of these strains.

To underscore the effect of ORS salts on L-ascorbic acid mediated growth retardation, *V. cholerae* strains N16961 and C6706 were grown in LB containing mixture of salts present in ORS and L-ascorbic acid was added with varying concentrations in various phases of growth. Our viability spotting data clearly demonstrated that increasing concentration of L-AA (20 mg/ml) is effective in

complete growth cessation of both strains at stationary phase (**Figure 2B**). Recently, *Vibrio cholerae* is shown to utilize L-ascorbate as energy source. Interestingly, Boyd and colleagues grew *Vibrio cholerae* in M9CAS medium containing glucose or L-AA (Rosenberger et al., 2020). On the other hand, we carried out our growth experiments in LB medium. We postulate that M9CAS salt medium neutralizes the acidic condition followed by addition of L-ascorbate, thus promoting growth of the bacterium and the situation further enable *Vibrio cholerae* to utilize L-ascorbate. In order to examine, we grew *Vibrio cholerae* strains in M9CAS medium containing either glucose or L-ascorbic acid at the concentration of 5 mg/ml and 10 mg/ml. No killing was observed at this concentration of L-AA and pH was not acidic either (**Figure 2C**). Therefore, we increased the concentration L-ascorbic acid to 20 mg/ml and 50 mg/ml. Both these concentrations of L-ascorbic acid severely mitigated the growth of *Vibrio cholerae* strains **(Figure 2C**). Collectively, we have demonstrated the efficacy of L-ascorbic acid in restricting growth of different *V. cholerae* strains under various growth conditions.

The benefits and safety of ascorbic acid are well recognized and established (https://www.chemicalsafetyfacts.org/chemicals/ascorbic-acid/). Recent study also suggested beneficial effect of vitamin C on the gut health (Otten et al., 2021). It should be noted that *Vibrio cholerae* invasion causes a tremendous impact on the gut community and some members of gut microbiota play a key role in the cholera recovery phase to restore community structure and function (Hsiao et al., 2014; David et al., 2015). It would be interesting to examine the effect of combination of ORS with L-ascorbic acid under *in vivo* growth mitigation of *Vibrio cholerae* and restoration of gut microbiota after diarrhoea. Additional studies are necessary to address the issues.

Authors' contribution

SRC conceived the idea and designed experiments with HS and MK. HS and MK carried out all growth experiments. All author gave editorial input and approved the final manuscript.

Conflict of Interest

Authors declare no conflict of interest

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Figure Legends

Figure 1. Effect of L-ascorbic acid on *Vibrio cholerae* growth. *Vibrio cholerae* strains C6706, PL91 and O395 were either grown in LB or LB supplemented with increasing concentration of L-ascorbic acid (0.5 mg/ml, 2.5 mg/ml and 5 mg/ml). **(A)** Log phase growth cultures were diluted to a starting OD 600_{nm} 0.01 and OD 600_{nm} was measured at regular intervals. Error bars indicate standard deviation from the mean calculated using the values obtained from biological and technical duplicates of the experiment. **(B)** Cultures grown as in (A) were serially diluted and spotted on solid agar plates. Plates were photographed after 16 h of incubation at 37□. The plate photographs are a representative of the experiment performed in biological and technical duplicates. pH values were measured at the end of the growth assay and standard deviation from the mean was calculated. pH values and their standard deviations were rounded off and reported.

Figure 2. Effect of L-ascorbic acid on *V. cholerae* El Tor strains grown in the presence of glucose and various salts. Log phase growth cultures of *V. cholerae* strains N16961 and C6706 were diluted to a starting OD 600_{nm} 0.01 and **(A)** were grown in either LB or LB + 1% glucose (LBG). L-ascorbic acid (L-AA) (5 mg/ml) was added to the LBG flasks either at the start or after 4 h of growth. **(B)** *V. cholerae* cultures were grown in LB supplemented with the oral rehydration salt mix (ORS). Cultures were challenged with varying concentrations of L-AA (5 mg/ml, 10 mg/ml and 20 mg/ml) at different growth phases [i.e., in the beginning of the assay (0 h), early log phase, late log phase and stationary phase of the cultures]. **(C)** Both El Tor strains of *V. cholerae* were grown in M9 minimal media supplemented with 20 mM casamino acids and increasing concentrations of L-AA (0 mg/ml, 5 mg/ml, 10 mg/ml, 20 mg/ml and 50 mg/ml). For **(A)**, **(B)** and **(C)**, cultures were serially diluted and spotted on solid agar. Plates were photographed after 16 h of incubation at 37□. The plates shown are a representative of the experiment performed in multiple replicates. pH values were measured at the end of each assay and the standard deviation from the mean was calculated. pH values and their standard deviations were rounded off.

Table 1. *Vibrio cholerae* strains used in this study

Supplementary Figure 1. Growth of *Vibrio cholerae* strains in presence of L-ascorbic acid. *Vibrio cholerae* strains SC110 and 014-99 were grown in LB supplemented with increasing concentration of L-ascorbic acid (0 mg/ml, 0.5 mg/ml, 2.5 mg/ml and 5 mg/ml). Exponential growth phase cultures of both the strains **(A)** SC110 and **(B)** 014-99 were diluted to a starting OD 600_{nm} 0.01 and grown for 10 h. The serially diluted cultures were spotted on solid agar. The plate photographs are a representative of the experiment performed in biological and technical duplicates. The average and standard deviation of the pH values was calculated from the pH measured at the end of each growth assay. pH values and their standard deviations were rounded off.

Supplementary Figure 2. Voges–Proskauer (VP) Test of *Vibrio cholerae* El Tor strains to check the production of acetoin. Log phase growth cultures of *V. cholerae* strains N16961 and C6706 were diluted to a starting OD 600_{nm} 0.01 and were grown in either LB or LB + 1% glucose (LBG). L-AA (5 mg/ml) was added to the LBG flasks either at the start (0 h) or after 4 h of growth. After 10 h, the acetoin production was checked using the VP test for **(A)** *V. cholerae* N16961 and **(B)** *V. cholerae* C6706. The image shown is a representative of the assay performed in biological replicates.

Figure 1

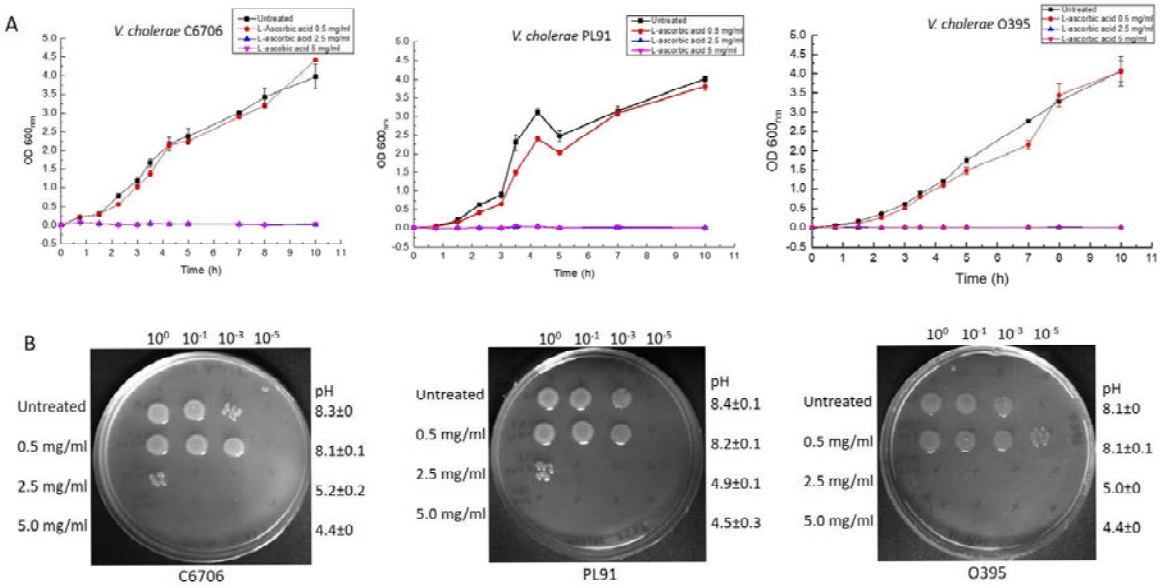

A
V. cholerae C6706
V. cholerae PL91
V. cholerae O395
Untreated
L-ascorbic acid 0.5 mg/ml
L-ascorbic acid 2.5 mg/ml
L-ascorbic acid 5 mg/ml
OD 600nm
Time (h)
B
10⁰ 10⁻¹ 10⁻³ 10⁻⁵
Untreated
0.5 mg/ml
2.5 mg/ml
5.0 mg/ml
pH
8.3±0
8.1±0.1
5.2±0.2
4.4±0
C6706
8.4±0.1
8.2±0.1
4.9±0.1
4.5±0.3
PL91
8.1±0
8.1±0.1
5.0±0
4.4±0
O395

Figure 2

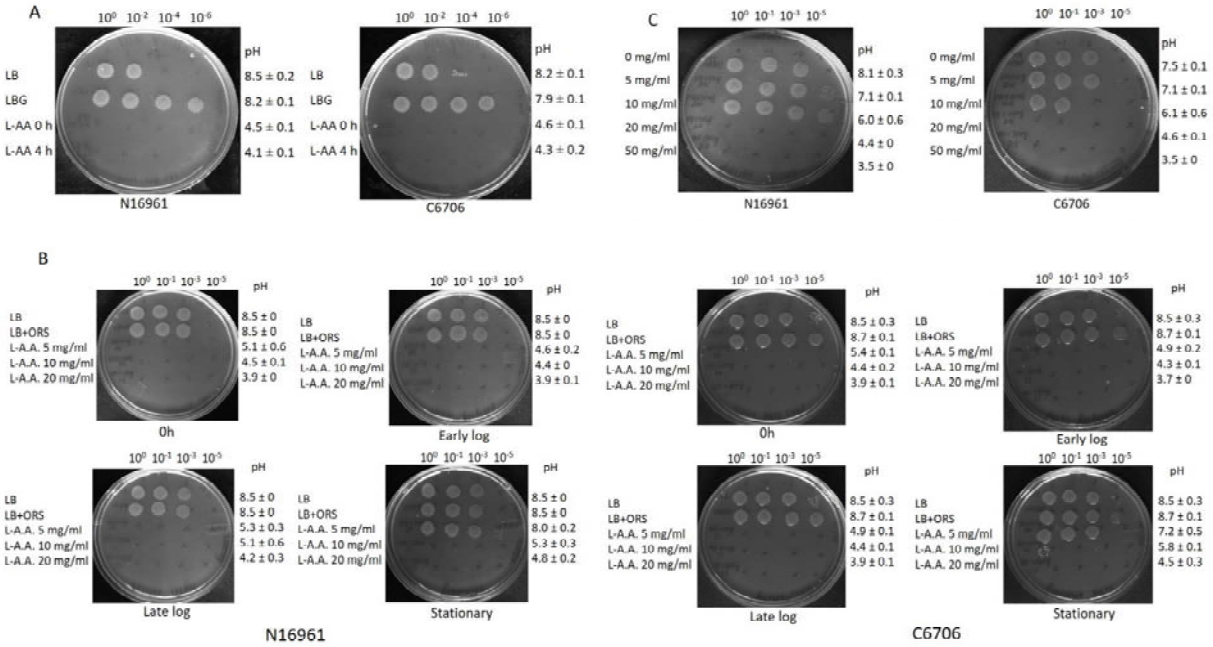
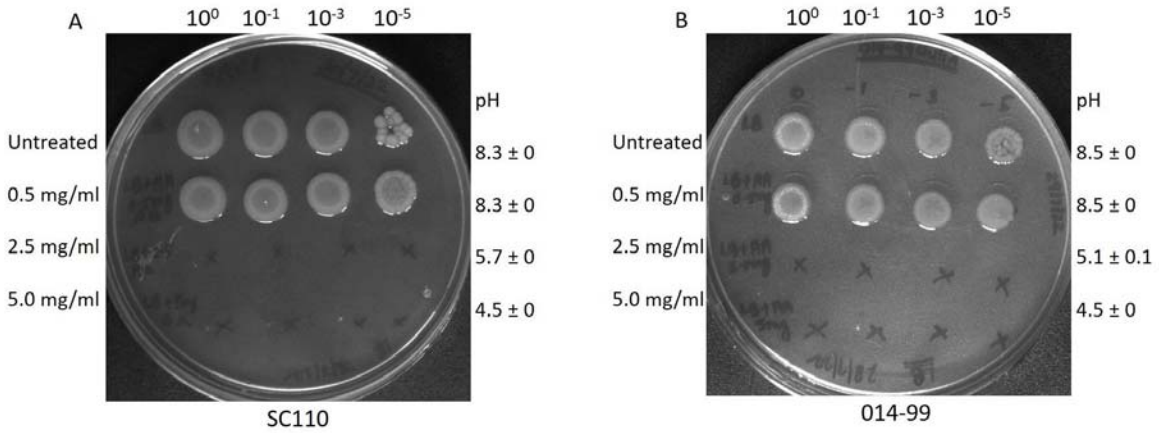
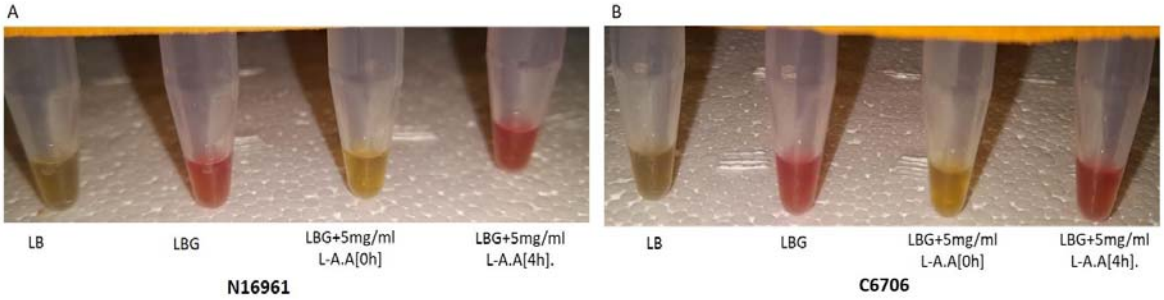

A
10^0 10^{-2} 10^{-4} 10^{-6}
pH
LB
LBG
L-AA 0 h
L-AA 4 h
8.5 ± 0.2
8.2 ± 0.1
4.5 ± 0.1
4.1 ± 0.1
N16961
8.2 ± 0.1
7.9 ± 0.1
4.6 ± 0.1
4.3 ± 0.2
C6706
C
10^0 10^{-1} 10^{-3} 10^{-5}
0 mg/ml
5 mg/ml
10 mg/ml
20 mg/ml
50 mg/ml
8.1 ± 0.3
7.1 ± 0.1
6.0 ± 0.6
4.4 ± 0
3.5 ± 0
N16961
7.5 ± 0.1
7.1 ± 0.1
6.1 ± 0.6
4.6 ± 0.1
3.5 ± 0
C6706
B
LB
LB+ORS
L-A.A. 5 mg/ml
L-A.A. 10 mg/ml
L-A.A. 20 mg/ml
8.5 ± 0
8.5 ± 0
5.1 ± 0.6
4.5 ± 0.1
3.9 ± 0
0h
8.5 ± 0
8.5 ± 0
4.6 ± 0.2
4.4 ± 0
3.9 ± 0.1
Early log
8.5 ± 0.3
8.7 ± 0.1
5.4 ± 0.1
4.4 ± 0.2
3.9 ± 0.1
0h
8.5 ± 0.3
8.7 ± 0.1
4.9 ± 0.2
4.3 ± 0.1
3.7 ± 0
Early log
8.5 ± 0
8.5 ± 0
5.3 ± 0.3
5.1 ± 0.6
4.2 ± 0.3
Late log
8.5 ± 0
8.5 ± 0
8.0 ± 0.2
5.3 ± 0.3
4.8 ± 0.2
Stationary
N16961
8.5 ± 0.3
8.7 ± 0.1
4.9 ± 0.1
4.4 ± 0.1
3.9 ± 0.1
Late log
8.5 ± 0.3
8.7 ± 0.1
7.2 ± 0.5
5.8 ± 0.1
4.5 ± 0.3
Stationary
C6706

Table 1. *Vibrio cholerae* strains used in this study

Strain	Genotype	Source
C6706	O1, El Tor, variant, Sm^R	Ron Taylor, Dartmouth Geisel School of Medicine USA
PL91	Non-O1, non-O139, Serogroup O110,	Raychaudhuri et al., 2006
O395	O1, classical	Andrew Camilli, Tuft University
N16961	O1, El Tor, Ogawa, Sm^R	Andrew Camilli, Tuft University
SC110	Non-O1, non-O139 serogroup O34	Tripathi et al., 2010
014-99	El Tor variant	Richard Y.C. Kong, City University of Hong Kong

Supplementary Figure 1



Supplementary Figure 2