Systematic analyses of factors required for adhesion of *Salmonella enterica* serovar Typhimurium to corn salad (*Valerianella locusta*)

Laura Elpers¹, Juliane Kretzschmar¹, Sean-Paul Nuccio², Andreas J. Bäuml³, Michael Hensel^{1, 4}

¹Abt. Mikrobiologie, ⁴CellNanOs – Center for Cellular Nanoanalytics, Universität Osnabrück, Osnabrück, Germany; ²Department of Pediatrics, Division of Host-Microbe Systems & Therapeutics, University of California at San Diego; USA; ³Department of Medical Microbiology and Immunology, University of California at Davis, USA

Running title: *Salmonella* Typhimurium adhesion to corn salad

Keywords: adhesiome, *Salmonella enterica* serovar Typhimurium, corn salad, *Valerianella locusta*, Saf fimbriae, BapA, LPS, flagella-mediated motility

Address for correspondence:

Michael Hensel

Abteilung Mikrobiologie

CellNanOs – Center for Cellular Nanoanalytics Osnabrück

Fachbereich Biologie/Chemie, Universität Osnabrück

Barbarastr. 11

49076 Osnabrück, Germany

Tel: ++ 49 (0)541 969 3940

Fax: ++ 49 (0)541 969 3942

E-mail: Michael.Hensel@biologie.uni-osnabrueck.de

24.11.2019

S. Typhimurium adhesion to corn salad

Abstract

Salmonella enterica is a foodborne pathogen leading to gastroenteritis and is commonly acquired by consumption of contaminated food of animal origin. However, numbers of outbreaks linked to the consumption of fresh or minimally processed food of non-animal origin are increasing. New infection routes of *S. enterica* by vegetables, fruits, nuts and herbs have to be considered. This leads to special interest in *S. enterica* interactions with leafy products, e.g. salads, that are consumed unprocessed. The attachment of *S. enterica* to salad is a crucial step in contamination, but little is known about the bacterial factors required and mechanisms of adhesion. *S. enterica* possesses a complex set of adhesive structures whose functions are only partly understood. Potentially, *S. enterica* may deploy multiple adhesive strategies for adhering to various salad species, and other vegetables. Here, we systematically analyzed the contribution of the complete adhesiome, of LPS, and of flagella-mediated motility of *S. enterica* serovar Typhimurium (STM) in adhesion to corn salad. We deployed a reductionist, synthetic approach to identify factors involved in the surface binding of STM to leaves of corn salad with particular regard to the expression of all known adhesive structures using the Tet-on system. This work reveals the contribution of Saf fimbriae, type 1 secretion system-secreted BapA, an intact LPS, and flagella-mediated motility of STM in adhesion to corn salad leaves.

Importance

Human gastrointestinal pathogens are often transmitted by animal products, but recent outbreaks show increasing importance of vegetables as source of infection by pathogenic *E. coli* or *Salmonella enterica*. The mechanisms of binding of *S. enterica* to vegetables such as salad are only poorly understood. We established an experimental model system to systematically investigate the role of adhesive structures of *S. enterica* serovar Typhimurium in binding to corn salad leaves. The contributions of all members of the complex adhesiome,

24.11.2019

S. Typhimurium adhesion to corn salad

52 flagella, and O-antigen were evaluated. We identified that Saf fimbriae, type 1 secretion system-
 53 secreted BapA, an intact LPS, and flagella-mediated motility contribute to adhesion of
 54 *Salmonella* to corn salad leaves. These results will enable future investigations on factors
 55 contributing to contamination of vegetables under agricultural conditions.

56

24.11.2019

S. Typhimurium adhesion to corn salad

Introduction

Salmonella enterica is one of the main bacterial pathogens leading to foodborne illnesses and thousands of fatal cases worldwide (1). Depending on the serovar, *Salmonella enterica* causes gastroenteritis (non-typhoidal strain, e.g. Typhimurium), or typhoid fever (typhoidal strains, e.g. Typhi and Paratyphi). Focus has historically been on infection routes of *Salmonella* by animal products, although in recent years, an increasing number of infections caused by vegetable fresh produce have been reported. In addition to pathogenic *Escherichia coli* (e.g. *E. coli* O157:H7) or *Listeria monocytogenes*, *Salmonella enterica* is also involved in such plant-associated infections (2-4). Several outbreaks were associated with contaminated vegetables (e.g. tomatoes, salad), fruits (e.g. watermelons, berries), nuts, herbs (e.g. basil), and sprouts (5, 6). Fresh produce can be contaminated either through cultivation (contaminated irrigation water or fertilizer), or during handling and processing. *S. enterica* may adhere to leaves and roots, colonize the plant, and further internalize into the plant tissue. Once inside the plant, *S. enterica* potentially replicate and persist (7, 8). Endophytic colonization by *Salmonella* cannot be removed by surface washing, and bacteria will thus be ingested if food is consumed after minimal processing.

The differences in interaction of *Salmonella* with plants or animals have to be investigated to better understand infection of plant-based products by *S. enterica*. For the analyses of contamination of salads by *S. enterica*, the leafy part is of special interest. Here, the initial binding of *S. enterica* to salad leaves is a key event in the adhesion and further colonization of salad.

Here we employ *S. enterica* serovar Typhimurium (STM) as the main pathogen causing gastroenteritis. STM possesses a large set of adhesive structures, including 12 chaperone-usher (CU) fimbriae, Curli fimbriae assembled by the nucleation-precipitation pathway, two type 1 secretion system (T1SS)-secreted adhesins (BapA and SiiE), and three type 5 secretion system (T5SS)-secreted adhesins (MisL, ShdA and SadA). Further, two outer membrane proteins

24.11.2019

S. Typhimurium adhesion to corn salad

(OMP) are known with putative adhesive features (PagN and Rck). In addition, motility and chemotaxis mediated by flagellar rotation, as well as the adhesive effect of the lipopolysaccharide (LPS) layer, must be taken into consideration (9, 10). The specific binding properties of only a few adhesive structures of *S. enterica* are known, and thus no educated guess can be made in regard to possible interactions with salad leaves.

Several studies have investigated the adhesion of *S. enterica* serovars to various species of salad (7, 11-18) with focus on individual adhesion factors. These studies revealed the involvement of flagella and motility as well as further virulence-associated genes in adhesion to salad. Further, the impact of different salad species was evaluated. Nevertheless, a major obstacle in these analyses of *S. enterica* adhesion to vegetables was a lack of knowledge for the conditions necessary to express the pathogen's various adhesins. Indeed, only a minor proportion of adhesins are known to be expressed under laboratory conditions. It can thus be speculated that a subset of adhesins is expressed under environmental conditions outside of a warm-blooded host organism, although a systematic analysis of such expression is pending. To circumvent this limitation and to functionally express the entire adhesiome of STM, we recently devised a simple and robust approach based on the use of the P_{tetA} promoter and induction by the non-antibiotic tetracycline derivative AHT (19). In the present study, we deploy this technique to investigate the contribution of the various adhesive structures of STM to adhesion to the surface of corn salad leaves.

To our knowledge, we have analyzed the impact of all adhesive structures of STM in adhesion to corn salad. Moreover, we have found factors that are involved in the adhesion of STM to salad. With this knowledge, we are potentially able to devise defensive strategies in growing, harvesting and processing fresh produce in order to decrease the incidence of *Salmonella* infections.

24.11.2019

S. Typhimurium adhesion to corn salad

Results

We deployed a reductionist, synthetic approach to identify factors that contribute to the surface binding of *Salmonella enterica* serovar Typhimurium (STM) to leaves of corn salad. As with all *S. enterica* serovars studied so far, STM possesses a complex adhesiome. As most of these adhesins are not expressed under laboratory conditions, we expressed the various operons or genes encoding adhesins ectopically under control of a tetracycline-inducible promoter, as previously described (19). Strains harboring these adhesin-expressing plasmids were subsequently tested for their contribution to adhesion to corn salad. The infection of corn salad grown under aseptic conditions by STM was performed as described schematically in Figure S 1.

Prior to analyzing the contribution of adhesive structures in adhesion to corn salad, we tested different deletion strains for their suitability as the strain background for subsequent experiments. The laboratory conditions for native expression of only a few adhesins such as *fim* fimbriae are known. Moreover, the expression of a fimbrial adhesin can impact the expression of other systems, including other adhesins (20, 21). To avoid potential interference by these factors, we generated a strain lacking all 12 CU fimbriae (SR11 Δ 12). Furthermore, a strain was generated lacking all known and putative adhesive structures in SR11 (Δ *fimAICDHF* Δ *stbABCD* Δ *sthABCDE* Δ *stfACDEFG* Δ *stiABCH* Δ *bcfABCDEFGH* Δ *safABCD* Δ *pefACDorf5orf6* Δ *stcABCD* Δ *stjEDCBA* Δ *stdAB* Δ *lpfABCDE::KSAC* Δ *misL* Δ *sadA* Δ *shdA* Δ *SPI4* Δ *bapABCD* Δ *rck* Δ *pagN* Δ *csgBAC-DEFG*) which we termed SR11 Δ 20. Under the assay conditions, both SR11 Δ 12 and SR11 Δ 20 showed the same level of adhesion to corn salad as WT SR11 (Figure 1A). Therefore, we decided to use SR11 Δ 12 in all further experiments to avoid any background expression of CU fimbriae during our assays. Furthermore, SR11 Δ 12 strains with additional deletions of single adhesive structures showed no altered levels of adhesion compared to SR11 Δ 12, except for deletion of *Salmonella*

24.11.2019

S. Typhimurium adhesion to corn salad

pathogenicity island 4 (SPI4) and of *bapABCD* (Figure 1B). The deletion strain defective in SPI4, lacking SiiE, the corresponding T1SS, as well as accessory proteins, showed increased adhesion (129% on average). The loss of adhesin BapA and its cognate T1SS BapBCD ($\Delta bapABCD$) led to significantly decreased adhesion (65% on average). Of interest, BapA was not detected on the bacterial surface in 3.5 h subcultures of parental strain SR11 Δ 12 (Figure S 2C-D).

Contribution of fimbrial adhesins to adhesion to corn salad

For most of the 12 CU fimbriae, little is known about their native expression and binding properties (22). All operons encoding CU fimbriae consist of at least a fimbrial main subunit, a specific periplasmic chaperone, and a specific usher located in the outer membrane (23). The most prominent and best-studied fimbriae are type 1 fimbriae encoded by the *fim* operon (*fimAICDHF*). Type 1 fimbriae are natively expressed under static conditions and mediate binding to mannosylated proteins (24).

We analysed adhesion to corn salad after P_{tetA} -induced expression of various CU fimbriae (Figure 2A). The assay revealed distinct phenotypes of binding to corn salad. Expression of certain CU fimbriae by STM (Lpf, Bcf, Sth, Std and Stj) resulted in adhesion levels similar to background strain SR11 Δ 12, indicating that these adhesins do not have cognate ligands on corn salad. Adhesion to corn salad was impaired after expression of Fim, Pef, Stc and Stb fimbriae (53%; 72%; 58% and 60% mean adhesion rates, respectively, compared to SR11 Δ 12), while expression of Sti fimbriae resulted in slightly, but not significantly decreased adhesion. By contrast, AHT-induced expression of Saf and Stf fimbriae led to increased adhesion (166% and 116% mean adhesion rates, respectively). A clear contribution of Saf fimbriae in adhesion to corn salad was confirmed by the non-induced control, exhibiting no altered adhesion level compared to background strain SR11 Δ 12. Of note, a non-significant increase in adhesion was observed for Stf fimbriae in the absence of the inducer AHT, which was comparable to the

24.11.2019

S. Typhimurium adhesion to corn salad

AHT-induced samples. As such, a clear role for Stf fimbriae in STM's adhesion to corn salad cannot be ascribed.

Curli fimbriae are known to be involved in biofilm formation (25) and are encoded by two divergent operons, *csgBAC* and *csgDEFG*, with assembly occurring via the nucleation-precipitation pathway. AHT-induced expression of Curli fimbriae showed a decreased adhesion to corn salad, whereas without AHT induction no altered adhesion was observed (Figure 2B).

Contribution of T1SS-secreted non-fimbrial adhesins to adhesion to corn salad

The SPI4 locus (*siiABCDEF*, *Salmonella intestinal infection*) encodes the giant adhesin SiiE which is secreted to the bacterial surface by the T1SS SiiCDF (26). The two accessory proteins SiiA and SiiB are located in the inner membrane and presumably function as a proton-conductive channel (27). SiiE is known as the largest protein in STM, with 53 repetitive bacterial Ig domains (BIg) and a molecular mass of 595 kDa. Moreover, SiiE exhibits binding specificity for glycostructures with terminal N-acetyl-glucosamine (GlcNAc) and 2,3-linked sialic acid (28). SiiE mediates the first contact of *Salmonella* to polarized epithelial cells of mammalian hosts (e.g. MDCK cells), enabling subsequent invasion mediated by the SPI1-encoded T3SS and various effector proteins (29, 30). As generation of a vector for Tet-on expression of the *sii* operon turned out to be problematic, we deployed an alternative approach to control expression of the native *sii* operon. Enhanced surface expression of SiiE was achieved by AHT-induced overexpression of *hilD*, the central transcriptional activator of the SPI1/SPI4 regulon (31). We observed that increased amounts of SiiE on the bacterial surface led to decreased adhesion to corn salad (77% mean, Figure 3A) compared to SR11 Δ 12 with native expression of SiiE in 3.5 h subcultures (Figure S 2AB). Without induction by AHT and therefore with almost native SiiE expression, no differences in adhesion compared to the background strain SR11 Δ 12 was observed. Since the expression of the regulator *hilD* also influences the expression of the SPI1-encoded T3SS and its effector proteins, the plasmid encoding *hilD* was tested under control of the Tet-on system in further SPI1 and SPI4 deletion

24.11.2019

S. Typhimurium adhesion to corn salad

mutants. Overexpression of *hilD* in a SPI4 deletion mutant led to a significantly decreased adhesion of 53% in average, indicating that the SPI1-T3SS rather than SiiE itself interferes with the adhesion to corn salad. This was further confirmed by an increased adhesion rate of a strain lacking *invC* (ATPase subunit of SPI1-T3SS), and thereby the SPI1-T3SS, harboring a plasmid for *hilD* overexpression (153%). The deletion of *invC* alone, as well as deletion of the effector proteins SopA, SopB, SopD, SopE2 and SipA (= $\Delta 5$; Figure 1B) did not alter adhesion, leading to the hypothesis that the SPI1-T3SS affects adhesion to corn salad.

The *bap* operon (*bapABCD*, *biofilm-associated protein*) encodes for a T1SS including BapB (outer membrane protein), BapC (ATPase) and BapD (membrane fusion protein) which is necessary for the secretion of the adhesin BapA to the bacterial surface. The T1SS-secreted adhesin BapA has a molecular mass of 386 kDa, contains 28 Blg domains, and is involved in biofilm formation (32). AHT-induced expression of the *bap* operon led to increased adhesion to corn salad (124% mean, Figure 3B), whereas no significant differences were observed without AHT induction.

To gain further insight into which structural features of BapA are essential for adhesion, we generated plasmids for Tet-on expression of *bapABCD* that encode BapA with deletions of Blg domains of various extent. Synthesis and secretion of truncated forms of BapA were confirmed by flow cytometry (Figure S 2C-D), and indicated that deletion of Blg1-28 and Blg15-24 ablated the surface expression of BapA. This observation is in line with the adhesion assay results for strains expressing BapA harboring a deletion of Blg1-28 or Blg15-24, which showed no increased adhesion to corn salad. Thus, the loss of BapA surface expression resulted in adhesion levels comparable to SR11 $\Delta 12$. By contrast, truncated forms of BapA with deletion of only one Blg domain, either Blg1 or Blg28, were detected on the bacterial surface by flow cytometry. Moreover, in adhesion assays, no increased adhesion was observed compared to wild type BapA. Hence, the Blg1 and Blg28 domains might be relevant for proper binding to corn salad by BapA.

24.11.2019

S. Typhimurium adhesion to corn salad

Contribution of autotransported adhesins to adhesion to corn salad

STM expresses three autotransported adhesins: MisL, ShdA and SadA. MisL and ShdA are monomeric adhesins, whereas SadA belongs to the class of trimeric adhesins. Previous studies have shown that MisL and ShdA are involved in binding to fibronectin, with impacts intestinal infection of mice (33, 34). SadA is possibly involved in adhesion to CaCo2 cells, as well as in biofilm formation, but only in a strain background with altered LPS structure (35). AHT-induced expression of *misL* did not alter adhesion to corn salad (Figure 4A). In contrast, the AHT-induced expression of *shdA* led to a decreased average adhesion of 67%, whereas the non-induced strain displayed no changes in adhesion. The AHT-induced expression of *sadA* and its chaperone *sadB* led to a slight, but non-significantly decreased adhesion (79% mean). Although we observed significantly higher adhesion (158% mean) without AHT induction, SadA surface expression was not detected by flow cytometry in non-induced samples (Figure S 2E-F).

Contribution of OMP adhesins to adhesion to corn salad

The OMPs Rck and PagN are adhesive structures, and an involvement in SPI1-T3SS-independent invasion of epithelial cells has been reported (36, 37). AHT-induced expression of *rck* led to a significantly decreased adhesion to corn salad (65% mean), although even the non-induced sample exhibited decreased adhesion (65% mean, Figure 4B). In a previous study, Western blot analyses confirmed absence of expression of Rck in non-induced cultures (19). The AHT-induced expression of PagN exhibited significantly reduced adhesion (59% in average), whereas the non-induced samples showed no altered adhesion level.

Contribution of flagellar filaments and motility to adhesion to corn salad

The effect of flagella and motility on infection of various plants has been previously investigated for *Salmonella* and other pathogenic bacteria (15, 38, 39). Here we demonstrate the binding properties and the contribution of motility in adhesion to corn salad using four distinct deletion strains. The deletion of *fliC* and *fljB*, resulting in the loss of the flagellar

24.11.2019

S. Typhimurium adhesion to corn salad

filament, showed a decreased adhesion (50% mean) which could not be restored to background strain level by centrifugation (Figure 5A). This effect may thus be due to an adhesive feature of the flagellar filament, or due to flagella-mediated motility promoting contact to corn salad surfaces. To dissect the contribution of flagella, a *motAB* mutant strain was employed; these strains still produce a flagellar filament, but are unable to energize the flagellar motor and are thus non-motile. The Δ *motAB* strain showed decreased adhesion for static and centrifuged samples (67% and 73% mean). Thus, presence of flagella without motility does not enable *Salmonella* to bind to corn salad. To gain further insight into how motility contributes to adhesion to corn salad, we deployed mutant strains with defective *cheY*, resulting in a strong bias towards smooth swimming, or defective *cheZ*, resulting in a strong bias for tumbling (Figure 5C). The Δ *cheY* strain showed a decreased adhesion (71% mean) after centrifugation, whereas the deletion of *cheZ* led to a decreased adhesion which is non-significant in static and centrifuged samples. We conclude that proper flagella-mediated motility contributes to adhesion to corn salad surfaces, and this effect is not caused by sole interaction of the flagella filament with the leave surface.

Contribution of O-antigen to adhesion to corn salad

The major constituent of the Gram-negative cell surface is LPS. In addition to stabilization of the cell envelope and protection against various environmental factors, LPS increases the negative charge of the cell envelope and a putative adhesive role has been reported (40). To analyze the impact of LPS in adhesion to corn salad, we used mutant strains lacking various genes involved in the biosynthesis of the O-antigen of LPS. WT *Salmonella* displays a heterogeneous distribution of long chain O-antigens (L-OAg), and very long chain O-antigens (VL-OAg). Deletion of *wzz* results in the homogenous distribution of VL-OAg, deletion of *fepE* in homogenous distribution of L-OAg, and a strain lacking both genes (*wzz fepE*) can only synthesize short O-antigen (S-OAg) (Figure 5D). The deletion of *rfaL* leads to lack of O-antigen, resulting in LPS restricted to the core oligosaccharides.

24.11.2019

S. Typhimurium adhesion to corn salad

261 In this study the deletion of *wzz* and *wzz* *fepE* led to a decreased adhesion in static (49% and
262 52%) samples (Figure 5B). The deletion of *rfaL* displayed a decreased adhesion (82% mean)
263 which was non-significant. The strain lacking *fepE* showed no altered adhesion. These data
264 suggest that presence of only VL-OAg, or only S-OAg impairs binding to corn salad, and as a
265 consequence the L-OAg has to be present. The observation that the $\Delta rfaL$ lacking O-antigen
266 and further led to no significant decrease in the adhesion rate could be explained by binding of
267 the core oligosaccharide to corn salad. All results obtained in this study are summarized in a
268 schematic overview in Figure 6.

269

24.11.2019

S. Typhimurium adhesion to corn salad

Discussion

Previous studies investigated adhesion of *Salmonella* Typhimurium to various plants (including leaves, roots and fruits), thereby clarifying which factors are involved in the first step of colonization (11, 38). These studies succeeded in clarifying the first steps of colonization using WT strains or mutant strains defective in single adhesion factors. In addition, most studies on plant-pathogen interactions only tested differences in adhesion of one *Salmonella* isolate to various plant species, or adhesion of various *Salmonella* serovars to one plant species (12, 13, 41). Currently, the question which factors of *Salmonella* are involved in adhesion to plants remains unanswered. As the expression conditions of most adhesive structures are not known, we propose an approach using the Tet-on system to control expression of all putative adhesive structures of STM, one at a time. In this study, the adhesins were tested for their impact in adhesion to corn salad leaves, using a reductionist, synthetic approach to identify factors that possibly contribute to the surface binding of corn salad leaves.

We found that expression of certain adhesins affected adhesion to corn salad leaves, namely Saf fimbriae, T1SS-secreted BapA and T1SS-secreted SiiE. Expression of other adhesive structures, like type 1 fimbriae, T5SS-secreted ShdA and OMP PagN, caused a decreased adhesion, possibly due to occlusion of other structures involved in adhesion. In addition, the deletion of various basic structural features of bacteria, like O-antigen of LPS, or motility by flagella rotation, had impact on the adhesion to corn salad.

Several previous studies showed that absence of the flagella filament had an influence on adhesion to various plants. Whereas C. N. Berger et al. (11) reported a decreased adhesion to basil leaves for a $\Delta fliC \Delta fljB$ strain of *Salmonella* Senftenberg, A. L. Iniguez et al. (42) revealed an enhanced colonization of *Arabidopsis* roots for $\Delta fliC \Delta fljB$ mutant of STM. Thus, there has to be a clear difference in the role of flagella between colonization of rhizosphere and phyllosphere. For the colonization of roots, the presence of a flagella is apparently obstructive,

24.11.2019

S. Typhimurium adhesion to corn salad

due to PAMP-triggered immunity by receptor kinase FLS2 recognition of flg22 by (42, 43). For the first contact of *Salmonella* and other pathogenic bacteria to leaf surfaces, the presence of flagella is of crucial importance. To investigate the possible binding of flagella filament, Y. Rossez et al. (39) purified the flagella filament of pathogenic EHEC *E. coli* O157:H7 Sakai, EPEC *E. coli* O127:H6 and non-pathogenic *E. coli* K12 with flagella serotype H48. They showed that the binding of purified flagella filaments to multiple plant lipid species (SQDG (sulphated glycolipid), phosphatidylcholine, phosphatidylglycerol, phosphatidylinositol and phosphatidylethanolamine) results in the assumption of an ionic adhesion by binding to sulphated and phosphorylated plant plasma membrane lipids with negative charge. In addition, *E. coli* strain TUV93-0 Δ *flhC* showed a decreased adhesion to *Arabidopsis* leaves which could be complemented by all three flagella serotypes (39). Possibly, the ionic adhesion of flagella filament represents a conserved mechanism for adhesion to plant leaves among gram-negative bacteria. Despite analyses of flagella filament involvement in adhesion to various plant organs, less is known about the impact of motility. Y. Kroupitski et al. (15) showed that deletion of Δ *cheY* in STM had no consequences for attachment to iceberg lettuce leaves, whereas the internalization of STM was affected. The authors hypothesize that STM cannot reach stomata due to the lack of directed motility. Directed motility conceivably enables STM to sense sucrose near stomata facilitating internalization. Thus, internalization was impaired during an experiment performed in dark with fusicoccin-treated leaves leading to constitutively opened stomata without producing sucrose by photosynthesis (15). In this study, we detected decreased adhesion levels for strains lacking flagella filaments (Δ *flhC* Δ *fljB*), or the energization of flagella rotation (Δ *motAB*) either under conditions of natural contact, or forced contact. We therefore conclude that not only flagella filaments are needed for adhesion to corn salad leaves, but also motility. We observed only moderate effects in adhesion to corn salad leaves in either the absence of CW or CCW rotation, leading to the assumption that the flagella filament and energization of at least CW or CCW rotation is necessary for binding to corn salad leaves.

24.11.2019

S. Typhimurium adhesion to corn salad

However, bacteria might utilize directed motility for accumulation near stomata and/or colonization of plant leaves.

The LPS layer of STM and other pathogenic bacteria was often examined with focus on adhesion to, and invasion of mammalian cells, and for the impact in inflammatory responses.

The impact of LPS on adhesion to plant leaves, roots and fruits remained unclear. Mutant strains of STM lacking very long O-Ag, or long and very long O-Ag revealed higher levels of invasion of HeLa and MDCK cells, whereas deletion of the whole O-Ag even led to a highly increased adhesion to both cell lines. Despite this virulence advantage for STM, immune escape was reduced due to higher effector protein translocation (44). In contrast to an enhanced adhesion to mammalian cells by an altered LPS structure of STM, we found that an altered LPS structure resulted in decreased adhesion to corn salad leaves. Our findings are in line with a study by H. Jang and K. R. Matthews (45) revealing that a truncated O-Ag in pathogenic *E. coli* O157:H7 decreases the ability to survive and persist on *Arabidopsis* plants as well as on romaine lettuce. In addition to pathogenic bacteria, an intact LPS structure is also important in non-pathogenic bacteria like *Herbaspirillum seropedicae* acting as a symbiont for many agriculturally important plants. An altered LPS structure in *H. seropedicae* led to decreased attachment to maize root surface and to further endophytic colonization (46). These results were also observed for WT *H. seropedicae* when LPS, N-acetyl glucosamine or glucosamine were added to act as competitors for binding sites. Here we showed for the first time the importance of STM LPS in adhesion to leaf surfaces.

Regardless of LPS and motility of STM, adhesion was increased by expression of different adhesins. Saf fimbriae (*Salmonella* atypical fimbriae) were the only fimbriae of the CU pathway found in this study to be involved in enhancing STM adhesion to corn salad leaves. O. Salih et al. (47) revealed by electron microscopy the highly flexible linear structure of Saf fimbriae belonging to FG-loop Long fimbriae (FGL). In contrast to rigid, rod-shaped FG-loop Short (FGS) fimbriae exhibiting various subunits with a distal adhesive tip, FG-loop Long fimbriae

24.11.2019

S. Typhimurium adhesion to corn salad

often only displays two subunits (48). Thereby, the adhesive unit is likely formed by the most numerous subunits. Thus FGL fimbriae, like Saf fimbriae, might bind to a high number of receptors or ligands (47). Nevertheless, binding properties of Saf fimbriae are unknown. Until now, Saf fimbriae were reported to be involved in biofilm formation and in binding to porcine intestine cells IPEC-J2 cells (49). In addition, expression of Saf fimbriae were only observed during infection of murine spleen (50). Genes of the *saf* operon are often pseudogenes in host-restricted *Salmonella* serovars (Typhi, Paratyphi and Gallinarum) (10), indicating their potential contribution in STM in dispersal by farm animals and newly investigated environmental routes, e.g. leafy plants and other vegetables. To gain further insight in contribution of Saf fimbriae adhesion of STM to plants, binding properties of Saf fimbriae have to be investigated, for example by glycan arrays (39, 51), or by a detailed mutagenesis of potential binding domains.

In this study, we showed that both T1SS-secreted adhesins SiiE and BapA contribute to adhesion to corn salad leaves. While SiiE involvement in adhesion to mammalian polarized epithelial cells by binding GlcNAc and sialic acid is well understood (28, 29), a potential role of SiiE in adhesion to plant surfaces is less likely. The tight control of expression of the SPI1/SPI4 regulon by host cell factors would exclude surface expression of SiiE under environmental conditions. A contribution to adhesion was shown for T1SS-secreted adhesin BapA, and BapA contributes to biofilm formation (53), especially for formation of pellicles on air-liquid interphase (32). Furthermore, deletion of BapA led to a decreased mortality in mice infection. Our data obtained after 1 h of infection excluded the possibility of biofilm formation by BapA expressing STM on corn salad leaves. However, specific binding properties are unknown. To gain further insight in binding properties of BapA to corn salad leaves, various truncated forms of BapA were tested. Truncated forms of BapA lacking one BIG domain were surface expressed and showed no autoaggregation. Deletion of one or more BIG domains reduced BapA-dependent adhesion. Thus, we propose a diminished adhesion to corn salad

24.11.2019

S. Typhimurium adhesion to corn salad

leaves by a shortened BapA. This hypothesis is further supported by the fact that deletion of B1g1, possibly never reaching out of O-Ag layer in WT BapA, results in a similar phenotype as deletion of B1g28, possibly reaching out of LPS layer first in WT BapA. Further characterization of BapA binding to corn salad leaves is necessary thereby investigating importance of proper folding of BapA in presence of Ca^{2+} (54), and specific binding properties. This study showed for the first time that adhesion of STM to corn salad leaves depends on an intact LPS layer, and on flagella-mediated motility. Further, we revealed the involvement in adhesion to corn salad leaves by expression of CU pathway-assembled Saf fimbriae, T1SS-secreted SiiE and T1SS-secreted BapA. To gain further insight in adhesion of STM to salad, additional salad species should be investigated to access if the detected contributing structures are also involved in adhesion to other salad species, or even to leafy plants in general. Moreover, a transcriptomic and proteomic analysis of the involved adhesins could further elucidate environmental conditions or conditions during colonization of plants. We used a synthetic system with controlled expression of one adhesive factor at a time. If the adhesive factors determined here are also expressed and functional under conditions of natural contamination of plants, has to be investigated by further studies. In summary, this work contributed to identification of STM adhesive factors required for adhesion to plants. To take these studies to a global context and the pathogen-plant interaction under field-like conditions now a more complex experimental setting is needed.

24.11.2019

S. Typhimurium adhesion to corn salad

Materials and Methods

Bacterial strains and culture conditions

Bacterial strains used in this study are listed in Table 1. Unless otherwise mentioned, bacteria were routinely grown aerobically in LB (lysogeny broth) medium or on LB agar containing antibiotics if required for selection of specific markers. Carbenicillin (Carb), nalidixic acid (Nal), or kanamycin (Km) were used to a final concentration of 50 µg/ml if required for the selection of phenotypes or maintenance of plasmids. Chloramphenicol (Cm) was used at 30 µg/ml. When needed for cloning purposes, X-Gal was added to LB agar at 20 µg/ml. For the induction of the Tet-on system, anhydrotetracycline (AHT) was used at final concentrations of 10 ng/ml or 100 ng/ml.

Construction of $\Delta 12$ strain deleted in chaperone-usher fimbrial gene cluster

Strains are listed in Table 1, plasmids (and the extent of each fimbrial gene cluster deletion) in Table 2, and oligonucleotides in Table S 1. For cloning, *E. coli* DH5 α was used as host for pCR2.1 and pBluescriptII-derived plasmids, whereas *E. coli* CC118 λ pir was used as host for pRDH10-derived plasmids. To generate the unmarked Δlpf , Δpef , Δsaf , Δstc , and Δstj allelic exchange-mediated deletion constructs, an upstream and a downstream region flanking the respective gene cluster to be deleted were amplified from the genome of *S. enterica* serovar Typhimurium LT2 by PCR with primers containing: 1) restriction sites that enable ligation of the flanking regions together at their proximal ends, as well as enable future introduction of an antibiotic resistance cassette; 2) restriction sites to enable subcloning of the deletion construct into the sucrose-counters selectable pRDH10 suicide vector. With the exception of the Δlpf construct, flanking region PCR products were gel purified (QIAEX II Kit; Qiagen), digested with XbaI (NEB), ligated with T4 DNA ligase (NEB), then PCR-amplified by utilizing the distal primer of each respective flanking region's primer pair. Products were then cloned into pCR2.1 via the TOPO TA kit (Invitrogen), and correct inserts were confirmed by Sanger

24.11.2019

S. Typhimurium adhesion to corn salad

sequencing (SeqWright). For the Δlpf construct, each flanking region was PCR amplified, gel purified, cloned separately into pCR2.1, then confirmed by sequencing. The flanking regions were then joined together by sequential subcloning into pBluescriptII KS+. The unmarked Δlpf , Δpef , Δsaf , Δstc , and Δstj constructs were then subcloned into pRDH10. To generate the unmarked Δstd and Δsti constructs in pRDH10, the Km-resistance cassette was removed from pEW5 and pEW13, respectively, by restriction digestion, then the vectors were gel purified and religated. As pSF2 (pRDH10 Δfim) did not confer appreciable sucrose sensitivity to strains harboring it, the Δfim construct was subcloned into another site in pRDH10: following *EcoRI* digestion of pSF2, the Δfim construct was gel purified, blunted (QuickBlunt, NEB), and subcloned into the blunted *Bam*HI site of pRDH10, yielding pSPN22. To generate Km-marked deletion constructs, the KSAC cassette of pBS34 was excised with *Xba*I or *Pst*I as relevant, gel purified, then subcloned between the flanking regions of the Δlpf , Δpef , Δsaf , Δstc , and Δstj constructs in their respective pRDH10-based vectors. To enable their conjugation, all unmarked and KSAC-marked pRDH10-based fimbrial gene cluster deletion vectors were electroporated into *E. coli* S17-1 λpir .

S. Typhimurium IR715-derived strains harboring a single, KSAC-marked deletion of *lpf*, *pef*, *saf*, *stc*, or *stj* (e.g., SPN195 = IR715 $\Delta saf::KSAC$) were generated by conjugation through mating the respective S17-1 λpir pRDH10($\Delta::KSAC$) strain with IR715. Transconjugants were selected for on LB+Km+Nal agar, and those resulting from a double-crossover event were screened for by sensitivity to Cm, then validated by PCR using primer pairs to confirm that KSAC was located in the correct genomic context, as well as by being negative for PCR amplification of the relevant fimbrial gene cluster's predicted major subunit gene.

Eleven (*bcf*, *fim*, *pef*, *saf*, *stb*, *stc*, *std*, *stf*, *sth*, *sti*, *stj*) of the twelve KSAC-marked fimbrial gene cluster deletion strains were then converted to unmarked deletion strains (e.g., SPN230 = IR715 Δsaf) by mating the respective S17-1 λpir pRDH10(Δ) and IR715 $\Delta::KSAC$ strains. Transconjugants with pRDH10(Δ) integrated into the genome were selected for on

24.11.2019

S. Typhimurium adhesion to corn salad

444 LB+Cm+Nal agar, and colonies were then transferred to 5% sucrose agar (55) and incubated at
 445 30 °C. Sucrose-resistant (Suc^R) colonies lacking the pRDH10(Δ) vector and the Δ::KSAC locus
 446 were identified by screening for a Km^S Cm^S phenotype, and the presence of the unmarked
 447 deletion was then validated by obtaining the expected PCR product size when amplifying over
 448 the deleted region. To enable transduction of the unmarked deletions (56), we next generated
 449 IR715 Δ::pRDH10::Δ strains (e.g., SPN251 = IR715 Δ*saf*::pSPN13), thus reversibly marking
 450 the unmarked deletion with the Cm-selectable, sucrose-counters selectable pRDH10 suicide
 451 vector. The respective pRDH10(Δ) construct was thus conjugated back into the relevant IR715
 452 unmarked deletion strain, transconjugants with the plasmid integrated into the genome were
 453 selected for on LB+Cm+Nal agar, and plasmid integration was further inferred by the inability
 454 to PCR amplify across the respective unmarked deletion region due to the size increase.

455 The *S. Typhimurium* SR11 strain deleted of all 12 chaperone-usher fimbrial gene clusters (Δ12;
 456 SPN376) was then generated, with a focus on minimizing the number of passages necessary for
 457 introducing each deletion. To begin, Δ*fim*::pSPN22 of SPN227 was transduced via phage P22
 458 HT105/1 *int*-201 into wild-type SR11, and transductants were selected for on LB+Cm agar. As
 459 SR11 will accept DNA from P22, but is resistant to lysis by the phage, phage cleanup was
 460 unnecessary. Transductants were thus struck immediately to 5% sucrose agar and incubated at
 461 30°C. Suc^R colonies were then screened for Cm^S by streaking for single colony isolation on
 462 both LB and LB+Cm agar. Colony PCR was performed to confirm Δ*fim* status (positive for
 463 amplification across the unmarked deletion, negative for *fimA* amplification) of Suc^R Cm^S
 464 colonies. A validated colony was then grown in LB medium, an aliquot of which was used for
 465 creating a freezer stock (SPN365 = SR11 Δ*fim*), another aliquot of which was used in the next
 466 round of transduction. This process was then repeated for the remaining deletions. The
 467 unmarked deletions were transduced first, generating strains SPN366-SPN375. For the final
 468 deletion, Δ*lpf*::KSAC of SPN193 was transduced, yielding the Δ12 strain (SPN376). With each

24.11.2019

S. Typhimurium adhesion to corn salad

successive deletion, every deletion thus far introduced into the strain was reconfirmed by PCR, as was the expected presence/absence of every major fimbrial subunit gene.

Construction of strains and plasmids

For introduction of the genes *sadBA* under the Tet-on system, template vector p4392 was used harboring *tetR* $P_{tetA}::fimAICDHF$. Amplification of *sadBA* from the genome of *S. Typhimurium* NCTC 12023 and the vector including the Tet-on system *aph tetR* P_{tetA} present on p4392 occurred using oligonucleotides as listed in Table S 1 and purified by PCR purification (NEB Monarch). The PCR product encoding for *sadBA* and the PCR product from vector p4392 were assembled by Gibson assembly according to manufacturer's protocol (NEB Monarch). For overexpression of the *sii* operon, a plasmid was generated for Tet-on expression of transcriptional regulator *hilD*. Using primers listed in Table S 1, *hilD* as amplified from genome *S. Typhimurium* NCTC 12023 genomic DNA, and the vector including *aph tetR* P_{tetA} present on p4392 was amplified as described before.

Strains with deletion of *csgBAC*, *csgBAC-DEFG*, *rck* and *pagN* were created using λ Red recombination in *S. Typhimurium* 12023 harboring pWRG730. One step gene inactivation was performed as described (57) using oligonucleotides as listed in Table S 1. Deletion was checked by colony PCR using oligonucleotides as listed in Table S 1. Further deletion of *aph* was performed using pE-FLP encoding for FLP-recombinase as described (57). For strains lacking *rck* and *pagN* further deletion of *aph* was performed using I-SceI counter-selection as described (58). Generation of strains lacking all fimbrial operons (SR11 Δ 12) and one further adhesive structure were created by transferring the deletion by P22 phage transduction. The several deletions were always checked by colony PCR using oligonucleotides as listed in Table S 1.

Cultivation of sterile grown corn salad

Corn salad seeds (*Valerianella locusta* Verte à cour plein 2, N.L. Chrestensen Erfurter Samen- und Pflanzenzucht) were kindly provided by Dr. Adam Schikora and Dr. Sven Jechalke (Justus

24.11.2019

S. Typhimurium adhesion to corn salad

494 Liebig University Giessen). Seeds were sterilized by 70% EtOH for 1 min followed by 3%
495 NaClO for 2 min. Seeds were washed thrice with sterile H₂O_{dd} and allowed to dry for 30 min.
496 Seeds were planted on Murashige-Skoog (MS-) agar (per liter: 1.1 g Murashige-Skoog medium
497 including vitamins, Duchefa Biochemie #M0222; 1 g agar; 0.5 g MES; pH 5.4) in sterile plastic
498 containers with air filter (round model 140mm; Duchefa Biochemie #E1674) at 20 °C with a
499 12 h/12 h day/night-rhythm for 8 weeks.

500 *Adhesion to corn salad*

501 For infection of corn salad by *Salmonella* leaf discs of 8 mm average of 8 weeks old plants were
502 punched out by biopsy punches immediately before infection process. 48-well plates were used
503 with one leaf disc per well mechanically fixed by sterile stainless-steel inlays. For each
504 condition, three leaf discs were infected. For infection o/n cultures of *Salmonella* strains were
505 diluted 1:31 in LB (containing antibiotics if required) and grown for 3.5 h in test tubes with
506 aeration in a roller drum. The cultures were diluted in PBS to obtain approximately 5.6×10^7
507 bacteria/ml and 50 µl of this inoculum was spotted onto one leaf disc. Infection process
508 occurred either for 1 h, RT under static conditions or for 55 min, RT after a centrifugation step
509 500 x g for 5 min. After infection, leaf discs were washed once with PBS to remove non-bound
510 bacteria. Three leaf discs were transferred to tubes and washed two further times with PBS by
511 short mixing on a Vortex mixer. Plant tissue was homogenized with a pellet pestle motor in
512 600 µl 1% sodium deoxycholate in PBS and colony forming units were determined by plating
513 serial dilutions of the lysates on MH agar plates (Müller-Hinton agar plates) incubated o/n at
514 37 °C. A non-infected sample was used in every assay to ensure the sterility of the corn salad.

515 *Flow cytometry*

516 For analysis of surface expression of SadA and BapA by flow cytometry 6×10^8 bacteria were
517 washed in PBS and then fixed with 3% paraformaldehyde/PBS for 20 min. Bacteria were
518 blocked with 2% goat serum in PBS for 30 min and afterwards stained with the specific

24.11.2019

S. Typhimurium adhesion to corn salad

519 antiserum goat- α -SadA or goat- α -BapA diluted 1:250 and 1:1,000 in 2% goat serum/PBS for
520 2 h and goat α rabbit IgG antibody coupled to Alexa-Fluor488 diluted 1:2,000 in 2% goat
521 serum/PBS for 1 h. For analysis of surface expression of SiiE by flow cytometry, ca. 3×10^8
522 bacteria were fixed in 3% paraformaldehyde in PBS for 20 min. Bacteria were blocked with
523 blocking solution (2% goat serum and 2% bovine serum albumin in PBS) for 30 min and
524 afterwards stained with the specific antiserum α -SiiE-C-terminal coupled to Alexa-Fluor488
525 (1:100) for 1 h. Bacteria were measured with a Attune NxT Flow Cytometer (Thermo Fisher)
526 and analyzed using Attune NxT Software version 2.7. A mutant strain lacking the respective
527 adhesive structure was used as a negative control for gating.

528

529 **Acknowledgements**

530 This work was supported by the Bundesanstalt für Landwirtschaft und Ernährung (BLE) by
531 project *plantinfect*, grant 2813HS027). Further support by the DFG by grant SFB 944, project
532 Z is kindly acknowledged. We thank the members of the *plantinfect* consortium for fruitful
533 discussion and exchange of reagents. We like to thank Inigo Lasa and Dirk Linke for sharing
534 antisera against BapA and SadA, respectively.

535

24.11.2019

S. Typhimurium adhesion to corn salad

References

1. Andino A, Hanning I. 2015. *Salmonella enterica*: survival, colonization, and virulence differences among serovars. *ScientificWorldJournal* 2015:520179.
2. Hernandez-Reyes C, Schikora A. 2013. *Salmonella*, a cross-kingdom pathogen infecting humans and plants. *FEMS Microbiol Lett* 343:1-7.
3. Brandl MT, Cox CE, Teplitski M. 2013. *Salmonella* interactions with plants and their associated microbiota. *Phytopathology* 103:316-25.
4. Holden N, Pritchard L, Toth I. 2009. Colonization outwith the colon: plants as an alternative environmental reservoir for human pathogenic enterobacteria. *FEMS Microbiol Rev* 33:689-703.
5. Hanning IB, Nutt JD, Ricke SC. 2009. Salmonellosis outbreaks in the United States due to fresh produce: sources and potential intervention measures. *Foodborne Pathog Dis* 6:635-48.
6. Hazards) EBPEPoB. 2014. Scientific Opinion on the risk posed by pathogens in food of non-animal origin. Part 2 (*Salmonella* and Norovirus in leafy greens eaten raw as salads). *EFSA Journal* 12 (3):118.
7. Jechalke S, Schierstaedt J, Becker M, Flemer B, Grosch R, Smalla K, Schikora A. 2019. *Salmonella* Establishment in Agricultural Soil and Colonization of Crop Plants Depend on Soil Type and Plant Species. *Front Microbiol* 10:967.
8. Jablasone J, Warriner K, Griffiths M. 2005. Interactions of *Escherichia coli* O157:H7, *Salmonella typhimurium* and *Listeria monocytogenes* plants cultivated in a gnotobiotic system. *Int J Food Microbiol* 99:7-18.
9. Wagner C, Hensel M. 2011. Adhesive Mechanisms of *Salmonella enterica*. Linke D, Goldman A (eds) *Bacterial Adhesion Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology* 715.
10. Yue M, Rankin SC, Blanchet RT, Nulton JD, Edwards RA, Schifferli DM. 2012. Diversification of the *Salmonella* fimbriae: a model of macro- and microevolution. *PLoS One* 7:e38596.
11. Berger CN, Shaw RK, Brown DJ, Mather H, Clare S, Dougan G, Pallen MJ, Frankel G. 2009. Interaction of *Salmonella enterica* with basil and other salad leaves. *ISME J* 3:261-5.
12. Cui Y, Walcott R, Chen J. 2017. Differential Attachment of *Salmonella enterica* and Enterohemorrhagic *Escherichia coli* to Alfalfa, Fenugreek, Lettuce, and Tomato Seeds. *Appl Environ Microbiol* 83.
13. Hunter PJ, Shaw RK, Berger CN, Frankel G, Pink D, Hand P. 2015. Older leaves of lettuce (*Lactuca* spp.) support higher levels of *Salmonella enterica* ser. Senftenberg attachment and show greater variation between plant accessions than do younger leaves. *FEMS Microbiol Lett* 362.
14. Klerks MM, Franz E, van Gent-Pelzer M, Zijlstra C, van Bruggen AH. 2007. Differential interaction of *Salmonella enterica* serovars with lettuce cultivars and plant-microbe factors influencing the colonization efficiency. *ISME J* 1:620-31.
15. Kroupitski Y, Golberg D, Belausov E, Pinto R, Swartzberg D, Granot D, Sela S. 2009. Internalization of *Salmonella enterica* in leaves is induced by light and involves chemotaxis and penetration through open stomata. *Appl Environ Microbiol* 75:6076-86.
16. Patel J, Sharma M. 2010. Differences in attachment of *Salmonella enterica* serovars to cabbage and lettuce leaves. *Int J Food Microbiol* 139:41-7.

24.11.2019

S. Typhimurium adhesion to corn salad

- 584 17. Sagers EJ, Waspe CR, Parker ML, Waldron KW, Brocklehurst TF. 2008. Salmonella
585 must be viable in order to attach to the surface of prepared vegetable tissues. J Appl
586 Microbiol 105:1239-45.
- 587 18. Salazar JK, Deng K, Tortorello ML, Brandl MT, Wang H, Zhang W. 2013. Genes ycfR,
588 sirA and yigG contribute to the surface attachment of Salmonella enterica Typhimurium
589 and Saintpaul to fresh produce. PLoS One 8:e57272.
- 590 19. Hansmeier N, Miskiewicz K, Elpers L, Liss V, Hensel M, Sterzenbach T. 2017.
591 Functional expression of the entire adhesiome of Salmonella enterica serotype
592 Typhimurium. Sci Rep 7:10326.
- 593 20. Saini S, Pearl JA, Rao CV. 2009. Role of FimW, FimY, and FimZ in regulating the
594 expression of type i fimbriae in Salmonella enterica serovar Typhimurium. J Bacteriol
595 191:3003-10.
- 596 21. Sterzenbach T, Nguyen KT, Nuccio SP, Winter MG, Vakulskas CA, Clegg S, Romeo
597 T, Baumler AJ. 2013. A novel CsrA titration mechanism regulates fimbrial gene
598 expression in Salmonella typhimurium. EMBO J 32:2872-83.
- 599 22. Humphries AD, Raffatellu M, Winter S, Weening EH, Kingsley RA, Droleskey R,
600 Zhang S, Figueiredo J, Khare S, Nunes J, Adams LG, Tsois RM, Baumler AJ. 2003.
601 The use of flow cytometry to detect expression of subunits encoded by 11 Salmonella
602 enterica serotype Typhimurium fimbrial operons. Mol Microbiol 48:1357-76.
- 603 23. Thanassi DG, Saulino ET, Hultgren SJ. 1998. The chaperone/usher pathway: a major
604 terminal branch of the general secretory pathway. Curr Opin Microbiol 1:223-31.
- 605 24. Grund S, Weber A. 1988. A new type of fimbriae on Salmonella typhimurium. Zentralbl
606 Veterinarmed B 35:779-82.
- 607 25. Barnhart MM, Chapman MR. 2006. Curli biogenesis and function. Annu Rev Microbiol
608 60:131-47.
- 609 26. Gerlach RG, Jackel D, Stecher B, Wagner C, Lupas A, Hardt WD, Hensel M. 2007.
610 Salmonella Pathogenicity Island 4 encodes a giant non-fimbrial adhesin and the cognate
611 type 1 secretion system. Cell Microbiol 9:1834-50.
- 612 27. Wille T, Wagner C, Mittelstadt W, Blank K, Sommer E, Malengo G, Dohler D, Lange
613 A, Sourjik V, Hensel M, Gerlach RG. 2014. SiiA and SiiB are novel type I secretion
614 system subunits controlling SPI4-mediated adhesion of *Salmonella enterica*. Cell
615 Microbiol 16:161-78.
- 616 28. Wagner C, Barlag B, Gerlach RG, Deiwick J, Hensel M. 2014. The *Salmonella enterica*
617 giant adhesin SiiE binds to polarized epithelial cells in a lectin-like manner. Cell
618 Microbiol 16:962-75.
- 619 29. Gerlach RG, Jackel D, Geymeier N, Hensel M. 2007. Salmonella pathogenicity island
620 4-mediated adhesion is coregulated with invasion genes in Salmonella enterica. Infect
621 Immun 75:4697-709.
- 622 30. Zhang K, Riba A, Nietschke M, Torow N, Repnik U, Putz A, Fulde M, Dupont A,
623 Hensel M, Hornef M. 2018. Minimal SPI1-T3SS effector requirement for Salmonella
624 enterocyte invasion and intracellular proliferation in vivo. PLoS Pathog 14:e1006925.
- 625 31. Main-Hester KL, Colpitts KM, Thomas GA, Fang FC, Libby SJ. 2008. Coordinate
626 regulation of Salmonella pathogenicity island 1 (SPI1) and SPI4 in Salmonella enterica
627 serovar Typhimurium. Infect Immun 76:1024-35.
- 628 32. Latasa C, Roux A, Toledo-Arana A, Ghigo JM, Gamazo C, Penades JR, Lasa I. 2005.
629 BapA, a large secreted protein required for biofilm formation and host colonization of
630 Salmonella enterica serovar Enteritidis. Mol Microbiol 58:1322-39.
- 631 33. Kingsley RA, Santos RL, Kestra AM, Adams LG, Baumler AJ. 2002. Salmonella
632 enterica serotype Typhimurium ShdA is an outer membrane fibronectin-binding protein
633 that is expressed in the intestine. Mol Microbiol 43:895-905.

24.11.2019

S. Typhimurium adhesion to corn salad

- 634 34. Dorsey CW, Laarakker MC, Humphries AD, Weening EH, Baumler AJ. 2005.
635 *Salmonella enterica* serotype Typhimurium MisL is an intestinal colonization factor that
636 binds fibronectin. *Mol Microbiol* 57:196-211.
- 637 35. Raghunathan D, Wells TJ, Morris FC, Shaw RK, Bobat S, Peters SE, Paterson GK,
638 Jensen KT, Leyton DL, Blair JM, Browning DF, Pravin J, Flores-Langarica A,
639 Hitchcock JR, Moraes CT, Piazza RM, Maskell DJ, Webber MA, May RC, MacLennan
640 CA, Piddock LJ, Cunningham AF, Henderson IR. 2011. SadA, a trimeric
641 autotransporter from *Salmonella enterica* serovar Typhimurium, can promote biofilm
642 formation and provides limited protection against infection. *Infect Immun* 79:4342-52.
- 643 36. Lambert MA, Smith SG. 2009. The PagN protein mediates invasion via interaction with
644 proteoglycan. *FEMS Microbiol Lett* 297:209-16.
- 645 37. Rosselin M, Virlogeux-Payant I, Roy C, Bottreau E, Sizaret PY, Mijouin L, Germon P,
646 Caron E, Velge P, Wiedemann A. 2010. Rck of *Salmonella enterica*, subspecies *enterica*
647 serovar *enteritidis*, mediates zipper-like internalization. *Cell Res* 20:647-64.
- 648 38. Tan MS, White AP, Rahman S, Dykes GA. 2016. Role of Fimbriae, Flagella and
649 Cellulose on the Attachment of *Salmonella Typhimurium* ATCC 14028 to Plant Cell
650 Wall Models. *PLoS One* 11:e0158311.
- 651 39. Rossez Y, Holmes A, Wolfson EB, Gally DL, Mahajan A, Pedersen HL, Willats WG,
652 Toth IK, Holden NJ. 2014. Flagella interact with ionic plant lipids to mediate adherence
653 of pathogenic *Escherichia coli* to fresh produce plants. *Environ Microbiol* 16:2181-95.
- 654 40. Kutschera A, Ranf S. 2019. The multifaceted functions of lipopolysaccharide in plant-
655 bacteria interactions. *Biochimie* 159:93-98.
- 656 41. Golberg D, Kroupitski Y, Belausov E, Pinto R, Sela S. 2011. *Salmonella Typhimurium*
657 internalization is variable in leafy vegetables and fresh herbs. *Int J Food Microbiol*
658 145:250-7.
- 659 42. Iniguez AL, Dong Y, Carter HD, Ahmer BM, Stone JM, Triplett EW. 2005. Regulation
660 of enteric endophytic bacterial colonization by plant defenses. *Mol Plant Microbe*
661 *Interact* 18:169-78.
- 662 43. Garcia AV, Charrier A, Schikora A, Bigeard J, Pateyron S, de Tauzia-Moreau ML,
663 Evrard A, Mithofer A, Martin-Magniette ML, Virlogeux-Payant I, Hirt H. 2014.
664 *Salmonella enterica* flagellin is recognized via FLS2 and activates PAMP-triggered
665 immunity in *Arabidopsis thaliana*. *Mol Plant* 7:657-74.
- 666 44. Hölzer SU, Schlumberger MC, Jackel D, Hensel M. 2009. Effect of the O-antigen length
667 of lipopolysaccharide on the functions of Type III secretion systems in *Salmonella*
668 *enterica*. *Infect Immun* 77:5458-70.
- 669 45. Jang H, Matthews KR. 2018. Influence of surface polysaccharides of *Escherichia coli*
670 O157:H7 on plant defense response and survival of the human enteric pathogen on
671 *Arabidopsis thaliana* and lettuce (*Lactuca sativa*). *Food Microbiol* 70:254-261.
- 672 46. Balsanelli E, Serrato RV, de Baura VA, Sasaki G, Yates MG, Rigo LU, Pedrosa FO,
673 de Souza EM, Monteiro RA. 2010. Herbaspirillum seropedicae rfbB and rfbC genes are
674 required for maize colonization. *Environ Microbiol* 12:2233-44.
- 675 47. Salih O, Remaut H, Waksman G, Orlova EV. 2008. Structural analysis of the Saf pilus
676 by electron microscopy and image processing. *J Mol Biol* 379:174-87.
- 677 48. Hung DL, Knight SD, Woods RM, Pinkner JS, Hultgren SJ. 1996. Molecular basis of
678 two subfamilies of immunoglobulin-like chaperones. *EMBO J* 15:3792-805.
- 679 49. Zeng L, Zhang L, Wang P, Meng G. 2017. Structural basis of host recognition and
680 biofilm formation by *Salmonella* Saf pili. *Elife* 6.
- 681 50. Laniewski P, Baek CH, Roland KL, Curtiss R, 3rd. 2017. Analysis of Spleen-Induced
682 Fimbria Production in Recombinant Attenuated *Salmonella enterica* Serovar
683 Typhimurium Vaccine Strains. *MBio* 8.

24.11.2019

S. Typhimurium adhesion to corn salad

- 684 51. Chessa D, Dorsey CW, Winter M, Baumler AJ. 2008. Binding specificity of Salmonella
685 plasmid-encoded fimbriae assessed by glycomics. J Biol Chem 283:8118-24.
- 686 52. Chalupowicz L, Nissan G, Brandl MT, McClelland M, Sessa G, Popov G, Barash I,
687 Manulis-Sasson S. 2018. Assessing the Ability of Salmonella enterica to Translocate
688 Type III Effectors Into Plant Cells. Mol Plant Microbe Interact 31:233-239.
- 689 53. Jonas K, Tomenius H, Kader A, Normark S, Romling U, Belova LM, Melefors O. 2007.
690 Roles of curli, cellulose and BapA in Salmonella biofilm morphology studied by atomic
691 force microscopy. BMC Microbiol 7:70.
- 692 54. Guttula D, Yao M, Baker K, Yang L, Goult BT, Doyle PS, Yan J. 2019. Calcium-
693 mediated Protein Folding and Stabilization of Salmonella Biofilm-associated Protein A.
694 J Mol Biol 431:433-443.
- 695 55. Lawes M, Maloy S. 1995. MudSacI, a transposon with strong selectable and
696 counterselectable markers: use for rapid mapping of chromosomal mutations in
697 Salmonella typhimurium. J Bacteriol 177:1383-7.
- 698 56. Kang HY, Dozois CM, Tinge SA, Lee TH, Curtiss R, 3rd. 2002. Transduction-mediated
699 transfer of unmarked deletion and point mutations through use of counterselectable
700 suicide vectors. J Bacteriol 184:307-12.
- 701 57. Datsenko KA, Wanner BL. 2000. One-step inactivation of chromosomal genes in
702 Escherichia coli K-12 using PCR products. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 97:6640-5.
- 703 58. Hoffmann S, Schmidt C, Walter S, Bender JK, Gerlach RG. 2017. Scarless deletion of
704 up to seven methyl-accepting chemotaxis genes with an optimized method highlights
705 key function of CheM in Salmonella Typhimurium. PLoS One 12:e0172630.
- 706 59. Herrero M, de Lorenzo V, Timmis KN. 1990. Transposon vectors containing non-
707 antibiotic resistance selection markers for cloning and stable chromosomal insertion of
708 foreign genes in gram-negative bacteria. J Bacteriol 172:6557-67.
- 709 60. Woodcock DM, Crowther PJ, Doherty J, Jefferson S, DeCruz E, Noyer-Weidner M,
710 Smith SS, Michael MZ, Graham MW. 1989. Quantitative evaluation of Escherichia coli
711 host strains for tolerance to cytosine methylation in plasmid and phage recombinants.
712 Nucleic Acids Res 17:3469-78.
- 713 61. Simon R, Priefer U, Pühler A. 1983. A Broad Host Range Mobilization System for In
714 Vivo Genetic Engineering: Transposon Mutagenesis in Gram Negative Bacteria.
715 Bio/Technology 1:784-791.
- 716 62. Stojiljkovic I, Baumler AJ, Heffron F. 1995. Ethanolamine utilization in Salmonella
717 typhimurium: nucleotide sequence, protein expression, and mutational analysis of the
718 cchA cchB eutE eutJ eutG eutH gene cluster. J Bacteriol 177:1357-66.
- 719 63. Lilleengen L. 1948. Typing Salmonella typhimurium by means of bacteriophage.
720 ActaPatholMicrobiolScandSuppl 77:11-125.
- 721 64. Schneider HA, Zinder ND. 1956. Nutrition of the host and natural resistance to
722 infection. V. An improved assay employing genetic markers in the double strain
723 inoculation test. J Exp Med 103:207-23.
- 724 65. Weening EH, Barker JD, Laarakker MC, Humphries AD, Tsolis RM, Bäumlér AJ.
725 2005. The Salmonella enterica serotype Typhimurium lpf, bcf, stb, stc, std, and sth
726 fimbrial operons are required for intestinal persistence in mice. Infect Immun 73:3358-
727 66.
- 728 66. Grin I, Hartmann MD, Sauer G, Hernandez Alvarez B, Schutz M, Wagner S, Madlung
729 J, Macek B, Felipe-Lopez A, Hensel M, Lupas A, Linke D. 2014. A trimeric lipoprotein
730 assists in trimeric autotransporter biogenesis in enterobacteria. J Biol Chem 289:7388-
731 98.
- 732 67. Gerlach RG, Claudio N, Rohde M, Jackel D, Wagner C, Hensel M. 2008. Cooperation
733 of Salmonella pathogenicity islands 1 and 4 is required to breach epithelial barriers. Cell
734 Microbiol 10:2364-76.

24.11.2019

S. Typhimurium adhesion to corn salad

68. Zenk SF, Jantsch J, Hensel M. 2009. Role of *Salmonella enterica* lipopolysaccharide in activation of dendritic cell functions and bacterial containment. *J Immunol* 183:2697-707.
69. Krieger V, Liebl D, Zhang Y, Rajashekar R, Chlanda P, Giesker K, Chikkaballi D, Hensel M. 2014. Reorganization of the endosomal system in *Salmonella*-infected cells: the ultrastructure of *Salmonella*-induced tubular compartments. *PLoS Pathog* 10:e1004374.
70. Lorkowski M, Felipe-Lopez A, Danzer CA, Hansmeier N, Hensel M. 2014. *Salmonella enterica* invasion of polarized epithelial cells is a highly cooperative effort. *Infect Immun* 82:2657-67.
71. Fulde M, Sommer F, Chassaing B, van Vorst K, Dupont A, Hensel M, Basic M, Klopffleisch R, Rosenstiel P, Bleich A, Backhed F, Gewirtz AT, Hornef MW. 2018. Neonatal selection by Toll-like receptor 5 influences long-term gut microbiota composition. *Nature* 560:489-493.
72. St-Pierre F, Cui L, Priest DG, Endy D, Dodd IB, Shearwin KE. 2013. One-step cloning and chromosomal integration of DNA. *ACS Synth Biol* 2:537-41.
73. Alting-Mees MA, Short JM. 1989. pBluescript II: gene mapping vectors. *Nucleic Acids Res* 17:9494.
74. Raffatellu M, George MD, Akiyama Y, Hornsby MJ, Nuccio SP, Paixao TA, Butler BP, Chu H, Santos RL, Berger T, Mak TW, Tsolis RM, Bevins CL, Solnick JV, Dandekar S, Baumler AJ. 2009. Lipocalin-2 resistance confers an advantage to *Salmonella enterica* serotype Typhimurium for growth and survival in the inflamed intestine. *Cell Host Microbe* 5:476-86.
75. Humphries AD, Raffatellu M, Winter S, Weening EH, Kingsley RA, Droleskey R, Zhang S, Figueiredo J, Khare S, Nunes J, Adams LG, Tsolis RM, Bäuml AJ. 2003. The use of flow cytometry to detect expression of subunits encoded by 11 *Salmonella enterica* serotype Typhimurium fimbrial operons. *Mol Microbiol* 48:1357-1376.
76. Kingsley RA, Reissbrodt R, Rabsch W, Ketley JM, Tsolis RM, Everest P, Dougan G, Baumler AJ, Roberts M, Williams PH. 1999. Ferrioxamine-mediated Iron(III) utilization by *Salmonella enterica*. *Appl Environ Microbiol* 65:1610-8.

24.11.2019

S. Typhimurium adhesion to corn salad

767 Tables

768 Table 1. Bacterial strains used in this study

Designation	Relevant characteristics	Reference
<i>E. coli</i> CC118 λ pir	Cloning strain for λ pir-dependent plasmids	(59)
<i>E. coli</i> DH5 α MCR	Cloning strain	(60)
<i>E. coli</i> NEB5 α	Cloning strain	New England Biolabs
<i>E. coli</i> S17-1 λ pir	Mobilization strain for plasmids containing <i>oriV_{R6K}</i> and <i>mob_{RP4}</i>	(61)
<i>S. Typhimurium</i> IR715	<i>Salmonella enterica</i> serovar Typhimurium ATCC 14028s, spontaneous Nal ^R	(62)
<i>S. Typhimurium</i> LT2	Wild type	(63)
<i>S. Typhimurium</i> NCTC12023	Wild type	NCTC
<i>S. Typhimurium</i> SR11	Wild type	(64)
AJB754	IR715 Δ stiABCH::KSAC	(65)
AJB786	IR715 Δ stbABCD::KSAC	(65)
EHW1	IR715 Δ bcfABCDEFGH::KSAC	(65)
EHW2	IR715 Δ fimAICDHF::KSAC	(65)
EHW3	IR715 Δ stfACDEFG::KSAC	(65)
EHW11	IR715 Δ stdAB::KSAC	(65)
SF22	IR715 Δ sthABCDE::KSAC	(65)
SPN191	IR715 Δ bcfABCDEFGH	this study
SPN192	IR715 Δ fimAICDHF	this study
SPN193	IR715 Δ lpfABCDE::KSAC	this study
SPN195	IR715 Δ safABCD::KSAC	this study
SPN196	IR715 Δ stbABCD	this study
SPN198	IR715 Δ stdAB	this study
SPN199	IR715 Δ stfACDEFG	this study
SPN200	IR715 Δ sthABCDE	this study
SPN201	IR715 Δ stiABCH	this study
SPN202	IR715 Δ stjEDCBA::KSAC	this study
SPN226	IR715 Δ bcfABCDEFGH::pSF1	this study
SPN227	IR715 Δ fimAICDHF::pSPN22	this study
SPN230	IR715 Δ safABCD	this study
SPN231	IR715 Δ stbABCD::pSF38	this study
SPN233	IR715 Δ stdAB::pSPN3	this study
SPN234	IR715 Δ stfACDEFG::pSF5	this study
SPN235	IR715 Δ sthABCDE::pSF25	this study
SPN236	IR715 Δ stiABCH::pSPN2	this study
SPN237	IR715 Δ stjEDCBA	this study
SPN251	IR715 Δ safABCD::pSPN13	this study
SPN252	IR715 Δ stjEDCBA::pSPN14	this study
SPN334	IR715 Δ pefACDorf5orf6::KSAC	this study

24.11.2019

S. Typhimurium adhesion to corn salad

SPN335	IR715 Δ pefACDorf5orf6	this study
SPN336	IR715 Δ pefACDorf5orf6::pSPN16	this study
SPN337	IR715 Δ stcABCD::KSAC	this study
SPN338	IR715 Δ stcABCD	this study
SPN339	IR715 Δ stcABCD::pSPN15	this study
SPN365	SR11 Δ fimAICDHF	this study
SPN366	SR11 Δ fimAICDHF Δ stbABCD	this study
SPN367	SR11 Δ fimAICDHF Δ stbABCD Δ sthABCDE	this study
SPN368	SR11 Δ fimAICDHF Δ stbABCD Δ sthABCDE Δ stfACDEFG	this study
SPN369	SR11 Δ fimAICDHF Δ stbABCD Δ sthABCDE Δ stfACDEFG Δ stiABCH	this study
SPN370	SR11 Δ fimAICDHF Δ stbABCD Δ sthABCDE Δ stfACDEFG Δ stiABCH Δ bcfABCDEFGH	this study
SPN371	SR11 Δ fimAICDHF Δ stbABCD Δ sthABCDE Δ stfACDEFG Δ stiABCH Δ bcfABCDEFGH Δ safABCD	this study
SPN372	SR11 Δ fimAICDHF Δ stbABCD Δ sthABCDE Δ stfACDEFG Δ stiABCH Δ bcfABCDEFGH Δ safABCD Δ pefACDorf5orf6	this study
SPN373	SR11 Δ fimAICDHF Δ stbABCD Δ sthABCDE Δ stfACDEFG Δ stiABCH Δ bcfABCDEFGH Δ safABCD Δ pefACDorf5orf6 Δ stcABCD	this study
SPN374	SR11 Δ fimAICDHF Δ stbABCD Δ sthABCDE Δ stfACDEFG Δ stiABCH Δ bcfABCDEFGH Δ safABCD Δ pefACDorf5orf6 Δ stcABCD Δ stjEDCBA	this study
SPN375	SR11 Δ fimAICDHF Δ stbABCD Δ sthABCDE Δ stfACDEFG Δ stiABCH Δ bcfABCDEFGH Δ safABCD Δ pefACDorf5orf6 Δ stcABCD Δ stjEDCBA Δ stdAB	this study
SPN376 (=SR11 Δ 12)	SR11 Δ fimAICDHF Δ stbABCD Δ sthABCDE Δ stfACDEFG Δ stiABCH Δ bcfABCDEFGH Δ safABCD Δ pefACDorf5orf6 Δ stcABCD Δ stjEDCBA Δ stdAB Δ lpfABCDE::KSAC	this study
MvP493	Δ SPI4::aph	(26)
MvP681	Δ sadA::aph	(66)
MvP702	Δ wzz::aph	(44)
MvP703	Δ fepE::aph	(44)
MvP813	Δ invC::aph	(67)
MvP886	Δ rfaL::aph	(68)
MvP1208	Δ sopB::aph	(69)
MvP1209	Δ cheY::aph	(70)
MvP1210	Δ fliI::aph	(70)
MvP1412	Δ sopE2::aph	(30)
MvP1472	Δ sopA::aph	this study, construction intermediate
MvP1527	Δ cheZ::aph	(70)

24.11.2019

S. Typhimurium adhesion to corn salad

MvP1611	$\Delta bapABCD::aph$	this study, construction intermediate
MvP1663	$\Delta sadA::aph$	this study, construction intermediate
MvP1754	$\Delta fliC::aph$	(71)
MvP1755	$\Delta fljB::aph$	(71)
MvP1760	$\Delta fliC \Delta fljB::aph$	(71)
MvP1825	$\Delta shdA::aph$	this study
MvP1827	$\Delta misL::aph$	this study
MvP1842	$P_{tetA}::shdA$	this study, construction intermediate
MvP1884	$\Delta sipA::aph$	(30)
MvP1885	$\Delta sopD::aph$	this study, construction intermediate
MvP2050	$\Delta motAB::aph$	(27)
MvP2447	$\Delta 12 \Delta misL$	this study
MvP2448	$\Delta 12 \Delta misL \Delta shdA::aph$	this study, construction intermediate
MvP2449	$\Delta 12 \Delta misL \Delta shdA$	this study, construction intermediate
MvP2456	$\Delta 12 \Delta misL \Delta shdA \Delta SPI4::aph$	this study, construction intermediate
MvP2457	$\Delta 12 \Delta misL \Delta shdA \Delta SPI4$	this study, construction intermediate
MvP2458	$\Delta 12 \Delta misL \Delta shdA \Delta SPI4 \Delta bapABCD::aph$	this study, construction intermediate
MvP2486	$\Delta 12 \Delta misL \Delta shdA \Delta SPI4 \Delta bapABCD$	this study, construction intermediate
MvP2487	$\Delta 12 \Delta misL \Delta shdA \Delta SPI4 \Delta bapABCD$ $\Delta sadA::aph$	this study, construction intermediate
MvP2488	$\Delta 12 \Delta misL \Delta shdA \Delta SPI4 \Delta bapABCD \Delta sadA$	this study, construction intermediate
MvP2506	$\Delta 12 rck::aph$ -I-SceI	this study
MvP2507	$\Delta 12 pagN::aph$ -I-SceI	this study

24.11.2019

S. Typhimurium adhesion to corn salad

MvP2508	$\Delta rck::aph$ -I-SceI	this study
MvP2509	$\Delta pagN::aph$ -I-SceI	this study
MvP2518	$\Delta 12 \Delta misL \Delta shdA \Delta SPI4 \Delta bapABCD \Delta sadA$ $\Delta rck::aph$ -I-SceI	this study, construction intermediate
MvP2535	$\Delta 12 \Delta misL \Delta shdA \Delta SPI4 \Delta bapABCD \Delta sadA$ Δrck	this study, construction intermediate
MvP2533	$\Delta 12 \Delta misL \Delta shdA \Delta SPI4 \Delta bapABCD \Delta sadA$ $\Delta rck \Delta pagN::aph$ -I-SceI	this study, construction intermediate
MvP2537	$\Delta 12 \Delta misL \Delta shdA \Delta SPI4 \Delta bapABCD \Delta sadA$ $\Delta rck \Delta pagN$	this study
MvP2622	$\Delta 12 shdA::aph$	this study
MvP2623	$\Delta 12 sadA::aph$	this study
MvP2624	$\Delta 12 SPI4::aph$	this study
MvP2625	$\Delta 12 bapABCD::aph$	this study
MvP2702	$\Delta csgBAC-DEFG::aph$	this study, construction intermediate
MvP2703	$\Delta 12 csgBAC-DEFG::aph$	this study
MvP2706	$\Delta 12 \Delta misL \Delta sadA \Delta shdA \Delta SPI4 \Delta bapABCD$ $\Delta rck \Delta pagN \Delta csgBAC-DEFG::aph$	this study, construction intermediate
MvP2707 (=SR11 $\Delta 20$)	$\Delta 12 \Delta misL \Delta sadA \Delta shdA \Delta SPI4 \Delta bapABCD$ $\Delta rck \Delta pagN \Delta csgBAC-DEFG$	this study
MvP2710	$\Delta 12 \Delta misL \Delta sadA \Delta shdA \Delta SPI4 \Delta bapABCD$ $\Delta rck \Delta pagN \Delta csgBAC-DEFG \Delta fliI::aph$	this study
MvP2711	$\Delta 12 \Delta misL \Delta sadA \Delta shdA \Delta SPI4 \Delta bapABCD$ $\Delta rck \Delta pagN \Delta csgBAC-DEFG \Delta motAB::aph$	this study

24.11.2019

S. Typhimurium adhesion to corn salad

MvP2718	$\Delta 12 \Delta invC::aph$	this study
MvP2788	$\Delta 12 \Delta fepE::aph$	this study, construction intermediate
MvP2789	$\Delta 12 \Delta wzz::aph$	this study, construction intermediate
MvP2790	$\Delta 12 \Delta rfaL::aph$	this study, construction intermediate
MvP2798	$\Delta 12 \Delta fepE$	this study
MvP2799	$\Delta 12 \Delta wzz$	this study
MvP2800	$\Delta 12 \Delta rfaL$	this study
MvP2812	$\Delta 12 \Delta fepE \Delta wzz::aph$	this study
MvP2819	$\Delta 12 \Delta sopB::aph$	this study, construction intermediate
MvP2828	$\Delta 12 \Delta sopB$	this study, construction intermediate
MvP2829	$\Delta 12 \Delta sopB \Delta sopA::aph$	this study, construction intermediate
MvP2831	$\Delta 12 \Delta sopB \Delta sopA$	this study, construction intermediate
MvP2832	$\Delta 12 \Delta sopB \Delta sopA \Delta sopE2::aph$	this study, construction intermediate
MvP2835	$\Delta 12 \Delta sopB \Delta sopA \Delta sopE2$	this study, construction intermediate
MvP2841	$\Delta 12 \Delta sopB \Delta sopA \Delta sopE2 \Delta sopD::aph$	this study, construction intermediate
MvP2843	$\Delta 12 \Delta sopB \Delta sopA \Delta sopE2 \Delta sopD$	this study, construction intermediate
MvP2844 (=SR11 Δeffector proteins)	$\Delta 12 \Delta sopB \Delta sopA \Delta sopE2 \Delta sopD \Delta sipA::aph$	this study
MvP2864	$\Delta 12 \Delta misL::aph$	this study

24.11.2019

S. Typhimurium adhesion to corn salad

769

770 Table 2. Plasmids used in this study

Designation	relevant genotype	reference
pE-FLP	FLP recombinase expression	(72)
pKD4	<i>aph</i> resistance cassette flanked by FRT sites, Km ^R , Carb ^R	(57)
pKD13	<i>aph</i> resistance cassette flanked by FRT sites, temperature-sensitive replication (30 °C), Km ^R , Carb ^R	(57)
pWRG730	Red recombinase expression	(58)
p3313	pWSK29 <i>rfaDFCL</i>	(68)
p3773	<i>tetR</i> P _{tetA}	(19)
p4253	<i>tetR</i> P _{tetA} :: <i>bapABCD</i> in pWSK29	(19)
p4318	<i>tetR</i> P _{tetA} :: <i>bapA</i> [ΔBIg1] <i>BCD</i> in pWSK29	this study
p4321	<i>tetR</i> P _{tetA} :: <i>bapA</i> [ΔBIg28] <i>BCD</i> in pWSK29	this study
p4320	<i>tetR</i> P _{tetA} :: <i>bapA</i> [ΔBIg15-24] <i>BCD</i> in pWSK29	this study
p4331	<i>tetR</i> P _{tetA} :: <i>bapA</i> [ΔBIg1-28] <i>BCD</i> in pWSK29	this study
p4380	<i>tetR</i> P _{tetA} :: <i>csgBACEFG</i> in pWSK29	(19)
p4389	<i>tetR</i> P _{tetA} :: <i>stiABCD</i> in pWSK29	(19)
p4390	<i>tetR</i> P _{tetA} :: <i>stfABCDEFGF</i> in pWSK29	(19)
p4391	<i>tetR</i> P _{tetA} :: <i>stbABCDEFGF</i> in pWSK29	(19)
p4392	<i>tetR</i> P _{tetA} :: <i>fimAICDHF</i> in pWSK29	(19)
p4393	<i>tetR</i> P _{tetA} :: <i>safABCD</i> in pWSK29	(19)
p4394	<i>tetR</i> P _{tetA} :: <i>stdABCD</i> in pWSK29	(19)
p4395	<i>tetR</i> P _{tetA} :: <i>stjABCDE</i> in pWSK29	(19)
p4396	<i>tetR</i> P _{tetA} :: <i>pefACDEF</i> in pWSK29	(19)
p4397	<i>tetR</i> P _{tetA} :: <i>bcfABCDEFGF</i> in pWSK29	(19)
p4399	<i>tetR</i> P _{tetA} :: <i>stcABC</i> in pWSK29	(19)
p4400	<i>tetR</i> P _{tetA} :: <i>sthABCDE</i> in pWSK29	(19)
p4401	<i>tetR</i> P _{tetA} :: <i>pagN</i> in pWSK29	(19)
p4402	<i>tetR</i> P _{tetA} :: <i>rck</i> in pWSK29	(19)
p4403	<i>tetR</i> P _{tetA} :: <i>misL</i> in pWSK29	(19)
p4519	<i>tetR</i> P _{tetA} :: <i>lpfABCDE</i> in pWSK29	(19)
p4520	<i>tetR</i> P _{tetA} :: <i>shdA</i> in pWSK29	(19)
p4904	<i>tetR</i> P _{tetA} :: <i>hilD</i> in pWSK29	this study
p5035	<i>tetR</i> P _{tetA} :: <i>sadBA</i> in pWSK29	this study
pBluescriptII KS+	cloning vector, Carb ^R	(73)
pBS34	pBluescriptII KS+ [XbaI][PstI]KSAC[PstI][XbaI]), Carb ^R , Km ^R	(74)
pCR2.1	TOPO TA cloning vector, Carb ^R , Km ^R	Invitrogen
pEW5	pRDH10 Δ <i>stdAB</i> (-60 to +3219)::KSAC, Cm ^R , Tet ^R , Km ^R	(75)
pEW13	pRDH10 Δ <i>stiABCH</i> (+40 to +4992)::KSAC), Cm ^R , Km ^R	(75)
pRDH10	, <i>oriV_{R6K}</i> <i>sacRB</i> <i>mobRP4</i> , Cm ^R , Tet ^R	(76)
pSF1	pRDH10 Δ <i>bcfABCDEFGH</i> (+47 to +6830), Cm ^R , Tet ^R	(75)
pSF2	pRDH10 Δ <i>fimAICDHF</i> (+40 to +5970), Cm ^R , Tet ^R	(65)

24.11.2019

S. Typhimurium adhesion to corn salad

pSF5	pRDH10 $\Delta stfACDEFG$ (-122 to +5493), Cm ^R , Tet ^R	(75)
pSF25	pRDH10 $\Delta sthABCDE$ (-6 to +5420), Cm ^R , Tet ^R	(75)
pSF38	pRDH10 $\Delta stbABCD$ (-59 to +5183), Cm ^R	(75)
pSPN2	pEW13 $\Delta stiABCH$ (+40 to +4992), Cm ^R	this study
pSPN3	pEW5 $\Delta stdAB$ (-60 to +3219), Cm ^R , Tet ^R	this study
pSPN5	pCR2.1 (LPF-FR1), Carb ^R , Km ^R	this study
pSPN6	pCR2.1 $\Delta safABCD$ (-45 to +4364), Carb ^R , Km ^R	this study
pSPN7	pCR2.1 $\Delta stjEDCBA$ (-49 to +5185), Carb ^R , Km ^R	this study
pSPN8	pCR2.1 $\Delta stcABCD$ (-65 to +4827), Carb ^R , Km ^R	this study
pSPN9	pCR2.1 $\Delta pefACDorf5orf6$ (-110 to +5610), Carb ^R , Km ^R	this study
pSPN12	pCR2.1 (LPF-FR2), Carb ^R , Km ^R	this study
pSPN13	pRDH10 $\Delta safABCD$ (-45 to +4364), Cm ^R	this study
pSPN14	pRDH10 $\Delta stjEDCBA$ (-49 to +5185), Cm ^R	this study
pSPN15	pRDH10 $\Delta stcABCD$ (-65 to +4827), Cm ^R	this study
pSPN16	pRDH10 $\Delta pefACDorf5orf6$ (-110 to +5610), Cm ^R	this study
pSPN17	pBluescriptII KS+ ([BamHI]LPF-FR1[PstI]), Carb ^R	this study
pSPN18	pSPN13 $\Delta safABCD$ (-45 to +4364)::KSAC), Cm ^R , Km ^R	this study
pSPN19	pSPN14 $\Delta stjEDCBA$ (-49 to +5185)::KSAC), Cm ^R , Km ^R	this study
pSPN20	pSPN15 $\Delta stcABCD$ (-65 to +4827)::KSAC), Cm ^R , Km ^R	this study
pSPN21	pSPN16 $\Delta pefACDorf5orf6$ (-110 to +5610)::KSAC), Cm ^R , Km ^R	this study
pSPN22	pRDH10 $\Delta fimAICDHF$ (+40 to +5970), Cm ^R	this study
pSPN26	pSPN17 ([BamHI]LPF-FR1[PstI]LPF-FR2[Acc65I]), Carb ^R	this study
pSPN27	pRDH10 $\Delta lpfABCDE$ (-60 to +5325), Cm ^R	this study
pSPN37	pSPN27 $\Delta lpfABCDE$ (-60 to +5325)::KSAC), Cm ^R , Km ^R	this study

771

24.11.2019

S. Typhimurium adhesion to corn salad

Figure legends

Figure 1: Comparison of *Salmonella* NCTC WT, SR11 WT, SR11 Δ 12 and SR11 Δ 20 and impact of deficits in genes encoding for putative adhesive structures and effector proteins of SPI1-T3SS STM adhesion to corn salad. Corn salad grown under aseptic conditions was infected with STM strain NCTC WT, SR11 WT, SR11 Δ 12 and SR11 Δ 20 (A) and with SR11 Δ 12 with various deletions in genes encoding putative adhesive structures and effector proteins of SPI1-T3SS (Δ sopA Δ sopB Δ sopD Δ sopE2 Δ sipA = Δ effector proteins) (B). Bacteria were subcultured for 3.5 h (1:31) and diluted in PBS for infection of corn salad. After infection for 1 h corn salad segments were washed three times to remove non-adherent bacteria. For the quantification of adherent bacteria, corn salad leaf discs were homogenized in PBS containing 1% deoxycholate, and serial dilutions of homogenates and inoculum were plated onto MH agar plates for the quantification of CFU. Adhesion rates in % of inoculum were determined by the ratio of CFU in inoculum and homogenate, and adherent bacteria normalized to SR11 Δ 12 set as 100% adhesion. Shown are the distributions of three biological replicates represented as box plots with median. Statistical significances were calculated with Student's *t*-test and are indicated as follows: n.s., not significant; *, $p \leq 0.05$; **, $p < 0.01$; ***, $p < 0.001$.

Figure 2: Impact of chaperone-usher fimbriae and Curli fimbriae expression on STM adhesion to corn salad. Sterile grown corn salad was infected with *S. enterica* serovar Typhimurium strain SR11 Δ 12 with the expression of various chaperone-usher fimbriae (A) and the expression of Curli fimbriae in the according deletion mutant (B). Expression of fimbriae were induced by 10 ng/ml AHT for 3.5 h in subculture. The adhesion and statistical significances were determined as described in Figure 1.

24.11.2019

S. Typhimurium adhesion to corn salad

796

797 **Figure 3: Impact of T1SS-secreted adhesins and *hilD* expression on STM adhesion to corn**
 798 **salad.** Corn salad grown under aseptic conditions was infected with STM strain SR11 Δ 12 with
 799 the overexpression of the regulator *hilD* for the analysis of the SPI4-encoded, T1SS-secreted
 800 adhesin SiiE and the SPI1-encoded T3SS (A). In addition, SR11 Δ 12 Δ *bapABCD* strains
 801 expressing AHT-induced, T1SS-secreted wild-type adhesin BapA, or the indicated BapA
 802 truncation mutants were tested (B). The adhesion and the statistical significances were
 803 determined as described in Figure 1. (C) gives schematic overview of truncated BapA forms
 804 used in adhesion assays.

805

806 **Figure 4 Impact of T5SS-secreted adhesins and of outer membrane proteins on STM**
 807 **adhesion to corn salad.** Corn salad grown under aseptic conditions was infected with STM
 808 strain SR11 Δ 12 expressing the different T5SS-secreted adhesins MisL, ShdA and SadA
 809 induced by AHT in the according deletion mutants Δ *misL*, Δ *shdA* and Δ *sadA* (A). For the
 810 analysis of outer membrane proteins SR11 Δ 12 expressing *rck* and *pagN* by induction of AHT
 811 was used in the respective deletion mutants Δ *rck* and Δ *pagN* (B). The adhesion and the
 812 statistical significances were determined as described in Figure 1.

813

814 **Figure 5: Impact of defect in motility and flagella assembly and deletion of LPS structure**
 815 **on STM adhesion to corn salad.** Corn salad grown under aseptic conditions was infected with
 816 STM strain SR11 Δ 12 with deletion of various motility and flagella-associated genes (A) and
 817 deletion of LPS structure-related genes (B). The infection took place either under static
 818 conditions or after centrifugation at 500 x g for 5 min to compensate effects of mutations in

24.11.2019

S. Typhimurium adhesion to corn salad

819 motility genes. For deletion of genes involved in O-antigen biosynthesis, only static samples
 820 are shown here. The adhesion and the statistical significances were determined as described in
 821 Figure 1. Models of the resulting phenotype depending on the different deletions in motility
 822 flagella assembly and LPS structure are depicted in C) and D). Panel D is based on (44).
 823

24.11.2019

S. Typhimurium adhesion to corn salad

824

825 **Figure 6: Overview of the impact of the analyzed factors of *Salmonella* Typhimurium in**
 826 **adhesion to corn salad.** Static samples, centrifuged samples, ↑ increased adhesion; ↓ decreased
 827 adhesion; ○ no altered adhesion.

828

24.11.2019

S. Typhimurium adhesion to corn salad

829 **Suppl. Tables**

830 Table S 1. Oligonucleotides used in this study

831

832 **Suppl. Figure Legends**

833

834 **Figure S 1: Schematic overview of adhesion assay for the infection of corn salad.** Sterile
835 plant tissue (A). Punching out several leaf discs using a biopsy punch with a diameter of 8 mm.
836 Leaf discs were used immediately. (B). Each leaf disc (28.3 mm²) was infected with 2.81×10^5
837 bacteria for 1 h at RT (C), under static conditions or with forced contact by centrifugation at
838 500 x g for 5 min (D). Removal of non-bound bacteria by washing once with PBS (E). Transfer
839 of plant tissue in tubes (F). Removal of non-bound bacteria by washing twice with PBS and
840 short mixing on a Vortex mixer (G). Homogenization of leaf discs in 1 % deoxycholate/PBS
841 using a pellet pestle motor (H). Plating homogenates and the inoculum onto agar plates for
842 colony growth (I). Quantification of adhesion rates (J).

843

844 **Figure S 2: Quantification of surface expression of SiiE, BapA and SadA by flow**
845 **cytometry.** Tet-on expression of adhesins SiiE (A, B), BapA (B, C), and SadA (E, F) was
846 measured by flow cytometry. Adhesins were detected using antisera rabbit α -SiiE (1:1,000),
847 rabbit α -BapA (1:1,000), or rabbit α -SadA (1:250). As secondary antibody, rabbit α -goat-
848 Alexa488 (1:2,000) was used. In A), C), and E), overlays of the measured fluorescence
849 intensities are shown, whereas in B), D), and F), the percentages of Alexa488-positive bacteria
850 are shown.

24.11.2019

S. Typhimurium adhesion to corn salad

851

852 **Figure S 3: Microscopic analysis of SR11 Δ 12 expressing WT BapA and truncated forms**
 853 **of BapA.** 3.5 h subcultures induced with AHT or not induced were diluted to 1×10^8 bacteria/ml
 854 in PBS. Bacteria were visualized using a Zeiss Axio Observer with brightfield microscopy with
 855 a 40x objective. Images were recorded with a AxioCam and data were process in ZEN 2012.
 856 Scale bars, 20 μ m.

A

chaperone-usher (C/U) fimbriae

B

curli

A

adhesion (% of SR11 Δ 12)

SPI1-T3SS + SPI4-T1SS

B

T1SS - *bapABCD*

C

T1SS + T3SS

- ↑ BapA, SiiE, Δ SPI4
- Δ effector proteins, Δ invC
- ↓ SPI1-T3SS

T5SS

- MisL, Δ misL, Δ shdA, SadA, Δ sadA
- ↓ ShdA

motility

- Δ cheZ, Δ cheZ, Δ cheY
- ↓ Δ fliC fljB, Δ fliC fljB, Δ cheY, Δ motAB, Δ motAB

fimbriae

- ↑ Saf
- Bcf, Lpf, Sth, Sti, Stb, Stc, Pef, Stf, Std, Stj, Curli
- ↓ Fim, Δ curli

LPS

- Δ fepE, Δ rfaL
- ↓ Δ wzz, Δ wzz Δ fepE

OMPs

- Rck, Δ rck, Δ pagN
- ↓ PagN