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Erratum for Richmond et al., The Acinetobacter baumannii Two-Component System AdeRS Regulates Genes Required for Multidrug Efflux, Biofilm Formation, and Virulence in a Strain-**Specific Manner**

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DOI:

10.1128/mBio.00852-16

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Document Version

Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Citation for published version (Harvard):

Richmond, GE, Evans, LP, Anderson, MJ, Wand, ME, Bonney, LC, Ivens, A, Chua, KL, Webber, MA, Sutton, JM, Peterson, ML & Piddock, LJV 2016, 'Erratum for Richmond et al., The Acinetobacter baumannii Two-Component System AdeRS Regulates Genes Required for Multidrug Efflux, Biofilm Formation, and Virulence in a Strain-Specific Manner', mBio, vol. 7, no. 3. https://doi.org/10.1128/mBio.00852-16

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Erratum for Richmond et al., The Acinetobacter baumannii Two-Component System AdeRS Regulates Genes Required for Multidrug Efflux, Biofilm Formation, and Virulence in a Strain-Specific Manner

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olume 7, no. 2, doi:10.1128/mBio.00430-16, 2016. After careful review, it has come to our attention that the text in the abstract of our paper is at variance with one sentence in the article. During writing, revision, and editing, the sense was changed. The revised abstract below shows the correct text. We thank Maria Ramirez for bringing this to our attention.

The opportunistic pathogen Acinetobacter baumannii is able to persist in the environment and is often multidrug resistant (MDR), causing difficulties in the treatment of infections. Here, we show that the two-component system AdeRS, which regulates the production of the AdeABC multidrug resistance efflux pump, is required for the formation of a protective biofilm in an ex vivo porcine mucosal model, which mimics a natural infection of the human epithelium. Interestingly, deletion of adeB impacted on the ability to form a biofilm on plastic for strain AYE only and on the virulence in Galleria mellonella for Singapore strain 1 only. RNA-Seq revealed that loss of AdeRS or AdeB significantly altered the transcriptional landscape, resulting in the changed expression of many genes, notably those associated with antimicrobial resistance and virulence interactions. For example, A. baumannii lacking AdeRS displayed decreased expression of adeABC and a pgaC-like gene and increased expression of pil and com genes, whereas loss of AdeB resulted in decreased expression of pil, com, and ferric acinetobactin transport system genes. These data define the scope of AdeRS-mediated regulation, show that changes in the production of AdeABC mediate important phenotypes controlled by AdeRS, and suggest that AdeABC is a viable target for antimicrobial drug and anti-biofilm discovery.

Published 21 June 2016

Citation Richmond GE, Evans LP, Anderson MJ, Wand ME, Bonney LC, Ivens A, Chua KL, Webber MA, Sutton JM, Peterson ML, Piddock LJV. 2016. Erratum for Richmond et al., The Acinetobacter baumannii two-component system AdeRS regulates genes required for multidrug efflux, biofilm formation, and virulence in a strain-specific manner. mBio 7(3): e00852-16. doi:10.1128/mBio.00852-16.

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