



Resistance to organic hydroperoxides requires *ohr* and *ohrR* genes in *Sinorhizobium meliloti*.

Catherine Fontenelle, Carlos Blanco, Morgane Arrieta, Virginie Dufour, Annie Trautwetter

► To cite this version:

Catherine Fontenelle, Carlos Blanco, Morgane Arrieta, Virginie Dufour, Annie Trautwetter. Resistance to organic hydroperoxides requires *ohr* and *ohrR* genes in *Sinorhizobium meliloti*. BMC Microbiology, BioMed Central, 2011, 11, pp.100. <10.1186/1471-2180-11-100>. <hal-00604985>

HAL Id: hal-00604985

<https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-00604985>

Submitted on 1 Jul 2011

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access

Resistance to organic hydroperoxides requires *ohr* and *ohrR* genes in *Sinorhizobium meliloti*

Catherine Fontenelle, Carlos Blanco, Morgane Arrieta, Virginie Dufour and Annie Trautwetter*

Abstract

Background: *Sinorhizobium meliloti* is a symbiotic nitrogen-fixing bacterium that elicits nodules on roots of host plants *Medicago sativa*. During nodule formation bacteria have to withstand oxygen radicals produced by the plant. Resistance to H₂O₂ and superoxides has been extensively studied in *S. meliloti*. In contrast resistance to organic peroxides has not been investigated while *S. meliloti* genome encodes putative organic peroxidases. Organic peroxides are produced by plants and are highly toxic. The resistance to these oxygen radicals has been studied in various bacteria but never in plant nodulating bacteria.

Results: In this study we report the characterisation of organic hydroperoxide resistance gene *ohr* and its regulator *ohrR* in *S. meliloti*. The inactivation of *ohr* affects resistance to cumene and ter-butyl hydroperoxides but not to hydrogen peroxide or menadione *in vitro*. The expression of *ohr* and *ohrR* genes is specifically induced by organic peroxides. OhrR binds to the intergenic region between the divergent genes *ohr* and *ohrR*. Two binding sites were characterised. Binding to the operator is prevented by OhrR oxidation that promotes OhrR dimerisation. The inactivation of *ohr* did not affect symbiosis and nitrogen fixation, suggesting that redundant enzymatic activity exists in this strain. Both *ohr* and *ohrR* are expressed in nodules suggesting that they play a role during nitrogen fixation.

Conclusions: This report demonstrates the significant role Ohr and OhrR proteins play in bacterial stress resistance against organic peroxides in *S. meliloti*. The *ohr* and *ohrR* genes are expressed in nodule-inhabiting bacteroids suggesting a role during nodulation.

Background

Sinorhizobium meliloti is a soil bacterium that must survive and proliferate in various adverse conditions. *S. meliloti* is also able to establish a symbiotic partnership with *Medicago sativa* leading to the formation of nodules. In nodules, the bacterium differentiates in bacteroids and fixes atmospheric nitrogen. Within the soil and during nodulation, *S. meliloti* copes with various stresses imposed by the environment [1] or by plant responses to bacterial invasion [2,3]. While nodulation is a close association between plant and *S. meliloti*, bacteria are initially recognised as intruders and induce an oxidative burst [4].

An increased production of reactive oxygen species (ROS), including superoxides, H₂O₂ and organic hydroperoxides is an important component of plant

defences [5]. In free living bacteria oxidative stress results from aerobic metabolism [6], ROS are produced as a result of the incomplete reduction of molecular oxygen [7]. Hence, both in free living and symbiotic stages, *S. meliloti* produces enzymes to detoxify ROS. Only those that detoxify superoxide anion and H₂O₂ have been studied extensively. Superoxides are detoxified by two superoxide dismutases [8,9], H₂O₂ by three catalases (KatA, KatB and KatC) [10] and a chloroperoxidase (Cpo) [11]. Little is known about resistance to organic peroxides (OHPs) in *S. meliloti*. OHPs are generated as part of the active defence response of plants [12,13]. OHPs are highly toxic. They participate in free radical reactions that generate more toxic ROS by reacting with membranes and other macromolecules [14]. Thus, detoxification of OHPs is important for bacterial survival and proliferation.

Bacteria possess two systems to protect themselves against organic peroxide toxicity. Peroxiredoxines have

* Correspondence: annie.trautwetter@univ-rennes1.fr
UMR CNRS 6026, DUALS. Université de Rennes I, Campus de Beaulieu, Av. du Général Leclerc, 35042 Rennes, France

been shown to be the main peroxide detoxification enzymes in eukaryotes and bacteria [15,16]. Alkyl hydroperoxidase reductase (Ahp) constitutes the best characterised member of peroxiredoxin family [17,18]. This enzyme is composed of a reductase subunit and a catalytic subunit reducing organic peroxides to alcohols [18]. The second class of OHP detoxification enzymes (OsmC/Ohr family) is only found in bacteria [19]. The Ohr (Organic Hydroperoxide Resistance) protein first discovered in *Xanthomonas campestris* [20], and OsmC (Osmotically inducible protein) [21] are hydroperoxide peroxidases catalysing the reduction of hydroperoxides into their corresponding alcohols [22,23]. Both Ohr and OsmC are structurally and functionally homologous proteins. They are homodimeric with the active sites on either side of the molecule [23,24]. Their active sites contain two highly conserved cysteines which are involved in peroxide metabolism [24,25]. Despite this conservation of the proteins, OsmC and Ohr display different patterns of regulation and distinct physiological functions [23]. The expression of *ohr* is specifically induced by organic peroxides and not by ethanol and osmotic stress [19], while *osmC* is not induced by organic peroxides; instead it is induced by ethanol and osmotic stress and controlled by multiple general stress responsive regulators [15]. The inactivation of *ohr*, but not *osmC*, reduces the resistance only against organic peroxides, and not to other oxidants [20].

The expression of *ohr* is regulated by the organic peroxide-inducible transcription repressor OhrR, a member of MarR family. Structural data are available for OhrR of *Bacillus subtilis* [26] and OhrR of *X. campestris* [27]. OhrR functions as a dimeric repressor that binds the *ohr* promoter region in the absence of organic peroxides. Derepression results from the oxidation of a highly conserved active site cysteine that resides near the NH₂ terminus of the protein [28]. *B. subtilis* OhrR contains only one cysteine; its oxidation leads to the formation of a mixed disulfide with a low molecular weight thiol, a cyclic sulfenamide, or overoxidation to sulfinic or sulfonic acids [29]. In other bacteria, like *X. campestris*, OhrR contains a second cysteine located on the COOH extremity of the OhrR protein (C127 for *X. campestris*). Oxidation of the protein initiates by the formation of a sulphenic derivative of the reactive cysteine (C22) followed by the formation of a disulfide bond with C127 of the other OhrR subunit [30]. While *ohr* homologues are widely distributed in bacterial genomes [19], the role of *ohr* and *ohrR* was only studied in a few number of bacteria: *X. campestris*, *B. subtilis*, *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Streptomyces coelicolor* [20,31-35].

In many bacteria, peroxide stress was studied only via H₂O₂ stress. In *S. meliloti*, H₂O₂ resistance has been

extensively studied [8,10,11] while OHP resistance is poorly understood. This study aims at evaluating the role of *ohr* and *ohrR* genes on OHP resistance in *S. meliloti*. The analysis of the biochemical properties of *ohr* and *ohrR* mutants and the expression pattern suggests that this system should play an important role in sensing and protection of *S. meliloti* from OHPs.

Results

Identification of Ohr and OhrR homologues in *S. meliloti*

Blast search of *S. meliloti* genome for homologues of *X. campestris* Ohr protein revealed two paralogues, SMa2389 and SMc00040, showing 52 and 57% identity respectively with Ohr of *X. campestris*. They possess conserved active site cysteines of Ohr/OsmC proteins [19]. SMa2389 is annotated as OsmC. SMc00040 has been shown to be induced by peroxide stress [11]; it is divergently located from a gene encoding a MarR family regulator that has 49 and 45% identity with the OhrR regulatory protein of *X. campestris* and *B. subtilis* respectively. SMc01945 has been previously published as OhrR like repressor since it presents 40% identity with OhrR of *X. campestris* [11]; the adjacent gene *cpo* (SMc01944) has been shown to encode a secreted peroxidase.

Co-localisation on the genome of *ohr* and *ohrR* was found in all bacteria in which these genes were investigated [20,31,36], suggesting that SMc00040 and SMc00098 encodes respectively Ohr and OhrR proteins.

ohr mutant growth is inhibited by organic peroxides

In order to investigate the role of *ohr* (SMc00040) and *ohrR* (SMc00098) in oxidative stress defence, *S. meliloti* strains with an *ohrR* deletion or carrying an insertion in *ohr* were constructed. The ability of these mutants to resist exposure to oxidants was evaluated; neither of the two had any growth defect when grown aerobically in complete medium LB or in minimal medium GAS. Moreover they possessed the same plating efficiency as wild type strain.

The influence of organic peroxides on growth of wild type, *ohr* and *ohrR* strains was analysed by adding increasing amounts of t-butyl hydroperoxide (tBOOH) and cumene hydroperoxide (CuOOH) to LB medium and determining the maximal OD_{570 nm} reached by the cultures. A concentration of 2 mM tBOOH abolished the growth of *ohr* mutant while the growth yield of *ohrR* and parental strains was unaffected. Similarly 0.5 mM of CuOOH abolished growth of *ohr* strain but did not affect growth yield of *ohrR* and parental strains.

Disk diffusion assays were used to determine if *ohr* and *ohrR* mutations affected resistance to ROS. The *ohr* mutant was less resistant than its parental strain when challenged with organic peroxides as shown by the

zones of growth inhibition: 4.1 ± 0.2 cm for CuOOH and 3.1 ± 0.1 cm for tBOOH versus to 2.3 ± 0.2 and 2.5 ± 0.3 cm for wild type strain. In contrast, *ohrR* mutation did not affect the resistance of *S. meliloti* against tBOOH and CuOOH since inhibition zones were not significantly (p value ≤ 0.01) different from those of wild type strain (Figure 1). The *ohr-ohrR* mutant behaved identically to the *ohr* mutant (Figure 1).

In other experiments, *ohr* and *ohrR* mutants were complemented by the moderate copy number plasmid pBBR1-MCS2 bearing wild type alleles of *ohr* (pBBohr) or *ohrR* (pBBohrR). The empty vector did not affect the resistance of wild type or mutants against tBOOH and CuOOH. Plasmid vector carrying *ohrR*⁺ allele also did not affect the resistance to OHPs of these three strains. In contrast the introduction of pBBohr in *ohr* mutant dramatically improved resistance to both tBOOH and CuOOH (Figure 1). These results showed that Ohr is important in the defence against organic peroxides in *S. meliloti*.

In comparison with parental strain, *ohr* and *ohrR* mutants were not significantly affected in resistance to H₂O₂ and menadione; inhibition zones were nearly identical for the three strains. No alteration of this resistance was observed after complementation of the mutations with pBBohr or pBBohrR. This result agrees with the role of Ohr in other organisms and its specificity for organic peroxide resistance.

Regulation of *ohr* and *ohrR* genes

The transcriptional activity of *ohr* and *ohrR* genes was assayed in strain R7.16 carrying *ohr::lacZ* and *ohrR::uidA* transcriptional fusions in tandem with wild type copies of *ohr* and *ohrR* genes.

The expression of these fusions was analysed in LB medium and in the minimal medium GAS. No difference was observed between both media. The expression of *ohr::lacZ* and *ohrR::uidA* was followed throughout growth till the late stationary growth phase. The

expression of these two genes remained constant; no variation was observed after growth arrest. Adding NaCl to the medium during exponential growth or during stationary growth phase did not affect *ohr* or *ohrR* expression (data not shown). Such a result is expected for Ohr and clearly differentiates it from OsmC proteins that are induced by NaCl [15].

The influence of peroxides was analysed by introducing into the medium a concentration of peroxide that did not affect the development of exponentially growing cells. Expression of *ohr* was induced 4-fold in the presence of 1.6 mM tBOOH, a 7-fold induction was observed with 0.25 mM CuOOH. The addition of 10 mM H₂O₂ resulted in a 2-fold induction of *ohr* (Figure 2).

Induction of *ohrR* was also observed when cultures were exposed to tBOOH and CuOOH, induction ratios were lower than those observed for *ohr* gene. In contrast H₂O₂ did not affect *ohrR* expression (Figure 2).

OhrR regulates *ohr* expression

A plasmid bearing *ohr::lacZ* transcriptional fusion (pE1541) was introduced into the *ohrR* mutant and the parental strain. The expression of the fusion was analysed in LB medium in the absence of organic peroxides and 1 h after 0.25 mM CuOOH addition. In the absence of peroxide, the expression of *ohr::lacZ* fusion was greater in the *ohrR* mutant than in the wild type strain (18.5 ± 1.3 and 9.6 ± 0.7 μmol of substrate hydrolysed min^{-1} mg of protein⁻¹ respectively). After CuOOH addition, the expression of *ohr::lacZ* was similar in *ohrR* mutant and parental strain (16.7 ± 1.4 and 17.5 ± 1.5 μmol of substrate hydrolysed min^{-1} mg of protein⁻¹ respectively). These results are in accordance with repression of *ohr* promoter by the OhrR regulator.

OhrR binds to *ohr-ohrR* intergenic region

The binding of OhrR to *ohr-ohrR* intergenic region was analysed by gel mobility shift assay. In a first attempt, a 113 bp DNA fragment encompassing the entire *ohr-*

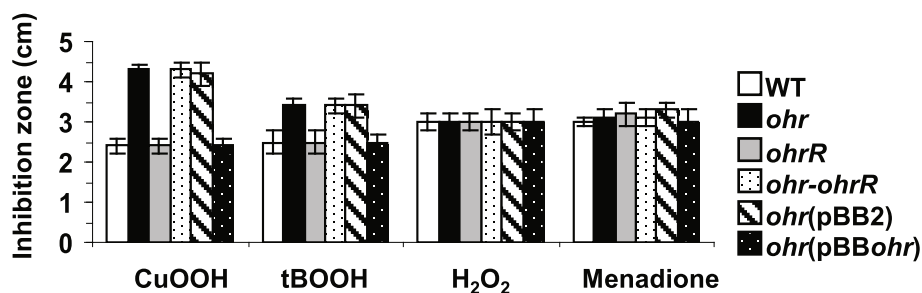
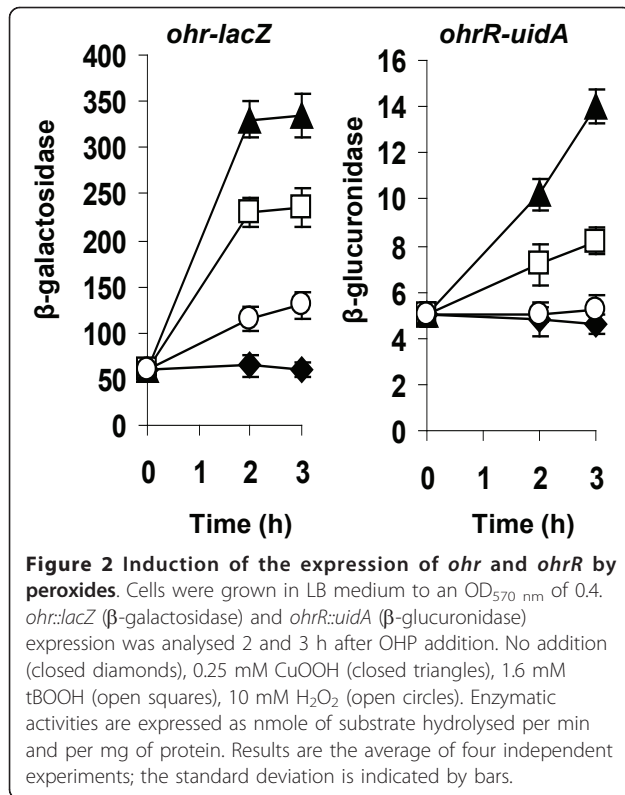


Figure 1 Resistance of the *ohr* and *ohrR* mutants to ROS. The resistance of wild type (WT), *ohr*, *ohrR*, *ohr-ohrR* mutants and *ohr* mutant complemented by plasmids pBBR1-MSC2 [*ohr* (pBB2)] and pBBohr [*ohr* (pBBohr)] was analysed by disk diffusion assay on LB plates as described in methods. The data correspond to five independent experiments; standard deviation is indicated (bars).



ohrR intergenic region and ended at the initiation codons of *ohr* and *ohrR*, was used as a probe (Figure 3A). Two retarded bands were observed in the presence of OhrR (Figure 3B). The intergenic region between SMB20903 and SMB20964 (this latter gene encoding the putative AhpC protein of *S. meliloti*) was used as a negative control. No specific binding of OhrR protein to this DNA fragment was observed (data not shown).

We took advantage of restriction sites located within the *ohr-ohrR* intergenic region to define further OhrR binding site. *ApoI* cleaved once this fragment giving a 17 bp and a 96 bp fragment. In the presence of OhrR protein the longer fragment produced two shifted bands (Figure 3). Two *HpaII* sites are located within *ohr-ohrR* intergenic region; *HpaII* cleavage produced three fragments of 26, 29 and 58 bp. In the presence of OhrR, the intensity of the 58 bp fragment decreased and two retarded bands were observed (Figure 3B). Thus OhrR binding sites are located within the 58 bp *HpaII* fragment. None of the DNA fragments generated by *BssHII* (54 and 59 bp) or *MseI* (47, 50 and 16 bp, the last not detected on the gel) were shifted in the presence of OhrR (Figure 3B). The unique *BssHII* and both *MseI* sites are located within the 58 bp *HpaII* region, which suggests that OhrR binding site is located within the 16 bp *MseI* fragment or overlaps its extremities and overlaps the *BssHII* site.

Two imperfect palindroms (Figure 3A) are located within the 58 bp *HpaII* region. Moreover *MseI* and *BssHII* sites overlap these motifs. Motif 1 (GCAAATTAATTTTG) and motif 2 (GCAAATTGCTTTGC) look like the OhrR binding site GCAATT-AATTCG found in other bacteria [31,34,36,37]. Motif 1 and motif 2 are adjacent as observed for OhrR binding sites of *B. subtilis* [36], *A. tumefaciens* [31], *S. coelicolor* [34] and *X. campestris* [37].

To further analyse OhrR binding, 60 bp DNA fragments containing in their centre 17 nt corresponding either to motif 1 or motif 2 were synthesised. The OhrR protein was found to bind to both fragments. Mutations were introduced in motif 1 to confirm the importance of this sequence. The modification of GC to AA or AAA to CCC in one half of the palindrome abolishes the binding of OhrR to the DNA fragments (Figure 3C).

Modulation of OhrR activity by oxidation

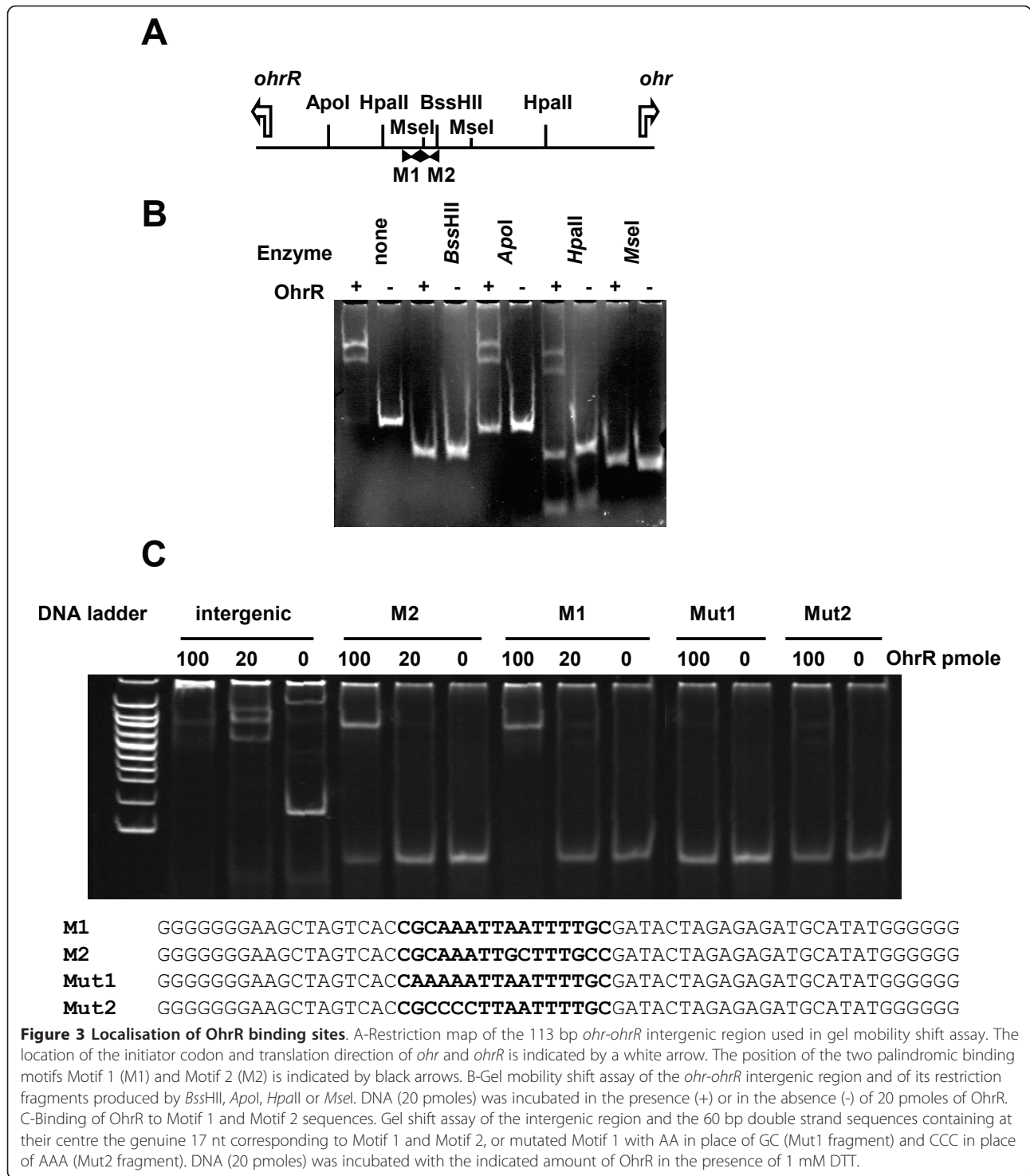
S. meliloti OhrR protein contains two cysteine residues conserved at the same position than in OhrR of *X. Campestris*, allowing the possibility to form inter-subunit disulfide bonds upon oxidation.

Purified OhrR was treated with CuOOH, H₂O₂ or DTT and the products were analysed by non reducing SDS-PAGE (Figure 4A). In the presence of DTT, *S. meliloti* OhrR protein migrated as a band of an apparent MW of 15 kDa (the calculated molecular mass being 17.5 kDa). Incubation of the protein with CuOOH or H₂O₂ led to the formation of a band of 30 kDa corresponding to the dimeric form. The formation of the dimer was reversed by an excess of DTT. Thus, as observed in *X. campestris* [30], the oxidation of OhrR induces a reversible bonding between the two subunits of the protein (Figure 4A).

Binding of OhrR to *ohr-ohrR* intergenic region was suppressed when 10 mM H₂O₂ was added to the binding mixture. Binding was recovered after addition of an excess of DTT. Thus only the reduced form of OhrR was able to bind DNA (Figure 4B).

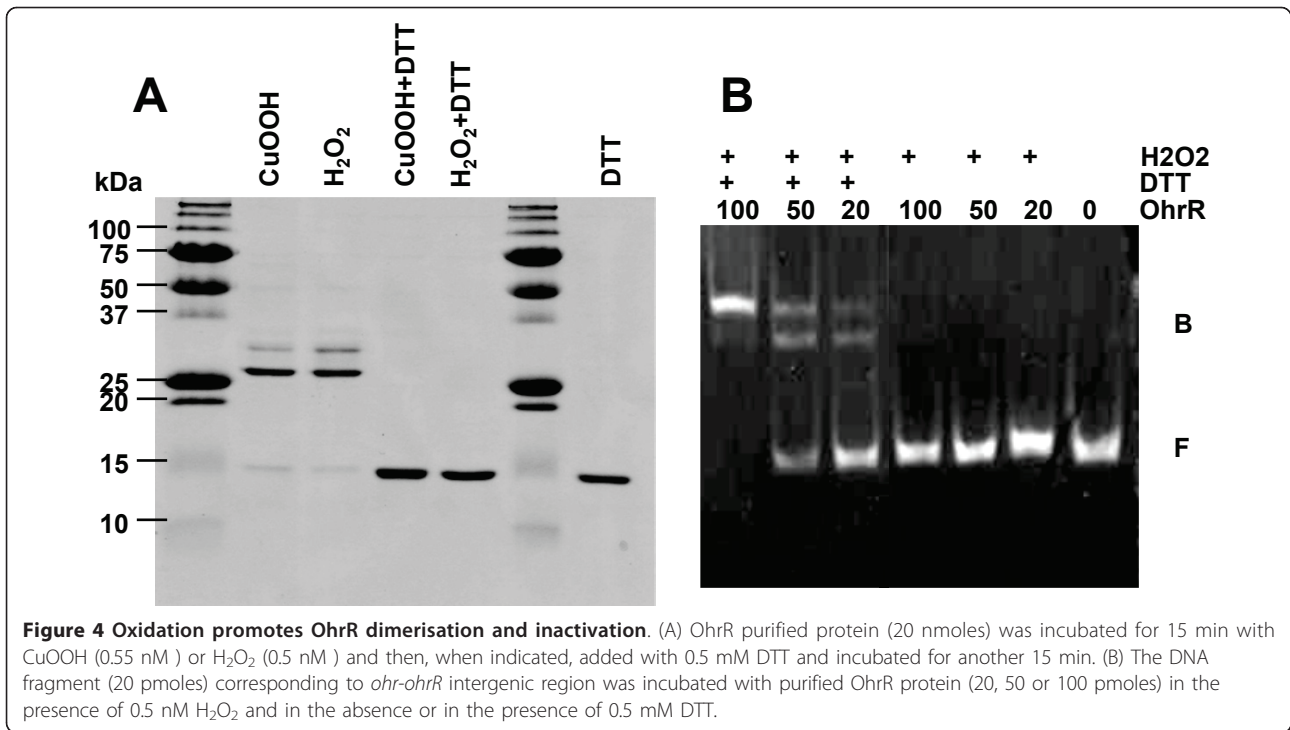
ohr strain forms fix⁺ nodules in alfalfa

The sensitivity of *S. meliloti ohr* mutants to OHPs is potentially relevant to symbiosis since legume root cells respond to rhizobial infection with an enhanced production of ROS [4,38]. To test the effect of *ohr* mutation on nodulation and nitrogen fixation, one week old seedlings of *Medicago sativa* were inoculated with either the *S. meliloti ohr* mutant or the parental strain. Plants were grown in nitrogen-deprived medium. Five weeks after the inoculation, plants were visually screened for nodulation by observing the root system. A highly efficient nodulation was observed on plants inoculated with either *ohr* or parental strains. No significant difference between dry weights



of plant shoots was observed. The inoculated plants had green leaves and comparable number of nodules, whereas the non-inoculated control plants were smaller, with yellow leaves and significantly lower dry weight. Nodules from plants inoculated with the *ohr* mutant were crushed and the bacteria recovered by plating on MSY plates

before assayed for gentamycin resistance and OHP sensitivity. All the randomly selected colonies that were analysed were able to grow on gentamycin-containing plates and behaved like the original *ohr* mutant. Thus N_2 -fixing nodules formed on alfalfa were due to infection by the *ohr* mutant and not by revertants.



In order to analyse *ohr* and *ohrR* expression *in planta*, β-galactosidase and β-glucuronidase activity were visualised by light microscopy on entire and sections of nodules from R7.16 (*ohr-lacZ*, *ohrR-uidA*, *ohr*⁺, *ohrR*⁺) infected plants (Figure 5). No staining was observed in root hairs or infection threads. Nodule staining co localises with pink coloration of leghemoglobin, corresponding to nitrogen fixation zone (data not shown). Thus, in spite of the absence of a nodulation defect of *ohr* strain,

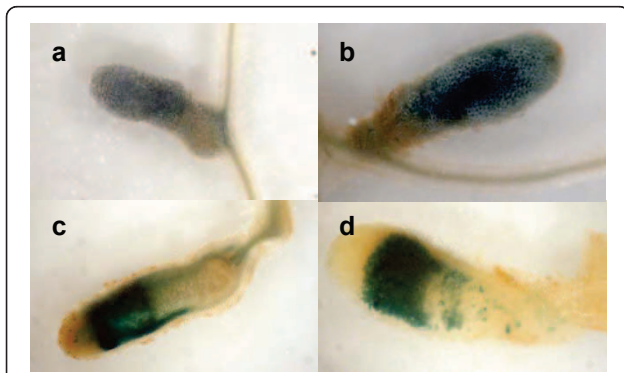


Figure 5 Expression of *ohr* and *ohrR* in planta. Nodules were fixed and stained with 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl-beta-D-galactopyranoside (β-galactosidase detection) (a,c) or 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl-beta-D-glucuronate (β-glucuronidase detection) (b, d) and visualised by light microscopy. (a, b) whole nodules, (c, d) thin sections of stained nodules. The images are representative of 30 nodules analysed.

both *ohr* and *ohrR* genes were expressed during nodulation. This result is in accordance with the detection of Ohr protein in nodules in proteomic studies [39].

Discussion

In this study, we analysed the role of *ohr* and *ohrR* genes in *S. meliloti*. As many bacteria, *S. meliloti* must survive oxidative stress generated by the environment or during symbiosis. ROS attack of cellular membranes generates a cascade of radicals leading to the formation of OHPs [7]. Moreover, OHPs are produced by plants as part of the defence response against bacteria [12,13]. Organic peroxides are potent effectors of *ohr* system in bacteria [40].

Ohr is not essential for nodulation. Bacteria containing *ohr* mutations formed effective nodules, suggesting that *S. meliloti* does not undergo OHP stress during nodulation or that other enzymes detoxify OHP like AhpC (a putative *ahpC* gene: SMb20964 was annotated) as described in *X. campestris* [41]. The redundancy of enzymatic activities was also described for catalases in *S. meliloti*; only strains affected at least for two catalases are compromised in symbiosis [10]. Both *ohr* and *ohrR* are specifically induced by OHPs and are expressed in nodules but no OHP detection was reported, so we could not exclude the existence of other compounds inducing *ohr* and *ohrR*.

Like in many bacteria, *ohr* is located at the immediate vicinity of its regulator: *ohrR* (SMc00098). This ORF

encodes a regulatory protein of the MarR family as all known OhrR regulators. The regulator OhrR is a dimeric regulatory protein that senses organic peroxides. Two families of OhrR proteins exist; they are exemplified by OhrR of *B. subtilis* and OhrR of *X. campestris*. These two proteins share 40% amino acid identity and are structurally similar [26,27]. Nevertheless, they differ in their peroxide sensing mechanisms. The *B. subtilis* OhrR protein family contains only one cysteine residue. Depending on the oxidant, OhrR gives reversible oxidised derivatives or functions as a sacrificial regulator [42]. The *X. campestris* OhrR possesses another important cysteine (C127). The initially oxidized cysteine (C22) forms intersubunits disulfide bonds with the residue C127 on the second subunit of the dimer, leading to reversible inactivation of the protein [30]. The introduction of a second cysteine into *B. subtilis* OhrR (position 120 to 124) allows *B. subtilis* OhrR to function as *X. campestris* OhrR, protecting the protein against irreversible oxidation in presence of strong oxidants [43]. Comparison of *S. meliloti* OhrR protein with that of *B. subtilis* and *X. campestris* shows that *S. meliloti* protein keeps similar amino acid identity with both proteins (45 and 49% respectively). *S. meliloti* possesses two cysteines at the same position than OhrR of *X. Campestris*. We observed that protein oxidation led to the formation of a dimer and loss of DNA binding, these phenomena are reversed by DTT in vitro. Thus *S. meliloti* OhrR oxidation mechanism is similar to that described for OhrR of *X. campestris*.

The expression of *ohr* and *ohrR* was assayed at the transcriptional level. Their expression was constant throughout growth and no induction during stationary growth phase was observed. Similarly, osmotic stress did not induce *ohr* or *ohrR* expression. These observations match with the expression of these genes in *X. campestris*, *A. tumefaciens*, *B. subtilis*, *P. aeruginosa* and *S. coelicolor* [20,31,32,34,44]. As previously observed in these bacteria, *ohr* and *ohrR* genes of *S. meliloti* were induced by tBOOH and CuOOH. H₂O₂ was a poor inducer of *ohr* gene in *S. meliloti*. Induction of *ohr* by H₂O₂ in other bacteria is contradictory. Western analysis and gene fusion assays showed that *ohr* is not induced by H₂O₂ in *A. tumefaciens*, *B. subtilis*, *P. aeruginosa* and *S. coelicolor* [31,33,34,36] and only *X. campestris* *ohr* is slightly induced by H₂O₂ [20]. Transcriptomic studies of H₂O₂ stress response in *B. subtilis* [32] and *P. aeruginosa* [44] showed in contrast an *ohr* induction.

Induction of *ohr* requires the oxidation of OhrR. We observed that *S. meliloti* OhrR is oxidized by H₂O₂ in vitro and did not bind to the operator when incubated with H₂O₂. Nevertheless, H₂O₂ is a poor inducer of *ohr* in vivo and is not an inducer of *ohrR* expression. H₂O₂

also causes a loss of *B. subtilis* OhrR binding to *ohrA* promoter in vitro while in vivo derepression of *ohrA* upon exposure to H₂O₂ was not observed [28,36]. The role of H₂O₂ in alfalfa during symbiosis is not restricted to plant defence against bacteria. It is also important for symbiotic process [45]. H₂O₂ is necessary for cell wall formation and infection thread rigidity [4]. Production of H₂O₂ was detected in root hairs, infection threads, infection and senescence zones but not in fixing zone [46]. The expression of *ohr* and *ohrR* was detected only in nitrogen fixing zone, thus they are not expressed constitutively and they are not induced by H₂O₂ in planta. These data suggest that organic peroxides are produced in nodules so that Ohr protein plays a role during nitrogen fixation.

Conclusions

Resistance to organic hydroperoxides has not been previously analysed in *S. meliloti*. We have demonstrated that Ohr protein is essential for *S. meliloti* to survive organic peroxide stress. The expression of *ohr* and *ohrR* genes in nodules suggests that the Ohr protein participates in organic peroxides detoxification within the nodule.

Methods

Bacterial strains, plasmids, and culture conditions

The bacterial strains used in this study are detailed in Table 1. *S. meliloti* strains were grown aerobically at 30°C in the complex medium LB [47] to an optical density at 570 nm (OD₅₇₀) of 1.5 to 1.8; they were then inoculated in minimal galactose aspartate salts medium (GAS) [48] or LB medium at an OD_{570 nm} of 0.1. *E. coli* strains were grown aerobically in LB medium at 37°C. For the selection of *E. coli* strains, ampicillin was added at 50 or 100 µg ml⁻¹, tetracycline at 10 µg/ml, chloramphenicol at 25 µg/ml, and neomycin or kanamycin at 50 µg/ml. For the selection of *S. meliloti* strains, streptomycin was used at 100 µg/ml, tetracycline at 5 µg/ml, and neomycin at 25 µg/ml.

DNA manipulations and mutant constructions

Standard protocols were used for DNA manipulations [49].

β-glucuronidase and β-galactosidase assays

β-glucuronidase and β-galactosidase assays were carried out as described [47,50]. Specific activities are expressed as nanomoles of ortho-nitrophenol liberated per minute per milligram of protein. Protein concentration was determined by the method of Bradford with bovine serum albumin as a standard. Results are the mean of at least three independent experiments, and the standard deviation was less than 10%.

Table 1 Bacterial strains and plasmids

Strains	genotype	origin
<i>E. coli</i>		
DH5α	<i>endA-1 hsdR-17 supE-44 thi-1 recA-1 gyrA relA-1 Δ(lacZYA-argG)U169 deoR</i>	[57]
MT616	MM294 pRK600 Cm ^R	[58]
BL21(DE3)	F ⁻ <i>dcm ompT hsd gal/λ</i> (DE3)	[59]
<i>Sinorhizobium meliloti</i>		
Rm1021	SU47 Sm ^R	[60]
R6.48	Rm1021, <i>ohrR</i> ::Gm ^R	This study
R7.15	Rm1021, <i>ΔohrR ohr</i> ::Gm ^R	This study
R7.16	Rm1021, <i>ohr</i> ⁺ <i>ohrR</i> ⁺ <i>ohr</i> ::lacZ <i>ohrR</i> ::uidA	This study
R8.39	Rm1021, <i>ohr</i> ::Gm ^R	This study
Plasmids		
pGEMT	pUC derivative cloning vector, Amp ^R	Promega
pGEMTeasy	pUC derivative cloning vector, Amp ^R	Promega
pET22b+	expression vector, Amp ^R	Novagen
pK18mobsacB	mobilisable pUC derivative, <i>sacB</i> Neo ^R	[51]
pBBR1-MCS2	broad host range replicating mobilisable vector, Neo ^R	[61]
pBBR1-MCS5	broad host range replicating mobilisable vector, Gm ^R	[61]
pTH1505	Gm ^R , <i>gfp</i> , <i>lacZ</i> , <i>uidA</i> , <i>rfp</i> fusion vector	[54]
p345Gm	ori ColEI Amp ^R Gm ^R cassette	[52]
pD3001	pK18mobsacB (<i>XbaI</i> - <i>PstI</i>)/ <i>ohrR</i> downstream region (<i>XbaI</i> - <i>NsiI</i>)	this study
pD3083	pGEMTeasy/ <i>ohrR</i> upstream region	This study
pD4116	pK18mobsacB <i>ΔohrR</i>	This study
pD4244	pK18mobsacB <i>ΔohrR</i> ::Gm ^R	This study
pD5333	pK18mobsacB <i>ΔohrR ohr</i> ::Gm ^R	This study
pD5455	pTH1505 <i>ohr</i> ::lacZ, <i>ohrR</i> ::uidA	This study
pD8657	pK18mobsacB <i>ohr</i> ::Gm ^R	This study
pBBohr	pBBR1-MCS2 <i>ohr</i> ⁺	This study
pBBohrR	pBBR1-MCS2 <i>ohrR</i> ⁺	This study
pE1541	pBBR1-MCS2 <i>ohr</i> ::lacZ	This study
pETohrR	pET22b+ <i>ohr</i> ⁺	This study

Disk diffusion assay

Cells were grown in LB medium to an OD_{570nm} of 0.4. 0.5 ml of cell suspension were mixed with 3 ml of soft agar (0.4%) and poured onto LB agar plates (20 ml). 10 μl of 0.1 M cumene hydroperoxyde (CuOOH), 0.5 M t-butyl hydroperoxide (tBOOH), 10 M H₂O₂ or 50 mM menadione were loaded on 8 mm paper disks placed on top agar. Plates were incubated for 24 h at 30°C and the clear zone was measured. CuOOH, tBOOH and menadione solutions were made in 95% ethanol. 10 μl of ethanol produced no growth inhibition in this assay.

Construction of a *ΔohrR* strain

A 2,152 bp DNA fragment corresponding to the upstream region of *ohrR* was amplified on *S. meliloti* chromosomal DNA using the primers (GATCGGCCTC-GACCCATACG) and (CCTCGTCTAGATGTCAT TGTCG; introduces an *XbaI* restriction site in place of *ohrR* ATG initiation codon) and cloned in pGEMTeasy vector (Promega, La Jolla, CA) giving pD3083. A 1,468

bp DNA fragment corresponding to the downstream region of *ohrR* was amplified using the primers (AGCTCTAGAGCACCTGCAG; introduces an *XbaI* restriction site in place of *ohrR* stop codon) and (CAGCGCGTGTGGCGGCG). This amplicon was digested with *XbaI* and *NsiI* (genuine site) and cloned into pK18mobsacB vector [51] between the *XbaI* and *PstI* sites, giving pD3001. pD3083 and pD3001 were linearised with *XbaI* and ligated in order to assemble *ohrR*-upstream and -downstream sequences. Then pGEMTeasy vector was deleted through an *EcoRI* digest, giving pD4116, and the Gm^R cassette of p345Gm [52] was inserted into the *XbaI* site, giving pD4244. This final construction carries the *ohr-ohrR* region where the *ohrR* open reading frame is replaced by a Gm^R cassette; it was introduced into *S. meliloti* Rm1021 strain by tri-parental mating and recombinants were selected for on MSY medium containing gentamycin and sucrose. Double crossing over recombinants were identified as neomycin sensitive strains and confirmed by PCR. The

mutation was transduced into *S. meliloti* Rm1021 strain using Φ M12 [53], yielding R6.48.

Inactivation of *ohr*

A 4 kb chromosomal DNA fragment containing *ohr* and *ohrR* genes was amplified by PCR using the primers (GATCGGCCTCGACCCATACG) and (CAGCGGTGTGGCGGCG) and cloned into pGEM-Teasy vector. The insert was recovered with *EcoRI* and transferred to the same site on pK18mobsacB vector. The *ohr* open reading frame was then inactivated by introducing into the unique *NotI* site the GmR cassette from pBBR1-MCS5 digested with *NotI*. The resulting plasmid pD8657 was introduced into Rm1021 strain and double crossing events were selected as before and confirmed by PCR. The mutation was transduced into Rm1021 strain using Φ M12, yielding R8.39.

Construction of an *ohr::Gm^R*, Δ *ohrR* strain

pD4116 carries the entire *ohr* sequence and a deletion of *ohrR*. The *ohr* gene was disrupted by introducing in its unique *NotI* site the GmR resistance cassette from pBBR1-MCS5 recovered through a *NotI* digest. The resulting pD5333 was conjugated into Rm1021 strain and double crossing overs were selected as previously described and confirmed by PCR. Transduction of the mutations into Rm1021 strain yielded R7.15.

Construction of *ohr::lacZ*, *ohrR::uidA* into a wild type genetic background

The 4 kb chromosomal fragment amplified for *ohr* inactivation contains two *SalI* sites near the 3' end of *ohr* and *ohrR* genes respectively. It was cleaved with *SalI* and the 980 bp DNA fragment containing the 5' regions of *ohr* and *ohrR* was introduced into the *XhoI* site of pTH1705 vector (not replicative in *S. meliloti*) [54]. In the resulting pD5455 plasmid two transcriptional fusions are generated: *ohr::lacZ* and *ohrR::uidA*. pD5455 was introduced into Rm1021 strain by triparental mating. Single crossing over events were selected as GmR strains. Recombination was confirmed by PCR. The transduction of the mutation into Rm1021 strain yielded R7.16.

Analysis of *ohr* regulation by OhrR

ohr::lacZ region was released from pD5455 using *XbaI* and *SphI* and introduced between the corresponding sites of pBBR1-MCS2 vector (replicative in *S. meliloti*), yielding pE1541. This plasmid was introduced by triparental mating into the wild type strain and *ohrR* mutant (R6.48) and β -galactosidase activities were assayed in both strains.

Complementation plasmids

The open reading frames of *ohr* and *ohrR* were amplified using the primers (GATCGGCCTCGACCC

ATACG) and (CCTCGTCTAGATGTCATTGTGCG) for *ohr* and (CGTCGATAAAGAAGCCTGTG) and (CAGCGGTGTGGCGGCG) for *ohrR*. The amplicons were cloned into pGEMTeasy, released by *EcoRI* cleavage and introduced into the same site in pBBR1-MCS2 vector. The correct orientation allowing the expression of these genes under the control of *lac* promoter was selected. The corresponding plasmids pBBohr and pBBohrR were introduced into Rm1021 strain and the various mutants by triparental mating.

Purification of OhrR protein

The *ohrR* open reading frame was amplified by PCR using the primers (CGACAATGACATATGACGAGG) and (AGCTCTCGAGTCGACTACCG) and cloned in pGEMT. The insert was released as an *NdeI-XhoI* DNA fragment and introduced into the expression vector pET22b+ (Novagen) giving pET*ohrR* where the *ohrR* ORF is fused to a 6his-tag at its 3' extremity. BL21(DE3) cells harbouring pET*ohrR* were cultured in LB medium at 37°C until OD_{570 nm} of 0.8; isopropyl- β -D-galactopyranoside was then added to a final concentration of 1 mM. The culture was grown for an additional 4 h, and cells were harvested by centrifugation (5,000 \times g, 10 min, 4°C). Bacterial cells were washed in TE (10 mM Tris pH 6.8, 1 mM EDTA) and resuspended in the same buffer with 1 mM phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride. Cells were disrupted by three passages through a French press (1,200 PSI), and cell debris were removed by centrifugation at 4°C, 12,000 \times g for 30 min. Proteins were loaded on a heparin column (GE health care), followed by a wash (10 column volumes) with buffer A (25 mM Tris-HCl pH8, 25 mM NaCl, 2 mM EDTA, 1 mM DTT). Elution was performed with the same buffer containing 0.5 M NaCl. The eluted fractions were analysed by SDS-PAGE, and those containing OhrR were pooled and dialysed against buffer A.

Gel mobility shift

The intergenic region between *ohr* and *ohrR* was amplified by PCR using the primers (ATGATGT-CATTGTGCGCAAATTC) and (CATGACAGTCTCCTTCCTTGTG) as a 113 bp DNA fragment. Complementary oligonucleotides (Figure 4) were also used in gel mobility assay; they were annealed in 50 mM Tris-HCl pH8, 0.25 M NaCl, 1 mM EDTA. DNA probes (20 pmoles) were incubated with OhrR protein (0 to 100 pmoles) in 20 μ l binding buffer (20 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.0), 50 mM KCl, 1 mM EDTA, 50 μ M bovine serum albumin) at room temperature for 10 min. Binding mixture was run on 6% polyacrylamide gel in Tris-borate buffer. Gels were stained with SYBR gold (Molecular Probes) in 10 mM TBE pH 8.0 buffer and revealed with a transilluminator at 312 nm. To oxidize OhrR, organic

peroxides were added to the binding buffer; reduction of the protein was performed with DTT.

Plant assays

Medicago sativa L. var. Europe (alfalfa) was used as host plant for testing nodulation of *S. meliloti* strains according to [55]. Surface-sterilized germinating seedlings were grown in test tubes on nitrogen-free medium. One week old plants were inoculated with 10^9 cells of wild type and *ohr* mutant of *S. meliloti*. Plants were analysed after 5 to 9 weeks of growth.

β -galactosidase and β -glucuronidase detection in plants

Nodules were fixed and stained as previously described [56] and observed by light microscopy.

Authors' contributions

CB performed mutants' construction, CF, MA and VD carried out experiments concerning their phenotype characterization. AT performed gel shift experiments. AT and CB discussed the results and elaborated the final version of manuscript. All authors read and approved the final version of the manuscript.

Acknowledgements and funding

We thank S. Georgeault, C. Monnier, M. Uguet and M.C. Savary for technical assistance and J. P. Besnard for English improvement. This work was supported by the CNRS and the Ministère de la Recherche.

Received: 17 December 2010 Accepted: 13 May 2011

Published: 13 May 2011

References

1. Fernandez-Aunon C, Hamouda TB, Iglesias-Guerra F, Argandona M, Reina-Bueno M, Nieto JJ, Aouani ME, Vargas C: **Biosynthesis of compatible solutes in rhizobial strains isolated from Phaseolus vulgaris nodules in Tunisian fields.** *BMC Microbiol* 2010, **10**:192.
2. Pauly N, Pucciariello C, Mandon K, Innocenti G, Jamet A, Baudouin E, Herouart D, Frendo P, Puppo A: **Reactive oxygen and nitrogen species and glutathione: key players in the legume-Rhizobium symbiosis.** *J Exp Bot* 2006, **57**(8):1769-1776.
3. Vriezen JA, de Bruijn FJ, Nusslein K: **Responses of rhizobia to desiccation in relation to osmotic stress, oxygen, and temperature.** *Appl Environ Microbiol* 2007, **73**(11):3451-3459.
4. Santos R, Herouart D, Sigaud S, Touati D, Puppo A: **Oxidative burst in alfalfa-Sinorhizobium meliloti symbiotic interaction.** *Mol Plant Microbe Interact* 2001, **14**(1):86-89.
5. Bolwell GP: **Role of active oxygen species and NO in plant defence responses.** *Curr Opin Plant Biol* 1999, **2**(4):287-294.
6. Gonzalez-Flecha B, Demple B: **Metabolic sources of hydrogen peroxide in aerobically growing Escherichia coli.** *J Biol Chem* 1995, **270**:13681-13687.
7. Imlay JA: **Pathways of oxidative damage.** *Annu Rev Microbiol* 2003, **57**:395-418.
8. Flechard M, Fontenelle C, Trautwetter A, Ermel G, Blanco C: **Sinorhizobium meliloti orpE2 is necessary for H₂O₂ stress resistance during the stationary growth phase.** *FEMS Microbiol Lett* 2009, **290**(1):25-31.
9. Santos R, Herouart D, Puppo A, Touati D: **Critical protective role of bacterial superoxide dismutase in rhizobium-legume symbiosis.** *Mol Microbiol* 2000, **38**(4):750-759.
10. Jamet A, Sigaud S, Van de Sype G, Puppo A, Herouart D: **Expression of the bacterial catalase genes during Sinorhizobium meliloti-Medicago sativa symbiosis and their crucial role during the infection process.** *Mol Plant Microbe Interact* 2003, **16**(3):217-225.
11. Barloy-Hubler F, Cheron A, Hellegouarch A, Galibert F: **Smc01944, a secreted peroxidase induced by oxidative stresses in Sinorhizobium meliloti 1021.** *Microbiology* 2004, **150**(Pt 3):657-664.
12. Baker CJ, Orlandi EW: **Active oxygen in plant pathogenesis.** *Annu Rev Phytopathol* 1995, **33**:299-321.
13. Jalloul A, Montillet JL, Assignbete K, Agnel JP, Delannoy E, Triantaphylides C, Daniel JF, Marmey P, Geiger JP, Nicole M: **Lipid peroxidation in cotton, Xanthomonas interactions and the role of lipoxygenases during the hypersensitive reaction.** *Plant J* 2002, **32**(1):1-12.
14. Halliwell B, Gutteridge JM: **Oxygen toxicity, oxygen radicals, transition metals and disease.** *Biochem J* 1984, **219**(1):1-14.
15. Dubbs JM, Mongkolsuk S: **Peroxiredoxins in bacterial antioxidant defense.** *Subcell Biochem* 2007, **44**:143-193.
16. Rhee SG, Chae HZ, Kim K: **Peroxiredoxins: a historical overview and speculative preview of novel mechanisms and emerging concepts in cell signaling.** *Free Radic Biol Med* 2005, **38**(12):1543-1552.
17. Niimura Y, Poole LB, Massey V: **Amphibacillus xylanus NADH oxidase and Salmonella typhimurium alkyl-hydroperoxide reductase flavoprotein components show extremely high scavenging activity for both alkyl hydroperoxide and hydrogen peroxide in the presence of S. typhimurium alkyl-hydroperoxide reductase 22-kDa protein component.** *J Biol Chem* 1995, **270**(43):25645-25650.
18. Poole LB: **Bacterial defenses against oxidants: mechanistic features of cysteine-based peroxidases and their flavoprotein reductases.** *Arch Biochem Biophys* 2005, **433**(1):240-254.
19. Atichartpongkul S, Loprasert S, Vattanaviboon P, Whangsuks W, Helmann JD, Mongkolsuk S: **Bacterial Ohr and OsmC paralogues define two protein families with distinct functions and patterns of expression.** *Microbiology* 2001, **147**(Pt 7):1775-1782.
20. Mongkolsuk S, Praituan W, Loprasert S, Fuangthong M, Chamnongpol S: **Identification and characterization of a new organic hydroperoxide resistance (ohr) gene with a novel pattern of oxidative stress regulation from Xanthomonas campestris pv. phaseoli.** *J Bacteriol* 1998, **180**(10):2636-2643.
21. Gutierrez C, Devedjian JC: **Osmotic induction of gene osmC expression in Escherichia coli K12.** *J Mol Biol* 1991, **220**(4):959-973.
22. Cussiol JR, Alves SV, de Oliveira MA, Netto LE: **Organic hydroperoxide resistance gene encodes a thiol-dependent peroxidase.** *J Biol Chem* 2003, **278**(13):11570-11578.
23. Lesniak J, Barton WA, Nikolov DB: **Structural and functional features of the Escherichia coli hydroperoxide resistance protein OsmC.** *Protein Sci* 2003, **12**(12):2838-2843.
24. Lesniak J, Barton WA, Nikolov DB: **Structural and functional characterization of the Pseudomonas hydroperoxide resistance protein Ohr.** *EMBO J* 2002, **21**(24):6649-6659.
25. Rehse PH, Ohshima N, Nodake Y, Tahirov TH: **Crystallographic structure and biochemical analysis of the Thermus thermophilus osmotically inducible protein C.** *J Mol Biol* 2004, **338**(5):959-968.
26. Hong M, Fuangthong M, Helmann JD, Brennan RG: **Structure of an OhrR-ohrA operator complex reveals the DNA binding mechanism of the MarR family.** *Mol Cell* 2005, **20**(1):131-141.
27. Newberry KJ, Fuangthong M, Panmanee W, Mongkolsuk S, Brennan RG: **Structural mechanism of organic hydroperoxide induction of the transcription regulator OhrR.** *Mol Cell* 2007, **28**(4):652-664.
28. Fuangthong M, Helmann JD: **The OhrR repressor senses organic hydroperoxides by reversible formation of a cysteine-sulfenic acid derivative.** *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 2002, **99**(10):6690-6695.
29. Eiamphungporn W, Soonsanga S, Lee JW, Helmann JD: **Oxidation of a single active site suffices for the functional inactivation of the dimeric Bacillus subtilis OhrR repressor in vitro.** *Nucleic Acids Res* 2009, **37**(4):1174-1181.
30. Panmanee W, Vattanaviboon P, Poole LB, Mongkolsuk S: **Novel organic hydroperoxide-sensing and responding mechanisms for OhrR, a major bacterial sensor and regulator of organic hydroperoxide stress.** *J Bacteriol* 2006, **188**(4):1389-1395.
31. Chuchue T, Tanboon W, Prapagdee B, Dubbs JM, Vattanaviboon P, Mongkolsuk S: **ohrR and ohr are the primary sensor/regulator and protective genes against organic hydroperoxide stress in Agrobacterium tumefaciens.** *J Bacteriol* 2006, **188**(3):842-851.

32. Mostertz J, Scharf C, Hecker M, Homuth G: **Transcriptome and proteome analysis of *Bacillus subtilis* gene expression in response to superoxide and peroxide stress.** *Microbiology* 2004, **150**(Pt 2):497-512.
33. Ochsner UA, Hassett DJ, Vasil ML: **Genetic and physiological characterization of *ohr*, encoding a protein involved in organic hydroperoxide resistance in *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*.** *J Bacteriol* 2001, **183**(2):773-778.
34. Oh SY, Shin JH, Roe JH: **Dual role of *OhrR* as a repressor and an activator in response to organic hydroperoxides in *Streptomyces coelicolor*.** *J Bacteriol* 2007, **189**(17):6284-6292.
35. Atichartpongkul S, Fuangthong M, Vattanaviboon P, Mongkolsuk S: **Analyses of regulatory mechanism and physiological roles of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* *OhrR*, a transcription regulator and a sensor of organic hydroperoxides.** *J Bacteriol* 2010, **192**:2093-2101.
36. Fuangthong M, Atichartpongkul S, Mongkolsuk S, Helmann JD: ***OhrR* is a repressor of *ohrA*, a key organic hydroperoxide resistance determinant in *Bacillus subtilis*.** *J Bacteriol* 2001, **183**(14):4134-4141.
37. Sukhawalit R, Loprasert S, Atichartpongkul S, Mongkolsuk S: **Complex regulation of the organic hydroperoxide resistance gene (*ohr*) from *Xanthomonas* involves *OhrR*, a novel organic peroxide-inducible negative regulator, and posttranscriptional modifications.** *J Bacteriol* 2001, **183**(15):4405-4412.
38. Ramu SK, Peng HM, Cook DR: **Nod factor induction of reactive oxygen species production is correlated with expression of the early nodulin gene *rip1* in *Medicago truncatula*.** *Mol Plant Microbe Interact* 2002, **15**(6):522-528.
39. Djordjevic MA: ***Sinorhizobium meliloti* metabolism in the root nodule: a proteomic perspective.** *Proteomics* 2004, **4**(7):1859-1872.
40. Klomsiri C, Panmanee W, Dharmsthiti S, Vattanaviboon P, Mongkolsuk S: **Novel roles of *ohrR-ohr* in *Xanthomonas* sensing, metabolism, and physiological adaptive response to lipid hydroperoxide.** *J Bacteriol* 2005, **187**(9):3277-3281.
41. Vattanaviboon P, Whangsuk W, Panmanee W, Klomsiri C, Dharmsthiti S, Mongkolsuk S: **Evaluation of the roles that alkyl hydroperoxide reductase and *Ohr* play in organic peroxide-induced gene expression and protection against organic peroxides in *Xanthomonas campestris*.** *Biochem Biophys Res Commun* 2002, **299**(2):177-182.
42. Soonsanga S, Lee JW, Helmann JD: **Oxidant-dependent switching between reversible and sacrificial oxidation pathways for *Bacillus subtilis* *OhrR*.** *Mol Microbiol* 2008, **68**(4):978-986.
43. Soonsanga S, Lee JW, Helmann JD: **Conversion of *Bacillus subtilis* *OhrR* from a 1-Cys to a 2-Cys peroxide sensor.** *J Bacteriol* 2008, **190**(17):5738-5745.
44. Palma M, DeLuca D, Worgall S, Quadri LE: **Transcriptome analysis of the response of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* to hydrogen peroxide.** *J Bacteriol* 2004, **186**(1):248-252.
45. Nanda AK, Andrio E, Marino D, Pauly N, Dunand C: **Reactive oxygen species during plant-microorganism early interactions.** *J Integr Plant Biol* 2010, **52**(2):195-204.
46. Rubio MC, James EK, Clemente MR, Bucciarelli B, Fedorova M, Vance CP, Becana M: **Localization of superoxide dismutases and hydrogen peroxide in legume root nodules.** *Mol Plant Microbe Interact* 2004, **17**(12):1294-1305.
47. Miller JH: **Experiments in molecular genetics.** Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, NY 1972.
48. Gouffi K, Pichereau V, Rolland JP, Thomas D, Bernard T, Blanco C: **Sucrose is a nonaccumulated osmoprotectant in *Sinorhizobium meliloti*.** *J Bacteriol* 1998, **180**(19):5044-5051.
49. Sambrook J, Fritsch EF, Maniatis T: **Molecular cloning: a laboratory manual.** Edited by: Cold Spring Harbor. New York: Cold Spring Harbor; , 2 1989.
50. Bardonnet N, Blanco C: ***uidA* antibiotic resistance cassettes for insertion mutagenesis, gene fusion and genetic constructions.** *FEMS Microbiol Lett* 1992, **93**:243-248.
51. Schafer A, Tauch A, Jager W, Kalinowski J, Thierbach G, Puhler A: **Small mobilizable multi-purpose cloning vectors derived from the *Escherichia coli* plasmids pK18 and pK19: selection of defined deletions in the chromosome of *Corynebacterium glutamicum*.** *Gene* 1994, **145**(1):69-73.
52. Dennis JJ, Zylstra GJ: **Plasposons: modular self-cloning minitransposon derivatives for rapid genetic analysis of gram-negative bacterial genomes.** *Appl Environ Microbiol* 1998, **64**(7):2710-2715.
53. Finan TM, Hartweig E, LeMieux K, Bergman K, Walker GC, Signer ER: **General transduction in *Rhizobium meliloti*.** *J Bacteriol* 1984, **159**(1):120-124.
54. Cowie A, Cheng J, Sibley CD, Fong Y, Zaheer R, Patten CL, Morton RM, Golding GB, Finan TM: **An integrated approach to functional genomics: construction of a novel reporter gene fusion library for *Sinorhizobium meliloti*.** *Appl Environ Microbiol* 2006, **72**(11):7156-7167.
55. Leigh JA, Signer ER, Walker GC: **Exopolysaccharide-deficient mutants of *Rhizobium meliloti* that form ineffective nodules.** *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 1985, **82**(18):6231-6235.
56. Boivin C, Camut S, Malpica CA, Truchet G, Rosenberg C: ***Rhizobium meliloti* Genes Encoding Catabolism of Trigonelline Are Induced under Symbiotic Conditions.** *Plant Cell* 1990, **2**(12):1157-1170.
57. Hanahan D: **Studies on transformation of *Escherichia coli* with plasmids.** *J Mol Biol* 1983, **166**(4):557-580.
58. Finan TM, Hirsch AM, Leigh JA, Johansen E, Kuldau GA, Deegan S, Walker GC, Signer ER: **Symbiotic mutants of *Rhizobium meliloti* that uncouple plant from bacterial differentiation.** *Cell* 1985, **40**(4):869-877.
59. Studier FW, Moffatt BA: **Use of bacteriophage T7 RNA polymerase to direct selective high-level expression of cloned genes.** *J Mol Biol* 1986, **189**(1):113-130.
60. Meade HM, Long SR, Ruvkun GB, Brown SE, Ausubel FM: **Physical and genetic characterization of symbiotic and auxotrophic mutants of *Rhizobium meliloti* induced by transposon Tn5 mutagenesis.** *J Bacteriol* 1982, **149**(1):114-122.
61. Kovach ME, Elzer PH, Hill DS, Robertson GT, Farris MA, Roop RM, Peterson KM: **Four new derivatives of the broad-host-range cloning vector pBBR1MCS, carrying different antibiotic-resistance cassettes.** *Gene* 1995, **166**(1):175-176.

doi:10.1186/1471-2180-11-100

Cite this article as: Fontenelle *et al.*: Resistance to organic hydroperoxides requires *ohr* and *ohrR* genes in *Sinorhizobium meliloti*. *BMC Microbiology* 2011 **11**:100.

Submit your next manuscript to BioMed Central and take full advantage of:

- Convenient online submission
- Thorough peer review
- No space constraints or color figure charges
- Immediate publication on acceptance
- Inclusion in PubMed, CAS, Scopus and Google Scholar
- Research which is freely available for redistribution

Submit your manuscript at
www.biomedcentral.com/submit

