

# Understanding the role of toxins in *Clostridioides difficile* pathogenesis



Borden Lacy, Ph.D.  
Vanderbilt University School of Medicine

Art by Jia Mei

*C. difficile* is an urgent public health problem



30% of those who get CDI will experience recurrent infection



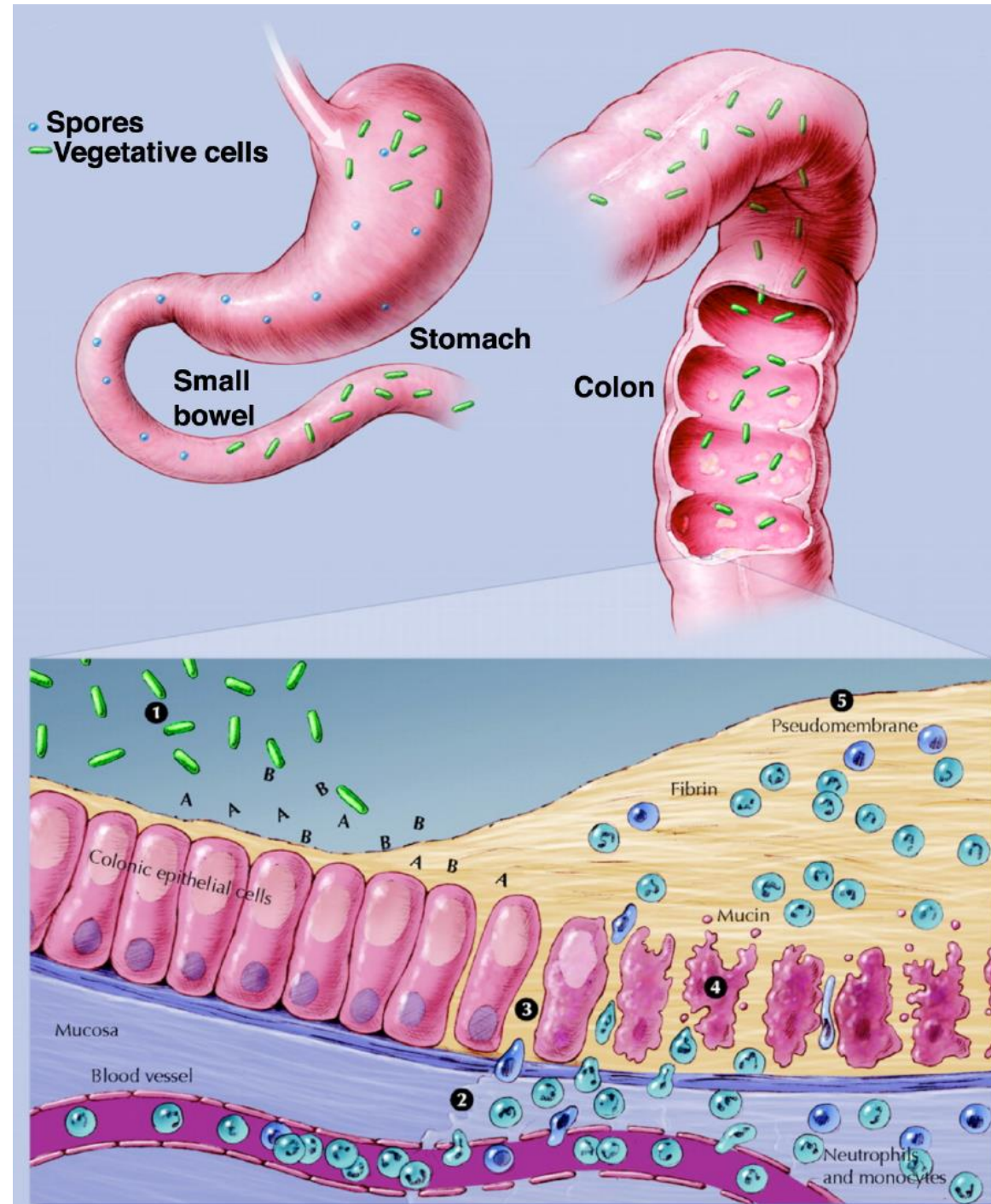
# *C. difficile* infection

*C. difficile* spores germinate in response to bile acids in the small intestine.

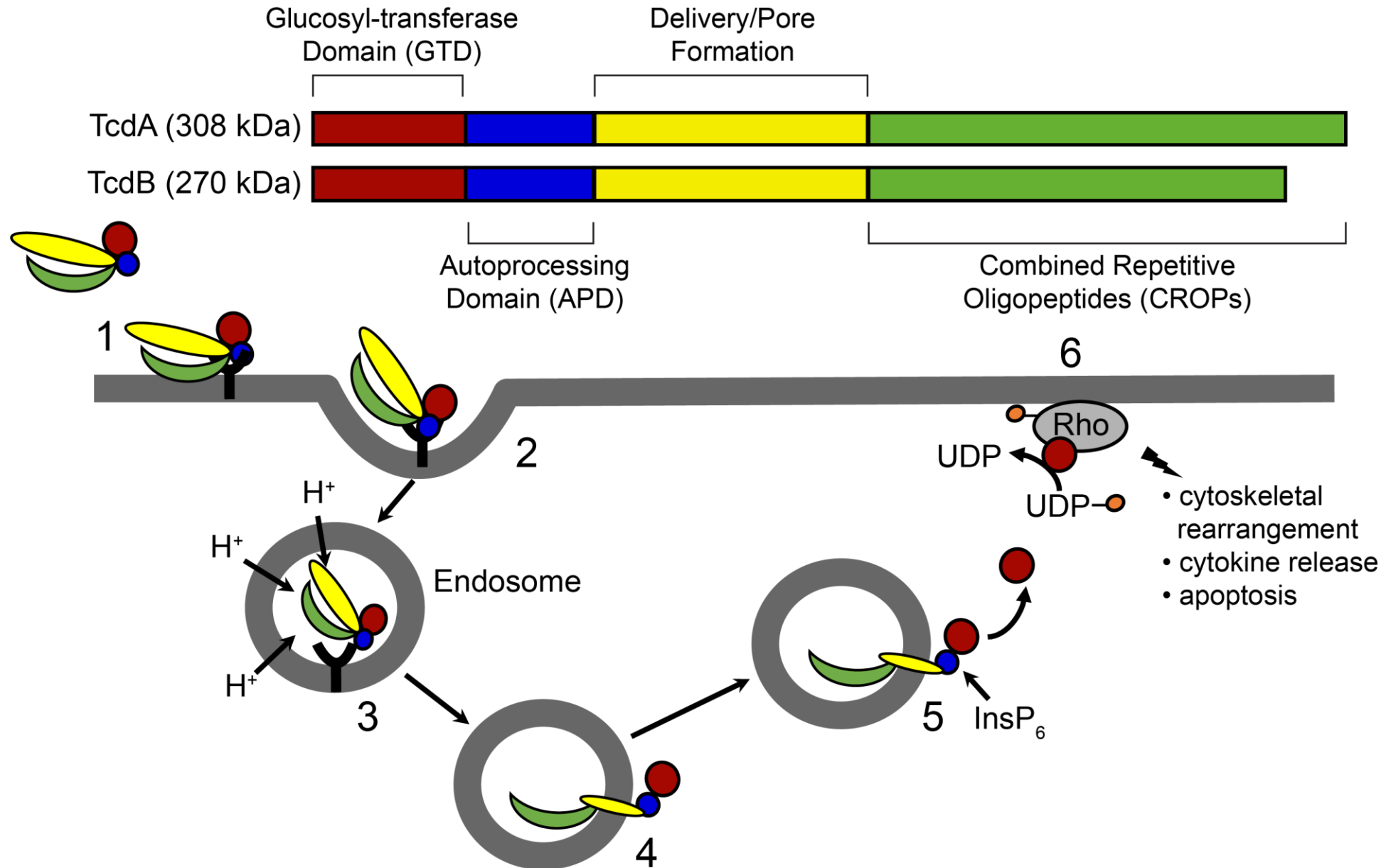
*C. difficile* strains can produce up to three different toxins: TcdA, TcdB, and CDT

TcdA and TcdB are responsible for symptoms: diarrhea, inflammation, tissue damage

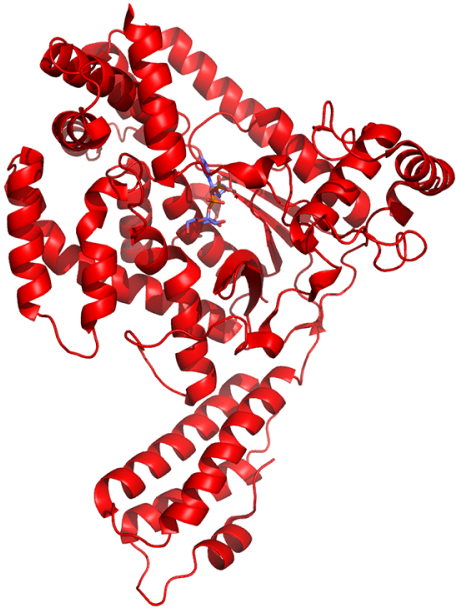
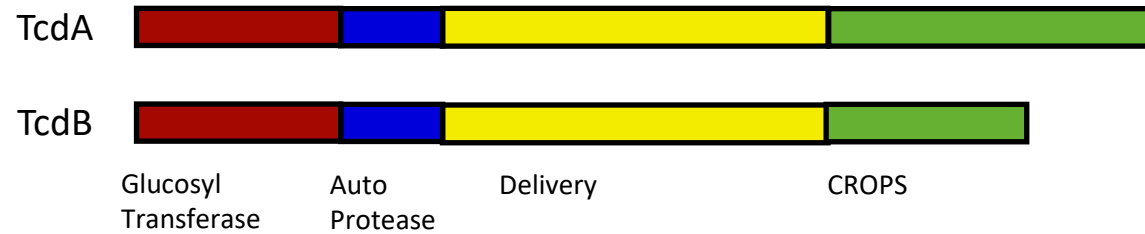
Poutanen and Simor (2004) CMAJ



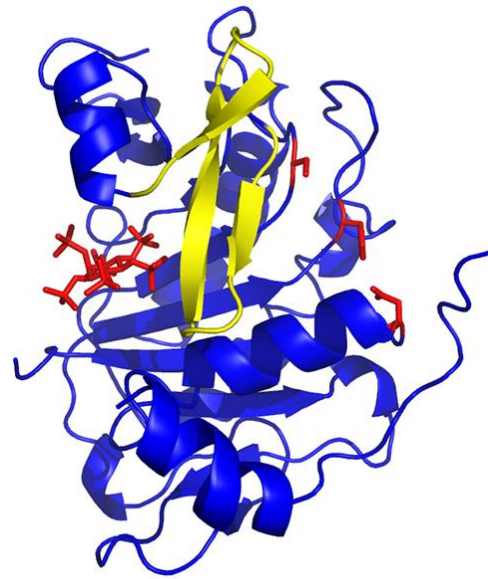
# Mechanism of Toxin Action



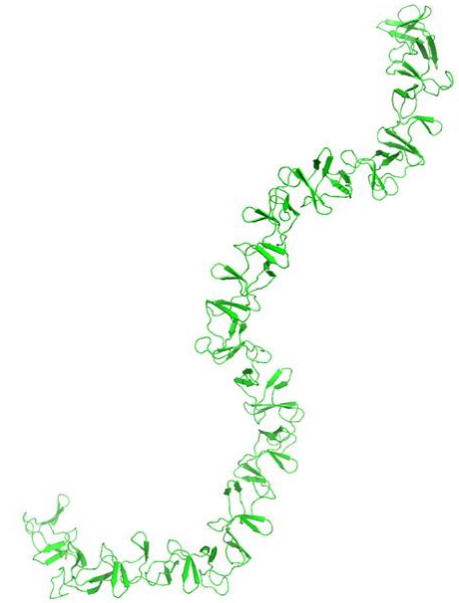
# What are the structures of the individual toxin domains?



Pruitt, et al. 2012. JBC **287**, 8013-20.  
Reinert, et al. 2005. JMB **351**, 973-81.

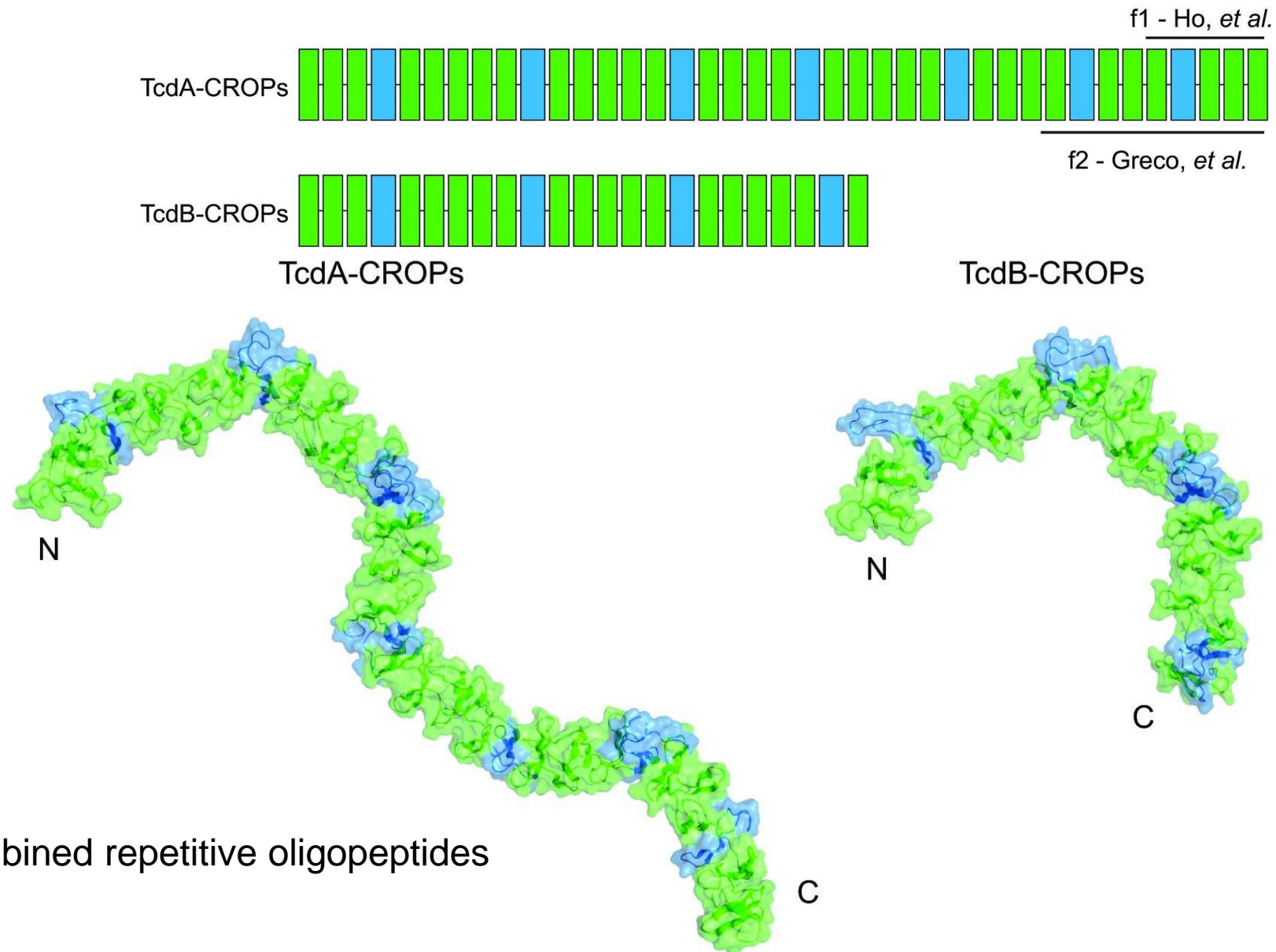


Pruitt, et al. 2009. JBC **284**, 21934-40.  
Puri, et al. 2010. Chem Biol **17**, 1201-11.



Ho, et al. 2005. PNAS **102**, 18373-8.  
Murase et al. 2014. JBC **289**, 2331-43.

# The CROPS consists of multiple sequence repeats

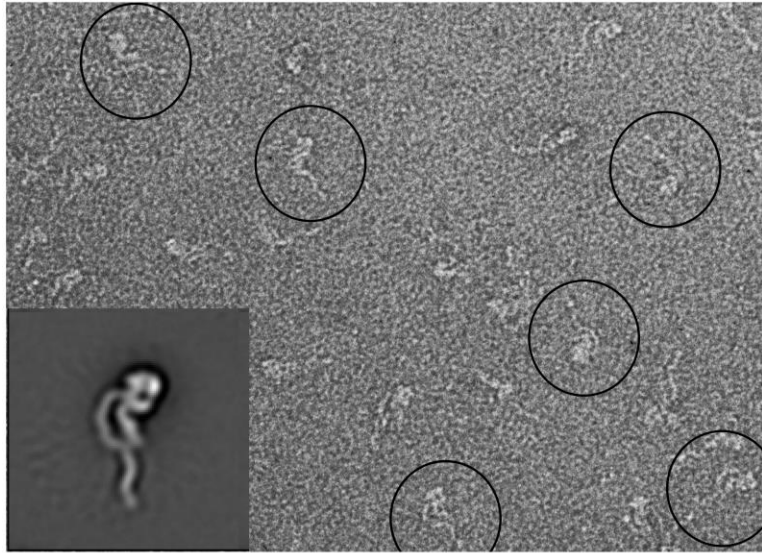


CROPS: Combined repetitive oligopeptides

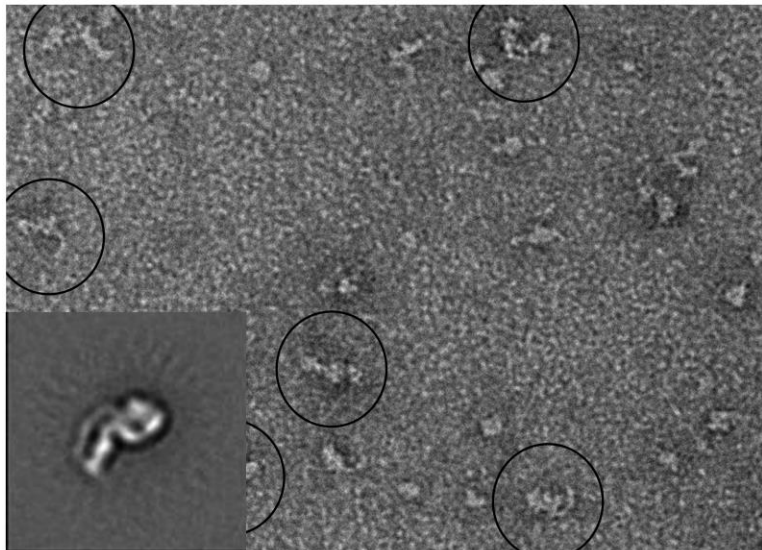


# Imaging the holotoxins by Electron Microscopy

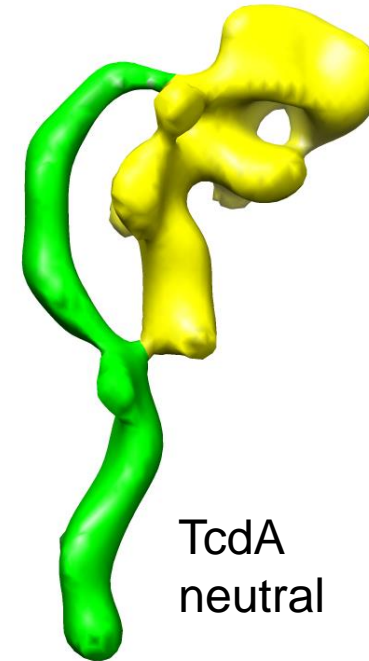
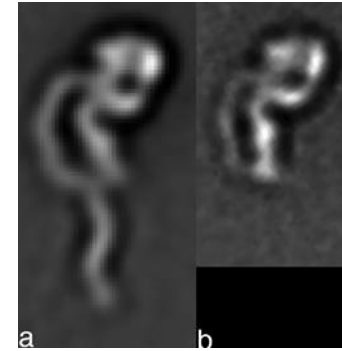
TcdA



TcdB

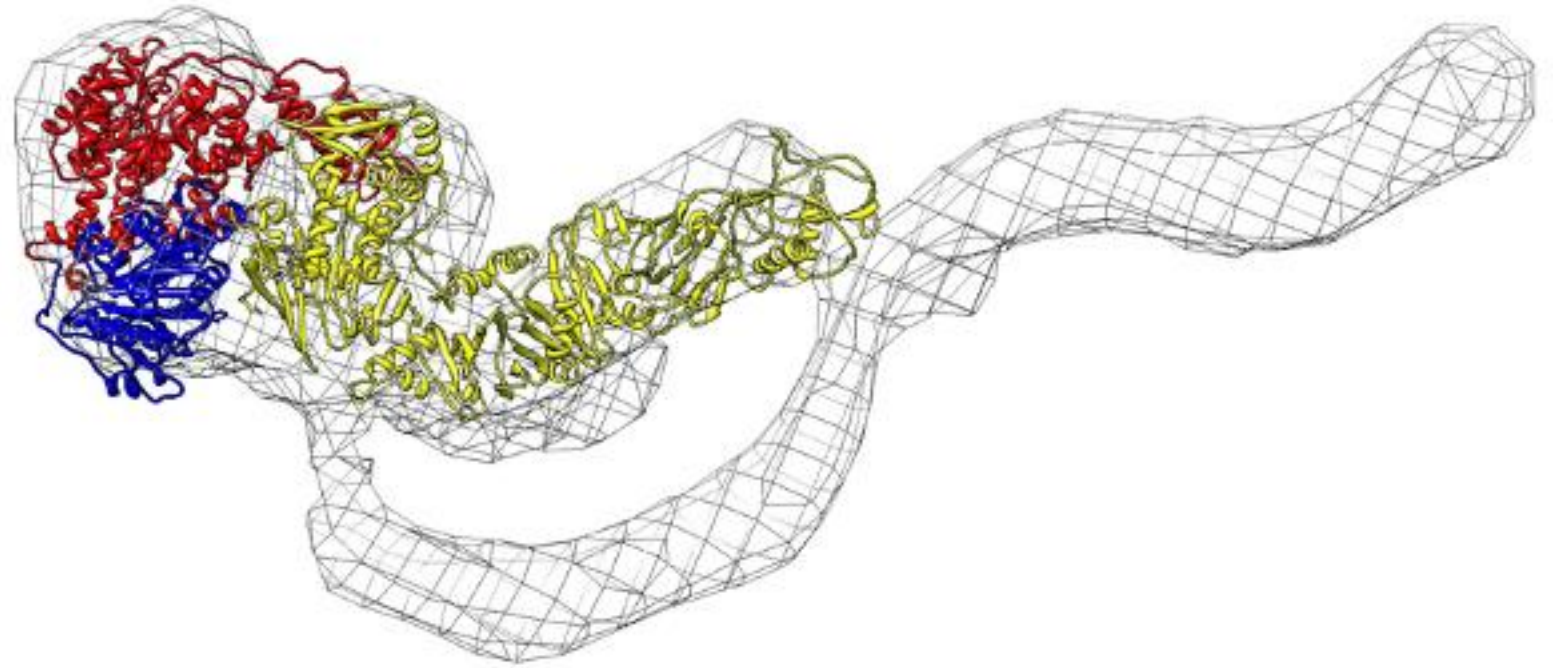
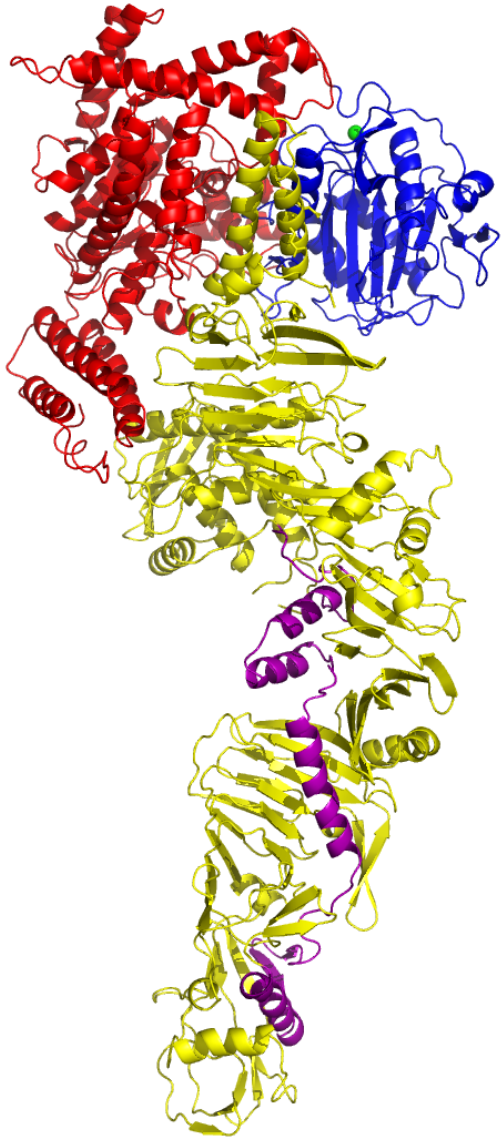


TcdA TcdB



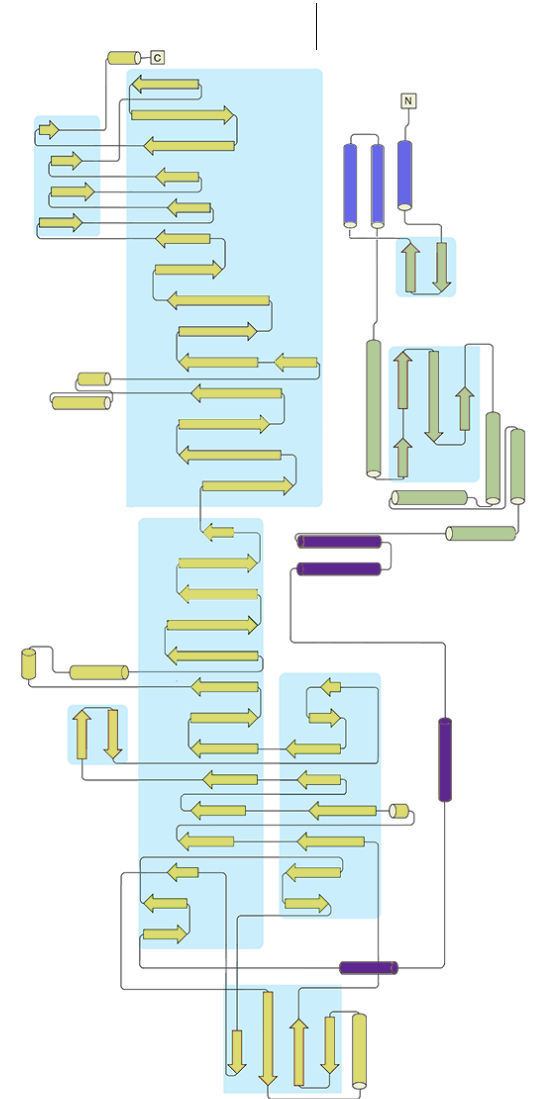
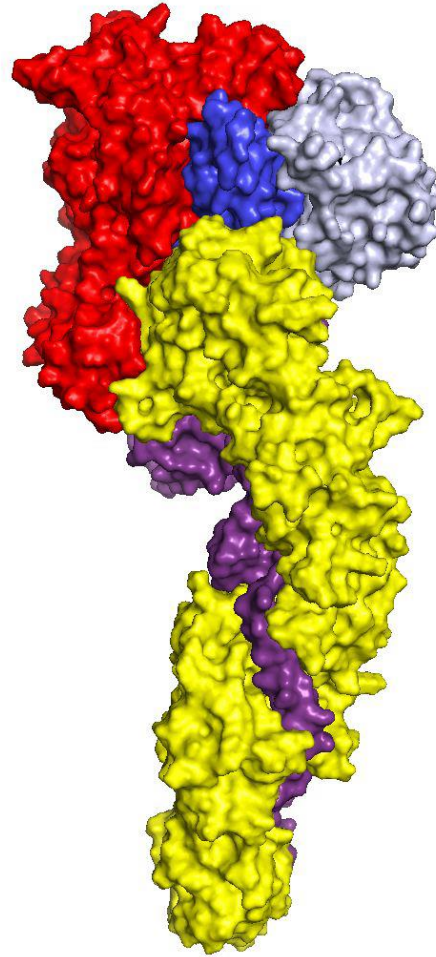
TcdA  
neutral

# TcdA Structure defined by EM and X-ray

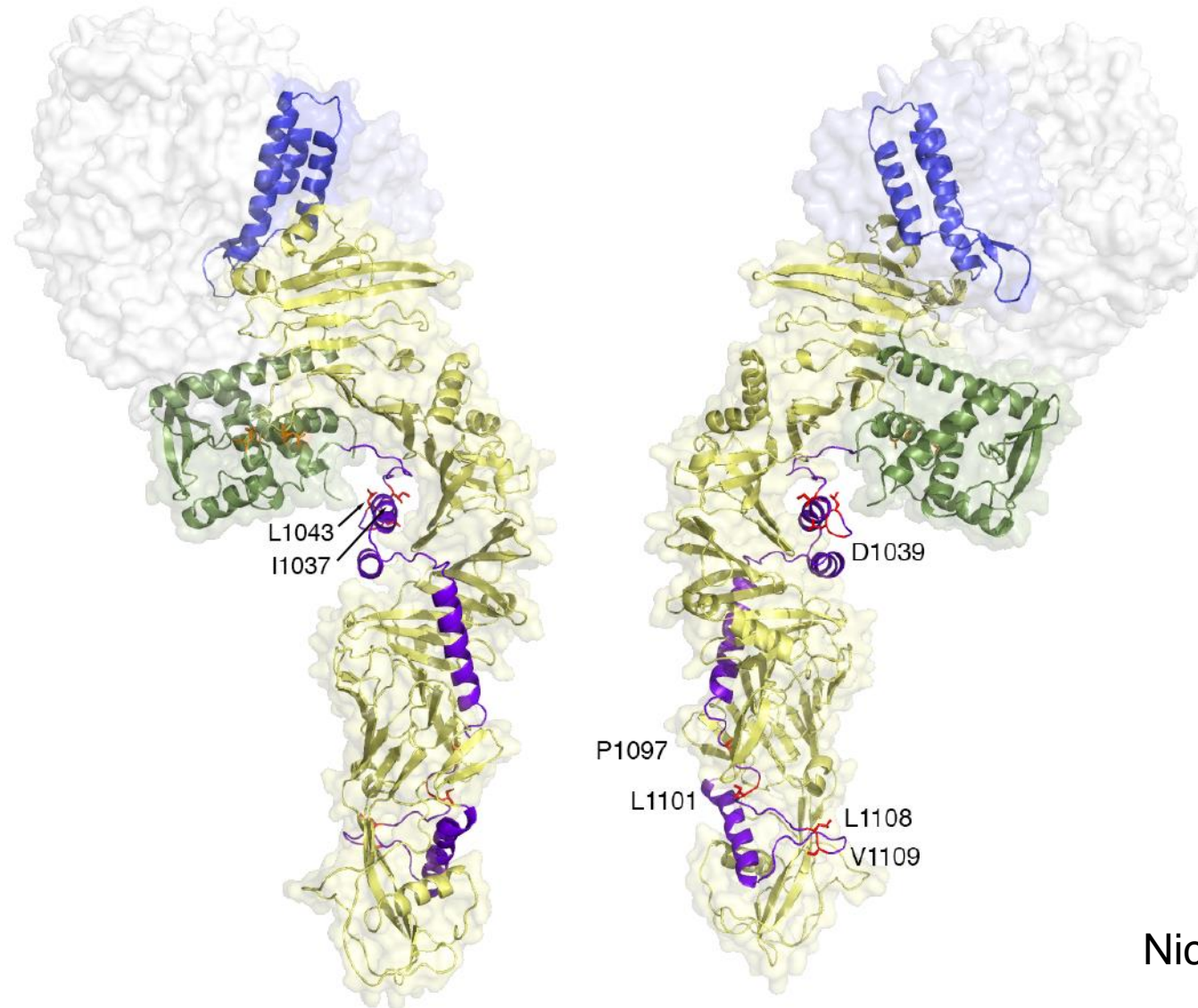




# The delivery domain has a unique structure

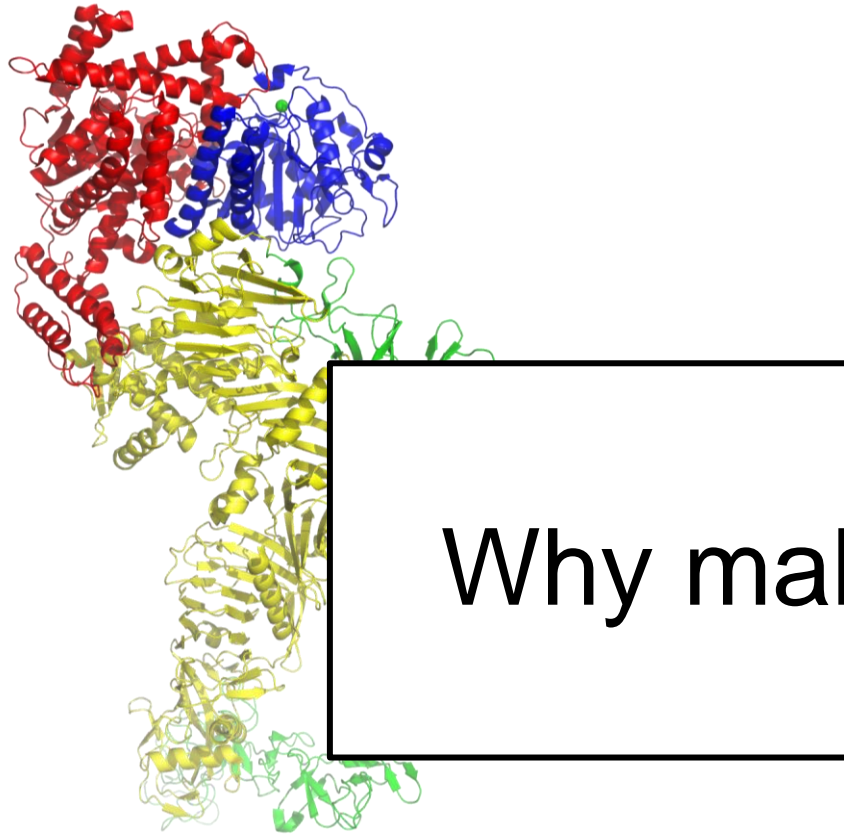


# Residues along the hydrophobic helical stretch are important for pore formation



# TcdA and TcdB Structure

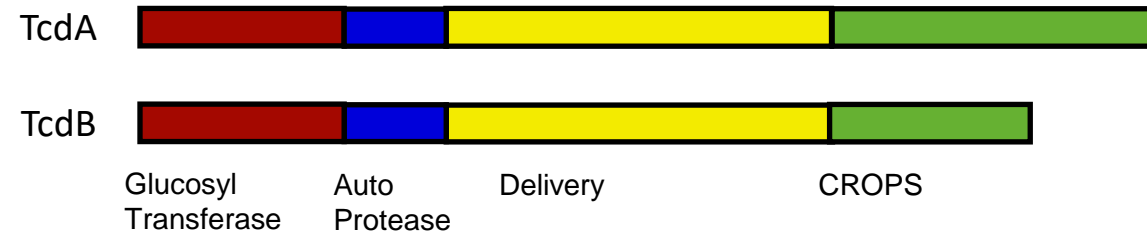
TcdA



7POG

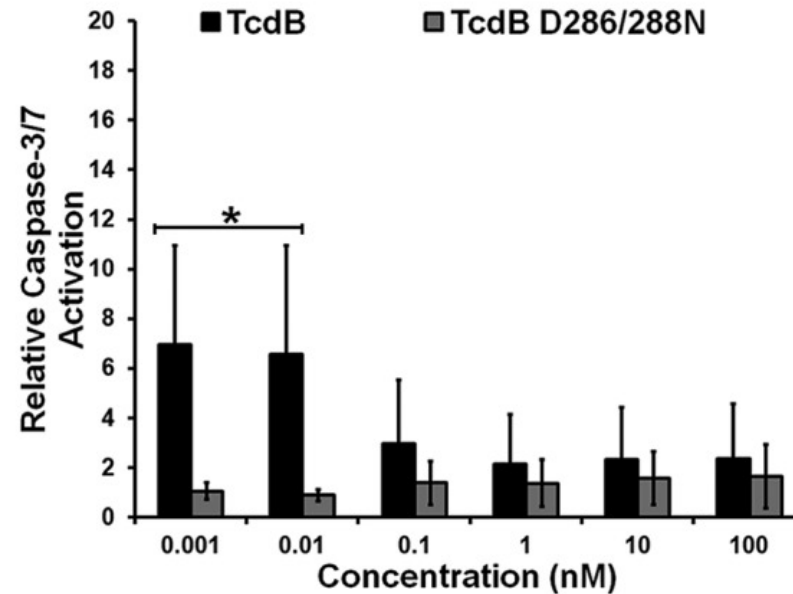
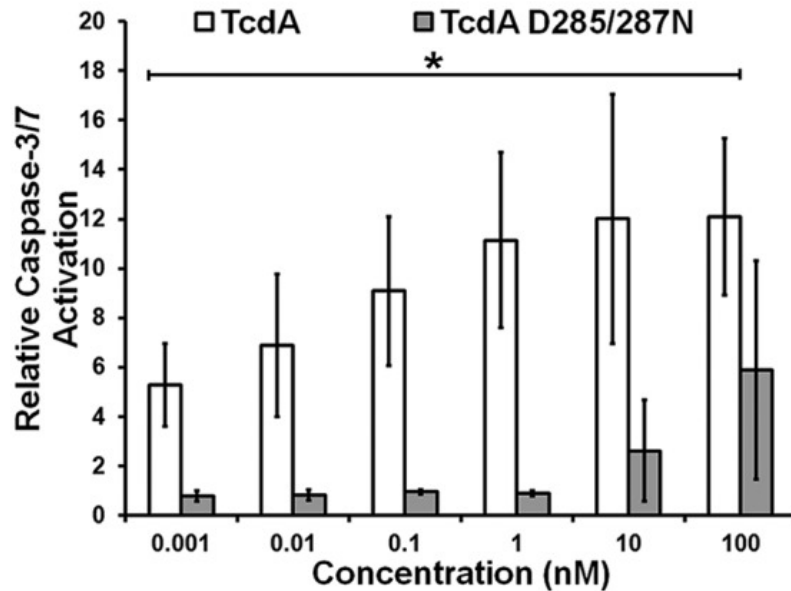


# TcdA and TcdB are not interchangeable

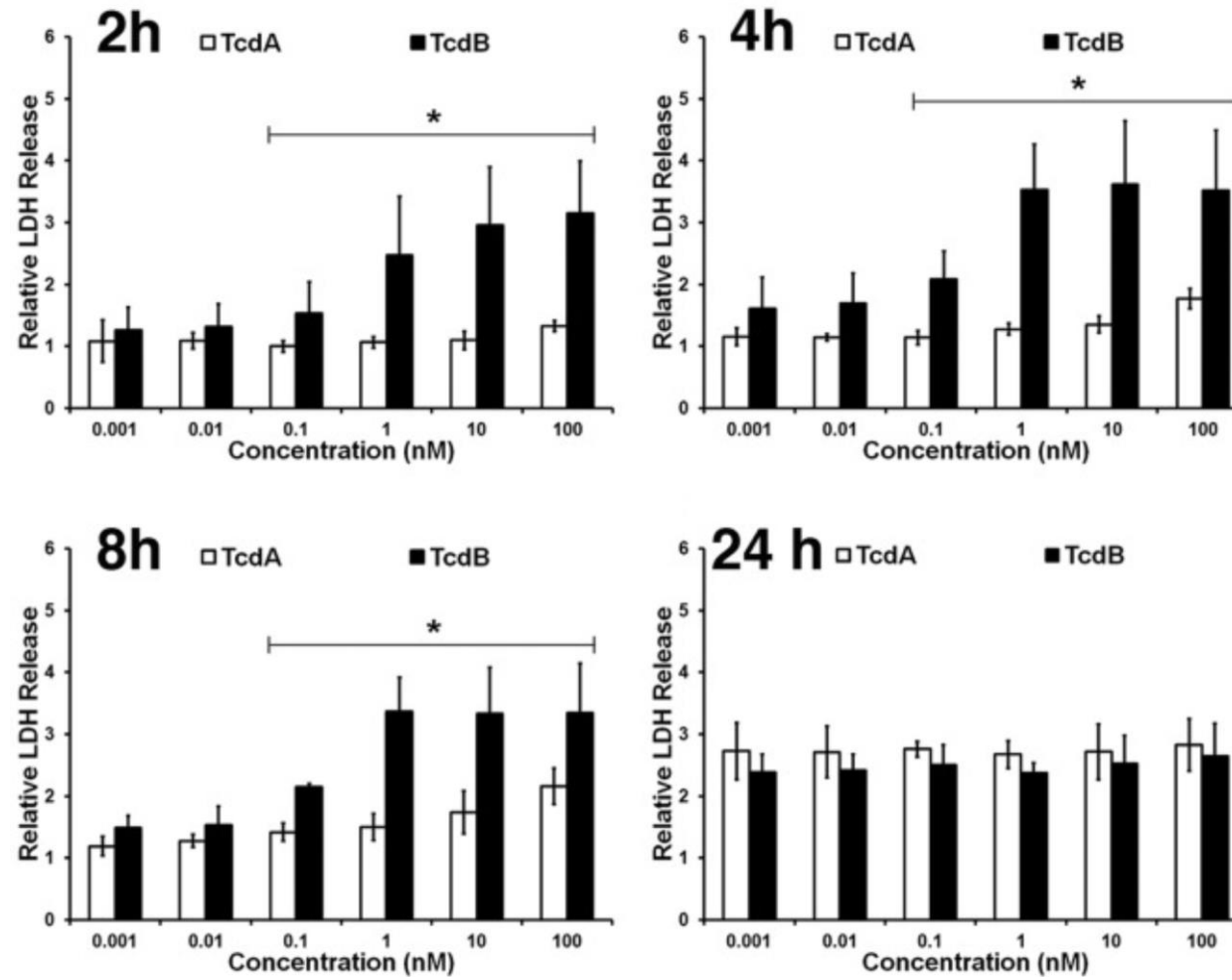


- The majority of clinical isolates encode TcdA and TcdB.
- TcdA-TcdB<sup>+</sup> strains can cause disease in humans.
- Studies in animal models indicate that TcdB is responsible for the severe consequences of CDI.  
*Carter GP, et al., MBio. 2015 Jun 2;6(3):e00551.*

# TcdB causes GT-dependent and independent cell death



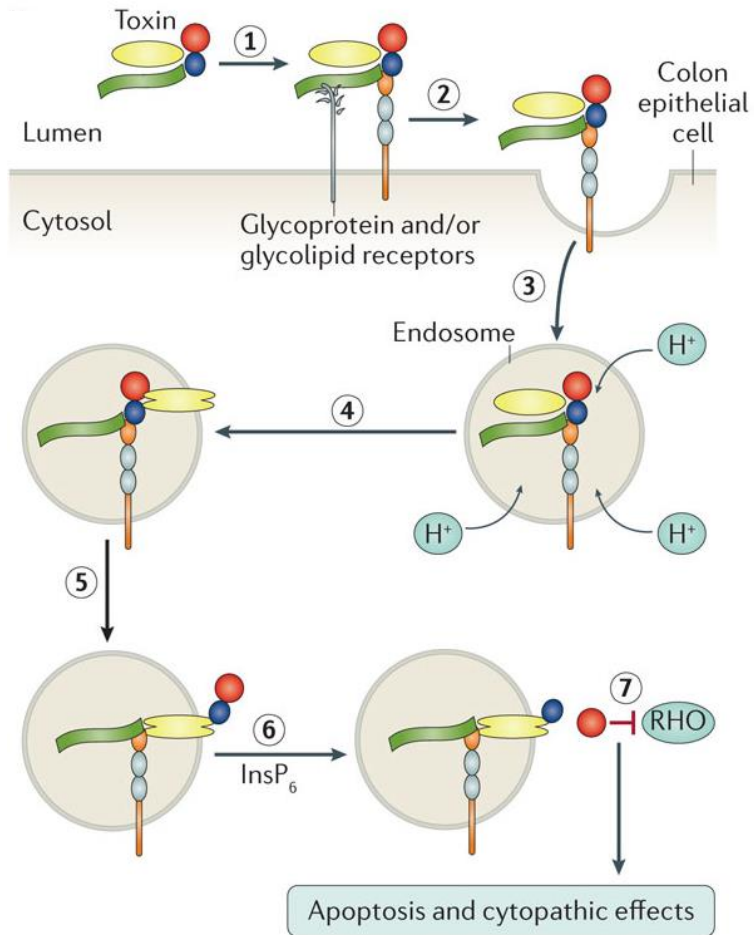
# TcdA and TcdB have different phenotypes on cells





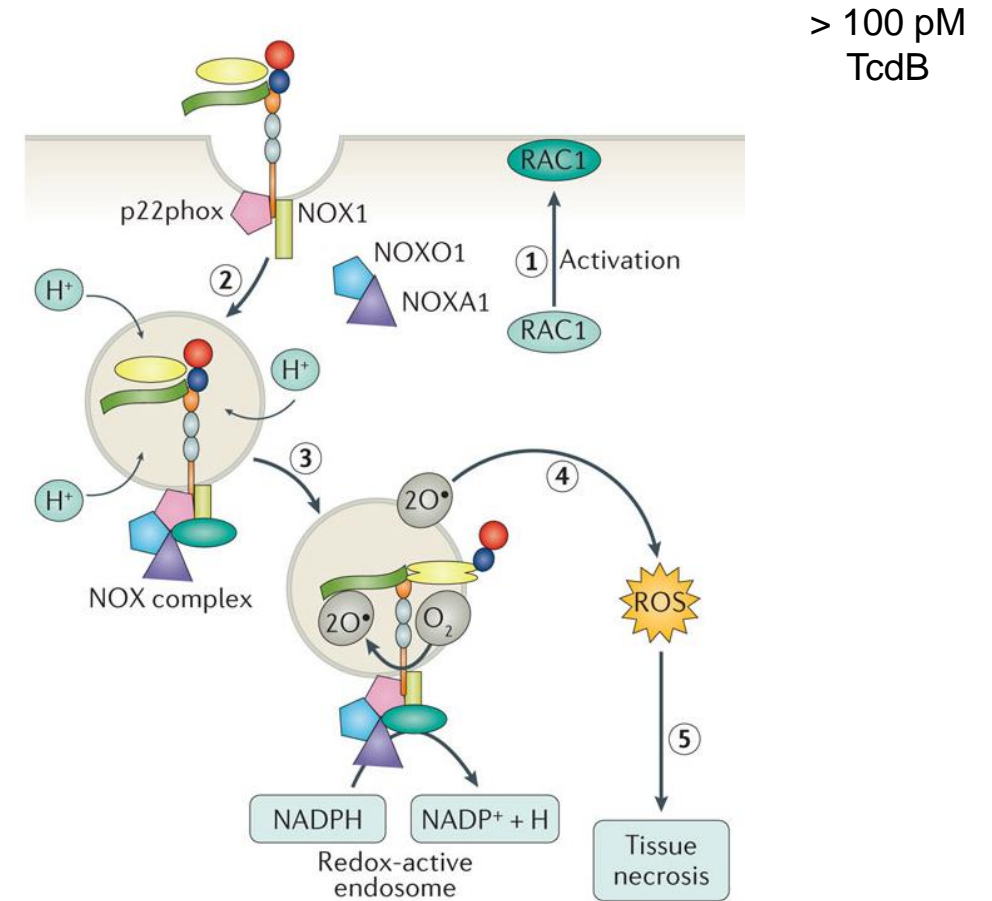
# Mechanisms of intoxication

Glucosyltransferase activity causes cytopathic effects and apoptosis



TcdA  
TcdB

Glucosyltransferase-independent activity causes necrotic cell death



> 100 pM  
TcdB

# Investigating GT-dependent effects in the murine model of CDI

## Mutant panel in R20291: BI/NAP1/027 strain

R20291 (TcdA, TcdB, CDT)

A<sub>GTX</sub> B<sup>+</sup>

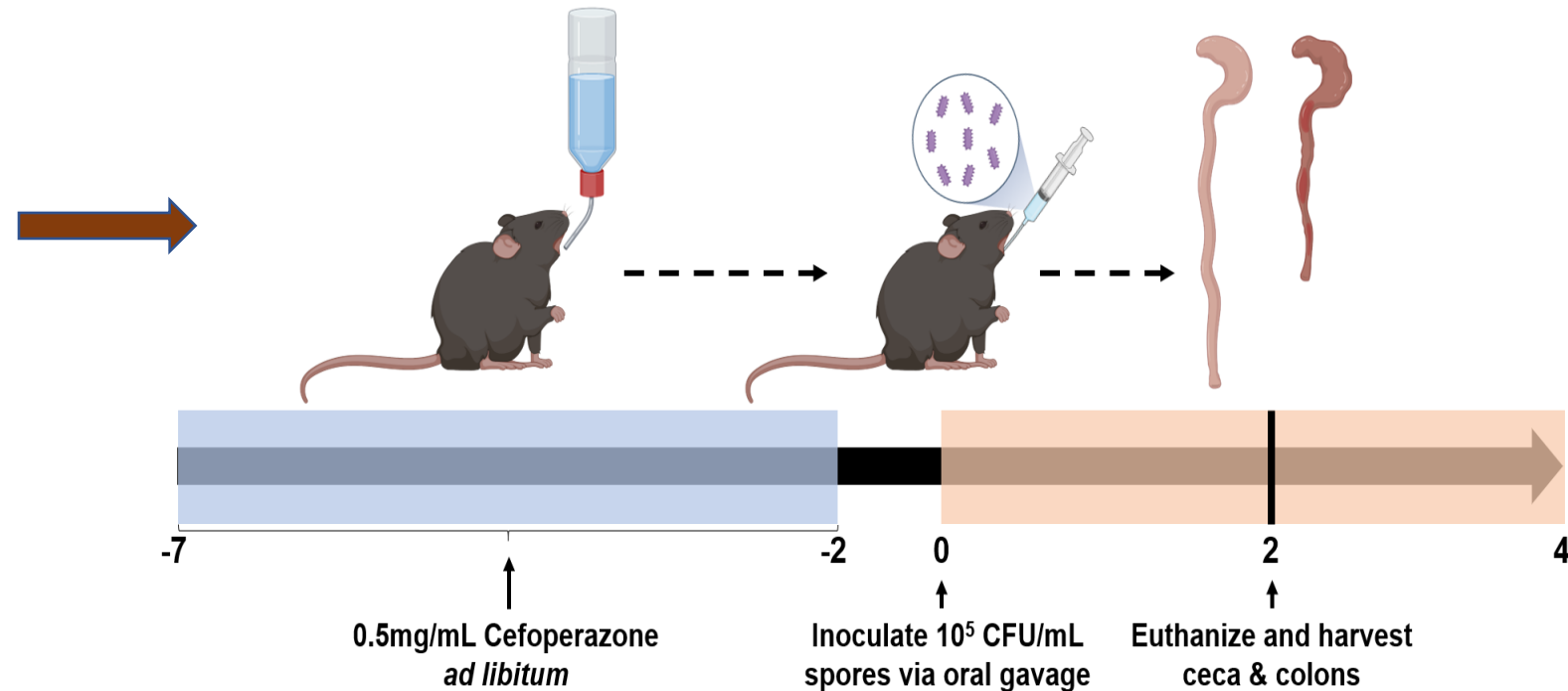
A<sup>+</sup> B<sub>GTX</sub>

A<sub>GTX</sub> B<sub>GTX</sub>

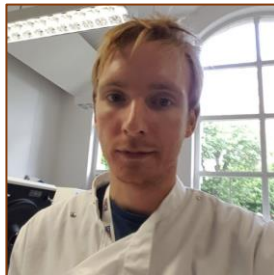
ΔtcdA B<sub>GTX</sub>

ΔtcdA ΔtcdB

## Cefoperazone mouse model of CDI



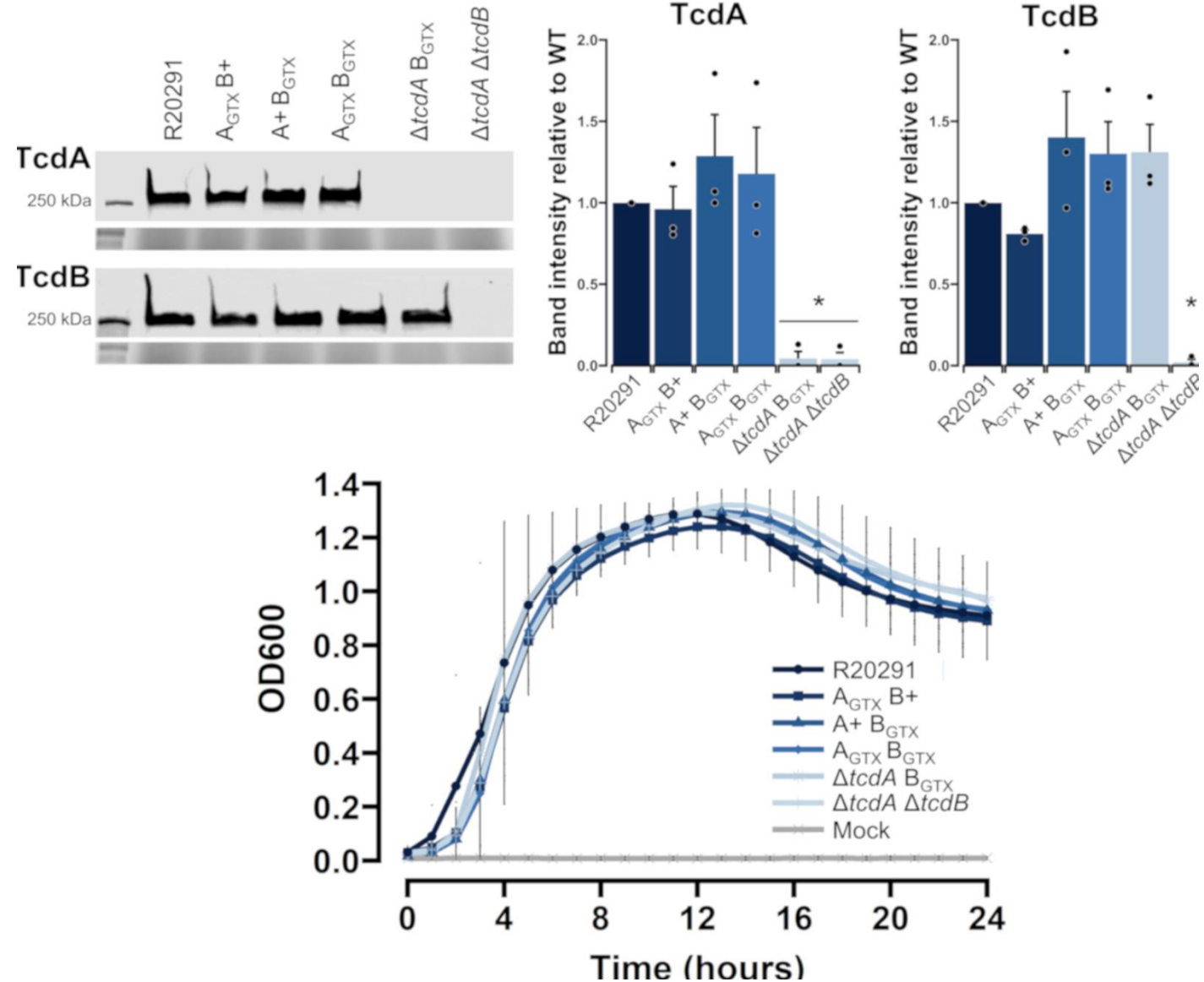
Sarah Kuehne



Rory Cave

With help from the Skaar lab and the Division of Animal Care

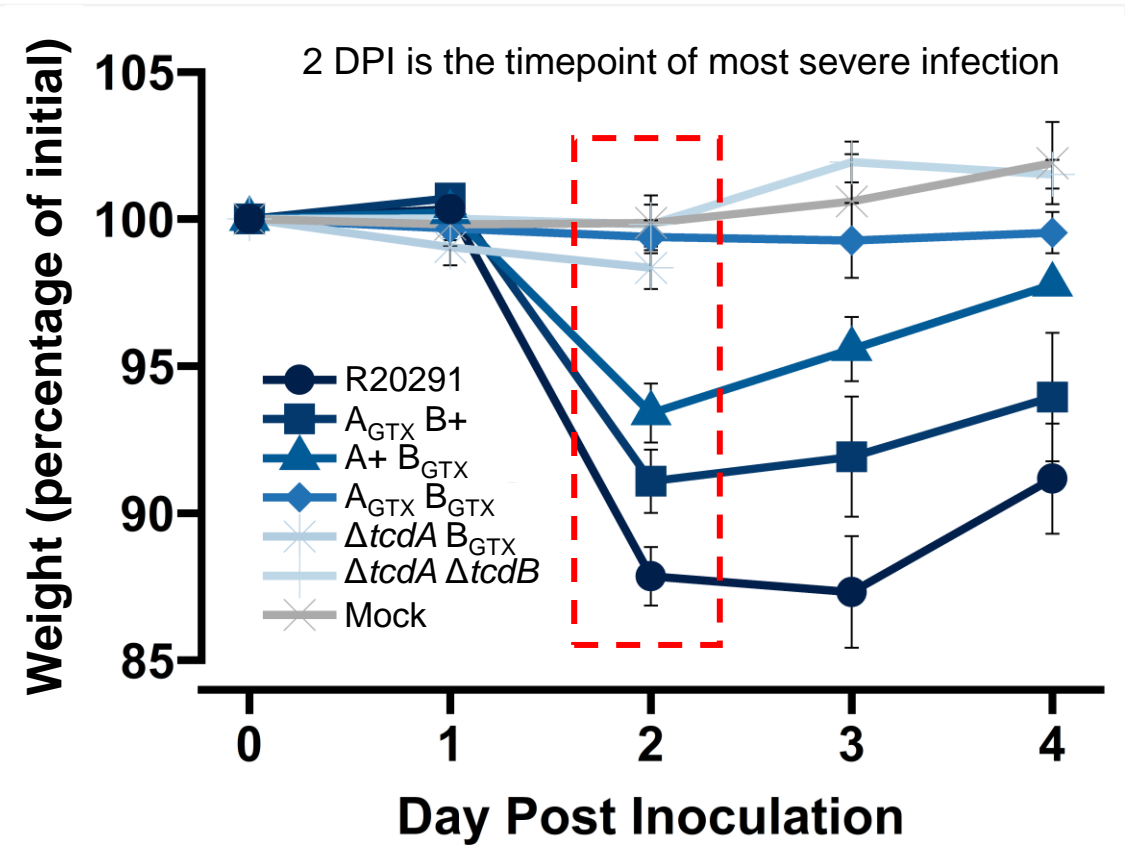
# Strains behave as expected *in vitro*



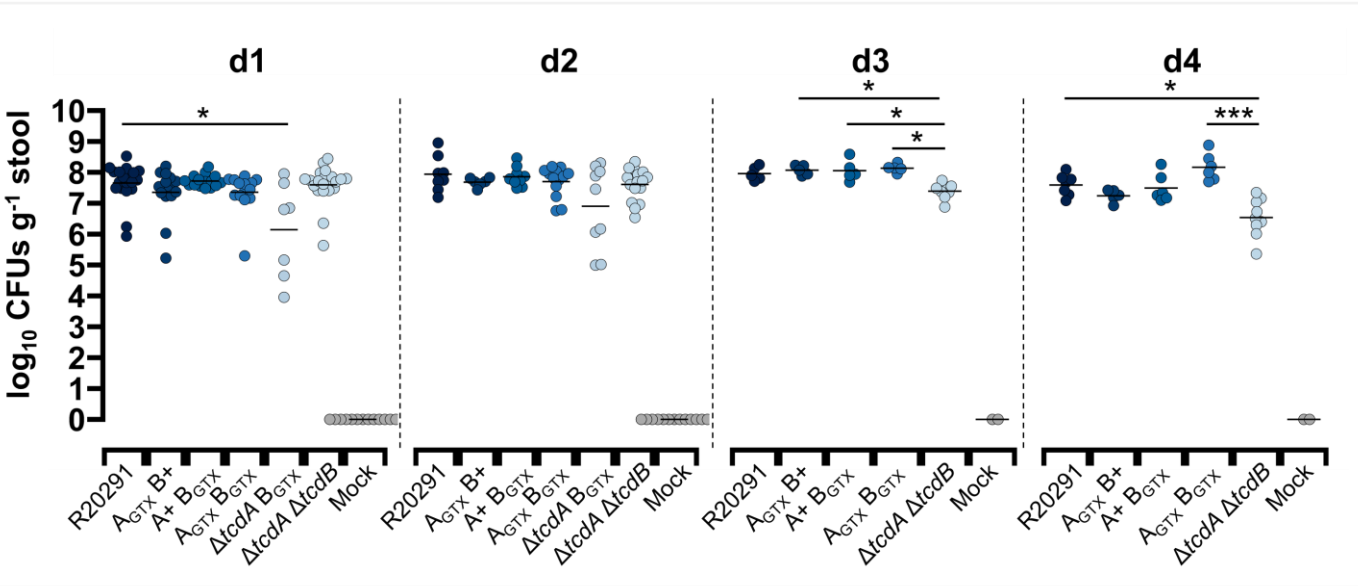


# Weight loss is glucosyltransferase-dependent and additive

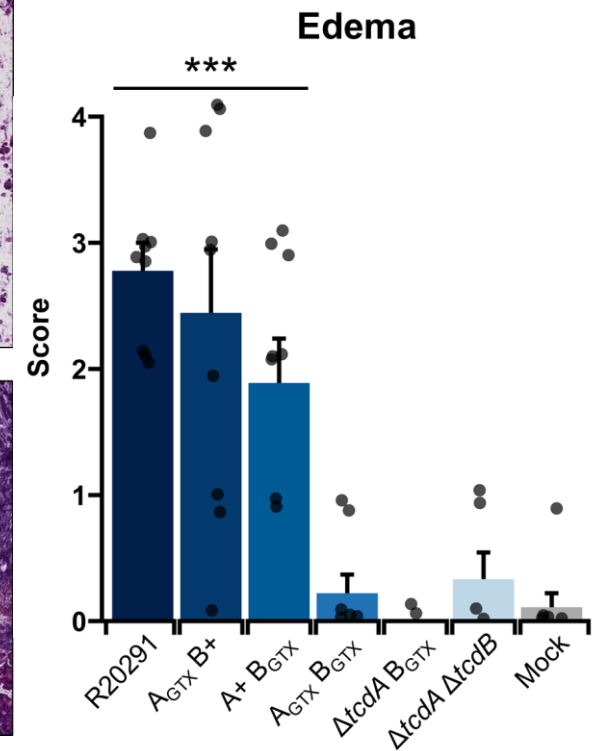
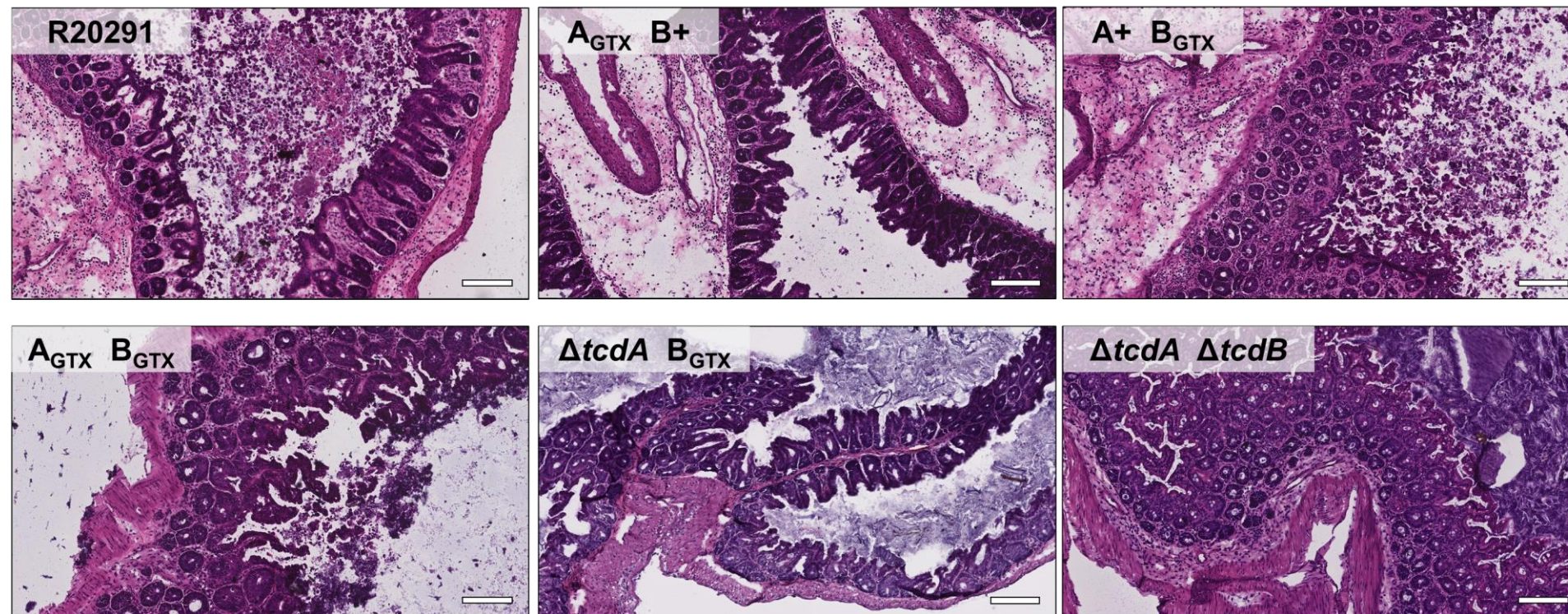
Percent weight loss by strain



Toxin function does not affect colonization



# Histopathology in the cecum

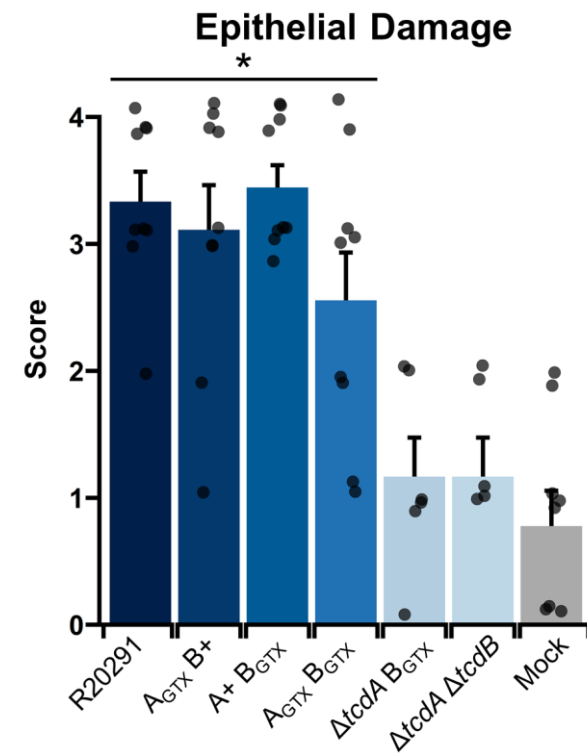
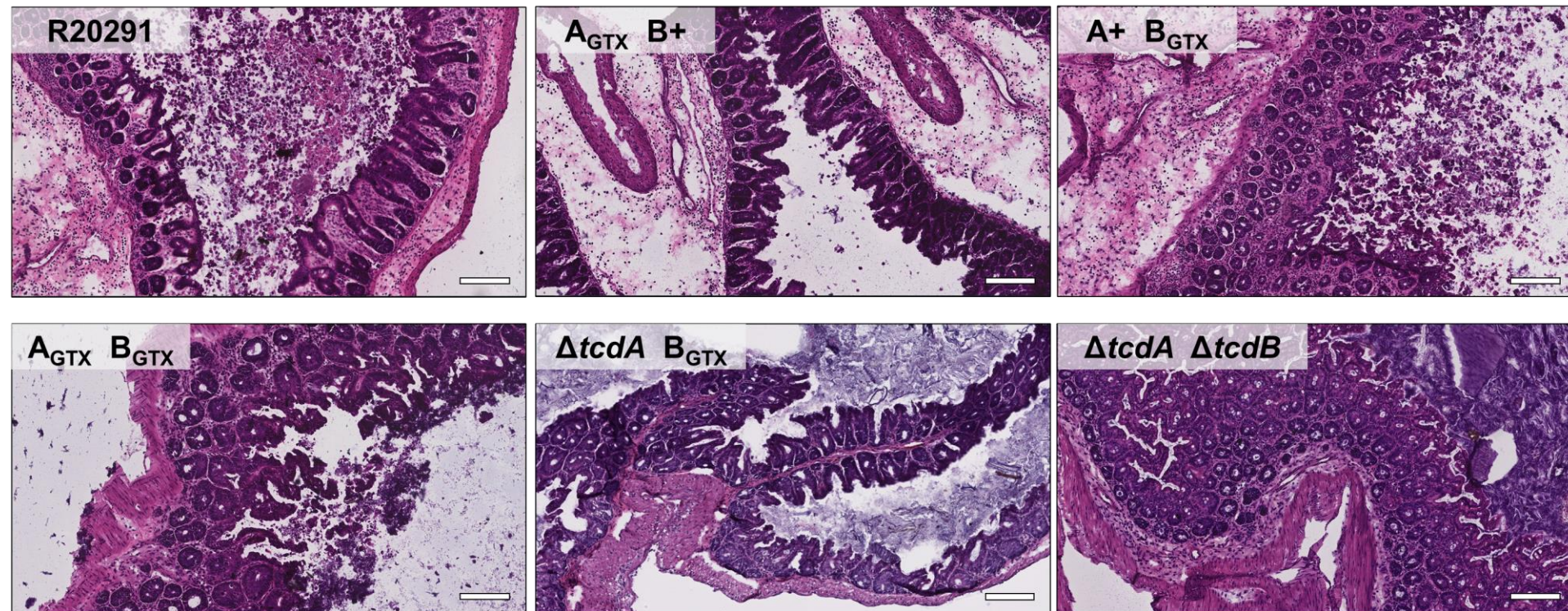


With help from the Translational Pathology Shared Resource

Kay Washington



# Histopathology in the cecum



# Conclusions

## 1) GT-activity of TcdA and TcdB is necessary for weight loss

- Weight loss and diarrhea severity is additive (most severe symptoms in R20291-infected mice)

- GT

## 2) GT-in

- Re

How do TcdA and TcdB cause different phenotypes?  
They likely have different receptors.

Inhibiting

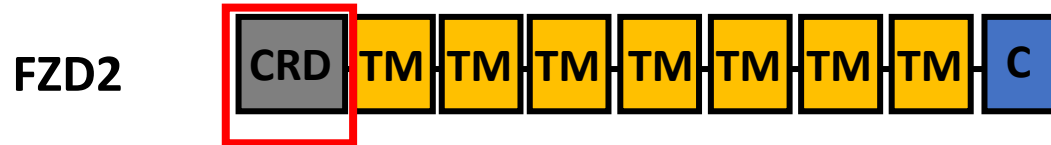
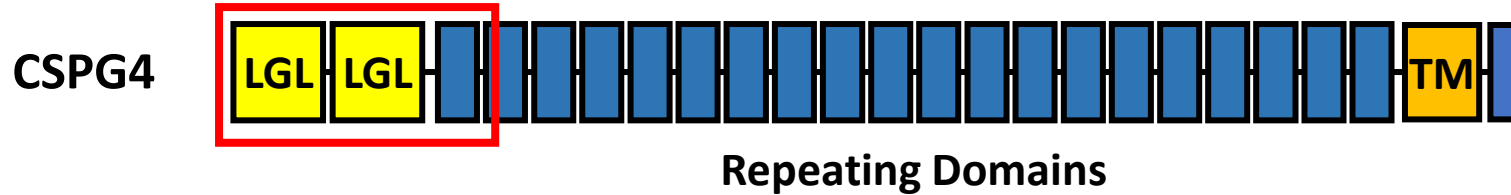
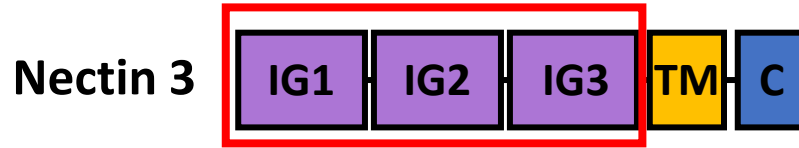
independent signaling and epithelial damage could contribute to pathogenesis.



# TcdB receptors identified under different screening conditions

- **NECTIN3** (aka Poliovirus receptor-like protein 3, PVRL3)  
*LaFrance M, et al. PNAS. (2015) 112(22):7073-8.*  
Caco2 cells  
Cytotoxicity
- **Chondroitin sulfate proteoglycan 4 CSPG4** (aka neural glial antigen 2).  
*Yuan P, et al. Cell Res. (2015) 25(2):157-68.*  
HeLa cells  
Cytotoxicity
- **Frizzled FZD1, FZD2, FZD7.**  
*Tao L et al. Nature. (2016) 538: 350-5.*  
CSPG4<sup>-/-</sup> HeLa cells  
Cytotoxicity

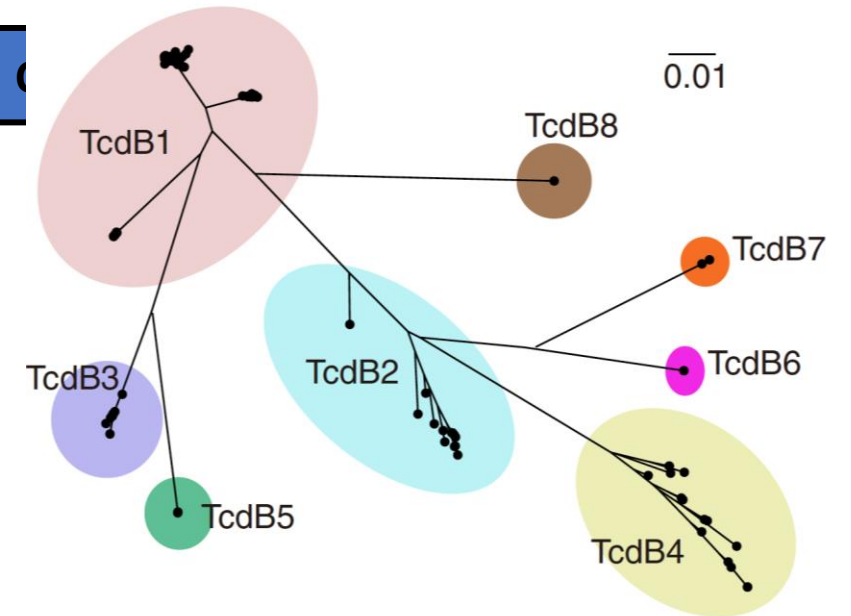
# TcdB receptor tropism depends on sequence type



Binding affinities

Protein	CSPG4 Kd (nM)	NECTIN3 Kd (nM)	FZD2 CRD Kd (nM)
TcdB1 VPI 10463	79 ± 14	53 ± 7	36 ± 12

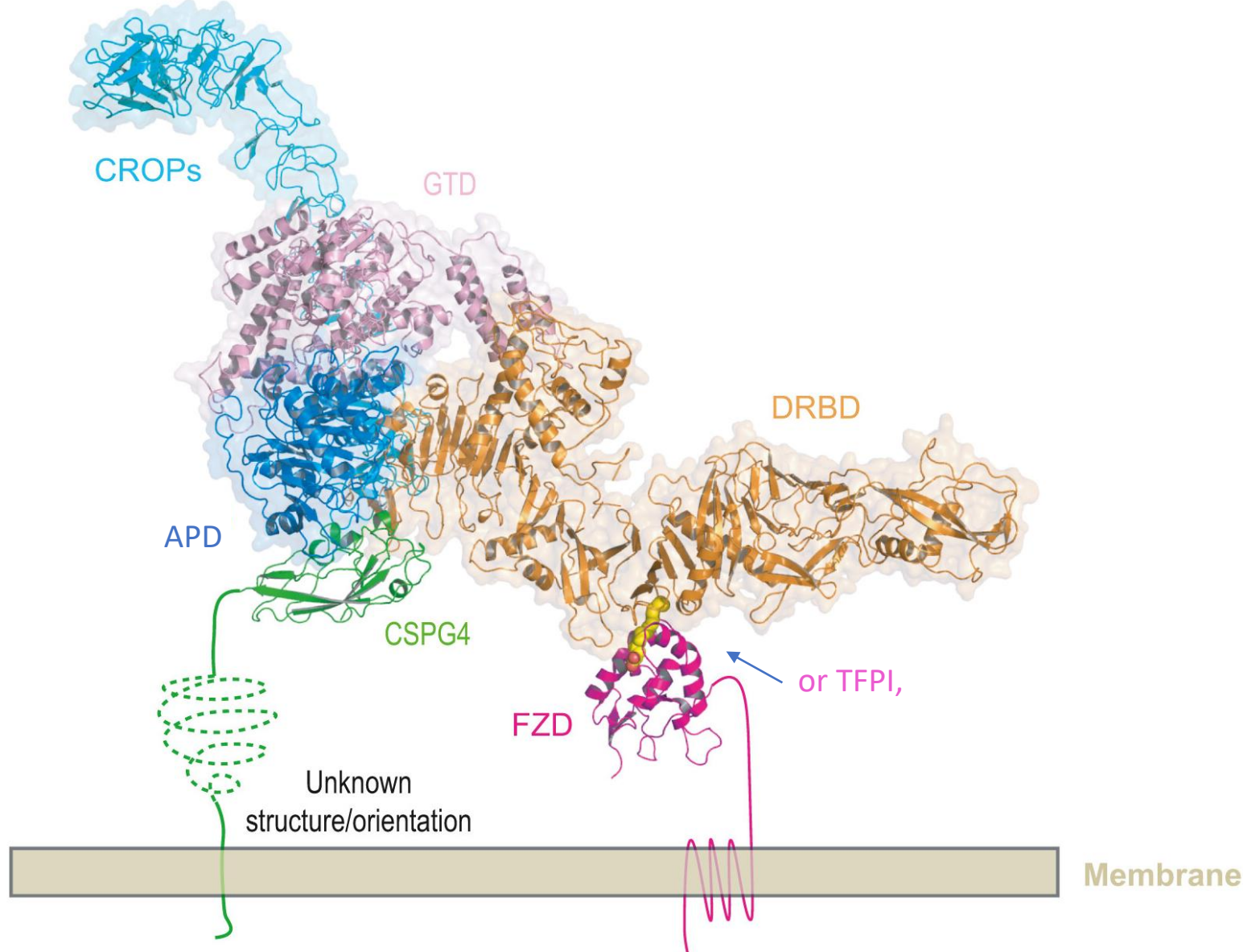
TcdB sequences are diverse



# Four TcdB receptors identified under different screening conditions

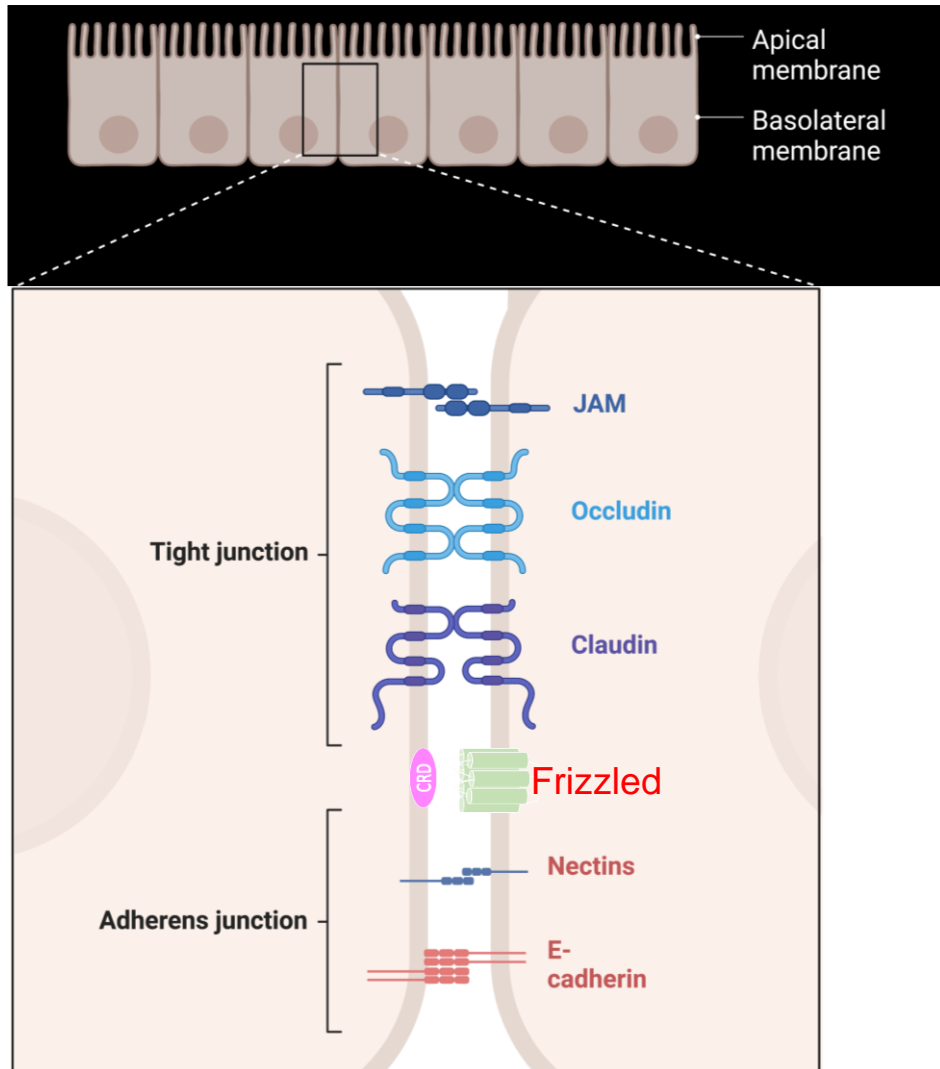
- **NECTIN3** (aka Poliovirus receptor-like protein 3, PVRL3)  
*LaFrance M, et al. PNAS. (2015) 112(22):7073-8.*  
Caco2 cells  
Cytotoxicity
- **Chondroitin sulfate proteoglycan 4 CSPG4** (aka neural glial antigen 2).  
*Yuan P, et al. Cell Res. (2015) 25(2):157-68.*  
HeLa cells  
Cytotoxicity
- **Frizzled FZD1, FZD2, FZD7.**  
*Tao L et al. Nature. (2016) 538: 350-5.*  
CSPG4<sup>-/-</sup> HeLa cells  
Cytotoxicity
- **Tissue Factor Pathway Inhibitor TFPI.**  
*Luo et al. Cell. 2022 Mar 17;185(6):980-994.e15.*  
*Tian et al. Nat Commun. 2022 Nov 9;13(1):6786.*  
TcdB4 sequence variants

# A model of TcdB1 bound to two receptors

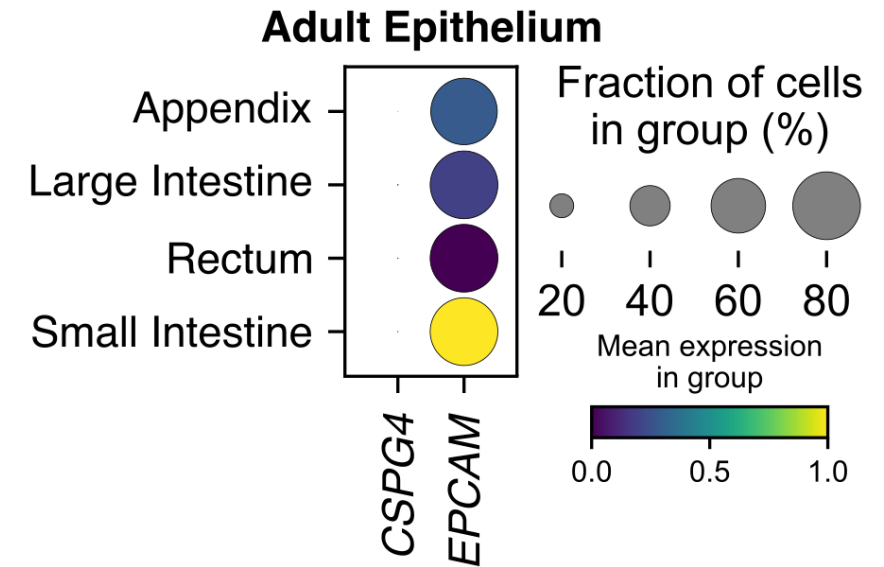




# Are the receptors accessible *in vivo*?



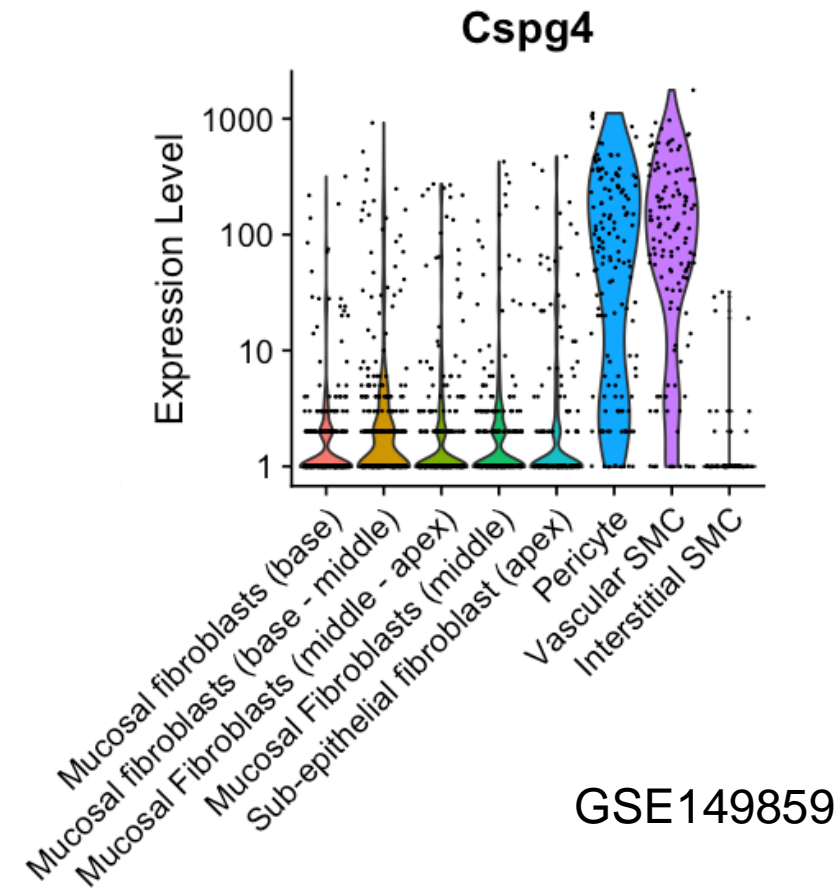
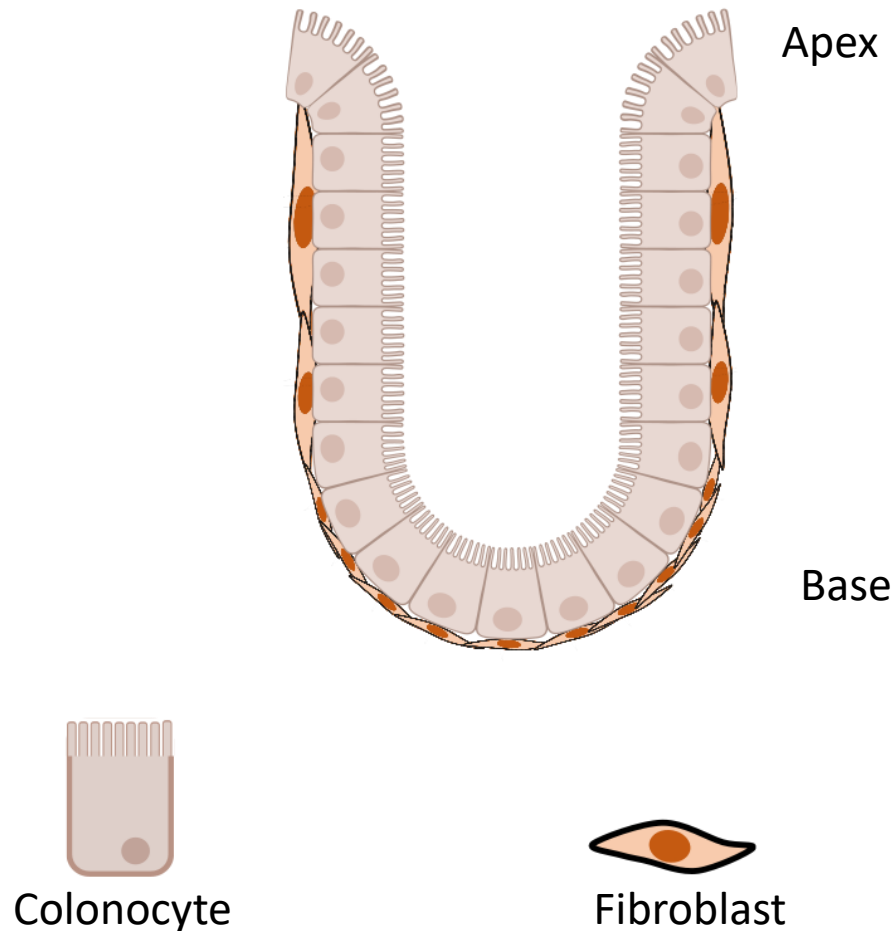
## Single Cell RNA sequencing



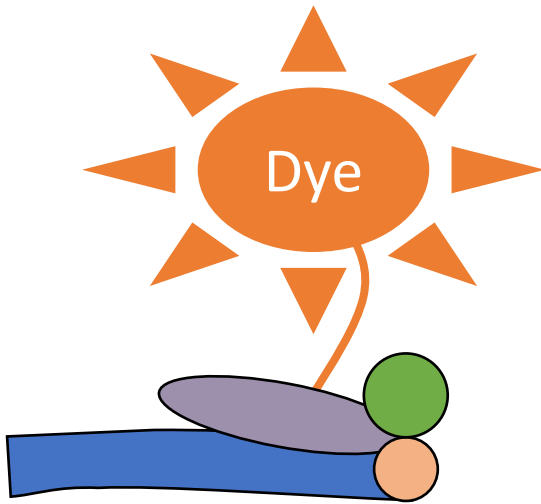
Human Gut Atlas

CSPG4 is not expressed by GI epithelial cells

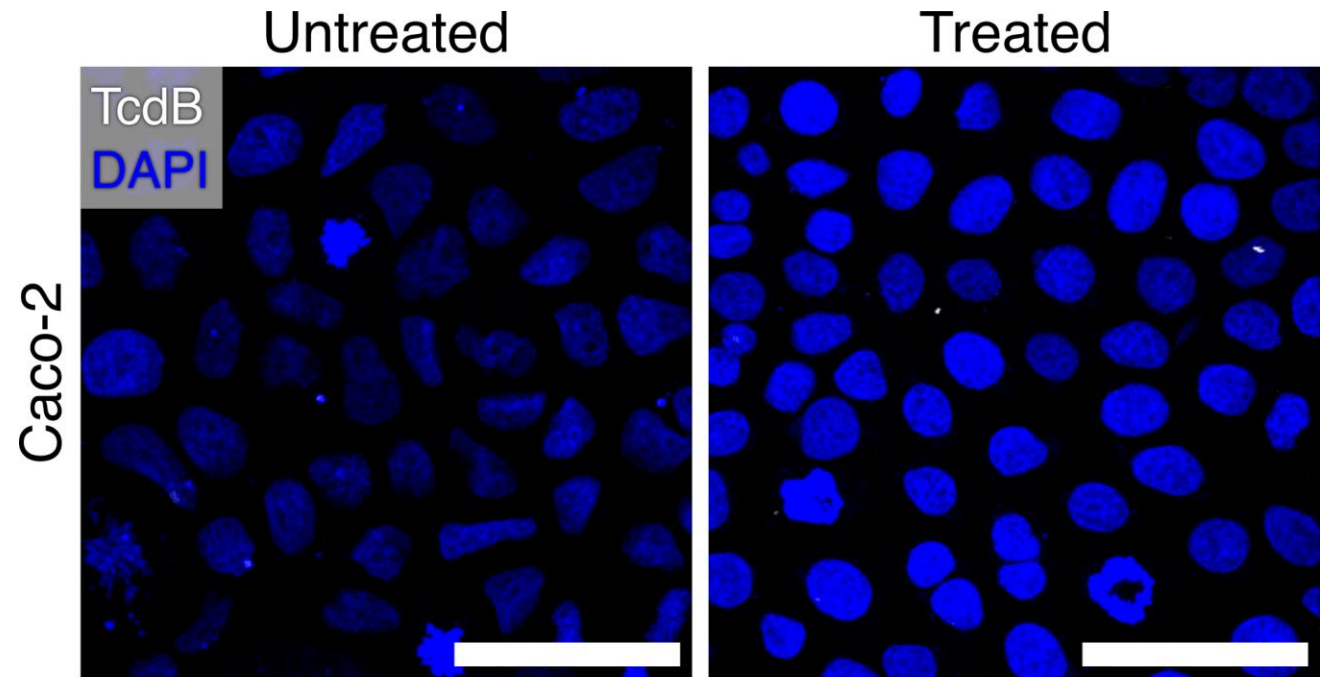
# CSPG4 is expressed by fibroblasts, pericytes, and smooth muscle cells



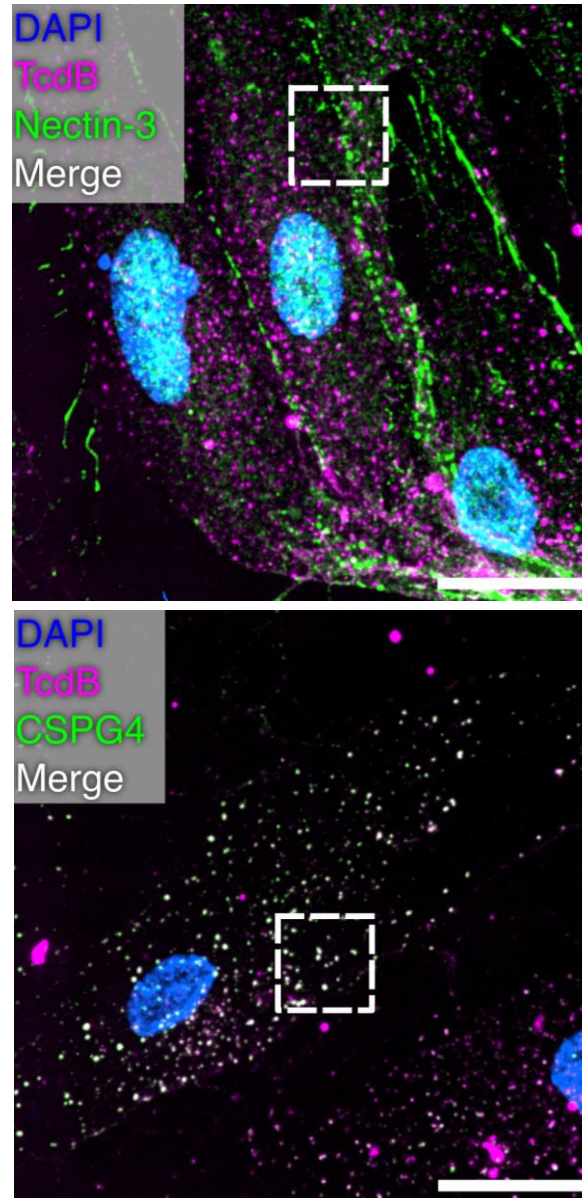
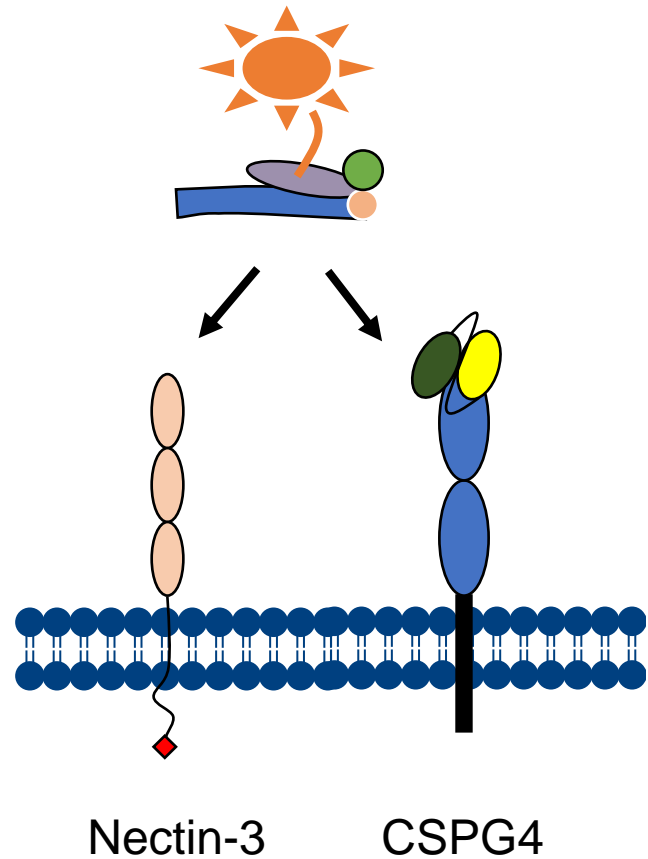
# Fibroblasts bind a lot of TcdB



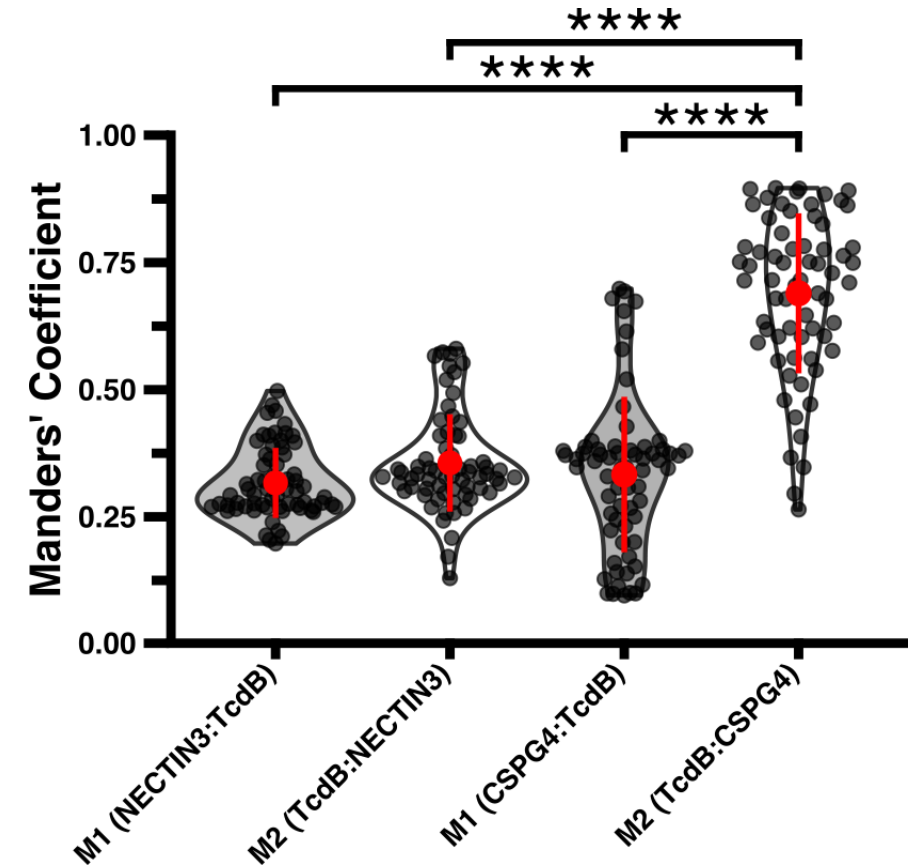
TcdB + Janelia Fluor-669



# CSPG4 is the primary TcdB1 receptor on 18Co cells



Scale bars 30 μm

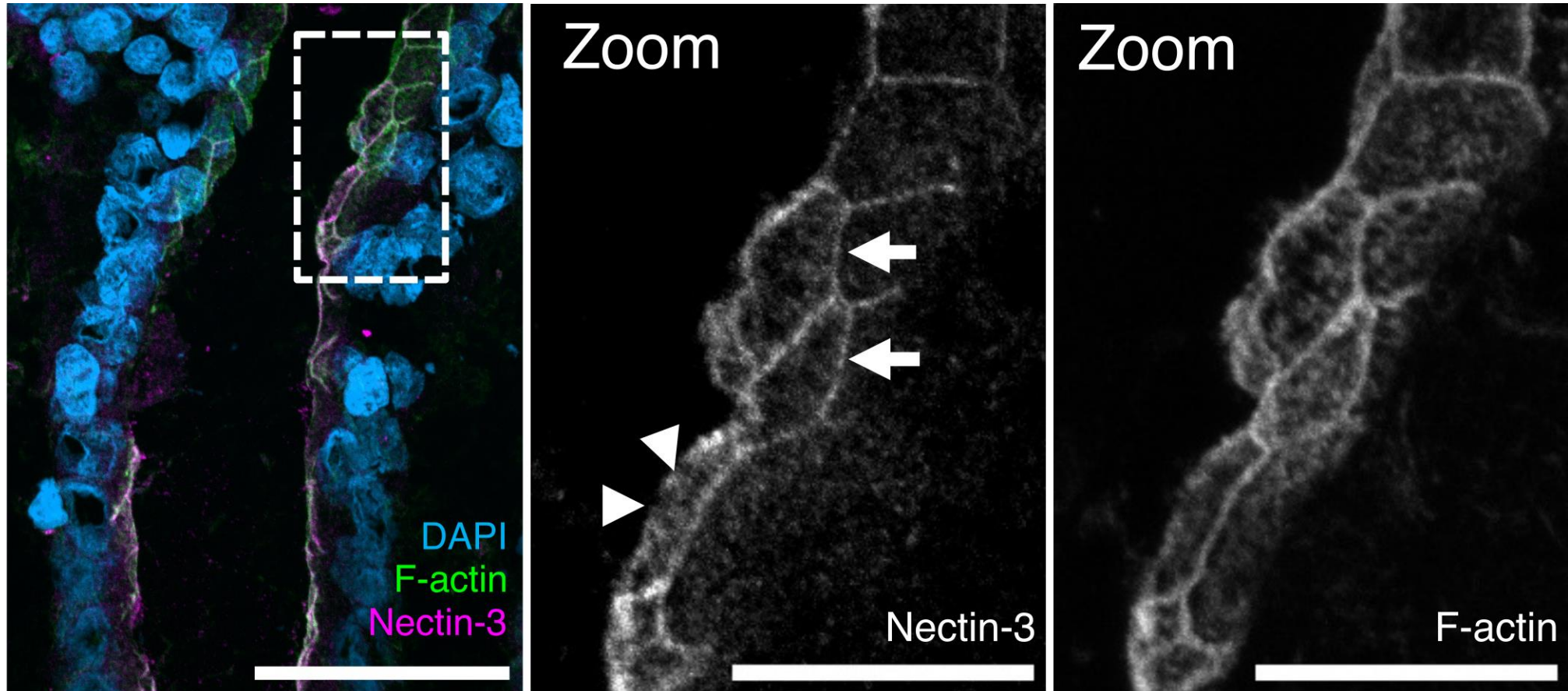


Kruskal-Wallis ANOVA.  
\*\*\*\* $P \leq 0.0001$

Kevin Childress



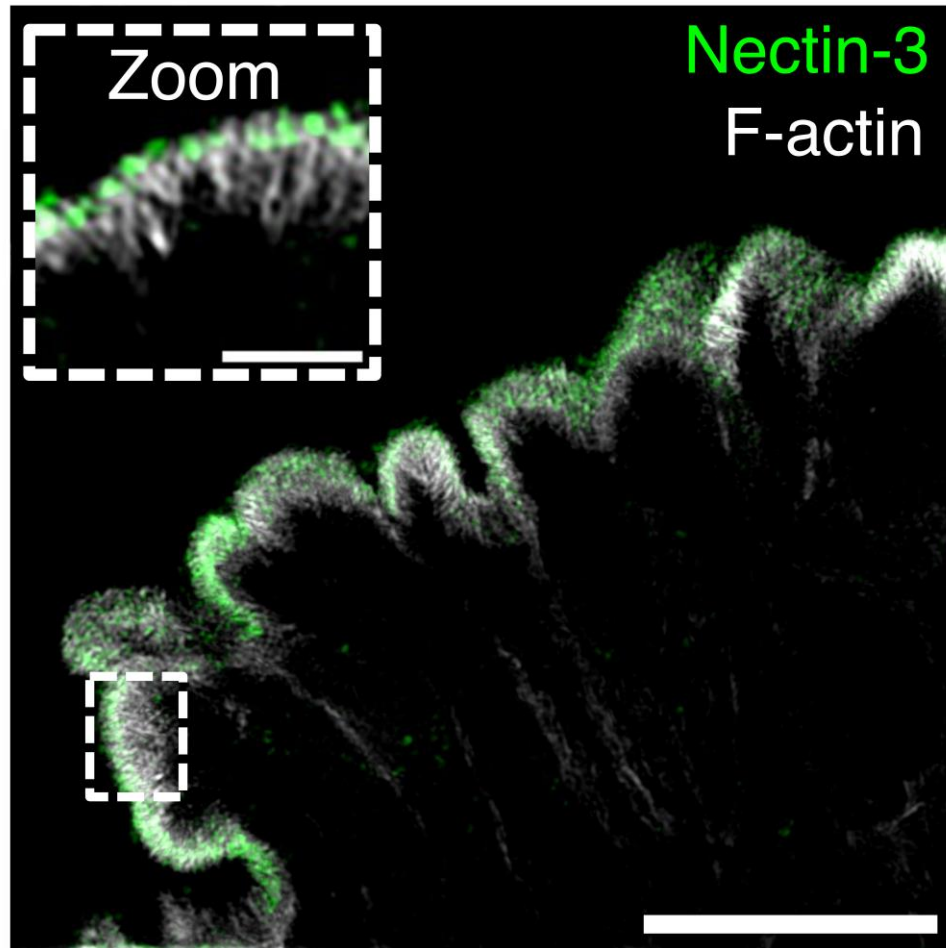
# Nectin-3 localizes to the cell junctions and the apical surface of human colonic tissue



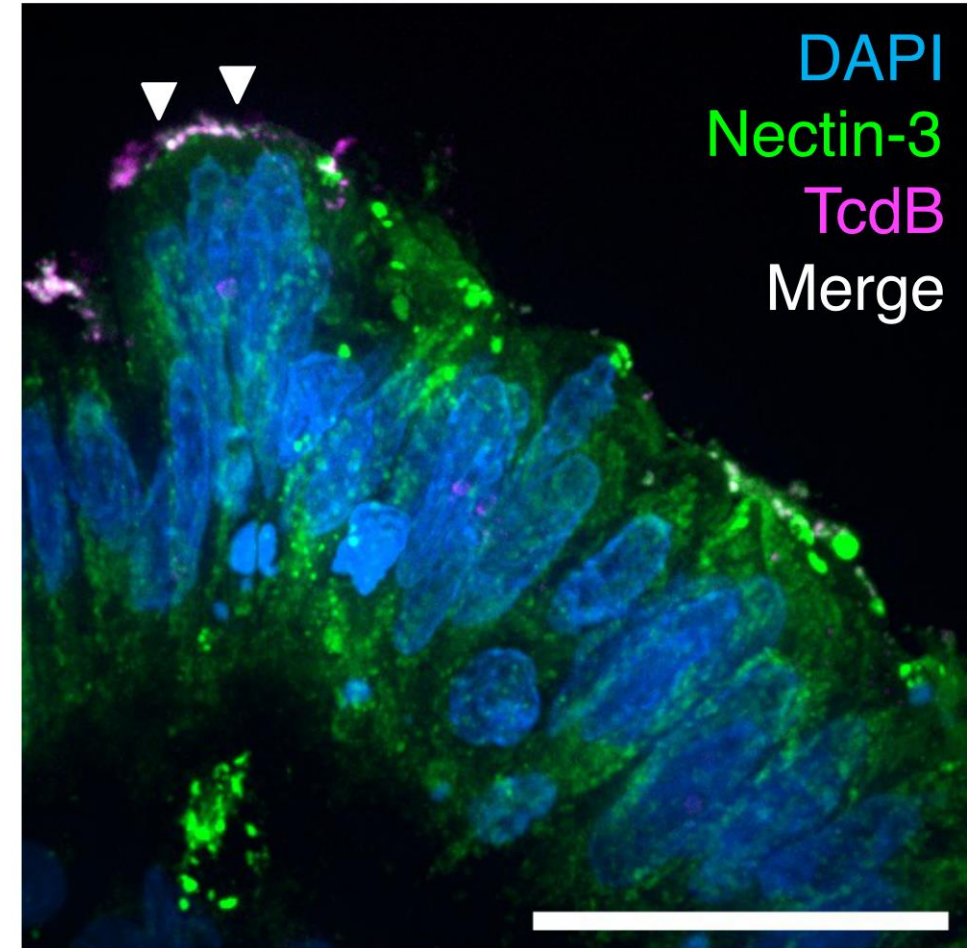
Scale bars 50  $\mu\text{m}$   
and 20  $\mu\text{m}$  (Zoom)

Arrowheads – Apical  
Arrows - Junctions

# Nectin-3 localizes to the brush border and colocalizes with TcdB



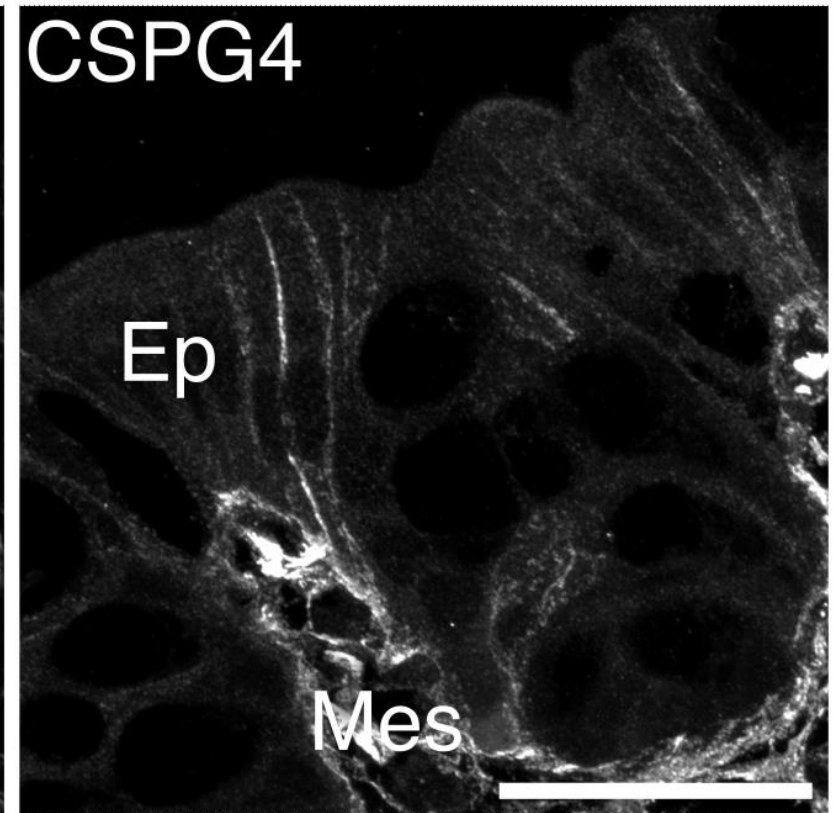
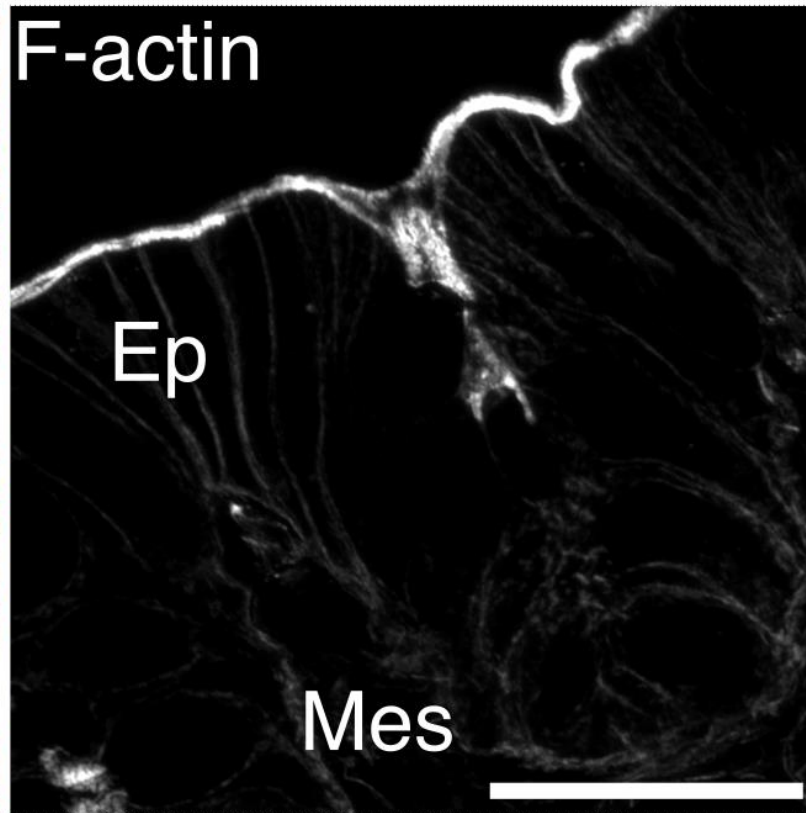
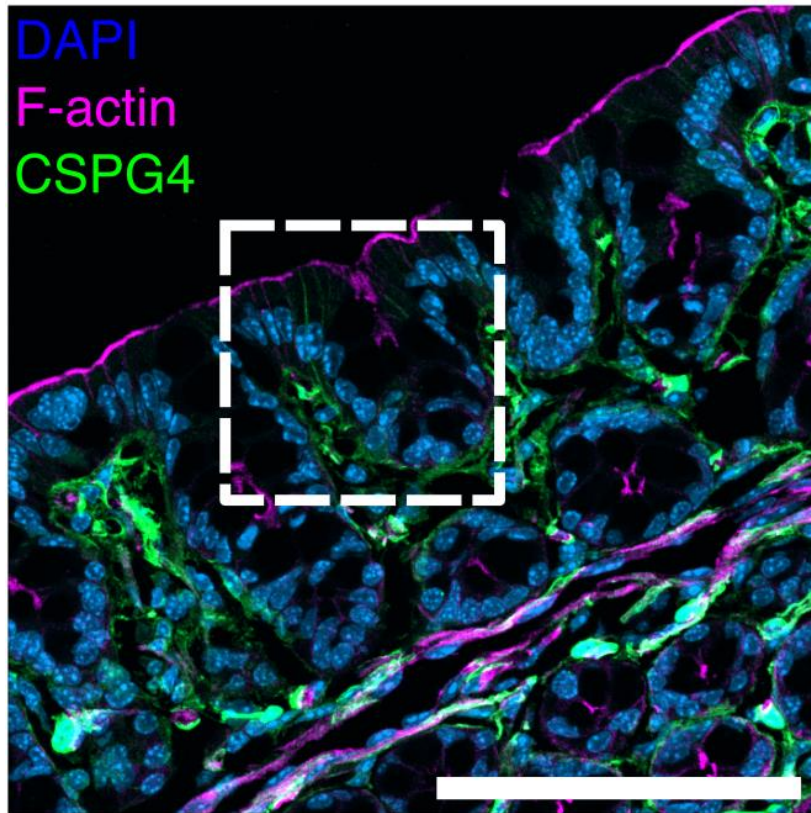
Scale bars 10  $\mu\text{m}$  and 2  $\mu\text{m}$  (Zoom)  
SIM - CS Cencer from the Tyska Lab



Scale bar 30  $\mu\text{m}$

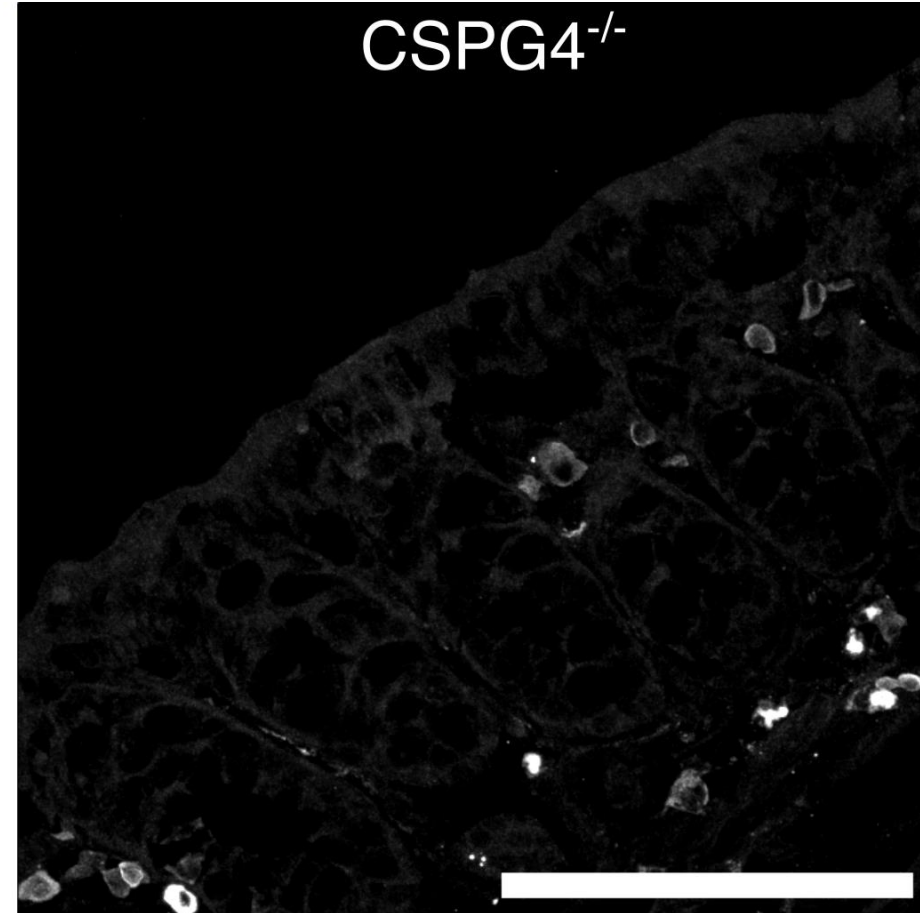
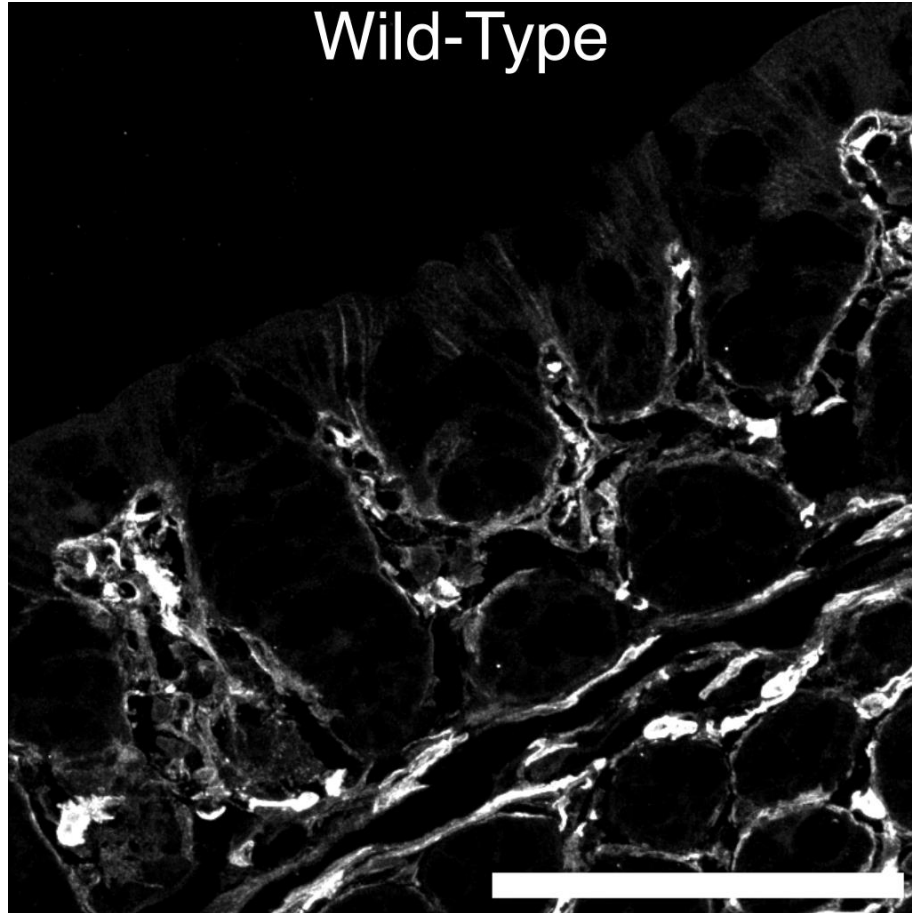


# CSPG4 localizes to epithelial and stromal cells in the colon



Scale bar 50  $\mu\text{m}$ , 30  $\mu\text{m}$  (zoom)

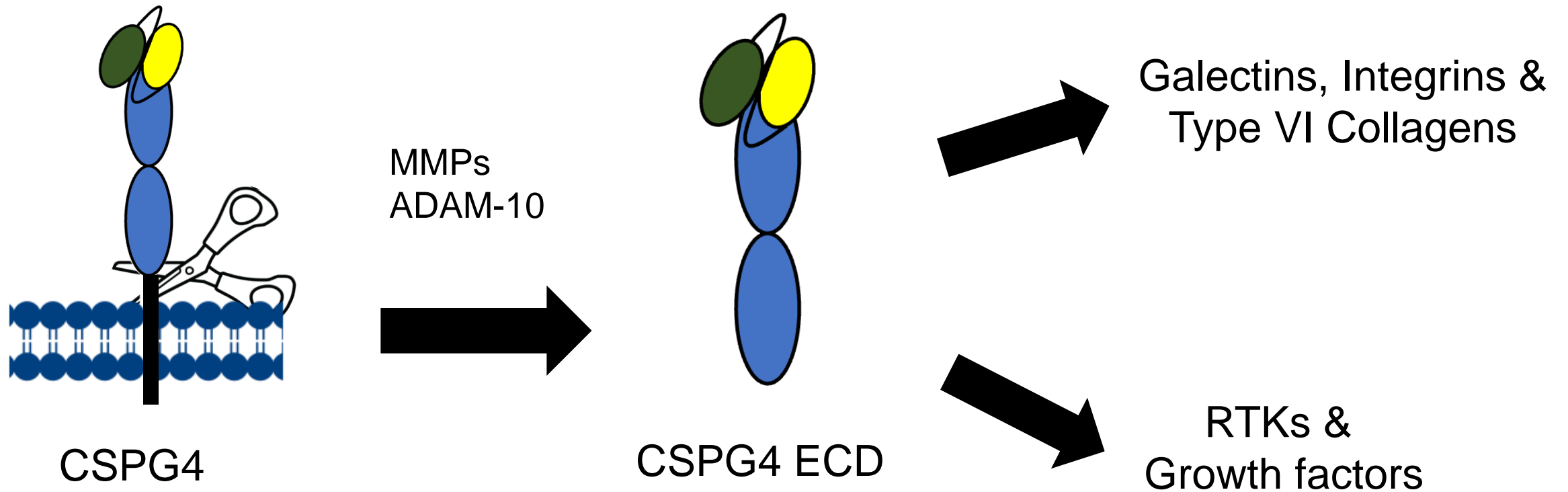
# Epithelial cells in CSPG4<sup>-/-</sup> mice do not stain positive for CSPG4



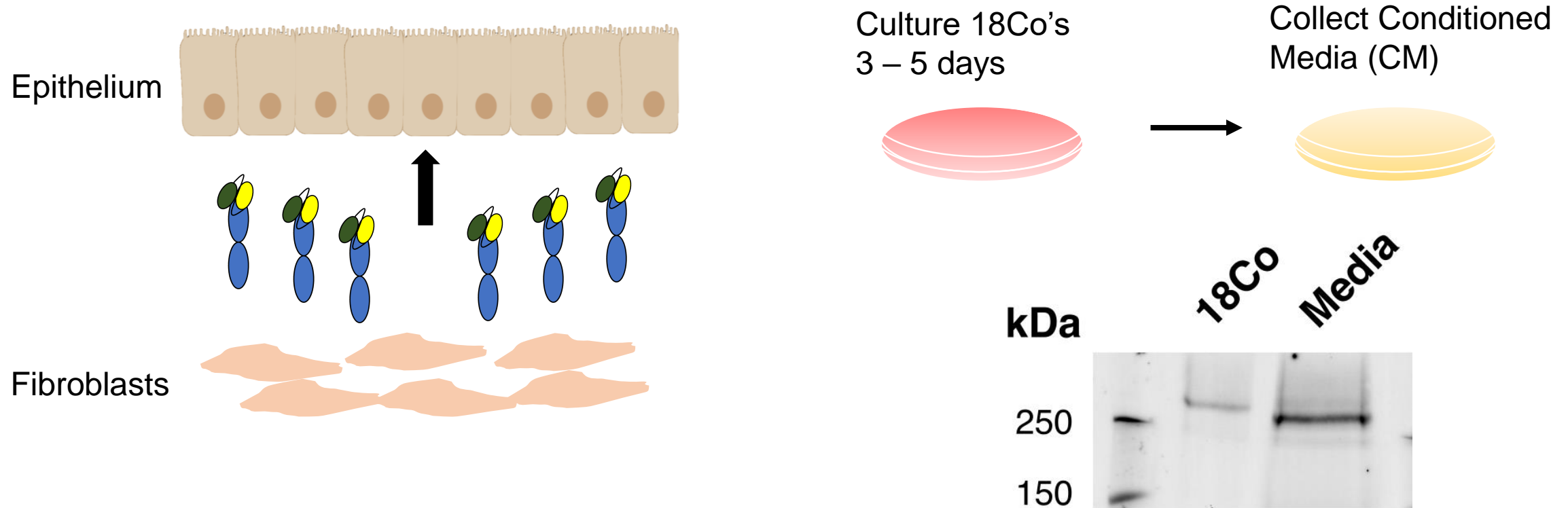
Tissue samples from Min Dong



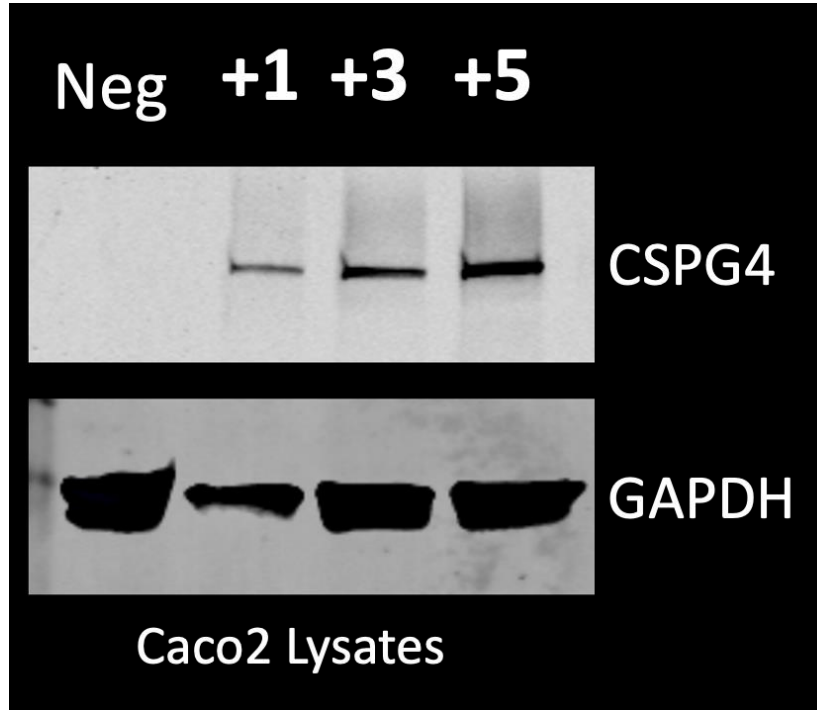
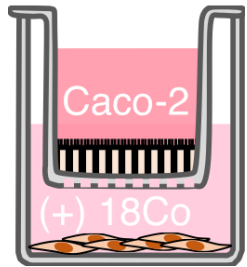
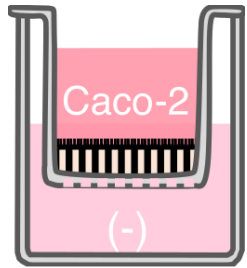
# CSPG4 can be targeted by proteases to produce a soluble CSPG4 ectodomain (ECD)



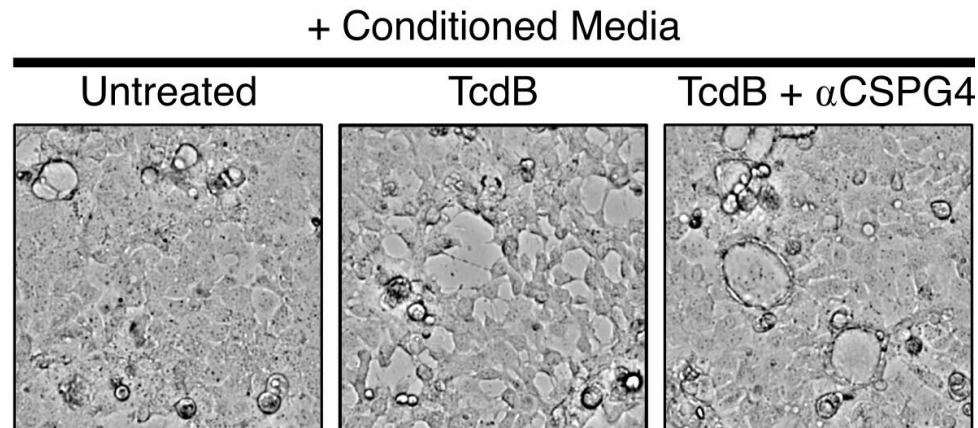
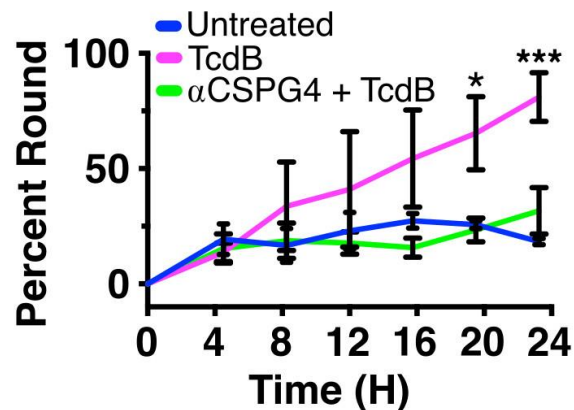
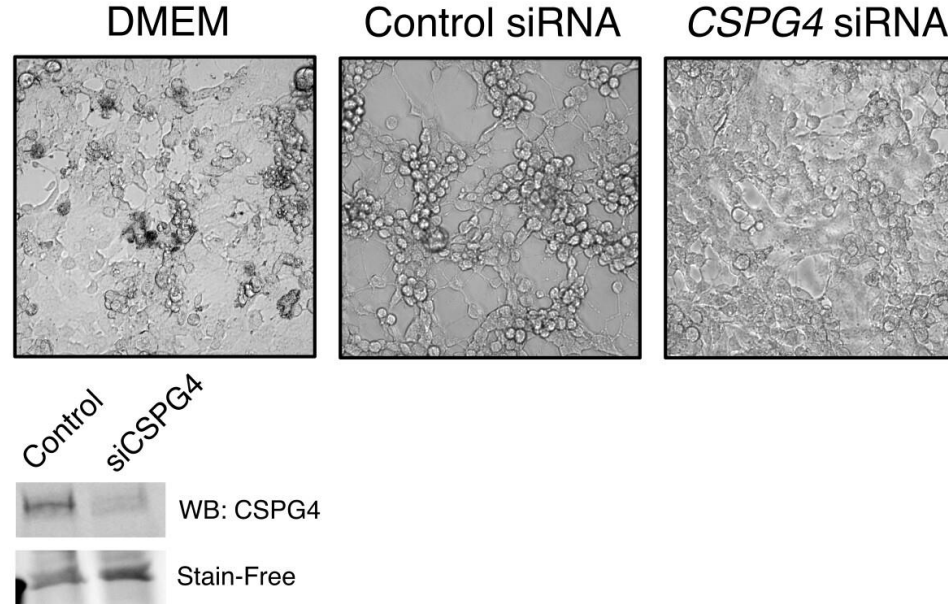
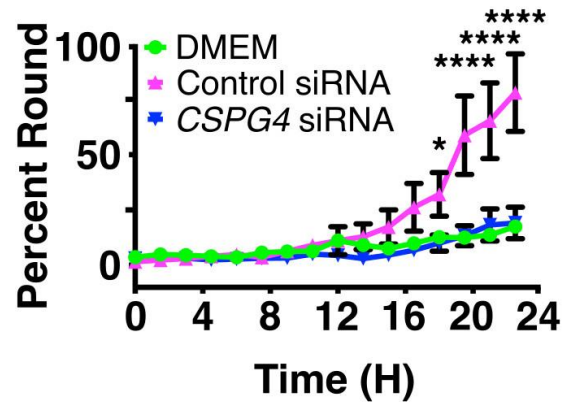
# Model: Epithelial CSPG4 is shed from fibroblasts



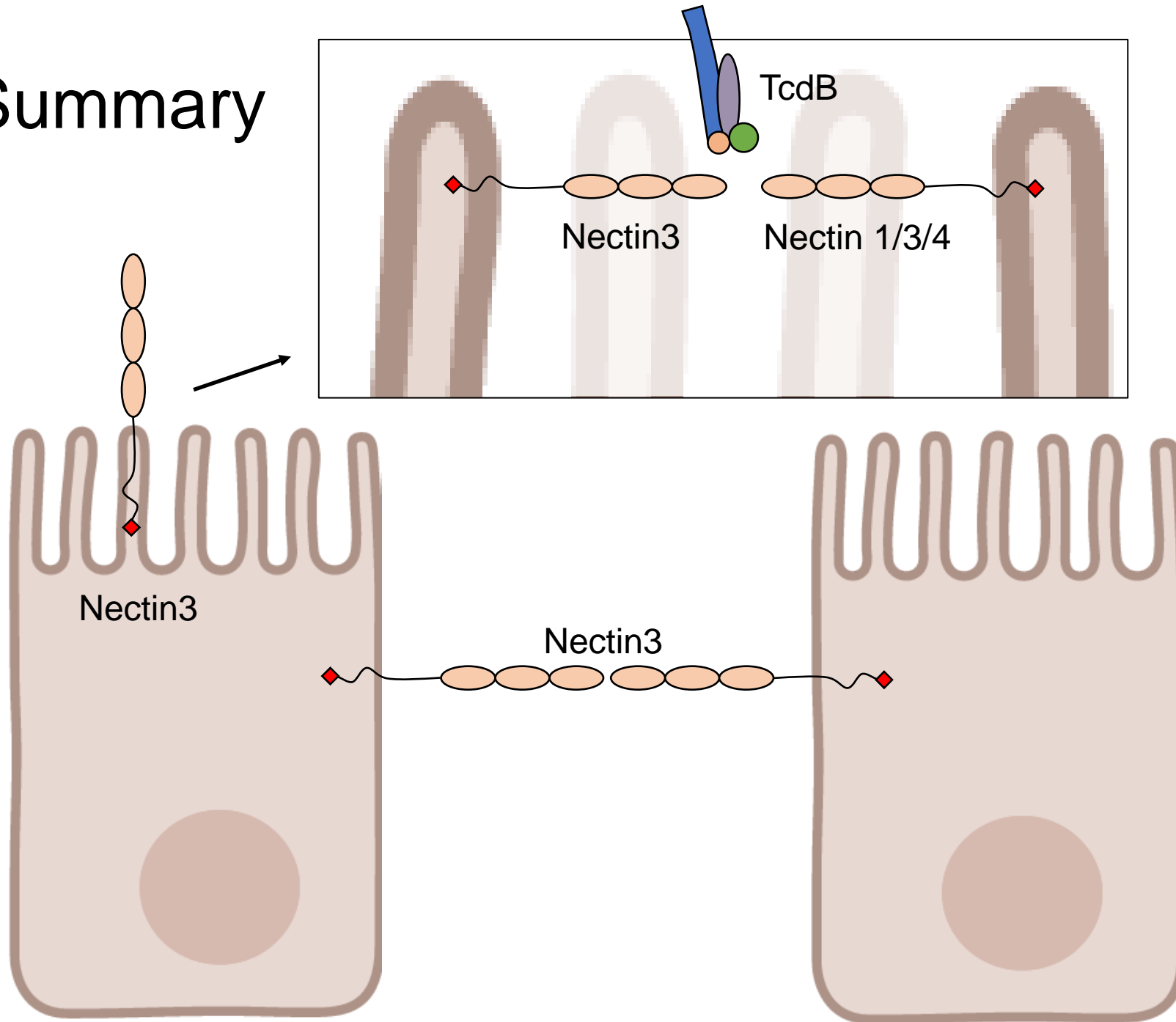
# Caco-2 cell lysates contain CSPG4 ECD when grown on transwells with $^{18}\text{Co}$



# $^{18}\text{Co}$ conditioned media potentiates TcdB activity in a CSPG4-dependent manner



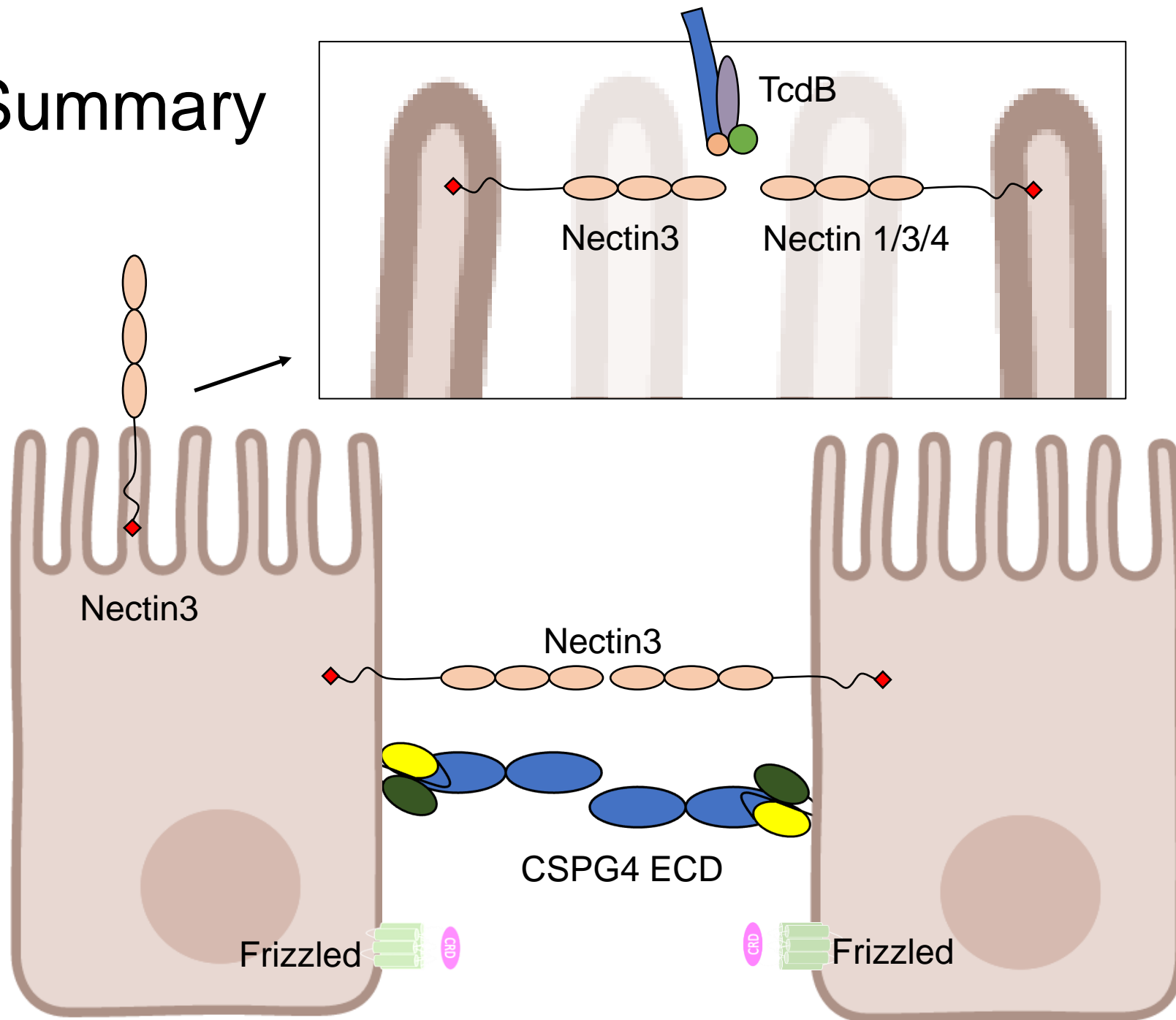
# Summary



1. TcdB can colocalize with Nectin3 on the apical surface of the brush border.



# Summary



1. TcdB can colocalize with Nectin3 on the apical surface of the brush border.

2. CSPG4 is present on epithelial cells despite lack of transcript.

# Thank you to VU and VUMC Shared Resources

## Structural Biology

### Center for Structural Biology

- Biomolecular NMR
- Biophysical instrumentation
- Computation IT
- Cryo-EM facility
- X-ray crystallography

## Cell Biology

- Cell Imaging Shared Resource
- VANTAGE (Sequencing)

## Infection Biology

### Center of Animal Care

- Clinical Pathology
- Microbiology
- Pathology

## Therapeutics And Vaccines

### VICB: Chemical Biology

- High throughput screening
- VAPR: Antibody protein resource

# Acknowledgements

## Lab members

Rubén Cano  
Jonathan Coggin  
**Kevin Childress**  
Tanner Durst  
Alyssa Ehni  
Kaitlyn Gallagher  
Shannon Kordus  
Heather Kroh  
Grace Moore  
Kateryna Nabukhotna  
**Chris Peritore-Galve**  
Audrey Thomas  
Ju Zhang



**Nicole Chumbler**  
**Melissa Farrow**  
**Mitch LaFrance**  
**Rory Pruitt**  
**Stacey Rutherford**  
**Mike Sheedlo**  
**J Shupe**

## Collaborators

**Rory Cave and Sarah Kuehne, Nottingham Trent**  
**Helen Abud and Dena Lyras, Monash**  
**Alex Zhang and Roman Melnyk, U. Toronto**  
**Caroline Cencer and Matt Tyska, VU**  
**Kay Washington, VUMC**

## Funding and Support



National Institute  
of Allergy and  
Infectious Diseases



VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY  
MEDICAL CENTER

