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ՎԱՐԴԱՆՅԱՆ ԶԱՐՈՒՀԻ ԱՐՄԵՆԻ

በՐበՇ ԾԱՆՐ ՄԵՏԱՂՆԵՐԻ ԻՈՆՆԵՐԻ ՆԵՐԳՈՐԾՈՒԹՅՈՒՆԸ Enterococcus hirae ԲԱԿՏԵՐԻԱՆԵՐԻ ԱՃԻ ԵՎ ԹԱՂԱՆԹԱՅԻՆ ԱԿՏԻՎՈՒԹՅԱՆ ՎՐԱ

Գ.00.02-Կենսաֆիզիկա մասնագիտությամբ կենսաբանական գիտությունների թեկնածուի գիտական աստիճանի հայցման ատենախոսության

ՍԵՂՄԱԳԻՐ

Երևան 2012

MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND EDUCATION OF RA YEREVAN STATE UNIVERISTY

VARDANYAN ZARUHI ARMEN

THE EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT HEAVY METAL IONS ON *Enterococcus hirae* GROWTH AND MEMBRANE ACTIVITY

SYNOPSIS

of dissertation for conferring of scientific degree of Candidate of Biological Sciences in the specialty of 03.00.02 – Biophysics

Yerevan 2012

Ատենախոսության թեման հաստատվել է Երևանի պետական համալսարանում։

Գիտական ղեկավար՝	ՀՀ ԳԱԱ թղթակից անդամ, կենս. գիտ. դոկտոր, պրոֆեսոր Ա. Հ. Թռչունյան
Պաշտոնական ընդդիմախոսներ՝	կենս. գիտ. դոկտոր, պրոֆեսոր Հ. Ռ. Վարդապետյան, կենս. գիտ. դոկտոր, պրոֆեսոր Հ. Գ. Հովհաննիսյան
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Ատենախոսության սեղմագիրն առաքված է 2012թ. դեկտեմբերի 19–ին։

051 մասնագիտական խորհրդի գիտ. քարտուղար, կենս. գիտ. դոկտոր, պրոֆեսոր՝ Հ. Հ. Նավասարդյան

The theme of the dissertation has been approved at Yerevan State University.

Academic advisor:	Corresponding Member of NAS RA, Dr. of Biological Sciences, Professor A. Trchounian		
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Leading organization:	Armenian State Agrarian University		

The defense of the dissertation will be held on January 25th, 2013, at 14:00, at the session of 051 «Biophysics» of RA SCC Specialized Council at Yerevan State University (0025, Yerevan, Alex Manoogian str. 1, YSU, Faculty of Biology).

The dissertation is available at the library of Yerevan State University. The synopsis has been sent on December 19th, 2012.

Scientific Secretary of the 051 Specialized Council, Dr. of Biological Sciences, Professor

Kleeng

L. Navasardyan

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ՍԵՂՄԱԳԻՐ

Երևան 2012

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VARDANYAN ZARUHI ARMEN

THE EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT HEAVY METAL IONS ON Enterococcus hirae GROWTH AND MEMBRANE ACTIVITY

SYNOPSIS

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I. Հ. Նավաստողան

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INTRODUCTION

Topic's significance. It is well known that bacteria are able to grow in various conditions but at the same time they are very sensitive to physical and chemical factors such as light, temperature, the pH of the medium and chemical reagents that are present in the medium. Nowadays heavy metal pollution in the environment has become a serious problem due to the increase in the addition of these metals to the environment. Natural and anthropogenic sources are responsible for this contamination, which has become a threat to public health.

Some of the heavy metals are essential and are required by the organisms in small quantities but at the same time high concentrations of metals become toxic to the organisms, particularly to microorganisms. Heavy metals affect their growth, morphology, biochemical activities and decrease biomass and diversity (Roane and Pepper, 2000). Heavy metal ions at relatively high concentrations may interact with the microorganisms at three levels: microbial membrane, causing irreversible damage such as loss of membrane integrity (Cervantes and Gutierrez-Corana, 1994; Stohs and Bagchi, 1995); absorbed in the cytoplasm oxidizing enzymes or microbial organelles (Peitzsch et al., 1998) or affect the genetic material of the microbial cell (Morby et al., 1993). In general heavy metal high concentrations cause prolonged lag time, which depend on metal concentration, and/or reduced growth rate (Sani et al., 2006).

To have a toxic effect, however, heavy metal ions must first enter the cell. Almost all bacteria have two types of uptake system for heavy metal ions: one is fast, non-specifc and is driven only by the chemiosmotic gradient across the cytoplasmic membrane of bacteria. The second type is slower and often uses ATP hydrolysis as the energy source (Charrier et al., 2010). Microbes may play a large role in the biogeochemical cycling of toxic heavy metals and in cleaning up metal-contaminated environments. Therefore, there is a big interest on studying the interactions of heavy metals with microorganisms.

In this respect it is of interest to us to examine the effects of some essential heavy metal ions, which in small quantities are important for cell, on *Enterococcus hirae* cell growth and membrane activity as the membrane properties and metabolism of these bacteria are peculiar (Trchounian and Kobayashi, 1998; Akopyan and Trchounian, 2005; Poladyan et al., 2006).

Some authors suggest that membrane ATPases are one of the targets for the action of heavy metal ions in bacterial cell and its activity may serve as an indicator of the metal toxicity (Gruzina et al., 1999). Based on the results obtained in our laboratory we have supposed that the effects of heavy metal ions on bacterial growth and membrane activity may

be resulted by action of the ions on redox potential (E_h) or by direct effect on membrane ATPase causing conformational changes and disturbing the interaction with K⁺ transport system KtrI (Kirakosyan et al., 2008; Vardanyan and Trchounian, 2010; 2012).

Research goals and tasks. The aim of this study was to investigate the changes in *E. hirae* cell growth and membrane activity in the presence of some heavy metal ions and to discover possible targets for these ions in bacterial cells.

Constituted tasks of the research were to:

- 1. study the effects of Cu^{2+} , Fe^{2+} , Fe^{3+} and Mn^{2+} on growth characteristics of *E. hirae* wild-type strain ATCC9790 and the *atpD* mutant strain MS116 (lacked β subunit in F₁) and to compare the effects of Cu^{2+} on these bacteria and *Escherichia coli*;
- 2. reveal the changes in Eh during *E. hirae* ATCC9790 and MS116 cell growth;
- 3. establish the proton-potassium exchange through the *E. hirae* membrane in the presence of heavy metal ions mentioned above;
- 4. investigate the changes in accessible SH-groups number in the membrane vesicles of *E. hirae* when oxidizer Cu²⁺ is added in the assay medium;
- 5. compare the effects of Cu²⁺, Fe²⁺, Fe³⁺, Mn²⁺ on bacteria with the metal ions of same oxidation state and similar properties.

Scientific novelty and applied value of the study. Within the scopes of this work was established that heavy metal ions Cu, Fe and Mn markedly affect *E. hirae* anaerobic growth. Moreover such effects did not depend on reducer and oxidative properties of these ions as two ions with oxidative properties (Cu^{2+} and Fe^{3+}) had opposite effects. In any case the proton-coupled membrane transport and changes in E_h during bacterial growth were affected. The changes in ATPase activity and accessible SH-groups number in the presence of Cu, Fe and Mn were also revealed. These findings are absolutely novel for these bacteria and have interest to understand not only the action mechanisms for ions mentioned above in *E. hirae* but for oxidizers and reducers in general. The investigation of the effects of different oxidizer and reducer heavy metal ions on bacterial growth and membrane activity make possible to use this knowledge for regulating bacterial growth during oxidative stress or in the environment that contains heavy metals.

Main points to present at defense.

1. Different heavy metal ions affect *E. hirae* cell growth changing growth properties.

2. Heavy metal ions affect E_h changes during bacterial growth and modify activity of transport and enzymatic proteins.

3. Effects of heavy metal ions on *E. hirae* growth and membrane activity can be caused by direct action of these ions on membrane-associated proton F_0F_1 -ATPase.

Work approbation. Main results of the dissertation were discussed at seminars in Department of Biophysics, Biology Faculty of Yerevan State University, and at scientific conferences: 13th International School-Conference for Young Scientists (Pushchino, Russia, 2009), 112th General Meeting of American Society for Microbiology (ASM) (San Francisco, USA, 2012) and 17th European Bioenergetics Conference (EBEC) (Freiburg, Germany, 2012).

Publications. According to experimental data observed in dissertation 7 works, including 4 papers in peer-reviewed journals were published.

Volume and structure of dissertation. The dissertation contains following chapters: introduction, literature review (Chapter 1), experimental part (Chapter 2), results and discussion (Chapter 3), concluding remarks, conclusions and cited literature (total 177 papers and books). The document consists of 111 pages, 5 tables and 21 figures.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Objects for the research. The wild-type strain *E. hirae* ATCC9790 and the *atpD* mutant strain MS116 (lack β subunit in F₁) were used in this study (Trchounian and Kobayashi, 1998). MS116 expresses ATPase in the same level as wild-type, but it has less ATPase activity (Trchounian and Kobayashi, 1998).

Bacterial cultivation and preparation for experiments. Bacteria were grown under anaerobic conditions at 37 °C in the medium that contains 1 % tryptone, 0.5 % yeast extract, 1 % K₂HPO₄ with addition of 0.2 % glucose at pH 8.0. Bacterial growth was monitored by changes in optical density (OD) of bacterial suspension using a spectrophotometer at a wavelight of 600 nm. The bacterial suspension was washed and concentrated by centrifugation at 3600 g for 15 min and transferred into appropriate medium.

Measuring of E_h and determination of growth characteristics. E_h was measured by both platinum and titanium-silicate (Ti-Si) electrodes. The specific growth rate was determined by dividing 0.693 (lg2=0.693) by the doubling time of the optical density in the ranges where changes in the logarithm of optical density depended on time in a linear manner. Lag phase duration was determined graphically (OD correlation curve based on growth duration) (Trchounian et al., 2012).

Isolation of membrane vesicles. Right side out membrane vesicles were isolated by lysis of protoplasts with lyzosime using the Konings and Kabak method (Konings and Kaback, 1973).

Proton and potassium ions transport study. H^+ and K^+ fluxes through the bacterial membrane in the whole cells were studied by monitoring changes in their activity in the medium with the use of appropriate selective electrodes (Kirakosyan and Trchounian, 2007).

Electrode readings were calibrated by titration with 0.01 N HCl and 0.02 mM KCl. Ion fluxes are expressed as the change in external activity of the ion in mM/min per number of cells in a unit of medium volume (ml).

Accessible SH-groups and ATPase assay. Accessible SH groups of membrane vesicles were determined by Ellmann's reagent (5,5'-dithiobis-2-nitrobenzoic acid); corrections were made for blanks without membrane vesicles. Membrane vesicles were treated with the reagent and OD was measured after 2 hours (OD became constant). The level of SH- groups were expressed in nmol per mg protein.

ATPase activity was measured by amount of liberated inorganic phosphate (P_i) after addition of 5 mM ATP that was determined by the method of Taussky and Shorr (Taussky and Shorr, 1953). Corrections were made for blanks without ATP or membrane vesicles. Relative ATPase activity was expressed in nmol P_i per mg protein in 1 min.

Data processing. The average data are presented from three independent measurements; standard errors were not more 3 % if not indicated. The Student's validity criteria (p) was calculated to show the reliability of difference between changed values and control.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

E. hirae growth and Eh in the presence of heavy metal ions

The wild-type strain *E. hirae* ATCC9790 and the *atpD* mutant strain MS116 with defective F₀F₁-ATPase are known to grow well under anaerobic conditions at pH 8.0 (Trchounian and Kobayashi, 1998; Poladyan and Trchounian, 2006).

We have shown that the addition of Cu^{2+} in bacterial growth medium increased lag phase duration and decreased specific growth rate (Figs. 1, 2). With low concentration of Cu^{2+} (0.05 mM) no statistically reliable (p>0.05) bacterial growth differences were observed (in comparison with control samples). In contrast, higher concentrations of Cu^{2+} (0.1 mM, 1 mM) notably prolonged lag phase duration and decreased the specific growth rate. The results obtained with Cu^{2+} are consistent with those of Kirakosyan reported for *E. coli* (Kirakosyan and Trchounian, 2007). In the case of *E. coli* too these ions notably inhibit bacterial growth.

The influence of Cu²⁺ on MS116 growth was less noticeable than that on ATCC9790. Moreover the lag phase duration with this *atp* mutant strain is 4-4.5-fold higher than that with wild type strain but specific growth rate is almost the same (Figs. 1, 2). These findings point out that the F_0F_1 -ATPase is not essential for *E. hirae* growth at alkaline pH. This contradicts with a common idea that the F_0F_1 -ATPase of bacteria is a main membrane enzyme of bioenergetics relevance that is responsible for generation of H⁺-motive force under anaerobic conditions (Trchounian, 2004). Moreover, this seems to be in favor with data of Kobayashi with co-workers (Kobayashi et al., 1984; Mugikura et al., 1990) that *E. hirae* can grow at alkaline pH in the presence of a protonophore which dissipates the H⁺-motive force almost completely.

As it is known that the growth of bacteria is inhibited by oxidizers (Bagramyan et al., 2000; Kirakosyan and Trchounian, 2007) and the results with Cu^{2+} were in accordance with that data, it was expected that other oxidizer heavy metal ion Fe^{3+} would inhibit bacterial growth too. But as it is shown in Figs. 1 and 2, in the presence of Fe^{3+} the lag phase duration was decreased and the specific growth rate was increased. Such effects were observed with wild-type and mutant strains both. As two oxidizer heavy metal ions have opposite effects it might indicate that specific action mechanisms can be evaluated.

The results obtained with Cu^{2+} are similar with the results observed with Fe^{2+} . As Fe^{2+} is a reducer, just opposite effects were expected, but it was established that the addition of Fe^{2+} within the same concentration range in bacterial growth medium leads to wild-type and mutant strains growth inhibition by increasing lag phase duration and decreasing specific growth rate (not shown).

Fig. 1. Effects of Cu^{2+} and Fe^{3+} in different concentrations on *E. hirae* ATCC9790 and MS116 growth lag phase duration.





Fig. 2. Effects of Cu²⁺ and Fe³⁺ in different concentrations on *E. hirae* ATCC9790 and MS116 specific growth rate.

Interesting results were revealed when Mn^{2+} was present in *E. hirae* growth medium. It is known that different concentrations of Mn^{2+} have opposite effects on bacterial growth (Ali and Stokes, 1971). It was shown that the presence of 0.05 % MnSO₄·H₂O in the medium stimulates the heterotrophic growth of *Sphaerotilus discophorus* while higher concentration is inhibitory (Ali and Stokes, 1971). We have detected that low concentrations of Mn^{2+} enhance cell growth by decreasing lag phase duration and increasing specific growth rate while there are no reliable differences with higher concentrations (p>0.05) (Figs. 3; 4). The most noticeable effect of Mn^{2+} on specific growth rate was in the presence of 0.05 mM (Fig. 3). In the case of lag phase duration similar effects were detected (Fig. 4). Such effects were observed with wild-type strain and mutant strain too.



Fig. 3. Effects of Mn²⁺ in different concentrations on *E. hirae* ATCC9790 and MS116 specific growth rate.



Fig. 4. Effects of Mn²⁺ in different concentrations on *E. hirae* ATCC9790 and MS116 lag phase duration.

If effects for ions mentioned above are specific, there must be discrimination between these ions and other oxidizer and reducer heavy metal ions, for instance, Mo⁶⁺ and Co²⁺. It was shown that these ions have no effects on ATCC9790 or MS116 cell growth. There were no statistically reliable changes (p>0.05) in lag phase duration and in specific growth rate (Fig. 5). These results indicate that the effects of heavy metals do not depend on oxidizer and reducer properties of the ions.



Fig. 5. Effects of Co²⁺and Mo⁶⁺ in different concentrations on *E. hirae* ATCC9790 specific growth rate.

During *E. hirae* ATCC9790 growth after 8 h, Eh dropped from positive values (35±5 mV) to negative ones (-200 \pm 10 mV) (Fig. 6). In the case of MS116 the initial E_h value was 25 ± 10 mV which dropped to negative values (-140±10 mV) as the culture passed to the stationary growth phase (not shown). The rate of this drop is apparently directly related to the rate of bacterial growth: drop of E_h indicates that there are many reduction processes taking place during anaerobic growth of the bacterial cells (Bagramyan et al., 2000; Kirakosyan et al., 2004). At the stationary phase, after 24 h of growth, Eh markedly increased, but did not reach the initial values (not shown). Then, changes in Eh during ATCC9790 growth were also observed in the presence of heavy metal ions (Figs. 6; 7). These ions had contrary effects on E_h in a concentration-dependent manner. In the presence of 2 mM Fe²⁺ E_h lowered down to -80±8 mV only compared with that of control (~-200 mV) (Fig. 6). Similar effects were observed with MS116: in the presence of 2 mM Fe²⁺ E_h value was -40 \pm 8 mV only. We have established that Cu^{2+} affect E_h values changes in a same manner as Fe^{2+} : in the presence of Cu ions the E_h value was higher compared with that of control. The effects of Cu²⁺ were more clearly expressed in case of wild-type strain *E. hirae* ATCC9790 (not shown). Similar effects were earlier detected with E. coli too (Kirakosyan and Trchounian, 2007). As Fe^{2+} and Cu^{2+} are reducer and oxidizer respectively, so just the opposite effects of these ions could be expected. But our results indicate that these ions might affect not only Eh.





In contrast, Mn^{2+} and Fe^{3+} have opposite effect on E_h value during bacterial growth. It was revealed that these heavy metal ions distinctly dropped the E_h value in comparison with control sample. In the presence of Mn^{2+} stronger effects were observed with 0.05 mM concentration when E_h dropped up to -320 ± 10 mV compared with that of control (-200 ± 15 mV) (Fig. 7). In the case of Fe^{3+} the effect had a concentration-dependent manner and stronger effects were with high concentrations (not shown). Such results were observed in wild-type and mutant strains both. For comparison E_h changes during *E. hirae* growth were also observed in the presence of other heavy metal ions, Ni^{2+} . It was shown that Ni^{2+} within the same concentration range had no significant influence on E_h value. These results indicate that in case of heavy metal ions mentioned above special mechanisms can be evaluated.





Effects of heavy metal ions on ATPase activity of E. hirae membrane vesicles

E. hirae membrane-associated ATPase activity has been shown to be K^+ -dependent (Trchounian and Kobayashi, 1998; Poladyan and Trchounian, 2011) and is inhibited by N,N^-

dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (DCCD), inhibitor of F_0F_1 -ATPase (Poladyan and Trchounian, 2006; Vardanyan and Trchounian, 2010). H⁺ exchange to external K⁺ has the fixed stoichiometry of the DCCD-inhibited ion fluxes (Poladyan et al., 2006; Poladyan and Trchounian, 2011). It was suggested that such ATPase activity and H⁺-coupled K⁺ transport is the result of F_0F_1 -ATPase interaction with K⁺ transport system, KtrI (Trchounian, 2004).

We have examined the ATPase activity of *E. hirae* ATCC9790 and MS116 membrane vesicles in the presence of Cu and Fe ions. We have established that these ions directly affect the F₀F₁-ATPase of the bacteria. The action of heavy metals on ATPase activity was assessed with and without DCCD in the presence of 100 mM K⁺. It was shown by Abrams and Baron that when 0.25 mg dry weight of *enterococcal* membranes were incubated with 0.2 mM DCCD for 15 min, 89 % of membrane ATPase were inhibited (Abrams and Baron, 1970). This was the maximum inhibition that can be obtained as some ATPase is resistant to DCCD and other ATPase different from F₀F₁ can be present in the membrane (Takase at al., 1993).

In all cases (DCCD +/-), even low Cu^{2+} concentrations had noticeable effect on ATPase activity (Fig. 8). Such effects of Cu^{2+} were stronger expressed with wild-type strain (Fig. 8) and can be explained by direct action of these ions on membrane ATPase thus modifying the activity and interaction with secondary transport system. The influence of Cu^{2+} may be resulted by its action on E_h which in turn regulate the F_0F_1 ATPase activity (Bald et al., 2001).

We have examined the ATPase activity of *E. hirae* in the presence of other divalent heavy metal ion, Ni^{2+} . The latter is required for bacteria in small amounts, but at the same time high concentrations are toxic for cell. It was established that Ni^{2+} within the same concentration range has no significant effects on ATPase activity.

Fig. 8. ATPase activity of membrane vesicles of *E. hirae* ATCC9790 in K⁺ containing medium in the presence of Cu²⁺ and 0.2 mM DCCD.



In same conditions the ATPase activity was assessed in the presence of Fe ions too (Fig. 9). In all cases, the changes in ATPase activity were noticeable but they were depended on Fe ions concentration. In the presence of Fe^{3+} ions, a higher ATPase activity was observed in comparison with control even together with 0.1 mM DCCD (Fig. 9). It is possible that

these effects are due to Fe^{3+} binding to F_0F_1 -ATPase thus modifying its activity. Interestingly, thermophilic *Bacillus* PS3 F_1 -ATPase has a binding site for Fe^{3+} and after that the whole complex undergoes structural modifications (Contessi et al., 2001).



Fig. 9. ATPase activity of membrane vesicles of *E. hirae* ATCC9790 in K⁺ containing medium in the presence of Fe^{2+} , Fe^{3+} and 0.2 mM DCCD.

But ATPase activity determined in the presence of DCCD and with MS116 indicates another possibility: there might be a Fe³⁺-dependent ATPase in *E. hirae*, different from F₀F₁ which activity can be observed even when F₀F₁ is inhibited by DCCD or non-functional. In contrast, even low Fe²⁺ concentrations had marked effect on ATPase activity (see Fig. 9). When high concentrations (1-2 mM) of Fe²⁺ were present, a residual ATPase activity was defined only. These effects were observed with *E. hirae* both wild-type and *atpD* mutant strains. Such influence might be a result of Fe²⁺ effect on E_h which by-turn can regulate F₀F₁ ATPase (Bald et al., 2001) causing changes and decreasing activity.

Effects of heavy metal ions on accessible SH-groups number

Most of membrane proteins contain thiol-groups in the form of cysteine residues. As these groups are accessible for different oxidizers and reducers, the oxidation-reduction state of SH-groups can be changed which in turn can modulate the activity of enzymes (Kadokura et al., 2003; Trchounian, 2004). It is supposed that in bacterial membrane there is an interaction between the F_0F_1 -ATPase and K⁺ transport system, KtrI and the energy could be transferred from ATPase to a secondary transport system via disulfide-dithiol interchange (Martirosov, 1990).

If the accessible SH-groups in *E. hirae* membrane vesicles are the F_0F_1 -ATPase cysteine residues, their number can be affected by ATP. We have shown that ATP markedly increases the number of accessible SH-groups in *E. hirae* membrane vesicles in the presence of 100 mM K⁺ (Fig. 10). Such effect was not detected in MS116 (defective in the β subunit of

 F_1) membrane vesicles (Fig. 10). These results confirm that the increase in SH-groups number by ATP might be associated with the F_0F_1 -ATPase (Poladyan and Trchounian, 2006).

Fig. 10. Effects of Cu²⁺ and ATP on the number of accessible SH-groups in *E. hirae* ATCC9790 and MS116 membrane vesicles.



We have also determined the effect of Cu^{2+} on SH-groups number in ATCC9790 and MS116 membrane vesicles (Fig. 10). The addition of Cu^{2+} led to SH-groups number decreasing in a concentration-dependent manner. In addition, Cu^{2+} inhibited the effect of ATP in *E. hirae* ATCC9790 membrane vesicles by blocking the ATP-stimulated increase in SH-groups number (Fig. 10). The results are agreed with data reported by Kirakosyan et al. (2008) before that Cu^{2+} increase the level of SH-groups in *E. coli* but they block the ATP-stimulated increase in these groups. This could be in accordance with a break of disulfides in membrane proteins when Cu^{2+} is reduced on cell surface (Kirakosyan et al. 2004).

As in the case of ATPase activity we have shown that Ni^{2+} within the same concentration range does not cause marked changes in the number of SH-groups (Fig. 11). Such results were observed with wild-type and mutant strains both (Fig. 11). These data indicate that Cu ions have specific effects on *E. hirae* membrane vesicles ATPase activity and accessible SH-groups number.



Fig. 11. Effects of Ni²⁺ and ATP on the number of accessible SH-groups in *E. hirae* ATCC9790 and MS116 membrane vesicles.

Effects of heavy metal ions on proton-coupled membrane transport

When grown in a glucose-containing medium, *E. hirae* excrete protons and accumulate potassium ions. Potassium ions play a key role in bacterial cell: transport of these ions through bacterial membrane is necessary for regulating the intracellular pH and maintenance of turgor (Silver, 1996). Intracellular K⁺ activates various enzymes and is essential for protein synthesis. It is known that *E. hirae* has two uptake systems for K⁺: KtrI (Bakker and Harold, 1980) and KtrII (Kobayashi, 1982; Kakinuma and Harold, 1985). It is supposed that KtrI needs electrochemical gradient for H⁺ ($\Delta\mu$ H⁺) and ATPase energy to transfer K⁺ through bacterial membrane (Bakker and Harold, 1980). As these bacteria lack the respiratory chain, proton gradient is generated due to the H⁺ transport via F₀F₁-ATPase. KtrI is specific for K⁺ and has a high rate of transport. It is supposed that this system works as a symport with H⁺ or as a K⁺ pump (Bakker and Harold, 1980; Trchounian and Kobayashi 1998).

On basis of some facts it was supposed that F_0F_1 -ATPase and KtrI systems in *E. hirae* membrane are in close interaction. Those facts are following: there is a fixed stoichiometry between DCCD-sensitive ion exchange and the DCCD-sensitive ATPase activity increases in the presence of K⁺ which is absent in *atp* mutant strains with defective F_0F_1 -ATPase (Trchounian and Kobayashi, 1998). Another evidence of such interaction is the fact that accessible SH-groups in *E. hirae* membrane vesicles increases in the presence of ATP and the latter is not observed with *atp* mutant strains (Poladyan and Trchounian, 2006). At the same time it is possible that under some conditions KtrI works separately. It is supposed that within this complex energy transfers through dithiol-disulfide interchange.

We have shown that DCCD and Cu^{2+} markedly decrease these ion fluxes (Table 1), but when they were added together the effect was stronger. The influence of Cu^{2+} on ions fluxes has a concentration-dependent manner. The effect of Cu^{2+} on H⁺-coupled transport could be explained by a direct effect of Cu^{2+} on F₀F₁-ATPase; some conformational changes in F₀F₁ are possible. The effect of Cu^{2+} on H⁺-coupled transport might be because of affecting a dithioldisulfide interchange in the functioning of F₀F₁-ATPase in association with KtrI system. Note, similar effects were observed with *E. coli* too: the simultaneous addition of Cu^{2+} and DCCD in assay medium resulted in the strongest inhibition of H⁺-coupled membrane transport (Kirakosyan and Trchounian, 2007).

Assay conditions*	Ion	s flux, mM/min**				
	Total		DCCD-sensitive (0.1mM)***		DCCD-sensitive (0.2mM)***	
	H+	K*	H^{+}	K+	H^{+}	K+
Control	1.90±0.02	0.60 ± 0.02	1.01±0.02	0	0.71±0.01	0
0.05 mM	1.60±0.01	0.50 ± 0.02	0.80±0.01	0	0.52 ± 0.01	0
0.1 mM	1.40 ± 0.02	0****	0.72±0.01	0	0.40 ± 0.02	0
1 mM	1.30±0.01	0	0.50±0.01	0	0.20±0.01	0

Table 1. Proton and potassium ions fluxes across the *E. hirae* ATCC9790 membrane depending on Cu^{2+} concentrations.

* The bacteria were washed and transferred in Tris-phosphate buffer (pH 8.0) containing 0.4 mM MgSO₄, 1 mM NaCl, 1 mM KCl; 20 mM glucose was added; concentrations of Cu²⁺ added were given, in the control Cu²⁺ was absent

** Calculated per 10¹⁰ cells/ml

*** The difference between fluxes in parallel experiments in the absence and presence of 0.1 mM and 0.2 mM DCCD

**** "0" means the absence of K⁺ influx at all

Similar effects were observed with Fe ions too. It was revealed that in the presence of Fe ions H⁺ exchange to external K⁺ was markedly decreased in the medium with or without DCCD. Stronger effects were observed when Fe²⁺ and DCCD were added simultaneously. Moreover, these results were more noticeable with wild-type than *atpD* mutant strain. Such effects might be explained by action of Fe ions on F₀F₁-ATPase causing conformational changes which may affect its association with KtrI.

The results were different when we use Mn^{2+} as heavy metal ions. Mn^{2+} within the range of 0.01-1 mM has no significant effects on proton-coupled membrane transport (p>0.05) (Table 2). Addition of 0.2 or 0.5 mM DCCD together with Mn^{2+} in the medium caused a marked decrease in ion fluxes. It is known that some heavy metal (Cd(II)) ions are able to form complex with DCCD (Bauda et al., 1987), and such effects of Mn^{2+} together with DCCD can be explained by possible complex formation between these substances and its direct influence on membrane proteins forming the mechanism of H⁺-K⁺ exchange. A high concentration of Mn^{2+} (1 mM) has stronger effect on the mechanism of H⁺-K⁺ exchange probably destroying its nature (Table 2).

Assay conditions*	Ions flux, mM/min**					
	Total		DCCD-sensitive (0.2 mM)***		DCCD-sensitive (0.5 mM)***	
	H^{+}	K+	H^{+}	K+	H^{*}	K*
Control	1.32±0.02	0.63±0.02	0.70 ± 0.02	0.31±0.01	0.67±0.01	0.28±0.01
0.01 mM	1.20±0.01	0.53±0.01	0.52±0.02	0.27 ± 0.01	0.49±0.02	0.24±0.02
0.05 mM	1.32±0.01	0.55±0.01	0.45±0.01	0.21±0.02	0.41±0.01	$0.18{\pm}0.01$
0.1 mM	1.33±0.01	0.50±0.02	0.38 ± 0.01	0.17±0.02	0.35 ± 0.02	0.15 ± 0.02
1 mM	1.30±0.01	0.50±0.02	0.30 ± 0.01	0.11±0.01	0.27 ± 0.02	0.09±0.01

Table 2. Proton and potassium ion fluxes across the *E. hirae* ATCC9790 membrane depending on Mn²⁺ concentrations.

* The bacteria were washed and transferred in Tris-phosphate buffer (pH 8.0) containing 0.4 mM MgSO₄, 1 mM NaCl, 1 mM KCl; 20 mM glucose was added; concentrations of Mn^{2+} added were given, in the control Mn^{2+} was absent

** Calculated per 10¹⁰ cells/ml

 **** The difference between fluxes in parallel experiments in the absence and presence of 0.2 mM and 0.5 mM DCCD

CONCLUDING REMARKS

Within the scope of this work was revealed that Cu^{2+} inhibited *E. hirae* growth by decreasing specific growth rate and increasing lag phase duration. The effects were more noticeable with high concentration (1 mM) and with wild-type strain. These ions affected the changes in Eh during bacterial growth too. Similar effects were observed with Fe²⁺ within the range of 0.05-2 mM. In contrast, the addition of Fe³⁺ and Mn²⁺ in bacterial growth medium led to decresing lag duration and increasing specific growth rate. The effects of Fe³⁺ had a concentration-dependent manner, while in the case of Mn²⁺ the effects were more noticeable when the concentration of ions were 0.01 and 0.05 mM. All ions mentioned above affect the rate of Eh drop during bacterial growth. As oxidizers inhibit and reducers enhance bacterial growth (Bagramyan et al., 2000; Kirakosyan et al., 2004), in the presence of Fe ions just opposite effects were expected. The obtained results indicate that the effect of heavy metal ion does not depend on oxidation state and special action mechanisms can be evaluated.

To reveal the possible targets for heavy metal ions effects in bacterial cell the ATPase activity and proton-coupled membrane transport were monitored in the presence of ions mentioned above. It was established that Cu^{2+} and Fe^{2+} decreased the ATPase activity with or without DCCD. In the presence of Fe^{3+} the ATPase activity was increased even in the presence of DCCD. These results might be explained by existence of Fe^{3+} -dependent ATPase which is active in the presence of DCCD or in *atp* mutant strain. In the presence of Cu^{2+} , Fe^{2+} , Fe^{3+} the proton-coupled membrane transport was decreased, but strongest effects were observed when these ions were added in the medium together with DCCD. In the case of Mn^{2+} the effects on H^+ -K⁺ ecxhange were detected only in the presence of DCCD. Such results can be explained by possible complex formation between these substances and the direct effect of this complex on bacterial membrane. Interestingly, such possibility is known for other heavy metal, Cd (Bauda et al., 1987).

These results indicate that the effects of heavy metals mentioned above can be explained by direct influence of these ions on ATPase thus modifying its activity and conformation. Such conformational changes can affect the interaction of ATPase by thiol groups with KtrI. The evidence of this possibility is the fact that Cu²⁺ directly affected the number of accessible SH-groups in ATCC9790 and MS116 membrane vesicles. Moreover, the addition of these ions blocked the ATP-stimulated increase in SH-group number.

These results are in accordance with available data that heavy metal ions usually inhibit bacterial growth (Sani et al., 2001; 2003) and the targets of such effects may be the membrane ATPase (Gruzina et al., 1999; 2002). Similar effects were revealed in *E. coli* with Cu²⁺: bacterial growth and proton-coupled transport were inhibited and the number of accessible SH-groups was affected in the presence of these ions (Kirakosyan and Trchounian, 2007; Kirakosyan et al., 2008). These results indicate that the same heavy metal in different bacteria have similar effects which can be explained by general targets for heavy metals in different bacteria.

These findings are novel and they are interesting to understand the effects on *E. hirae* and other bacteria for heavy metals in general and oxidizers and reducers as well. These findings can be used to regulate bacterial growth in biotechnology, during oxidative stress or in the environment which contains heavy metals.

CONCLUSIONS

The following conclusions were made based on experimentally obtained data:

1. The addition of Cu^{2+} in *E. hirae* wild type ATCC9790 and *atpD* mutant MS116 growth medium within the range of 0.05-1 mM led to bacterial growth inhibition by

increasing the lag phase duration and decreasing specific growth rate. At the same time these ions caused a delayed decrease of E_h during bacterial growth. Similar effects were observed with Fe^{2+} too within the range of 0.05-2 mM. Moreover such effects had a concentration-dependent manner.

2. In the presence of 0.05-2 mM Fe³⁺ in *E. hirae* growth medium the lag phase duration was decreased and the specific growth rate was increased. The Eh value was strongly dropped down compared with that of the control sample. Such effects were detected with Mn^{2+} too, but in this case stronger effects were with 0.01 and 0.05 mM, while higher concentrations had no visible effects on *E. hirae* growth.

3. Cu^{2+} and Fe^{2+} markedly decreased the ATPase activity of *E. hirae* membrane vesicles with or without DCCD. Meanwhile in the presence of 0.05-2 mM Fe³⁺ the ATPase activity was increased even in the presence of DCCD and these effects have a concentration-dependent manner.

4. Cu^{2+} , Fe^{2+} and Fe^{3+} markedly decreased the proton-coupled transport through *E. hirae* membrane. The inhibition was stronger when heavy metal ions and DCCD were present in assay medium simultaneously. Mn^{2+} affected $H^{+-}K^{+}$ exchange only together with DCCD.

5. The addition of 0.05-1 mM Cu^{2+} in the medium where *E. hirae* membrane vesicles were present decreased the accessible SH-groups number in a concentration-dependent manner. At the same time these ions blocked the ATP-stimulated increase in the number of SH-groups.

6. The results obtained with ATCC9790 wild-type strain were determined with MS116 mutant strain with defects in the F_0F_1 -ATPase too, but the effects were less; at the same time the increase in number of SH-groups in the presence of ATP was not detected with MS116 membrane vesicles. These indicate that the F_0F_1 -ATPase have a key role in heavy metal ions effects on *E. hirae* growth and membrane activity.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS AS A PART OF DISSERTATION TOPIC

1. Z. Vardanyan, A. Trchounian (2012) Fe(III) and Fe(II) ions different effects on *Enterococcus hirae* cell growth and membrane-associated ATPase activity. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun*, 417:541-545.

2. Z. Vardanyan, A. Trchounian (2012) Effects of metals with different oxidation states on *Enterococcus hirae* growth and proton-coupled membrane transport. 112th General Meeting; American Society for Microbiology, San Francisco, California, USA, I-2369.

3. Z. Vardanyan, A. Trchounian (2012) Specific effects of oxidizer copper (II) ions on *Enterococcus hirae* and *Escherichia coli* cells growth and F₀F₁ ATPase activity. *Biochim Biophys Acta-Bioenergetics*, 1817: S161.

4. Z. Vardanyan (2012) Stimulatory and inhibitory effects of heavy metal divalent ions on *Enterococcus hirae* cell growth and redox potential changes. *Biolog J Armenia*, 64:16-20.

5. Z. Vardanyan, A. Trchounian (2010) The effects of copper (II) ions on *Enterococcus hirae* cell growth and the proton-translocating F₀F₁ ATPase activity. *Cell Biochem Biophys*, 57: 19-26.

6. Z. Vardanyan, A. Trchounian (2009) Copper (II) ions affect *Enterococcus hirae* cell growth and membrane activity. 13th International School-Conference for Young Scientists, Pushchino, Russia, p. 194. (article in russian) (3. Варданян, А. Трчунян (2009) Влияние ионов меди на рост и активность бактерий *Enterococcus hirae*. Материалы 13-й межд. Пущинской школы-конф. молодых ученых: "Биология - наука XXI века", Пущино, с.194).

7. G. Kirakosyan, K. Trchounian, Z. Vardanyan, A. Trchounian (2008) Copper (II) ions affect *Escherichia coli* membrane vesicles' SH-groups and a disulfide-dithiol interchange between membrane proteins. *Cell Biochem Biophys*, 51:45-50.

ՎԱՐԴԱՆՅԱՆ ԶԱՐՈՒՀԻ ԱՐՄԵՆԻ

ՈՐՈՇ ԾԱՆՐ ՄԵՏԱՂՆԵՐԻ ԻՈՆՆԵՐԻ ՆԵՐԳՈՐԾՈͰԹՅՈͰՆԸ Enterococcus hirae ԲԱԿՏԵՐԻԱՆԵՐԻ ԱՃԻ ԵՎ ԹԱՂԱՆԹԱՅԻՆ ԱԿՏԻՎՈͰԹՅԱՆ ՎՐԱ

Ամփոփագիր

Հանգուցային բառեր` *Enterococcus hirae*, ծանր մետաղների իոններ, բակտերիաների աՃ, օքսիդավերականգնողական պոտենցիալ, ԱԵՖազային ակտիվություն, հասանելի SH-խմբեր, H⁺-K⁺-ական փոխանակություն։

Հայտնի է, որ միկրոօրգանիզմներն ունակ են աձել տարբեր միջավայրերում, սակայն միևնույն ժամանակ դրանք շատ զգայուն են միջավայրի կամայական փոփոխությունների նկատմամբ։ Քանի որ ծանր մետաղները լայնորեն տարածված են բակտերիաների բնական միջավայրում, հետաքրքիր է ուսումնասիրել վերջիններիս վարքն այդ իոնների առկայությամբ։ Միաժամանակ բակտերիաները մեծ դեր ունեն ծանր մետաղների շրջանառության մեջ և այդ իոններով աղտոված միջավայրի մաքրման հարցում։

Sվյալ աշխատանքում դիտարկվել է բնության մեջ հաձախ հանդիպող ծանր մետաղների իոնների (Fe, Cu, Mn, Ni, Mo) ազդեցությունը *E. hirae* բակտերիաների աձի և կենսագործունեության վրա։ Այս մետաղների իոնները փոքր քանակներով անհրաժեշտ են, բայց մեծ քանակությամբ՝ թունավոր բակտերիաների համար։

Այս աշխատանքի շրջանակներում պարզվել է, որ օգտագործված (Fe, Cu, Mn) ծանր մետաղների առկայությամբ, էապես փոփոխվում է ինչպես *E. hirae* АТСС9790 վայրի տիպի և *atpD* MS116 մուտանտի աՃն, այնպես էլ թաղանթային ակտիվությունը։

Յույց է տրվել, որ պղնձի (II) իոնները ցուցաբերում են *E. hirae* բակտերիաների աձր Ճնշող հատկություն, ինչն արտահայտվում է լագ փուլի տևողության երկարաձգմամբ և աՃման տեսակարար արագության նվազմամբ։ Ընդ որում այս ազդեցությունն ավելի լավ արտահայտված է բարձր կոնցենտրացիայի (1 մՄ) ներկայությամբ և վայրի տիպի մոտ, քան մուտանտի մոտ։ Բացահայտվել է նաև, որ Cu²⁺-ի ավելացումը հանգեցնում է աձման ընթացքում օքսիդավերականգնողական պոտենցիալի (ՕՎՊ) նվազման դանդաղացման։ ԱՃման արագության և OUՊ-ի նվազման վրա նմանատիպ ազդեցություն դիտվել է նաև Fe^{2*} -ի առկայությամբ, որը միջավայր է ավելացվել 0.05-2 մՄ քանակով։ Ի հակադրություն վերը նշված արդյունքների, *E. hirae* բակտերիաների աձը խթանվել է Fe³⁺-ի և Mn²⁺-ի առկայությամբ։ Ընդ որում Fe^{3+} -ի թողած ազդեցությունն ունի կոնցենտրացիայից կախված բնույթ, իսկ Mn^{2+} -ի դեպքում ազդեցությունն առավել լավ է արտահայտված 0.01 և 0.05 մՄ կոնցենտրացիաների պայմաններում, մինչդեռ ավելի բարձր կոնցենտրացիաների պայմաններում ազդեցություն գրեթե չի դիտվում։ Բոլոր իոններն իրենց հերթին ազդում են նաև աձման ընթացքում ՕՎՊ-ի անկնման արագության վրա։ Ստացված արդյունքներն անսպասելի էին, քանի որ գրականությունից հայտնի է, որ օքսիդիչների առկայությամբ բակտերիաների աձն արգելակվում է, իսկ վերականգնիչների ներկայությամբ` խթանվում (Bagramyan et al., 2000; Kirakosyan et al., 2004)։ Հետևաբար, երկաթի իոնների հետ կատարված փորձերի ընթացքում սպասվում էր իակադարձ ազդեցություն, սակայն ստաված արդյունքները վկայում են, որ ծանր մետաղի ρημαό ωσηταπισμική μωψημό της στο ματάρο αραματικά το ματά τη απόστιση τη απόστιση τη παραγική τη παραγική το μ ազդեցության այլ մեխանիզմներ։

Ծանր մետաղների ազդեցության հնարավոր մեխանիզմներ փնտրելու համար ուսումնասիրվել է նաև նշված իոների ազդեցությունն ԱԵՖազային ակտիվության և պրոտոնկախյալ տեղափոխության վրա։ Ցույց է տրվել, որ Cu²⁺-ի և Fe²⁺-ի առկայությամբ դիտվում է ԱԵՖազային ակտիվության արգելակում, ընդ որում առավել արտահայտված ազդեցություն է դիտվում *N, N'* - դիցիկլոհեքսիլկարբոդիիմիդի (ԴՑԿԴ) հետ միաժամանակ։ Ի հակադրություն, Fe³⁺-ի առկայությամբ, նույնիսկ երբ միջավայրում առկա է ԴՑԿԴ, գրանցվում է ԱԵՖազային ակտիվության խթանում։ Ստացված տվյալները կարելի է բացատրել բջջում Fe³⁺-կախյալ ԱԵՖազի գոյությամբ, որն ակտիվ է նույնիսկ ԴՑԿԴ-ի ներկայությամբ և մուտանտների բջիջներում։ Մեր կողմից ցույց է տրվել նաև, որ փորձնական միջավայր Cu²⁺, Fe³⁺, Fe³⁺ ավելացնելիս Ճնշվում է նաև H⁺-K⁺-ական փոխանակությունը, նույնիսկ երբ միջավայրում չկա ԴՑԿԴ։ Mn²⁺-ի դեպքում, իոնային հոսքի Ճնշումը տեղի է ունենում կոնցենտրացիայից կախված բնույթով և միայն այն դեպքում, երբ միջավայրում առկա է ԴՑԿԴ։ Այսպիսի արդյունքները կարելի է բացատրել Mn²⁺-ի և ԴՑԿԴ-ի համալիր կազմելու ունակությունից Cd իոնների համար (Bauda et al., 1987):

Բերված արդյունքները վկայում են, որ բակտերիաների վրա այս ծանր մետաղների իոնների ազդեցությունը կարող է բացատրվել վերջիններիս ազդեցությամբ թաղանթների՝ մասնավորապես ԱԵՖազի վրա, ինչի հետևանքով տեղի են ունենում կոնֆորմացիոն փոփություններ և փոխվում Ł ֆերմենտի ակտիվությունը։ Uıu կոնֆոոմազիոն փոփոխությունները կարող են ազդել ԱԵՖազի և Ktrl համակարգի փոխազդեցության վրա, ինչը տեղի է ունենում թիոլային խմբերի միջոցով։ Այս ենթադրության ապացույցն են մեր կողմից ստացված այն արդյունքներն, որ Cu²⁺-ի ներկայությամբ ATCC9790 և MS116 բակտերիաների թաղանթային բշտիկներում հասանելի SH-խմբերի քանակը նվազում է։ Երբ ԱԵՖ-ը և Cu²⁺-ը փորձնական միջավալը են ավելացվել միասին, արգելակվում է ԱԵՖ-ով խթանված ՏН-խմբերի թանակի մեծացումը։

Վերը նշված արդյունքները հաստատում են նախկինում ստացված տվյալներն այն մասին, որ ծանր մետաղները հիմնականում ունեն բակտերիաների աձը ձնշող հատկություն (Sani et al., 2001; 2003) և դրանց ազդեցության թիրախը բջիջներում կարող է հանդիսանալ ԱԵՖազը (Gruzina et al., 1999; 2002): Ընդ որում փորձերի արդյունքում օգտագործվել են նաև օքսիդիչ և վերականգնիչ հատկություններով օժտված այլ մետաղների իոններ, որոնք չեն ազդել ոչ աձի, ոչ թաղանթային ակտիվության վրա։ Այսինքն մեր կողմից օգտագործված մետաղներն ունեն առանձնահատուկ ազդեցություն և դրանց հիմքում ընկած մեխանիզմները պահանջում են հետազա ուսումնասիրություն: *E. coli* բակտերիաների դեպքում ևս, մեր լաբորատորիայի աշխատակիցների կողմից ցույց է տրվել, որ տեղի է ունենում բակտերիաների աձի ձնշում, արգելակվում է տարբեր իոնների պրոտոն-կախյալ փոխանակությունը և փոխվում է հասանելի SH-խմբերի քանակը (Kirakosyan and Trchounian, 2007; Kirakosyan et al., 2008): Այս արդյունքները վկայում են, որ տարբեր բակտերիաներում ծանր մետաղների իոնները թողնում են նմանատիպ ազդեցություն և հնարավոր է, որ տարբեր բակտերիաներում ծանր մետաղներն ունեն ազդեցության ընդհանուր թիրախներ։

Հետազոտությունների արդյունքները խորացնում են պատկերացումները բակտերիաների վարքի մասին ծանր մետաղներով աղտոտված միջավայրերում և օքսիդատիվ սթրեսի ընթացքում։ Այս արդյունքները թույլ են տալիս պարզել բակտերիաների բջիջներում ծանր մետաղների ազդեցության հնարավոր թիրախները և մեխանիզմներն, ինչը իր հետագա կիրառությունը կարող է գտնել կենսատեխնոլոգիայի բնագավառում։

ÂÀĐÄÀÍ BÍ ÇÀĐÓÈ ÀĐÌ ÅÍ Ĩ ÂÍ À

ÂËÈBÍ ÈẢ ÈĨ Í Ĩ Â Í ÂÊÌ ÒÎ ĐŨÔ ÒBÆÅËŨÔ Ì ÅÒAËËĨ Â Í À ĐĨ ÑÒ È Ì ÅÌ ÁĐÀÍ Í ÓÞ ÀÊÒÈÂÍ Ĩ ÑÒÜ Enterococcus hirae

ðåçþì å

äàí í î é ðàáî òå áuêî ðàññì î òðáí î áëèýí èå èî í î â òÿæåëuô ì åòàëëî â (Fe, Cu, Mn, Ni, Mo) í à ðî ñò è æèçí åäáÿòåëüí î ñòü *E. hirae*, êî òî ðuâ á ï ðèðî äå áñòðá÷àþòñÿ ÷àñòî è â ì àëuô êî éè÷åñòààô í áî áôî äèì ù äëÿ áàèòàðèé. òî æå áðáì ỳ, áuñî éèå êî í öáí òðàöèè ýòèô èî í î â ñòàí î âÿôñÿ òî éñè÷í uì è äëÿ áàèòåðèé.

đài ẻàō äảí í î é đàáî ôù đuệî đuỳả
ềấỉ î , ÷ôî â ĩ đền
ơnôà
ề ờỳæả
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ềế î á
(Fe, Cu, Mn) ì ải ỳảô
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ềôèáí î nòù ẻà
ềE. hirae ATCC9790 ä
ề
ệĩ âi ôèï à, òà
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 \hat{I} á í àðóæåí \hat{I} , \div \hat{O} \hat{I} ä â ó o â à e à í \hat{I} \hat{U} \hat{I} \hat{I} \hat{U} \hat{I} $\hat{$ óì ảí ügảí èè óäảeüí î é nêî ðî nòè đì nòà. Tổè ýòî ì í àèáî ëügåå áeèýí èå áûeî î áí àðóæåí î ï ðè âûnî êî é êî í öåi Òàöèè (1 ì Ì) è â nëó÷àå n äèêèì Òèïîì. Ï ðènónÒàèå Cu²⁺ âî âðàì ỹ đì nÒà áàêòåðèé, ïðèâî äèëî òàê æå ê áî ëåå ì åäëåí í î ì ó ñí èæåí èþ î êî ñëèòåëüí î áî findaiî âèdåeülî âî ji dal oèaea (Î ÂÏ). Daeea yódâedu auee auyaeal û e a fieo÷aa fi äâóōâàëáí \Diamond í úì è èî í àì è æåëåcà (Fe²⁺), éî \Diamond î ðúå áúëè äî áàâëáí ú â ñðåäó â éî ëè÷åñ \Diamond âå 0.05-2 ÌÌ. Ïðî ∂ èdî i î eî \mathfrak{x} í ú á ðácó eu ∂ à ci í eó $\dot{\mathfrak{x}}$ í ú á i ðen ó ∂ n ∂ a de Fe^{3+} e Mn^{2+} . Ï de $\dot{\mathcal{X}}$ $\dot{\mathcal{X}}$ áëèÿíèå Fe³⁺ çààèñåëî î∂ êîíöáí∂ðàöèè èîíîâ ìå∂àëëà, à â ñĕó÷àå ñ Mn²⁺, íàèáîëüøåå âîçäåéñòèå âûÿâëÿëîñü ïðè êîíöåíòðàöèè 0.01 è 0.05 ìÌ, òîāäà èàé áîëåå âûñîêèå êî í öải ððaöee Tî ÷ðe í á eì áëe áî caáéñðáeÿ. Í î ëó÷ái í úá ááií úá áúëe í áî æeaai í úi e, ðae êàê èç ëèòåðàòóðû èçâāñòíî, ÷òî îêèñëèòåëè èíāèàèðóþò ðîñò áàêòåðèé, à â ïðèñóðñðâèè áî ññðàí í âèðáëáé ðí ñð ñðèì óëèðóáðñÿ (Bagramyan et al., 2000; Kirakosyan et al., 2004). Ó÷èòûâàÿ ýòè äàííûå, á ýéñï åðèì åíòàō, ïðî âåäåííûō ñ èîíàìè æåëåçà, î æèäàëèñü ðáçóëüòàòù ïðî òèáîïîêî æí ûá ïî ëó÷áí í ûì , ÷òî aî âî ðèò î òîì , ÷òî áëèÿí èá Òÿæåëûð ì åòàëëî â í å ñâÿçàí î ñ ñî ñòî ÿí èåì î êèñëåí èÿ èî í à, à наблюдаются ñï åöèôè÷åñêèå ì åõàí ècì û âî cäåéñòâèÿ.

Äeÿ áúÿáeáf éy áf çi î æf úð l áðaf éçi î á áf çäáeňoaéy öyæáeúð l ábaéef á, áúée i ðf ádaáf ú ýéñi áðel áf óu i f eçi áðaf ép ÅbÓaçí f é aeoeaf f ñoe l ál áðaf f úð ádçeéde e i ðf öf f -çaaenel f af oðaf ñi f ðoa ÷áðaç l ál áðaf ó á i ðendonoaee ef í f á öyæáeúð l ábaeef á. Í áf aðoæáf f, ÷of i ðendonoaea Cu^{2+} e Fe^{2+} á ýeñi áðel áf öaeüf f í ðonoaf ða i ðeaf aeo e ef aeaeðf á áf ép ÅbÓaçí f é aeoeáf f ñoe. Í ðe ýof l f áeáf eugeé ýoðaeo ðáaenoðeðdaniy ál áñoa ñ N, N-дициклогексилкарбодинмид î (ÄÖÉÄ). Áf ábaeáf éa Fe^{3+} , f áf áf ðf ö, Đả
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