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Epigallocatechin Gallate Remodels Overexpressed Functional Amyloids in \textit{Pseudomonas aeruginosa} and Increases Biofilm Susceptibility to Antibiotic Treatment* 

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Epigallocatechin-3-gallate (EGCG) is the major polyphenol in green tea. It has antimicrobial properties and disrupts the ordered structure of amyloid fibrils involved in human disease. The antimicrobial effect of EGCG against the opportunistic pathogen \textit{Pseudomonas aeruginosa} has been shown to involve disruption of quorum sensing (QS). Functional amyloid fibrils in \textit{P. aeruginosa} (Fap) are able to bind and retain quorum-sensing molecules, suggesting that EGCG interferes with QS through structural remodeling of amyloid fibrils. Here we show that EGCG inhibits the ability of Fap to form fibrils; instead, EGCG stabilizes protein oligomers. Existing fibrils are remodeled by EGCG into non-amyloid aggregates. This fibril remodeling increases the binding of pyocyanin, demonstrating a mechanism by which EGCG can affect the QS function of functional amyloid. EGCG reduced the amyloid-specific fluorescent thioflavin T signal in \textit{P. aeruginosa} biofilms at concentrations known to exert an antimicrobial effect. Nanoindentation studies showed that EGCG reduced the stiffness of biofilm containing Fap fibrils but not in biofilm with little Fap. In a combination treatment with EGCG and tobramycin, EGCG had a moderate effect on the minimum bactericidal eradication concentration against wild-type \textit{P. aeruginosa} biofilms, whereas EGCG had a more pronounced effect when Fap was overexpressed. Our results provide a direct molecular explanation for the ability of EGCG to disrupt \textit{P. aeruginosa} QS and modify its biofilm and strengthens the case for EGCG as a candidate in multidrug treatment of persistent biofilm infections.

Biofilms are defined by the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry as aggregates of microorganisms in which cells, which are frequently embedded within a self-produced matrix of extracellular polymeric substance, adhere to each other and/or to a surface (1). The development of biofilms occurs in multiple stages, including an initial attachment to a substratum, formation of microcolonies, development of mature biofilms, and finally biofilm dispersal (2). This process is controlled through the excretion of so-called quorum-sensing (QS) signal molecules that induce transcriptional changes in the recipient cells (3, 4). QS allows the bacteria to collectively express specific genes in response to environmental cues, and disruption of the QS system shows promise as an antibiofilm and antipathogenic target (5). Biofilms show much higher resistance to antibiotics than do planktonic bacteria due to the physical protection afforded by the extracellular matrix (2). Accordingly, they can cause persistent bacterial infections, and one extensively studied biofilm-forming microorganism is the opportunistic pathogen \textit{Pseudomonas aeruginosa} that forms persistent infections in the lungs of cystic fibrosis patients (6, 7). The extracellular matrix of biofilms consists of exopolysaccharides, extracellular DNA, and amyloid fibrils (8–10).

Amyloids are highly ordered insoluble fibrils formed by widely different proteins (11, 12). Some amyloids are associated with protein misfolding and diseases; however, natively amyloidogenic proteins have also evolved to serve functional roles in many organisms (13). In prokaryotes, functional amyloids were first discovered in \textit{Escherichia coli} and termed curli (14), and several others were later discovered, e.g. TasA in \textit{Bacillus subtilis} (15) and Fap in \textit{Pseudomonas} (16, 17). These organisms all produce extracellular fibrils as part of the biofilm. Evolution-
ary studies of the curli and Fap amyloids have shown that these amyloid systems have spread to multiple bacterial phyla and classes (18, 19). Moreover, many other biofilm-forming prokaryotes stain positive for amyloids (10, 21, 22), highlighting the general importance of amyloids in biofilms.

In the Fap system, six proteins (FapA–FapF) in total are transcribed from the fap operon of which FapC is the major fibril component. Protein composition of the fibrils and sequence analysis suggests that these proteins have specific roles as a fibrillation nucleator (FapB), a β-barrel membrane pore used for secretion of FapC and FapB monomers (FapF), and a protease required for processing of the amyloid subunits (FapD) (16, 23). Fap was originally thought to provide only a structural component to the biofilm as rigid fibers; however, recent studies have shown a more complex role for amyloids (16, 17, 23, 24). Thus, overexpression of the fap operon in P. aeruginosa PAO1 leads to a highly aggregative and adherent phenotype that forms excessive amounts of biofilm. Analysis of this overexpressing strain showed that amyloid formation markedly changes the overall proteome (16, 23). In general, fap overexpression reduces the abundance of virulence factors and increases that of biofilm-associated proteins. Interestingly, these proteomic changes have several parallels to those observed in chronic infections of cystic fibrosis patients (23). Also, a transposon deletion mutant assay of a virulent and high QS molecule-producing P. aeruginosa strain identified the fapC deletion mutant as deficient in quorum sensing, more susceptible to leukocyte phagocytosis, and highly attenuated in killing the nematode Caenorhabditis elegans (25). Hence, FapC is considered an important factor in P. aeruginosa virulence. Recently, we also showed that FapC fibrils could bind QS molecules, suggesting amyloid involvement in information transfer in non-quiescent environments (24). In addition, Fap expression in the Fap model organism Pseudomonas sp. UK4 (26, 27) has been shown to increase biofilm hydrophobicity and mechanical strength.

Epigallocatechin-3-gallate (EGCG) is the major polyphenolic compound found in green tea at typical levels of 0.7 g/liter (1.5 mM) (28). EGCG has a broad antibacterial effect (29), possibly because of its ability to remodel RNA RybD to activate the RpoE response and thus reduce the expression of the regulator protein CsgD. This in turn downregulates biosynthesis of both curli and cellulose. In addition, there was indirect evidence that EGCG prevents assembly of secreted CsgA as curli. However, no direct observations on biofilm properties, antibiotic resistance, or assembly properties of the amyloid-forming protein were reported. The objective of this study was to determine whether EGCG can inhibit Fap amyloid assembly; remodel existing Fap amyloids in P. aeruginosa PAO1 biofilms; and affect quorum sensing, biofilm strength, and antibiotic resistance. Here we show that EGCG inhibits fibrillation of FapC and structurally remodels fibrils formed in vitro. Furthermore, EGCG reduced the amyloid-specific signals from thioflavin T in biofilms in situ. The fibril remodeling affected binding of the QS molecule pyocyanin to FapC. Furthermore, in a P. aeruginosa PAO1 strain overexpressing functional amyloid, EGCG reduced the biofilm Young’s modulus and increased biofilm susceptibility to the antibiotic tobramycin.

Results

EGCG and Doxycycline Remodel FapC Amyloid Fibrils—To investigate the possibility that functional amyloids in P. aeruginosa can be remodeled, we screened the effect of EGCG together with three other compound candidates that have shown antiamyloid effects on other proteins (proteins indicated in parentheses): silibinin (human islet amyloid polypeptide fibrils) (50), doxycycline (Aβ and β2-microglobulin fibrils) (51, 52), and curcumin (Aβ fibrils) (53).

Initially, we tested whether these compounds had an effect on the structure of functional bacterial amyloids in vitro. Our objective was to work with highly pure yet biologically representative fibril samples. However, native fibrils purified in bulk from P. aeruginosa PAO1 cultures often contain polysaccharides, membrane fragments, and residual SDS, which in turn may complicate spectral assays and transmission electron microscopy (TEM) (16, 23). In contrast, fibrils formed in vitro from highly purified and His-tagged FapC could differ from the original (authentic) fibrils formed in vivo as the monomer fibrillation involves self-propagation of a particular cross-β structure (54). This issue was resolved by seeding recombinantly expressed FapC with native fibrils purified as fibrils from P. aeruginosa PAO1 cultures, reasoning that the native fibrils would imprint their cross-β structure on monomeric FapC
through an iterative fibril elongation (24, 55, 56). Briefly, after each fibril elongation step, the fibrils were diluted 20-fold and used as seeds in the next round of fibril elongation by monomeric FapC. The process was repeated three times, thereby reducing the original sample to 0.02% (w/w) and resulting in large amounts of highly pure but authentic fibrils.

Using these authentic fibrils, the four potential amyloid modifiers were tested. Fibrils (0.5 mg/ml) were incubated in 100 μM solutions of the compounds for 24 h and examined by TEM (Fig. 1). In the absence of these compounds, the fibrils were long, unbranched, and slightly curved, similar to native amyloids purified from \( P.\ aeruginosa \) PAO1 cultures (16). However, incubation with EGCG or doxycycline reduced the amount of fibril material markedly and led to formation of diffuse aggregates located close to the fibrils. In contrast, neither silibinin nor curcumin induced any detectable changes in fibril morphology or the amount of fibrils.

**Doxycycline Is Cytotoxic, and EGCG Reduces Growth Rate**—Doxycycline and EGCG appeared promising as potential modifiers of Fap fibrils. However, before testing this possibility in situ on biofilms containing FapC fibrils, the potential antibacterial properties of the two compounds had to be examined given the use of doxycycline as a broad spectrum antibiotic. The effect of the compounds on the growth rate of the non-biofilm-forming \( E.\ coli \) DSM429 strain (57) was investigated (Fig. 2). Consistent with reported minimum inhibitory concentrations of 0.5–32 mg/liter for \( E.\ coli \) isolates (58), doxycycline was cytotoxic and arrested culture growth at a concentration of 7 μM (3 mg/liter). In contrast, EGCG did not arrest cell growth across the concentration range used (up to 500 μM), but it did reduce the growth rate by 36% with a half-maximum effective concentration (EC₅₀) of 4.7 μM. The cytotoxicity of doxycycline makes it unsuitable for experiments in situ as effects other than that on amyloids may dominate at the concentrations required for testing fibril remodeling. On the contrary, EGCG only had a moderate effect on cell growth, and for this reason we limited our subsequent investigations to EGCG.
EGCG Affects Conversion of Monomer into Amyloid Fibril—To understand how EGCG can inhibit the formation of new fibrils, its effect on the conversion of FapC monomers into amyloid fibrils was investigated. FapC monomer (0.5 mg/ml or 15 \(\mu\)M) was incubated with varying amounts of EGCG and monitored with the amyloid-binding dye thioflavin T (ThT) with agitation (Fig. 3A). Without EGCG, the lag time before fibrillation was \(\approx 60\) h, and the elongation phase contained two parts: an initial slower rise followed by a more rapid increase in ThT fluorescence, i.e. a steeper slope of the curve. For EGCG:FapC ratios of 0.5:1, 1:1, and 2:1, the lag time was unchanged, whereas the duration of the slower phase increased from 25 h without EGCG to 50 and 110 h at 1:1 and 2:1, respectively. The transition from the slow phase to the fast phase occurred at \(\approx 60\) absorbance units of ThT fluorescence up to a 2:1 EGCG:FapC ratio. The duration of the fast phase was \(\approx 30\) h before a plateau was reached (for molar ratios up to 1:1). Taken together, these results indicated that for EGCG:FapC ratios \(\leq 2:1\) EGCG affected the slower phase of protein fibrillation but not the duration of the lag time preceding the slow phase or the fast phase. At a 5:1 EGCG:FapC ratio, there was only a very slow increase in ThT fluorescence beginning at 100 h. The ThT fluorescence end point correlated within error with the increased EGCG concentration. In theory, fibril-binding compounds such as EGCG could affect the fluorescent signal of ThT by quenching or competitive binding, thereby biasing the results (59). However, quenching would affect the magnitude of the signal only and not the binding kinetics, so we attribute the change in lag time observed to a genuine effect on the fibrillation process.

EGCG Binds to Monomeric FapC and Forms Oligomers—Incubation of FapC with a 5:1 molar eq. of EGCG nearly abolished the fibrillation of FapC (Fig. 3A). However, the question remained whether incubation with EGCG yielded the same amorphous aggregates as observed when incubating preformed fibrils with EGCG. TEM images of samples without EGCG showed fibrils highly similar to the native-like fibrils formed by repeated seeding (compare Fig. 1, Control, with Fig. 3B, lower panel). Addition of EGCG apparently reduced the amount of fibrils present, which was consistent with the near absence of ThT fluorescence (Fig. 3A and B). No amorphous aggregate was observed; rather, besides a few short linear fibrils, spherical oligomers of 29 \(\pm\) 7 nm (S.D., \(n = 12\)) in diameter were observed. Similar oligomers have previously been observed when incubating the amyloidogenic \(\alpha\)-synuclein with EGCG (33). These observations combined with those from incubating preformed fibrils with EGCG supported two different effects of EGCG: 1) EGCG remodels preformed FapC fibrils into large amorphous aggregates, but 2) EGCG incubation with monomeric FapC leads to more well defined oligomers instead of amorphous aggregates.

Different methods were used to probe how these oligomers were formed. According to denaturing gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE), fibrillated FapC incubated without EGCG was largely unable to enter the gel and produced only a faint protein band with an apparent molecular mass of 40 kDa (Fig. 4A). With EGCG, a more intense protein band at the same 40-kDa position was detected along with a series of protein bands at 80 kDa, 120 kDa, and upward. This series of protein bands indicated higher order species of stable oligomers as also observed for incubation of \(\alpha\)-synuclein and amyloid-\(\beta\) with EGCG (33). Quinones such as EGCG can convert nitro blue tetrazolium (NBT) into formazan, which can be visually detected, and NBT staining of protein bands demonstrated that EGCG was indeed part of the FapC oligomers (60) (Fig. 4B). Because a large part of the total FapC amount did not enter the gel, the FapC incubated with or without EGCG was blotted onto a nitrocellulose membrane and NBT-stained (Fig. 4C). Formazan was clearly observed for samples incubated with EGCG but not those without. Staining the samples with Congo red, another amyloid-binding dye, revealed that non-EGCG-treated FapC contained amyloids, whereas the EGCG-treated FapC stained markedly less, which strongly supports that EGCG inhibited amyloid formation.

**FIGURE 3.** EGCG inhibits FapC fibrillation. A, protein fibrillation of 0.5 mg/ml (\(\approx 15\) \(\mu\)M) recombinant FapC in the presence of 40 \(\mu\)M ThT in PBS with 1% DMSO. ThT fluorescence increases markedly when binding to amyloids. Increasing EGCG:FapC molar ratio is indicated by lighter gray scale and \(\circ\) (0:1), \(\square\) (0:2:1), \(\bigcirc\) (0:5:1), \(\times\) (1:1), \(+\) (2:1), and \(\triangle\) (5:1). The direction of the arrow indicates higher EGCG concentration. Error bars denote S.D. (\(n = 3\)) and are shown for every 20 hour data point. B, TEM images of samples with or without a 5:1 molar ratio of EGCG:FapC monomer. Scale bars, 200 nm. a.u., arbitrary units.
EGCG Remodels Fap Fibrils in a Dose-dependent Manner—Addition of EGCG to Fap fibrils leads to a rapid, dose-dependent reduction in ThT fluorescence (data not shown). However, it was not clear whether this was due to effects on fibril structure or competitive displacement of ThT. ThT has previously been shown to inhibit EGCG remodeling of amyloids through competitive binding; likewise, EGCG can displace ThT, thereby reducing ThT fluorescence (61). We attempted to remove EGCG from solution by centrifugation at 100,000g for 30 min, but this led to loss of significant (15–30%) amounts of protein. To minimize EGCG-ThT interactions, we instead developed an assay to estimate fibril seeding capacity following incubation with EGCG. The seeding capacity was measured as the initial rate of fibrillation, i.e., the initial ThT fluorescence slope of incubating fibril seeds with monomeric FapC (Fig. 5A). This seeding capacity of sonicated fibrils was expected to decrease as incubation with EGCG transforms seeds from amyloids into amorphous aggregates; the concentration of EGCG was kept sufficiently low to avoid significant interference with ThT fluorescence. Hence, the effect of EGCG on the fibril seeds could be extrapolated from the effects on the seeding capacity. In practice, EGCG was incubated with FapC seeds and afterward diluted 20-fold into a FapC monomeric solution for another round of fibrillation monitored by ThT fluorescence. The seeding capacity was halved when using an EGCG:FapC molar ratio of 2:1 during incubation, whereas a 64:1 incubation ratio was needed to abolish the seeding potential (Fig. 5B). The final EGCG concentrations were very low at most of these molar ratios after 20-fold dilution of the seeds, allowing us to attribute essentially all the observed effect to seed remodeling rather than direct interference with ThT fluorescence. However, compared with the absence of EGCG and seeds, the final ThT fluorescence signal was only 33% lower and followed similar fibrillation kinetics (Fig. 5 inset), supporting a negligible interference with ThT fluo-
EGCG Can Remodel Fibrils in \textit{P. aeruginosa} PAO1 Biofilm—In \textit{P. aeruginosa} PAO1 biofilms, the Fap amyloids are embedded in the biofilm extracellular matrix along with exopolysaccharides and extracellular DNA (8, 62). Motivated by the effect of EGCG on fibrils \textit{in vitro}, we investigated whether EGCG can access and remodel the Fap fibrils when they are embedded in the biofilm. \textit{P. aeruginosa} PAO1 biofilms were grown in a microtiter assay, exposed to EGCG, washed, and sonicated to release the biofilm. The amount of amyloid present was then detected by ThT fluorescence. Crystal violet staining of the biofilm followed by visual inspection confirmed that the biofilm was released from the wells after sonication. Absorbance measurements of released crystal violet showed no significant difference in biofilm amount with and without EGCG (Fig. 7A). A reduction in ThT fluorescence was detected with increasing concentrations of EGCG. A maximum reduction in fluorescence was reached at 250 \textmu M EGCG, and EGCG showed an EC$_{50}$ of 49 \textmu M (Fig. 7B). Hence, EGCG can access and remodel amyloid fibrils in biofilms at a concentration range that overlaps with the concentration used in studies on EGCG inhibition of bacterial growth (0.1–1.1 mM) (29, 41). However, it cannot be ruled out that Fap amyloid fibrils were removed by the bacteria due to EGCG-induced transcriptional changes. Approximately 20\% of the ThT fluorescence signal remained even after EGCG treatment. We attribute this to amyloid inaccessibility, reduced efficacy toward remaining amyloid (as seen \textit{in vitro}), ThT binding to non-amyloid structures, or a combination thereof.

EGCG Affects the Structural Stability of Biofilms with Fap Overexpression—The data in Fig. 7 indicated that EGCG reduced the amyloid content of biofilm, although the total amount of biofilm remained unchanged. To investigate whether the amyloid reduction affects the mechanical proper-

![FIGURE 6. EGCG binds fibrils and affects pyocyanin binding. A, surface plasmon resonance sensorgram with different concentrations of EGCG. B, dose-response curves for pyocyanin and FapC fibrils before (white) and after (black) EGCG incubation of FapC fibrils. All experiments were performed in triplicate. Errors are smaller than the size of the symbols. RU, resonance units.]
ties of the biofilm, nanoindentation was performed using a large microbead attached to an atomic force microscopy (AFM) cantilever. The indentation curve at a constant loading force (2 nanonewtons) was used to calculate the Young’s modulus of the biofilm, as a measure of biofilm stiffness, following the same procedure that we have previously demonstrated on *Pseudomonas* sp. UK4 biofilm (Fig. 8) (26). Two *P. aeruginosa* strains were used: the PAO1 wild-type strain (PAO1 WT) and the Fap-overproducing strain (PAO1 pFap) (16). Overexpression of pFap led to a 2.5-fold decrease in biofilm stiffness, which is opposite that observed for *Pseudomonas* sp. UK4 biofilm. However, this is consistent with the observation that Fap overexpression in *P. aeruginosa* PAO1 leads to a mucoid phenotype due to the increased alginate production (16, 23). This also suggested that Fap might have different interactions and lead to different responses in various *Pseudomonas* species. Addition of EGCG to PAO1 WT did not result in a significantly different stiffness in agreement with the low levels of amyloid in this strain and the consequent inability to carry out fibrillar remodeling (Fig. 8). In contrast, a ~2-fold reduction in biofilm stiffness was observed in PAO1 pFap biofilms.

**EGCG Increases the Antibiotic Potency of Tobramycin**—It is a salient feature of biofilms that they increase the resistance of *P. aeruginosa* toward antibiotics and that the aminoglycoside tobramycin is frequently used to treat *P. aeruginosa* infections in cystic fibrosis patients (6, 63). Based on the effects of EGCG on amyloids in the *P. aeruginosa* PAO1 biofilm, the effect on biofilm strength, and amyloid binding to pyocyanin, we hypothesized that EGCG could disrupt biofilm and/or QS, thereby increasing bacterial susceptibility to antibiotics. Accordingly, *P. aeruginosa* PAO1 biofilms were subjected to a dilution series of tobramycin to determine the minimal bactericidal eradication concentration (MBEC) with and without 500 μM EGCG (Fig. 9). Both the PAO1 WT and PAO1 pFap strain were used, and MBECs were measured under culturing conditions with biofilm formation. Overexpression of the *fap* operon led to biofilms with much higher tobramycin resistance than that of PAO1 WT biofilms. PAO1 WT biofilms were partially eradicated at 10 mg/liter tobramycin and completely eradicated at 59 mg/liter, whereas as much as 200 mg/liter tobramycin failed to completely erode PAO1 pFap biofilms. The markedly lower antibiotic susceptibility of the PAO1 pFap were likely due to the ability of this strain to produce excessive amounts of biofilm (16, 23). Addition of EGCG during tobramycin challenge of biofilms increased the antibiotic susceptibility of both PAO1 WT and PAO1 pFap. However, the effect was most pronounced for PAO1 pFap where EGCG reduced...
the amount of tobramycin needed to halve biofilm survival by a factor of ~3 (from <150 to <50 μg/ml); for PAO1 WT, this fell from ~30 to ~25 μg/ml (Fig. 9). These results indicate that the presence of EGCG during the tobramycin challenge strongly reduces the resistance of *P. aeruginosa* PAO1 biofilms to antibiotics when amyloid production is part of the resistance mechanism.

**Discussion**

**EGCG Remodels FapC Fibrils in Vitro and in Situ**—This study provides strong evidence that EGCG can both inhibit fibrillation and remodel already formed Fap fibrils *in vitro*. The mechanism of fibrillation inhibition is similar to the effect of EGCG shown for other amyloid-forming proteins (33, 43–46). The FapC monomers are directed into oligomers that are at least partially stable toward heat and SDS (consistent with indirect observations on EGCG solubilization of CsgA in *E. coli* (49)), and preformed fibrils are turned into amorphous aggregates with a change in far-UV CD structure that is significantly larger than the effect reported on e.g. islet amyloid polypeptide fibrils (47). Other studies support that EGCG is covalently cross-linked to proteins in these SDS-stable oligomers, and EGCG binding to transthyretin has been confirmed by mass spectroscopy (43). Formation of Fap amyloids *in vitro* does not follow the simple nucleation-dependent fibrillation that occurs *in vitro*; e.g. the other five *fap* proteins and potentially other proteins are involved in regulating functional amyloid formation (17). FapB is a homologue of FapC and likely nucleates FapC *in vivo* analogously to the CsgA/CsgB pair in *E. coli* curli (17, 64). Whether EGCG can inhibit fibrillation of FapC *in vivo* is unknown but may be irrelevant in view of the fact that EGCG can remodel mature fibrils *in vitro* and *in situ*, i.e. rearrange them to non-amyloid aggregates. Using a novel method of measuring fibril remodeling by their seeding potential, we were able to measure the effect of EGCG at very high concentrations while minimizing effects on ThT fluorescence quenching and displacement from amyloids. We propose that this method can be useful for screening for fibril disrupters while reducing false positives from fluorescence quenching and/or competitive binding. Two molar equivalents of EGCG were able to halve the fibril seeding potential, although complete abolishment required an ~64-fold excess. The FapC concentration *in situ* is unknown, and such high molar EGCG concentrations cannot be probed as they are toxic to planktonic bacteria (41). Nevertheless, even a halving of fibrillation potential can have significant effects. A dose–response relationship *in situ* was observed with a concentration of 49 μM for half-maximum effect. In this relationship, 20% of the ThT signal is unaccounted for and could be due to the same diminished effect as observed *in vitro*.

FapC Fibril Remodeling by EGCG Affects Quorum-sensing Molecule Binding—As QS controls the expression of virulence factors, disruption of the QS system signaling is a valuable target for antimicrobial agents in chronic infections (65). EGCG attenuates the swarming mobility of *P. aeruginosa* (30, 66). Using QS reporter strains, the loss of swarming mobility has been suggested to originate from QS inhibition by EGCG in *P. aeruginosa* as well as other bacterial strains (30, 67). Mutations in the enoyl-(acyl-carrier-protein) reductase in *P. aerugi-
Targeting Functional Amyloid in P. aeruginosa

EGCG significantly reduces the MBEC with some biofilms in patients' peak concentrations. Addition of EGCG disrupted the biofilm structural integrity, leading to increased porosity and/or physically less compact internal structure. This may occur through increased diffusion through a biofilm network with decreased protection against antibiotics. This may occur through increased diffusion through a biofilm network with decreased protection against antibiotics. This may occur through increased diffusion through a biofilm network with decreased protection against antibiotics. This may occur through increased diffusion through a biofilm network with decreased protection against antibiotics. This may occur through increased diffusion through a biofilm network with decreased protection against antibiotics. This may occur through increased diffusion through a biofilm network with decreased protection against antibiotics. This may occur through increased diffusion through a biofilm network with decreased protection against antibiotics. This may occur through increased diffusion through a biofilm network with decreased protection against antibiotics. This may occur through increased diffusion through a biofilm network with decreased protection against antibiotics.
Targeting Functional Amyloid in *P. aeruginosa*

and varying concentrations of EGCG. Each sample was mixed to a volume of 500 µl, and 150 µl were added in triplicate to a 96-well clear bottom black polystyrene plate (catalog number 265301, Thermo Scientific Nunc, Waltham, MA) and covered with clear sealing tape (catalog number 232701, Nunc). The plate fluorescence from ThT was measured in a Genius Pro plate reader (Tecan, Männedorf, Switzerland) with the following settings: temperature, 37 °C; excitation, 448 nm; emission, 485 nm; gain, 40; and integration time, 40 µs. For each measurement, linear shaking for 30 s at 180 rpm was applied before a 5-s settle time, and then 10 single reads were averaged for each well. Measurements were done every 91 s. This fibration procedure was used to produce native-like fibrils (see below) as well as to investigate the effect of EGCG on fibrillation.

**Authentic Fap Fibril Preparation**—To prepare fibrils imprinted with the authentic in vivo amyloid structure, fibrils purified from *P. aeruginosa* PAO1 were used to seed fibrillation of His-tagged FapC (24). The seeds were produced by sonication of fibrils on ice using a Q500 sonicator with a 1-mm tip at 25% power for six cycles (5-s sonication/5-s pause). Seeds and His-tagged FapC monomers were mixed in a 1:19 mass ratio for a total concentration of 0.5 mg/ml in 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4, and incubated as described above. Three wells with and without seeds contained 40 µM ThT to follow the seeded fibrillation. Other wells without ThT were pooled and used for reseeding a new generation of fibrils. Sonication, dilution with fresh monomer, and fibrillation was repeated three times over. Furthermore, buffer exchange from 50 mM Tris-HCl to PBS was done by centrifuging second generation fibrils for 30 min at 100,000 × g, washing with PBS, recentrifuging, and resuspending in PBS. Seeds made from these fibrils in PBS were used to make the third generation authentic fibrils.

**TEM Imaging of Protein Fibrils**—10 mM silibinin, EGCG, doxycycline, and curcumin were prepared in DMSO. 0.5 mg/ml authentic fibrils were added to 1% (v/v) compound (final concentrations, 100 µM compound and 1% (v/v) DMSO). Samples were incubated as described for the ThT assay (without ThT) for 24 h and visualized by TEM as described previously (24). Samples from in vitro protein fibrillation were frozen in liquid nitrogen, stored at −20 °C, and then imaged by TEM.

**SDS-PAGE and Electroblotting of FapC Incubated with EGCG**—Samples from the fibrillation assay with monomer FapC incubated with EGCG were separated using SDS-PAGE in a 12% (w/v) gel, and samples were loaded alongside a prestained protein ladder (catalog number 26616, Thermo Scientific). Gels were stained with Coomassie, and the gel bands were visualized in a Gel Doc EZ system (Bio-Rad). An unstained gel was electroblotted onto an Immobilon P transfer PVDF membrane (Merck Millipore, Darmstadt, Germany) at 200 mA for 30 min using a V10-SDB semidry blotter (Sci-Plas Ltd., Cambridge, UK).

**Slot-blotting of FapC Incubated with EGCG**—Slot-blotting was done using a Bio-Dot slot format microfiltration unit (Bio-Rad) according to the manufacturer’s protocol onto a nitrocellulose membrane. 20-µl protein samples from ThT-monitored fibrillations were diluted into 380 µl of TBS buffer (20 mM Tris-HCl, 500 mM NaCl, pH 7.5). 200 µl were added to 2 wells for each sample, and wells were then washed with 2 ml of TBS buffer.

**NBT and Congo Red Staining of Electro- and Slot-blotted FapC**—PVDF and nitrocellulose membranes from electro- and slot-blotting, respectively, were stained by submersion in NBT solution (0.6 mg/ml NBT, 2 mM potassium glycinate, pH 10) in the dark for 45 min. NBT solution was removed, and the membranes were washed twice in 0.64 M boric acid, pH 9.0, and soaked overnight. Membranes were washed with ddH2O water and imaged using an image scanner. Image contrast was adjusted using GIMP version 2.8.

Separate nitrocellulose membranes were stained with 2.5 mg/ml Congo red for 1 h. The membrane was washed with ddH2O and destained overnight. The membrane was imaged by an image scanner, and image contrast was adjusted using GIMP version 2.8.

**Effect of EGCG and Antibiotics on *E. coli* Growth Rate**—*E. coli* was grown overnight in LB medium (37 °C at 120 rpm), diluted, grown to an A600 of 1, and then further diluted to an A600 of 0.4. Doxycycline, tobramycin, and EGCG stocks were 2-fold serially diluted in either ddH2O or 2% DMSO (EGCG) and mixed 1:1 with the culture, and culture growth was followed using A600. Cultures were mixed in quadruplicates in a 96-well clear bottom black polystyrene plate with 100 µl in each well, and A600 was measured every 15 min in a Varioskan Flash plate reader (Thermo Scientific) using a bandwidth of 5 nm and 100-ms integration time. Growth rate was determined as the slope of the first logarithm of A600 as a function of time between 15 and 75 min. Addition of 1% DMSO did not affect the growth rate. Measured growth rates were normalized to the growth rate without compound and plotted as a function of compound concentration, and the measurements were fitted to a dose-response curve as follows.

\[
y = \text{End} + \frac{1 - \text{End}}{1 + \left(\frac{x}{\text{EC}_{50}}\right)^n}\tag{Eq. 1}
\]

where End is the end level (0 for tobramycin and doxycycline), EC50 is the half-maximum effective concentration, and n is the Hill coefficient.

**Removal of Unbound EGCG Using Spin-down Assay**—100-µl samples from FapC fibrils incubated in the presence of EGCG were diluted 1:1 in PBS and centrifuged for 30 min at 100,000 × g, and supernatants were saved. Pellets were resuspended in 200 µl of PBS and recentrifuged, again saving the supernatants. Pellets were resuspended in 100 µl of PBS with 40 µM ThT and added to a 96-well clear bottom plate, and ThT fluorescence was measured on a Varioskan Flash plate reader with excitation at 448 nm, emission at 480 nm, 12-nm bandwidth, and 100-ms integration time. Measured ThT fluorescence from each well was normalized to the samples without EGCG.

Protein concentrations were measured using the CB-X assay (catalog number 786-12X, G-Biosciences) according to the manufacturer’s protocol. Absorption at 595 nm of the supernatant, wash supernatant, and resuspended pellets (see section above) were measured in triplicate in a 96-well clear bottom plate on a Varioskan Flash plate reader at a bandwidth of 5 nm.
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with a measurement time of 100 ms. Each well was measured three times and averaged. Buffer and non-pelleted authentic fibrils were used for normalization as 0 and 0.5 mg/ml, respectively, and determined concentrations were adjusted for dilution during washing.

Remodeling of Authentic Fibril Seeds by EGCG and Measurement of Pyocyanin Binding—Eight samples of 100 μl of 0.5 mg/ml authentic FapC fibril seeds, produced as in authentic fibril production, were incubated with 1% DMSO at up to a 64:1 molar ratio EGCG for 60 h at the same conditions as used for protein fibrillation. 25 μl of each sample were diluted to 100 μl with PBS buffer and sonicated as described earlier. 400 μl of FapC monomer solution with ThT were then added to final concentrations of 0.5 mg/ml and 40 μM, respectively, and incubated in triplicates as described for protein fibrillation. The initial fibrillation rates were calculated as the slope between 1 and 2 h of ThT fluorescence as a function of time. The 1st h was not used due to temperature effects on ThT fluorescence. To measure binding of pyocyanin to EGCG-treated fibrils, 1 mg/ml FapC fibrils, produced as in authentic fibril production, were incubated for 24 h at 37 °C while shaking with 500 μM FapC fibrils, produced as in authentic fibril production, were incubated with 1% DMSO at up to a 64:1 molar ratio EGCG for 60 h at the same conditions as used for protein fibrillation. 25 μl of each sample were diluted to 100 μl with PBS buffer and sonicated as described earlier. 400 μl of FapC monomer solution with ThT were then added to final concentrations of 0.5 mg/ml and 40 μM, respectively, and incubated in triplicates as described for protein fibrillation. The initial fibrillation rates were calculated as the slope between 1 and 2 h of ThT fluorescence as a function of time. The 1st h was not used due to temperature effects on ThT fluorescence. To measure binding of pyocyanin to EGCG-treated fibrils, 1 mg/ml FapC fibrils, produced as in authentic fibril production, were incubated for 24 h at 37 °C while shaking with 500 μM EGCG (corresponding to a molar ratio of 1 FapC:19 EGCG).

Subsequently, 500 μM pyocyanin was added (from a 10 mM stock in 10% ethanol), and the solution was incubated for 1 h at 37 °C. Afterward, the solutions were spun through a 10-kDa Centricron Plus-70 centrifugal filter (Millipore Merck Life Science), and HCl was added to 0.2 M. The pyocyanin concentration was determined using an extinction coefficient of the acidic form at 520 nm of 17.072 cm⁻¹ (mg/ml)⁻¹ (80). CD spectra of FapC fibrils and FapC fibrils remodeled with EGCG (prepared as above) were recorded on a J-810 spectrometer (Jasco) in a 1-mm quartz cuvette from 250 to 190 nm with 0.2-nm data pitch, 1-s integration time, 1-s bandwidth, and six accumulations. Only data points with detector voltages below 600 V were used.

Quorum-sensing Molecule Binding to Authentic FapC Fibrils Measured by SPR—Binding of the QS molecule pyocyanine to immobilized FapC fibrils was measured using SPR as described previously (24). Fibril immobilization on the SPR chip was verified via ThT binding before measuring binding of pyocyanin and lastly EGCG to immobilized fibrils. To allow for EGCG remodeling of immobilized FapC fibrils, the SPR chip was removed from the instrument and submerged in 500 μM EGCG in HEPES buffer overnight. The chip was thoroughly washed with buffer before pyocyanin binding was measured again.

EGCG Remodeling of Amyloid Fibrils in Biofilm in Situ Followed Using ThT Fluorescence—*P. aeruginosa* PAO1 was obtained from the *P. aeruginosa* PAO1 transposon mutant library at Washington University (Manoil laboratory) (81). PAO1 was grown overnight on LB agar, and a single colony was transferred to 10 ml of LB medium in a 50-ml tube and grown overnight at 120 rpm. 1% overnight culture was added to M63 medium supplemented with 1 mM MgSO₄, 0.2% glucose, and 0.5% casamino acids as described previously (20). A 96-well clear, flat bottom plate (Sterlin microtiter plate, catalog number 611F96, Thermo Scientific) was sterilized by >0.5-h submersion in 70% ethanol. Subsequently, 100 μl of M63 culture was added to 80 wells, closed with a lid, sealed with Parafilm, and incubated for 24 h. Supernatant was carefully removed, and 120 μl of M63 medium supplemented with a 2-fold dilution series of EGCG in DMSO were added to wells. The final DMSO concentration was 1%, and the highest final EGCG concentration was 500 μM for each sample in eight replicas. The plate was closed with a lid, sealed with Parafilm, and incubated for 6 h at 120 rpm. Cell suspensions were carefully removed, and wells were washed with M63 medium. 150 μl of M63 medium supplemented with 100 μM ThT were added to each well, and the plate was sonicated in a Sonorex Digest ultrasonic bath (Bandelin, Berlin, Germany) for 30 min, which completely dislodged the formed biofilm. After sonication, 100 μl of the now dislodged biofilm suspension from each well were moved to a black 96-well flat bottom plate (catalog number 655900, Greiner Bio One, Frickenhausen, Germany), and ThT fluorescence was measured as described for the spin-down assay, and five measurements per well were averaged. Measurements were fitted to a dose-response curve as described above. All incubations were at 37 °C. 95% confidence intervals were calculated using a T-distribution, and p values were calculated using a two-tailed, unequal variance t test.

MBEC of *P. aeruginosa* in the Presence of EGCG—All solutions used were sterilized by autoclaving or filtering except solutions in pure DMSO. MBEC was measured using the MBEC Biofilm 96-well inoculator with non-coated peg lids (Innovotech, Edmonton, Canada) according to the manufacturer’s protocol. PAO1 WT and PAO1 pFap (16) were grown in 1 ml of LB medium overnight, and 1% of the overnight cultures were added to a total of 16 ml of mM63 medium supplemented with magnesium and casamino acids as in O’Toole (20) and 1 mM isopropyl 1-thio-β-D-galactopyranoside. 150 μl of PAO1 WT or PAO1 pFap culture were added to all wells of a sterile clear 96-well plate (catalog number 269787, Thermo Scientific) except for one row, which was used to inspect solution sterility in each protocol step. Biofilm was grown on pegs for 24 h at 110 rpm. In two challenge plates, 20 μl of tobramycin in ddH₂O and 180 μl of supplemented M63 medium and 1% DMSO with or without 500 μM EGCG were added to each well in quadruplicates. The peg lid was moved from the incubation plate to the challenge plate and incubated for 24 h at 37 °C at 110 rpm. To four plates, 200 μl of supplemented M63 buffer were added in each well. Peg lids were washed in one plate for 10 s, moved to a second plate, and incubated for 24 h at 37 °C. Peg lids were removed and carefully pressed against colonization factor antigen (CFA) agar plates for 10 s, and agar plates were then incubated for 24 h. Biofilm survival was confirmed if bacterial colonies were detected by visual inspection. All incubations were at 37 °C, and medium used for PAO1 pFap was supplemented with 50 mg/liter tetracycline for plasmid stabilization until the challenge plate.

AFM Nanoindentation on Biofilm—PAO1 WT and pFap were prepared as above (overnight growth in LB medium and 100× dilution into supplemented M63 medium). PAO1 WT and pFap were incubated on two slides each of Superfrost Ultra Plus tissue attachment enhanced glass slides (Thermo Fisher Scientific Gerhard Menzel) for 24 h. Biofilms were dried in air and rehydrated in PBS for 30 min. Force curves were obtained,
and Young’s modulus was calculated using a glass microbead glued to an AFM cantilever as described (26). Young’s modulus was calculated for five different locations on each coupon by averaging 10 force curves per location. Coup

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