Synergy in Polymicrobial Infections in a Mouse Model of Type 2 Diabetes†

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Human diabetics frequently suffer delayed wound healing, increased susceptibility to localized and systemic infections, and limb amputations as a consequence of the disease. Lower-limb infections in diabetic patients are most often polymicrobial, involving mixtures of aerobic, facultative anaerobic, and anaerobic bacteria. The purpose of this study is to determine if these organisms contribute to synergy in polymicrobial infections by using diabetic mice as an in vivo model. The model was the obese diabetic mouse strain BKS.Cg-m/+ Leprdb/J, a model of human type 2 diabetes. Young (5- to 6-week-old) prediabetic mice and aged (23- to 24-week-old) diabetic mice were compared. The mice were injected subcutaneously with mixed cultures containing Escherichia coli, Bacteroides fragilis, and Clostridium perfringens. Progression of the infection (usually abscess formation) was monitored by examining mice for bacterial populations and numbers of white blood cells at 1, 8, and 22 days postinfection. Synergy in the mixed infections was defined as a statistically significant increase in the number of bacteria at the site of injection when coinfected with a second bacterium, compared to when the bacterium was inoculated alone. E. coli provided strong synergy to B. fragilis but not to C. perfringens. C. perfringens and B. fragilis provided moderate synergy to each other but only in young mice. B. fragilis was anergic (antagonistic) to E. coli in coinfections in young mice at 22 days postinfection. When age-matched nondiabetic mice (C57BLKS/J) were used as controls, the diabetic mice exhibited 5 to 35 times the number of CFU as did the nondiabetic mice, indicating that diabetes was a significant factor in the severity of the polymicrobial infections.

The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) estimates that 18.2 million people in the United States, 6.3% of the population, have diabetes (11). Lower-limb amputations are a common and severe side effect of diabetes. This is shown by statistics from the CDC: more than 60% of nontraumatic lower-limb amputations in the United States occur among people with diabetes. From 2001 to 2002, about 82,000 nontraumatic lower-limb amputations were performed each year among people with diabetes. From 2001 to 2002, about 82,000 nontraumatic lower-limb amputations were performed each year among people with diabetes (11). Bacterial infections account for ~85% of circumstances that require lower-limb amputations in diabetic patients (1).

Diabetes-associated manifestations that contribute to the increased susceptibility to infections include peripheral vascular disease (with accompanying ischemia), neuropathy, and a dysfunctional immune system (27). These syndromes lead to the development of foot ulcers, which then become infected (27). The infections are most often polymicrobial, with mixtures of aerobes, facultative anaerobes, and obligate anaerobes (37, 38). These polymicrobial infections are difficult to cure, since the bacterial species present often have a wide variety of natural and acquired resistance to antibiotics (20). Broad-spectrum antibiotics delivered intravenously, surgical debridement, and limb amputation are the methods most often used to treat the infected diabetic limb (1).

The pathogenic bacteria present in polymicrobial infections exhibit synergistic effects in their ability to cause infections (6). Synergy was originally defined as a significant increase in the number of bacteria in a wound when coinfected with a second bacterium, compared to when the bacterium was inoculated alone. E. coli provided strong synergy to B. fragilis but not to C. perfringens. C. perfringens and B. fragilis provided moderate synergy to each other but only in young mice. B. fragilis was anergic (antagonistic) to E. coli in coinfections in young mice at 22 days postinfection. When age-matched nondiabetic mice (C57BLKS/J) were used as controls, the diabetic mice exhibited 5 to 35 times the number of CFU as did the nondiabetic mice, indicating that diabetes was a significant factor in the severity of the polymicrobial infections.

† Supplemental material for this article may be found at http://iai.asm.org/.

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Diabetic mice have been used to study the effects of diabetes on periodontitis (18), urinary tract infections (33), septicaemia (25), and lung infections (32). Bessman et al. (2) used a strain of mice, C57Bl/Ks-J-db-m (now named BKS.Cg-m +/- Leprd/J), which is homozygous for the diabetic spontaneous mutation in the leptin receptor and is a model of type 2 diabetes (see reference 12 and http://jaxmice.jax.org/jaxmice-cgi/jaxmicedb.cgi?objtype=pricedetail&stock=000642 for a description of the strain), to examine abscess formation and bacterial load after subcutaneous inoculation of E. coli, B. fragilis, and enterococcus. In the study by Bessman et al., 9- to 11-week-old BKS.Cg-m +/- Leprd/J mice and their nondiabetic littermates were infected with each possible two-organism combination of E. coli, B. fragilis, and enterococcus (2). Bessman et al. demonstrated that abscesses in the diabetic mice were more persistent than and harbored a higher number of CFU than abscesses induced in nondiabetic mice (2). We used the same strain of mice, BKS.Cg-m +/- Leprd/J, and the pathogens E. coli, B. fragilis, and C. perfringens in this study to ask two questions. (i) Do these bacteria exhibit synergy towards each other in an abscess model? (ii) Does long-term exposure to the symptoms of diabetes predispose the mice towards lower resistance to controlling the growth and persistence of these bacteria in an abscess model? We used multiple combinations of bacteria to infect young prediabetic mice (5 to 6 weeks old) and aged diabetic mice (23 to 24 weeks old) in an abscess model and found that there are significant differences in synergistic pattern and susceptibility to infection between the young and aged diabetic mice.

**Materials and Methods**

**Bacterial strains and growth media.** Three strains of bacteria were used in this study. E. coli strain 360A was obtained from S. Finegold (Veterans Administration Medical Center, Los Angeles, CA) and is a clinical isolate taken from the leg ulcer of a male diabetic patient. Strain 360A was sent to the Pennsylvania State University Gastroenteric Disease Center, Wiley Laboratory, University Park, PA for serotyping and genotyping. The results are shown in Table 1. The strain has O type 6, a nontypeable H antigen, as well as the gene encoding cytotoxic necrotizing factor 1 (CNF1). Also, we detected hemolysis on blood agar plates with strain 360A, and the hlyA gene, encoding hemolysin A (HlyA), was detected using PCR methods (data not shown). Preparations of cell suspensions in India ink showed the presence of a capsule around strain 360A, but this was a non-K1-type capsule (Table 1). B. fragilis NCTC9343 is the type strain for B. fragilis, which was originally isolated from an appendix abscess from a human patient (24). C. perfringens strain 13 was isolated from a human gangrene infection (29). E. coli cultures were grown aerobically at 37°C in Luria-Bertani broth. The strains were maintained on the same diet as the diabetic mice and used as age-matched controls for the polymicrobial infections in a manner identical to that for the diabetic mice. These mice did not show signs of hyperglycemia or obesity (Fig. 1).

**Polymicrobial infections in mice.** Bacterial cultures were grown overnight and subsequently cultured the following day into fresh media appropriate for each bacterium. Three milliliters of each culture was pelleted and washed three times with phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) to remove residual medium and toxins. Bacterial cultures were grown at 37°C in an anaerobic chamber (Coy Laboratory Products, Grass Lake, MI), with C. perfringens in peptone-glucose-yeast extract medium (30) and B. fragilis in Trypticase-yeast extract-glucose (TYG) medium, which contained, per liter, the following: 10 g Trypticase, 5 g yeast extract, 2 g glucose, 0.04 g vitamin K (menadione), 0.004 g of hemin, 0.001 g of resazurin, 0.001 g of FeSO4·7H2O, 0.5 g cysteine (free base), 0.02 g of MgSO4·7H2O, 0.4 g NaHCO3, 0.08 g NaCl, 0.008 g CaCl2, 0.1 M KHPO4, (pH 7.2).

**Diabetic and nondiabetic control mice.** Three- to four-week-old female mice of strain BKS.Cg-m +/- Leprd/J were obtained from The Jackson Laboratories (Bar Harbor, Maine). Mice were quarantined for a week in isolator cages with filter tops. Two groups of mice were used in this study: (i) young (5- to 6-week-old), prediabetic mice and (ii) aged (23- to 24-week-old), diabetic mice. Mice were randomly assigned to one age group and were housed in cages of two to three mice until the appropriate age was attained. Mouse feed necessary to maintain the health of the diabetic mice was provided ad libitum. On a biweekly basis, the mice were weighed and blood glucose levels were determined for the assessment of hyperglycemia by using a handheld glucometer. The mean values of mass and blood glucose levels for all of the mice used in this study are shown in Fig. 1. A glucose level of >200 mg/dl indicated hyperglycemia, and this occurred between the ages of 5 and 6 weeks for these mice.

**TABLE 1. Serotyping and genotyping results for the E. coli strain (360A) used in this study**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strain</th>
<th>O type</th>
<th>H type</th>
<th>STa</th>
<th>STb</th>
<th>LT</th>
<th>SLT1</th>
<th>SLT2</th>
<th>CNF1</th>
<th>CNF2</th>
<th>EAE</th>
<th>K1</th>
<th>BFP</th>
<th>HlyA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>360A</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* STa and STb, heat stable toxins a and b; LT, heat labile toxin; SLT1 and SLT2, Shiga-like toxins 1 and 2; EAE, intimin; BFP, bundle-forming pilin.

**FIG. 1.** Graph showing the mean values of serum glucose levels (open squares) and masses (open circles) with increasing age in diabetic BKS.Cg-m +/- Leprd/J mice. Also shown are the serum glucose levels (filled squares) and masses (filled circles) of the young and aged nondiabetic C57BLKS/J mice. Blood glucose levels above 200 mg/dl (horizontal bar) were considered evidence of hyperglycemia.
TABLE 2. Combinations of bacteria used to infect diabetic mice*  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bacterium</th>
<th>Injection combination for expl group no.</th>
<th>Controlb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E. coli</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X X X X X X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. fragilis</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X X X X X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. perfringens</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X X X X X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The same patterns were used for both the young (5- to 6-week-old) and the aged (23- to 24-week-old) mice.  
** The control group was injected only with PBS.  
& An X indicates that the bacterium was injected.

RESULTS

Polymicrobial infections in young (prediabetic) mice. Mice were infected with the combinations of bacteria (or PBS for the control mice) listed in Table 2. At 1, 8, and 22 days postinfection, the abscesses (or infected area if no abscess was present) were excised and the number of CFU determined for each bacterium. We chose these time points to represent early, middle, and later stages of abscess formation. The infected mice formed abscesses in 2 to 3 days. The abscesses then matured in one of two ways during the final 19 days they were monitored: either they were retained by the mice or they penetrated the skin and drained. The mean numbers of CFU in the abscesses formed in the young (5- to 6-week-old) mice are shown in Fig. 2. Some mice succumbed to systemic infection, and all of these cases involved mice infected with E. coli. In experimental groups 1, 5, and 7, 12%, 4%, and 39% of the mice died, respectively, almost always by 2 to 3 days postinfection. Apparently, the injection of all three bacteria together leads to the highest rate of mortality. E. coli-dependent lethal systemic infections have been previously reported for this strain of mouse (2).

With single infections, the E. coli strain exhibited the highest number of CFU over the course of each experiment (Fig. 2). The B. fragilis strain that was used, NCTC9343, has been shown to cause intra-abdominal abscesses in a mouse model when 1 × 10^6 CFU was injected intraperitoneally along with sterile rat fecal contents (14, 15). This strain did not establish visible abscesses when injected subcutaneously and by itself at the dosage used in these experiments (1 × 10^6 CFU) in the absence of sterile rat fecal contents (data not shown). However, this was a deliberate part of our experimental design in which we wanted to observe synergistic effects between the bacteria in the absence of adjuvants such as the sterile rat fecal contents. High numbers of CFU in the abscesses formed by injecting the single bacterium would have made synergistic effects difficult to observe.

With the experiments in which multiple bacteria were injected, distinct synergy was observed. In particular, E. coli was synergistic towards B. fragilis in the experiments where they were coinfected, providing about a 6 log increase in B. fragilis CFU at 8 days postinfection (Fig. 2, compare panels B, D, and G). B. fragilis provided a moderate level of synergy to C. perfringens, but at day 1 only, while C. perfringens provided moderate synergy to B. fragilis at days 1 and 8 (Fig. 2, compare panels B, C, and F).

Young mice infected with E. coli exhibited an unusual effect at 22 days postinfection, where the presence of B. fragilis and/or C. perfringens led to a decrease in the number of CFU of E. coli (Fig. 2, compare the day 22 time points in panel A to

TABLE 3. Factors affecting bacterial populations in polymicrobial infectionsa  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organism and factor(s)</th>
<th>Day 1</th>
<th>Day 8</th>
<th>Day 22</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E. coli</td>
<td>0.2875</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. fragilis</td>
<td>0.0352</td>
<td>0.8206</td>
<td>0.3407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age + B. fragilis</td>
<td>0.5910</td>
<td>0.9802</td>
<td>0.0204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. perfringens</td>
<td>0.3825</td>
<td>0.3966</td>
<td>0.0157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age + C. perfringens</td>
<td>0.1676</td>
<td>0.3188</td>
<td>0.3970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. fragilis + C. perfringens</td>
<td>0.6595</td>
<td>0.1266</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age + B. fragilis + C. perfringens</td>
<td>0.5528</td>
<td>0.2091</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. fragilis</td>
<td>0.0007</td>
<td>0.0055</td>
<td>0.0003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
<td>0.0013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age + E. coli</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
<td>0.0079</td>
<td>0.0004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. perfringens</td>
<td>0.0123</td>
<td>0.0012</td>
<td>0.0157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age + C. perfringens</td>
<td>0.0001</td>
<td>0.4214</td>
<td>0.0387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. coli + C. perfringens</td>
<td>0.8645</td>
<td>0.6550</td>
<td>0.0122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age + E. coli + C. perfringens</td>
<td>0.4973</td>
<td>0.0548</td>
<td>0.0045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. perfringens</td>
<td>0.0001</td>
<td>0.1064</td>
<td>0.1152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
<td>0.9333</td>
<td>0.1152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age + E. coli</td>
<td>0.1044</td>
<td>0.9333</td>
<td>0.1152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. fragilis</td>
<td>0.1044</td>
<td>0.9333</td>
<td>0.1152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age + B. fragilis</td>
<td>0.0002</td>
<td>0.9333</td>
<td>0.1152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. coli + B. fragilis</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
<td>0.1064</td>
<td>0.1152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age + E. coli + B. fragilis</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
<td>0.1064</td>
<td>0.1152</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a The data illustrated in Fig. 2 and 3 were analyzed by ANOVA. The results are listed here as the probabilities that a factor(s) had a statistically significant effect on the number of CFU of each species of bacteria at the number of days postinfection indicated. P values of <0.05 were considered statistically significant (shown in bold).
those in panels D and E). This negative synergy, or “anergy,” was seen only in the young mice late in the infection.

**Polymicrobial infections in aged (long-term diabetic) mice.** The mean numbers of CFU in the abscesses formed in the aged (23- to 24-week-old) diabetic mice are shown in Fig. 3. The formation and progression of abscesses were difficult to measure with these mice due to the presence of thick layers of subcutaneous adipose tissue which masked the swelling seen in abscesses formed in the young mice. However, no abscesses were seen to drain through the skin, suggesting that the abscesses (if formed) in the aged mice did not migrate to the skin surface as they did in the young mice.

Some of the aged mice died 2 to 3 days postinfection due to systemic infection, and all of the deaths involved mice infected with *E. coli*. In experimental groups 1, 5, and 7, 7%, 15%, and 14% of the mice died, respectively. For the single infections, *E. coli* was found at much higher levels than was *B. fragilis* or *C. perfringens* over the course of the experiments. The aged mice infected with *E. coli* alone exhibited higher numbers of CFU at 8 and 22 days postinfection than did the young mice (Fig. 2A and 3A; Table 3). For the mixed infections, the highest level of synergy was provided by *E. coli* to *B. fragilis* (Fig. 3, compare panels B, D, and G) at day 8, as was seen with the young mice. For the aged mice, however, there did not appear to be synergistic effects between *B. fragilis* and *C. perfringens*, as were observed with the young mice (Fig. 2 and 3, compare panels B, C, and F).

**Synergy and age-dependent factors in the bacterial infections.** To determine whether synergistic effects and/or age-dependent effects were responsible for changes in CFU for each bacterium during the course of the experiment, all of the CFU results were compared using ANOVA. For each bacte-
rium, the results at each day postinfection (i.e., day 1, 8, or 22) were analyzed to determine if age or the presence of other bacteria had a significant effect on the number of CFU we observed at that time. A summary of the results from this analysis are shown in Table 3. The complete statistical analyses are attached as supplemental material. For *C. perfringens*, the large majority of samples from days 8 and 22 did not contain statistically significant numbers of CFU (Fig. 2 and 3), so comparisons with those data are less robust than with the rest of the experimental data. Therefore, statistical analyses from these times were not analyzed further. When age was tested as a variable, sometimes the aged mice had higher numbers of CFU than did the young mice and at other times the reverse was true. The direction of the age-dependent effects can be seen in the supplemental material by examining the sign (positive or negative) of the mean difference between each group.

In all cases except one, *E. coli* at day 1, age was a statistically significant source of variability for the number of CFU observed (Table 3). For *E. coli*, the number of CFU was affected only by *B. fragilis* at day 1, age at day 8, and all effects except (i) *B. fragilis* and (ii) age plus *C. perfringens* at day 22 (Table 3). *B. fragilis* was the bacterium most affected by synergistic and age-dependent effects, in particular at day 22 postinfection (Table 3). As described above, *B. fragilis* provided synergy in an age-dependent manner to *C. perfringens* at day 1 (Table 3) and received synergy from *C. perfringens* at all three times postinfection.

To determine if one of the species used could inhibit the growth of others in vitro, all possible pairs of bacteria were cross-streaked on TYG agar and incubated anaerobically at 37°C, and the growth patterns at the streak junctions were examined. TYG agar was used because all three organisms exhibited normal growth rates in this medium. Examination of the cross streaks revealed that none of the bacteria tested showed any growth inhibition on the other species.

**Diabetic mice have higher levels of bacteria in abscesses than comparably aged nondiabetic mice.** Age was a common effect leading to changes in the number of CFU in the abscesses of diabetic mice (Table 3). However, the comparison between the young and the aged diabetic mice was actually composed of two separate variables: age and exposure to diabetes. To compensate for age-dependent factors, we tested 5- to 6-week-old and 23- to 24-week-old mice of strain C57BLKS/J, the parent strain of BKS.Cg- m+/+ Leprdb/J. The
C57BLKS/J mice were used instead of the heterozygous Lepr/db/+ mice because the heterozygotes exhibit increased metabolic efficiency and survive fasting longer than controls (http://jaxmice.jax.org/jaxmice-eg/jaxmicedb.cgi?objectType=pricedetail &stock=000642). The C57BLKS/J mice were infected with all three pathogens for 8 days, and the numbers of CFU in the injection area were determined. No significant levels of C. perfringens were recovered from either age group.

The values for the diabetic BKS.Cg-m +/+ Lepr/db/+ mice at 8 days postinfection for experimental group 7 (from Table 2) are also shown for comparison.

### Inflammatory responses to polymicrobial infections

The systemic inflammatory responses to the bacterial infections were evaluated by measuring the white blood cell (WBC) counts of all mice. The WBC counts of the mice infected with the bacteria were compared to those of the mock (PBS)-infected controls. For the mock-infected young mice, the mean WBC counts were 5,700, 10,700, and 13,100 per mm³ at 1, 8, and 22 days postinfection, respectively. For the aged mice, the mean WBC counts were 5,500, 3,500, and 3,400 per mm³ at 1, 8, and 22 days postinfection, respectively. These values suggest that, for unknown reasons, the young mice exhibited a consistently higher level of inflammation during the course of the experiment than did the aged mice. The WBC counts from the infected mice were compared to those from the mock-infected mice by using ANOVA. There was a statistically significant difference between some of the age-matched infected and mock-infected groups at the corresponding postinfection times, and these are listed in Table 5. For B. fragilis- and C. perfringens-infected young mice, there was a significant decrease in the WBC counts in comparison to those for the mock-infected control mice (Table 5). For the aged mice, five different infections led to a significant difference in WBC counts, and in all cases the WBC counts increased when E. coli was part of the infectious group (Table 5). Therefore, the young and aged mice exhibited a clear difference in their responses to the bacterial challenge: the young mice exhibited a decreased inflammatory response, while the aged mice showed an increased inflammatory response.

The local inflammatory responses to the infections were measured using tissue sections prepared from the injection sites of 85 animals. This represented a sampling of 33 young mice and 52 aged mice. Injection sites were evaluated blindly.
by a veterinary pathologist. Lesions were scored on a semi-quantitative scale, noting incidence and severity (minimal-mild-moderate-marked-severe). No significant acute or chronic inflammatory lesions were noted in PBS-injected control mice. Infected mice showed formation of microabscesses or acute sepsis at injection sites as acute lesions, or they developed mixed inflammatory cell lesions with fibrosis. In general, more fibrosis was seen with older lesions. Higher percentages of inflammatory lesions at injection sites were seen associated with E. coli infection and with mixed bacterial infections containing E. coli than with other single or combination treatments. For several mice, granuloma formation was noted, with typical infiltrating populations of macrophages, epithelioid cells (arrows), giant cells (arrowheads), and high levels of infiltrating polymorphonuclear leukocytes, macrophages, and lymphoid cells (area inside the black boundary line).

**DISCUSSION**

We undertook the present study to determine if E. coli, B. fragilis, and C. perfringens exhibited synergy to each other in a mouse model of type 2 diabetes. We used two different age groups of mice to determine whether long-term exposure to the symptoms of diabetes affects the ability of diabetic mice to resist bacterial infections. The synergistic properties of the pathogens were different for young prediabetic mice and aged diabetic mice. This is reflected in the frequency with which age was a determining factor in the number of CFU isolated from most of the infections (Table 3).

Our results suggest that the highest level of synergy was provided by E. coli to B. fragilis (Fig. 2 and 3; Table 3). B. fragilis also received synergy from C. perfringens, but the effect was not as strong as that seen with E. coli. B. fragilis provided moderate levels of synergy to C. perfringens, but only in young mice at day 1 postinfection. It appeared that B. fragilis was the species that obtained the most benefit from the presence of the other bacteria, particularly in the young mice. This has been reported previously for abscess models using nondiabetic mice, and this ability may be a major factor in B. fragilis being identified at high frequencies in diabetic infections (5,8,9). While there are numerous reports of B. fragilis providing synergy to other organisms in cutaneous abscess models (5,8,42,43), we did not observe this except in the case of C. perfringens in the young mice at day 1 postinfection (Fig. 2).

In young mice, the number of E. coli CFU at 22 days postinfection was reduced if B. fragilis or C. perfringens or both were also present. This effect has been observed in previous studies (5). We are calling this effect “anergy” to represent the effects that are opposite to those seen in synergistic interactions. This effect may be due to localized stimulation of the immune system by the other pathogens earlier in the infection, since neither B. fragilis nor C. perfringens was detected in these 22-day-old abscesses (Fig. 2). B. fragilis produces a proinflammatory capsule, which has been shown to be essential for abscess formation in animal models (34,40). Pathogenic strains can produce up to eight types of capsular polysaccharides (PS), termed PS A to PS H (26). Phase switching of these polysaccharides occurs by inversion of a DNA region containing promoters lying upstream of the capsule biosynthesis genes (26). While both purified PS A and PS B can induce abscesses in the absence of bacteria (40), a mutation in the loci for genes involved in the biosynthesis of PS A led to a greatly decreased level of abscess formation by live bacteria in vivo (15), but mutations in the PS B (14) and PS C loci did not (13). It is possible that the immune response to the B. fragilis capsule, while favoring the formation of an abscess and persistence of B. fragilis in the wound, inhibited the survival of E. coli in the abscess environment.

The molecular mechanisms for the strong synergistic effect E. coli provided to B. fragilis may be due to a combination of environmental modulation effects and production of toxins. The facultative anaerobe E. coli has been hypothesized to lower the ambient oxygen concentration and redox potential via aerobic respiration, allowing growth of obligate anaerobes (36). The respiratory chain in E. coli has two major terminal oxidases, cytochrome bo, and cytochrome bd, and a minor terminal oxidase, encoded by the genes cyaAB, that contributes only a small percentage of the aerobic respiratory activity (19). Oxygen depletion through the use of these terminal oxidases may be an important factor for the growth of B. fragilis in the abscesses in which E. coli was present. This hypothesis is currently being tested in our laboratory by introduction of mutations into the terminal oxidase-encoding genes and examination of synergy by the mutant E. coli strains.

Extraintestinal pathogenic E. coli, including the strain used in this study (360A), can produce a range of virulence factors, including the cytotoxins CNF1 and HlyA. CNF1 is cytotoxic due to its ability to deamidate glutamine residues in the small G proteins Rho, Rac, and Cdc42 (17,28,39). Deamidation results in constitutive activity of these G proteins and the formation of pronounced morphological changes due to aberrant actin polymerization control (4). Also, CNF1 has been shown to reduce transmigration of polymorphonuclear leuko-
cytes across an epithelial-cell layer and inhibit bacterial phagocytosis by leukocytes (10, 21, 22). These effects on phagocytosis may be important in providing protection for both E. coli and B. fragilis in a coinfection model. HlyA is a membrane binding toxin that forms small pores in the cytoplasmic membrane of host cells, leading to cell death (31). HlyA not only lyses red blood cells but also can prove very cytotoxic to leukocytes (31). Therefore, HlyA may provide dual functions in promoting synergy: protecting B. fragilis from phagocytic cells and lysing red blood cells, which release hemoglobin. The hemoglobin can then act as a source of hemin, a necessary growth factor for B. fragilis (35). Based on results with nonisogenic strains in a mouse model, Ushijima et al. (41) suggested that the production of hemolysin by E. coli might play a major role in the synergy during the formation of subcutaneous abscesses. The role that CNF1 and HlyA play in the contribution to synergy is currently under investigation.

The diabetic mouse model we have used in these studies, which is homozygous for the leptin receptor (Lepr<sup>ob/ob</sup> or db/db), has been described as having defects in T-cell-mediated functions but is hypersensitive to monocyte/macrophage stimulation (16). However, to our knowledge, whether the age of the mice contributes to these immune effects has not been demonstrated. As measured by the number of WBC in the circulation in our experiments, the systemic immune responses to the infections differed between the young and aged mice. The young mice had a consistently higher level of WBC even in the absence of a bacterial challenge. The observation that infections with B. fragilis and C. perfringens actually lowered the number of WBC at 8 and 22 days postinfection in the young mice may be due to recruitment of the host immune system to the site of infection, thereby leading to lower levels in the general circulation, but this remains to be proven. The aged diabetic mice responded to E. coli infections by raising the number of CFU in a typical response to a bacterial challenge. The high mortality rates due to E. coli infections in the young mice suggest that the E. coli strain we used has the ability to cause a systemic infection, so the response of the aged mice would be that expected if the bacteria enter the bloodstream.

The local immune responses to the infections also indicated that E. coli was responsible for eliciting the highest level of immune cell infiltration into the infected area. In fact, some of the abscesses formed granulomatous lesions, which indicates that a long-term infection state may become established in the abscesses formed in the diabetic mice. This would have consequences for infections of human diabetic patients, which have been shown to be chronic and last for months in some patients (1).

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