

Role of sortase-dependent pili of *Bifidobacterium bifidum* PRL2010 in modulating bacterium-host interactions

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Abstract

Bifidobacteria represent one of the dominant groups of microorganisms colonizing the human infant intestine. Commensal bacteria that interact with a eukaryotic host are believed to express adhesive molecules on their cell surface that bind to specific host cell receptors or soluble macromolecules. Whole-genome transcription profiling of *Bifidobacterium bifidum* PRL2010, a strain isolated from infant stool, revealed a small number of commonly expressed extracellular proteins, among which were genes that specify sortase-dependent pili. Expression of the coding sequences of these *B. bifidum* PRL2010 appendages in nonpiliated *Lactococcus lactis* enhanced adherence to human enterocytes through extracellular matrix protein and bacterial aggregation. Furthermore, such piliated *L. lactis* cells evoked a higher TNF- α response during murine colonization compared with their nonpiliated parent, suggesting that bifidobacterial sortase-dependent pili not only contribute to adherence but also display immunomodulatory activity.

Full text:

<http://www.pnas.org/content/110/27/11151.full>

