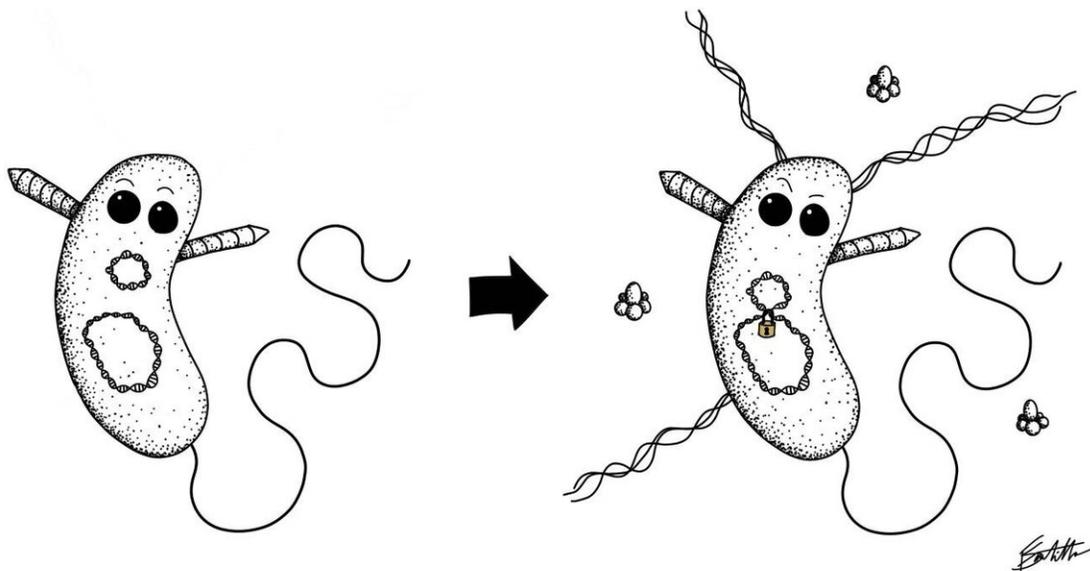


Scientists provide new insights into cholera microbe and chances of pandemic strain

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Pandemic *Vibrio cholerae* (right) locks down a DNA element (Aux3) that was previously mobile in harmless, environmental strains of *Vibrio cholerae* (left). Credit: Francis J. Santoriello

Researchers at The City College of New York have uncovered a novel way in which *Vibrio cholerae*, the aquatic microbe that causes cholera, may increase its competitive fitness, and the likelihood of creating pandemic strains of the bacteria.

The finding was revealed by examining the type VI secretion system, or T6SS for short, a secretion system used by *Vibrio cholerae* to inject toxic proteins into neighboring [bacterial cells](#), killing them and increasing its survival advantage. The researchers studied a [gene cluster](#) within the T6SS called auxiliary cluster 3 (Aux3). The gene cluster exists in two states: one, which is highly mobile, is found in environmental strains of *V. cholerae*—these do not cause disease—and a second, which is a less mobile form of the gene cluster. This second, less mobile form of the gene cluster is "locked" in the [pandemic](#) *V. cholerae* genome and potentially helped create the pandemic strains.

"We wanted to look at how a harmless environmental strain of *Vibrio cholerae* acquires the unique traits needed to become the pandemic strain of the bacteria," said Francis J. Santoriello, from City College's Department of Biology. "With this in mind, we located an island in the chromosome of the bacteria that only exists in the pandemic strain. Unexpectedly, we found a much larger form of the DNA island in a couple [strains](#) in the environment that seems to be jumping from one strain to another."

Stefan Pukatzki, lead author of the CCNY study, added, "Even though we may not have a cure for cholera, this research contributes to our understanding of how these pathogens evolve and become pandemic."

The study, "Pandemic *Vibrio cholerae* shuts down site-specific recombination to retain an interbacterial defense mechanism" appears in the December issue of "*Nature Communications*," providing new insights into this devastating and deadly illness, which is particularly endemic in the developing world.

More information: Francis J. Santoriello et al. Pandemic *Vibrio cholerae* shuts down site-specific recombination to retain an interbacterial defence mechanism, *Nature Communications* (2020). [DOI:](#)

[10.1038/s41467-020-20012-7](https://phys.org/news/2020-12-scientists-insights-cholera-microbe-chances.html)

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