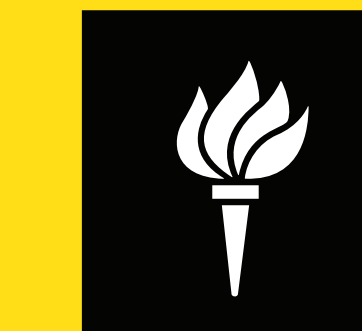


Teichoic acids as master coordinators of growth in *Bacillus subtilis*



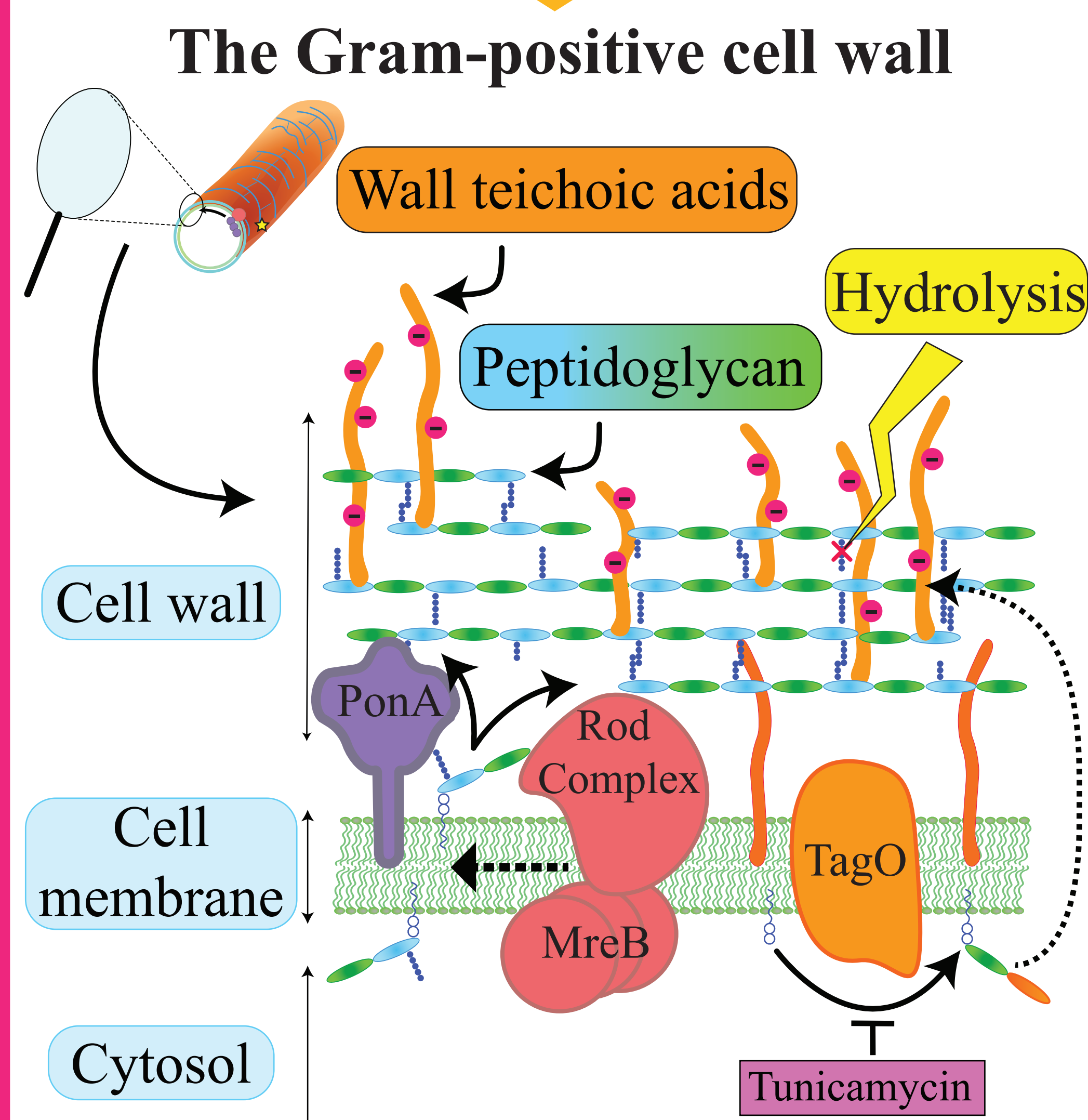
Felix Barber, Zhe Yuan, Enrique Rojas
Center for Genomics and Systems Biology, New York University



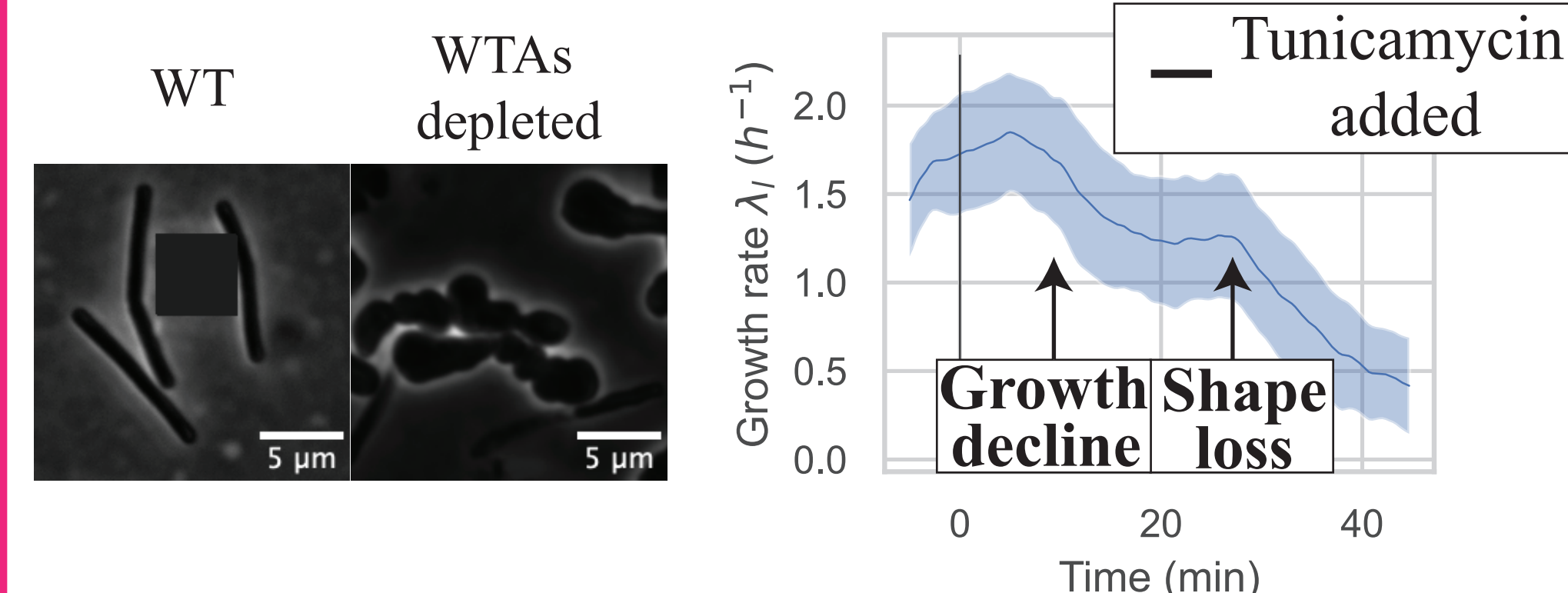
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

Introduction

Bacillus subtilis's rod-shape results from its circumferentially aligned peptidoglycan meshwork. However, removing wall teichoic acids (WTAs) creates severe defects for both cell shape and growth rate, for unknown reasons. Here, we reveal that wall teichoic acids promote cell shape by activating Rod-complex peptidoglycan synthesis.

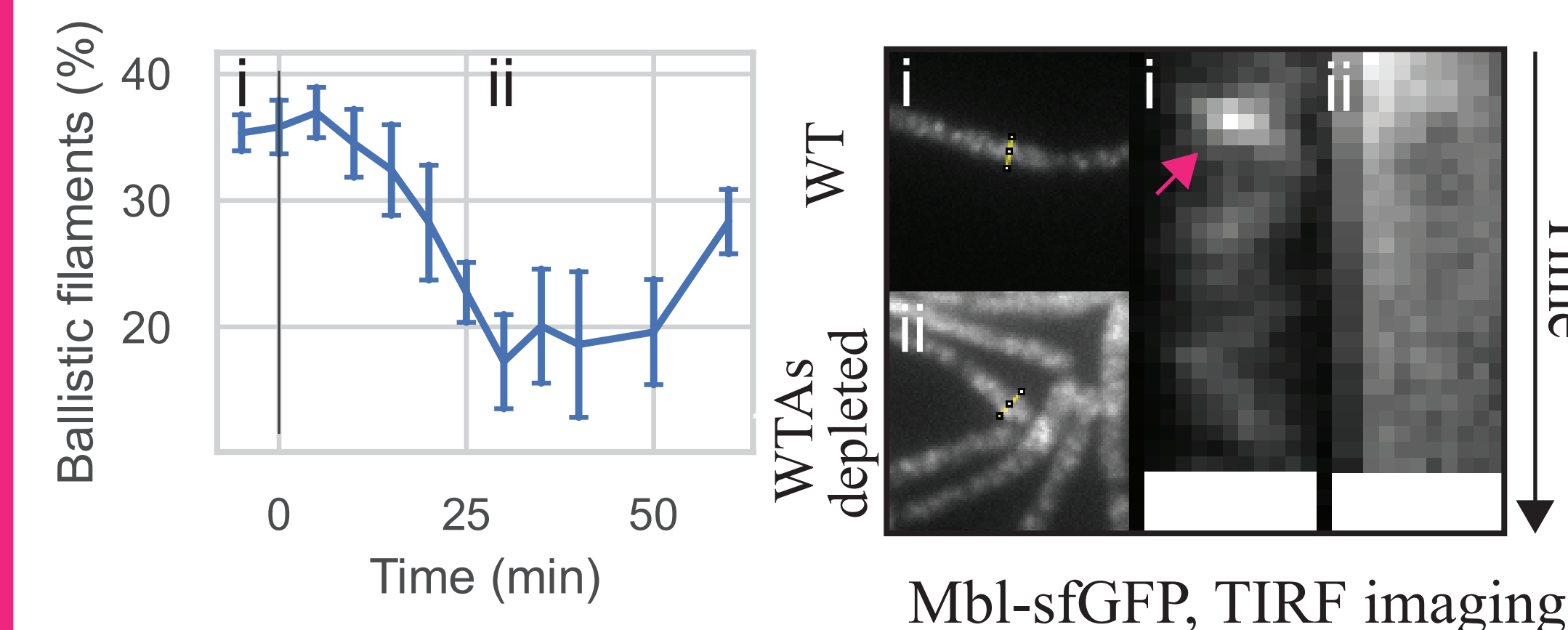


Wall teichoic acids promote cell shape and growth through unknown means

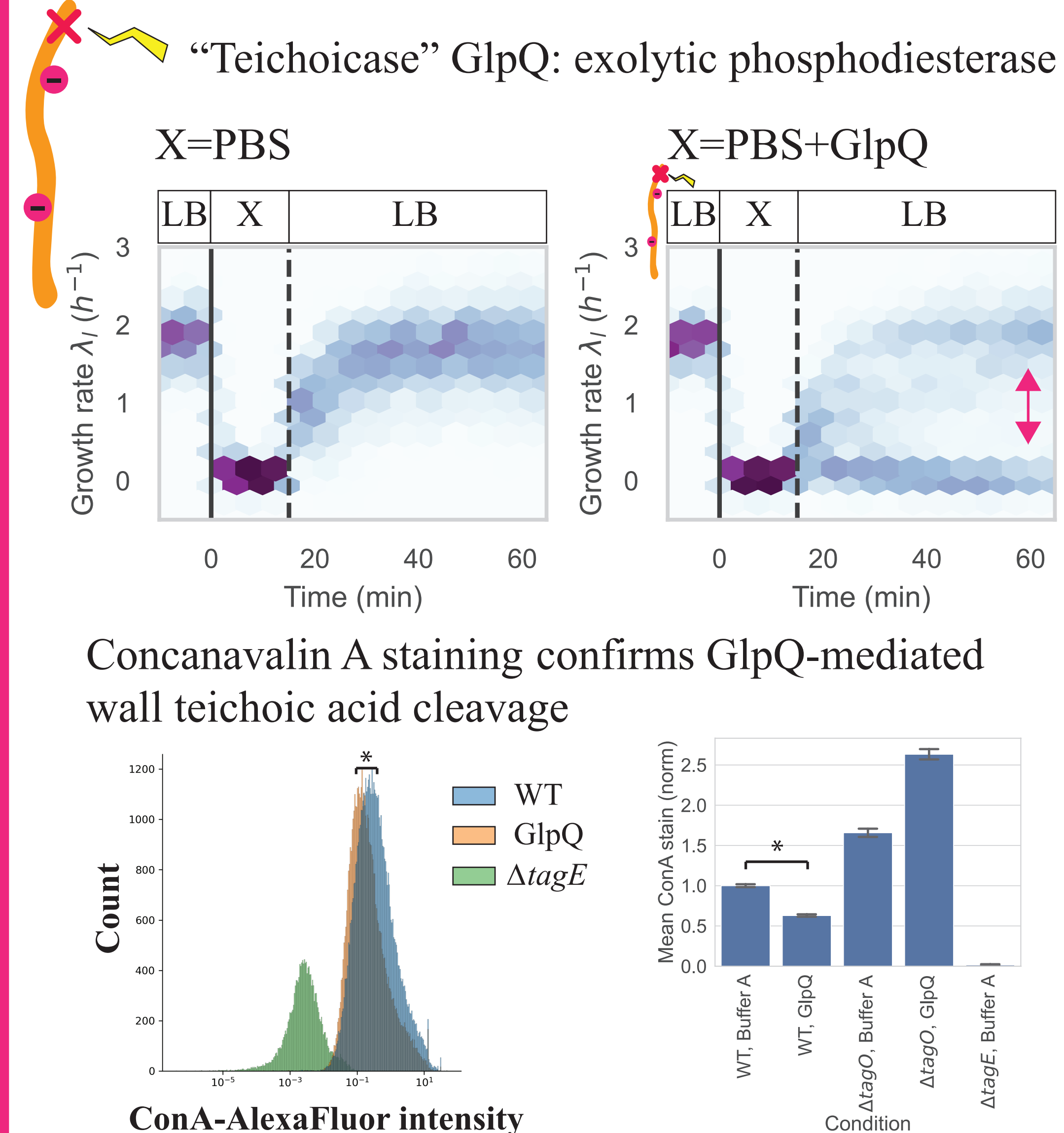


Conundrum: PonA: isotropic synthesis
Rod Complex: circumferential
alignment sets cell width

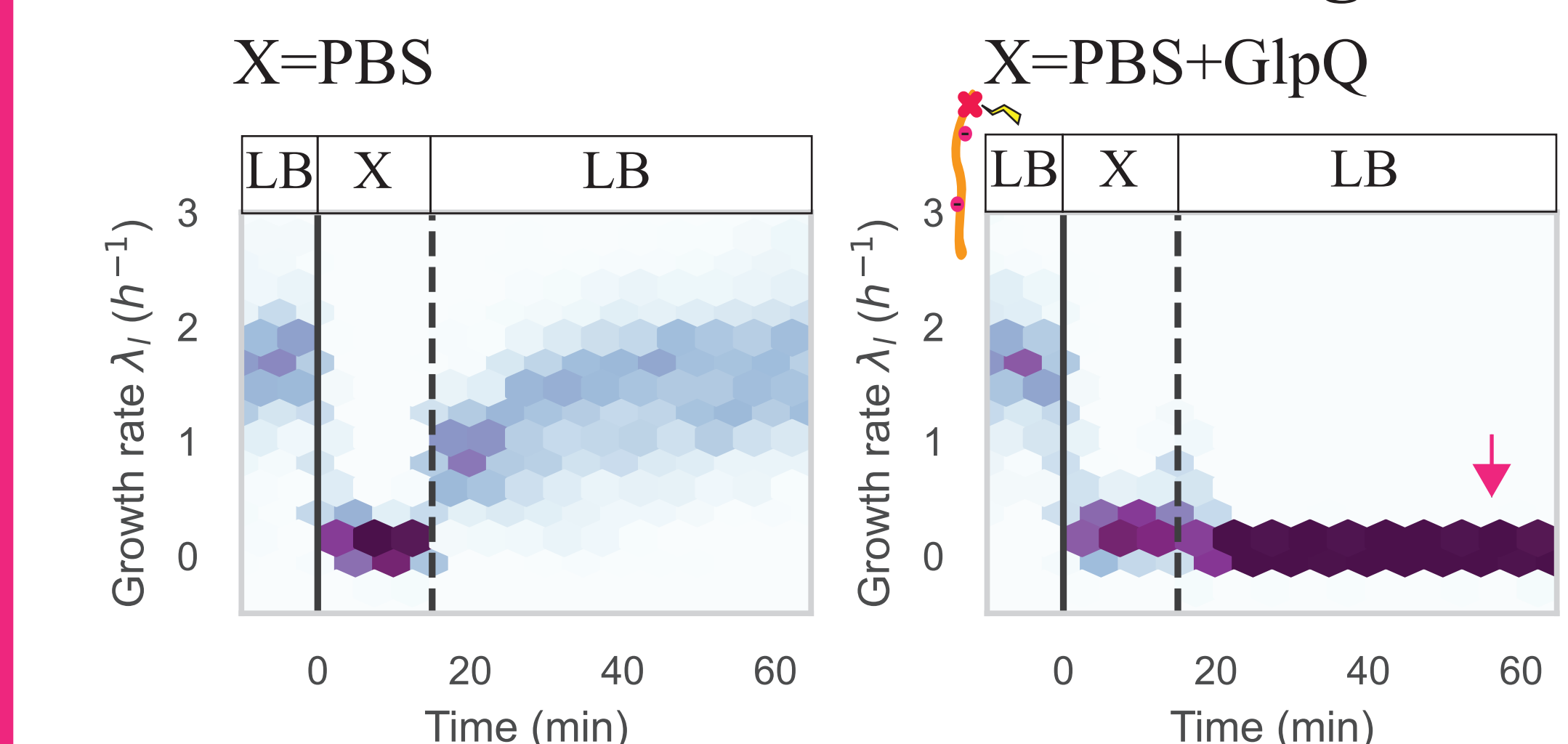
Rod Complex motion declines during wall teichoic acid depletion



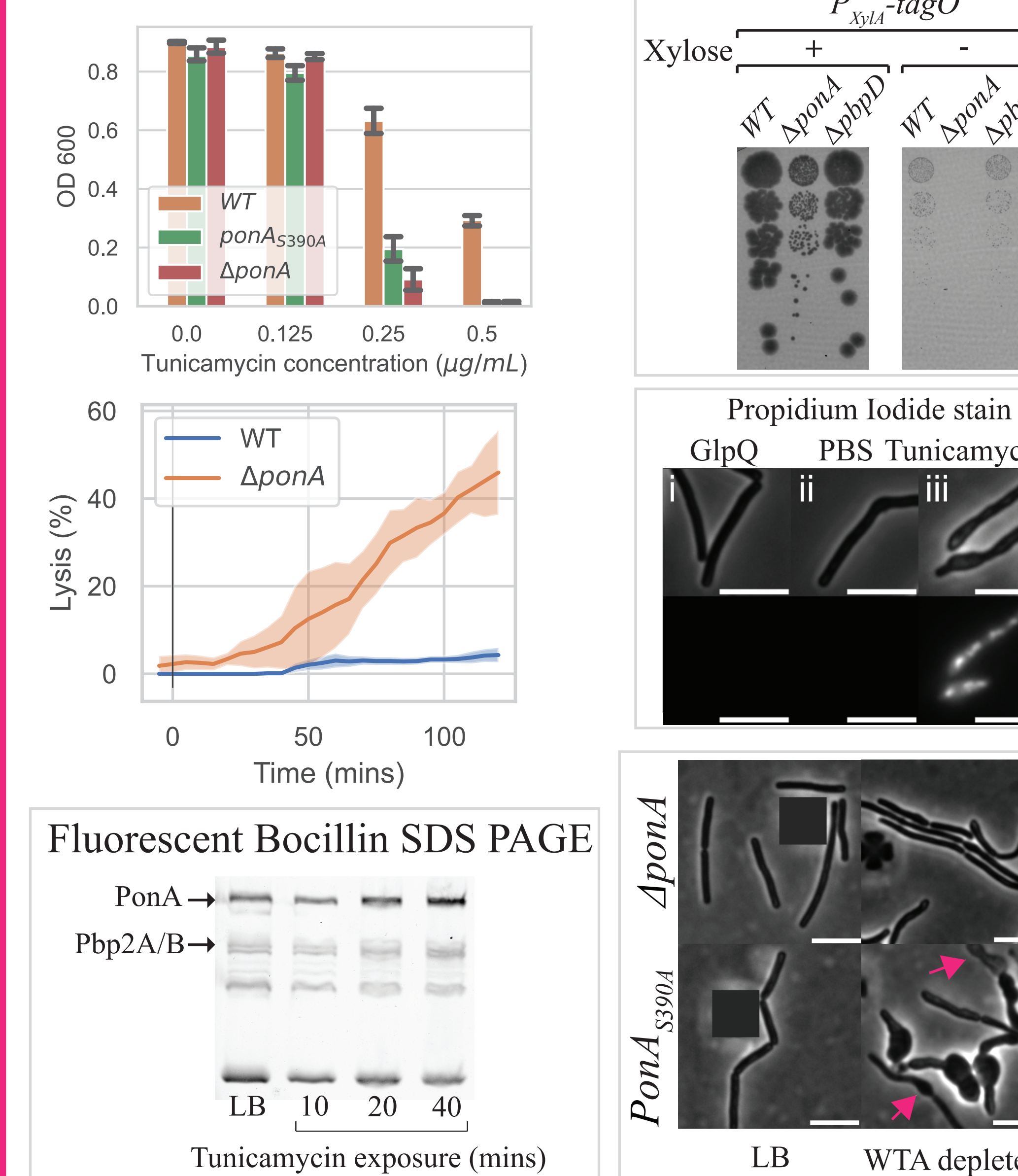
Enzymatically cleaving wall teichoic acids perturbs recovery from autolytic arrest



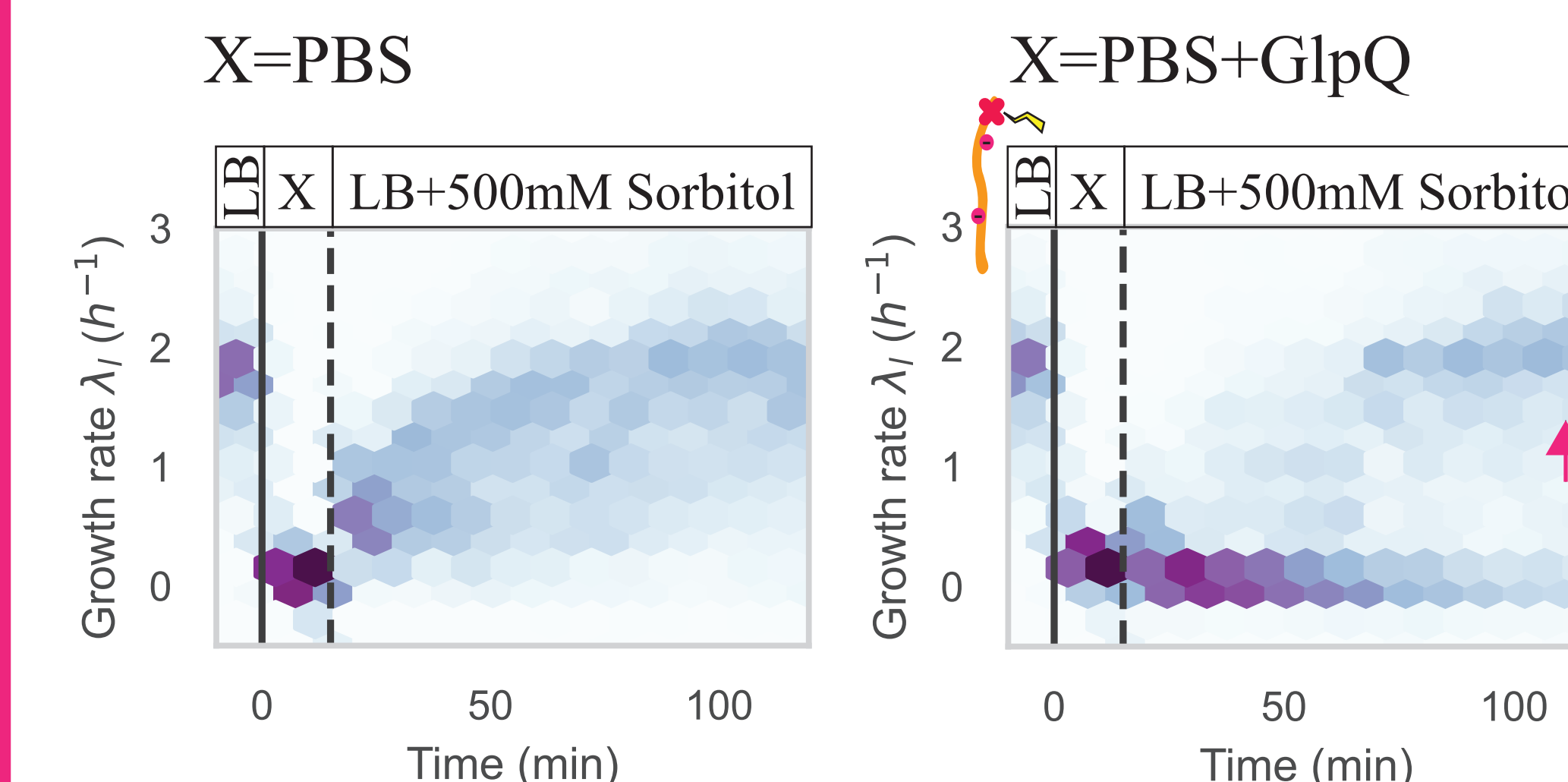
PonA is essential for recovery from wall teichoic acid cleavage



PonA is essential in the absence of wall teichoic acids

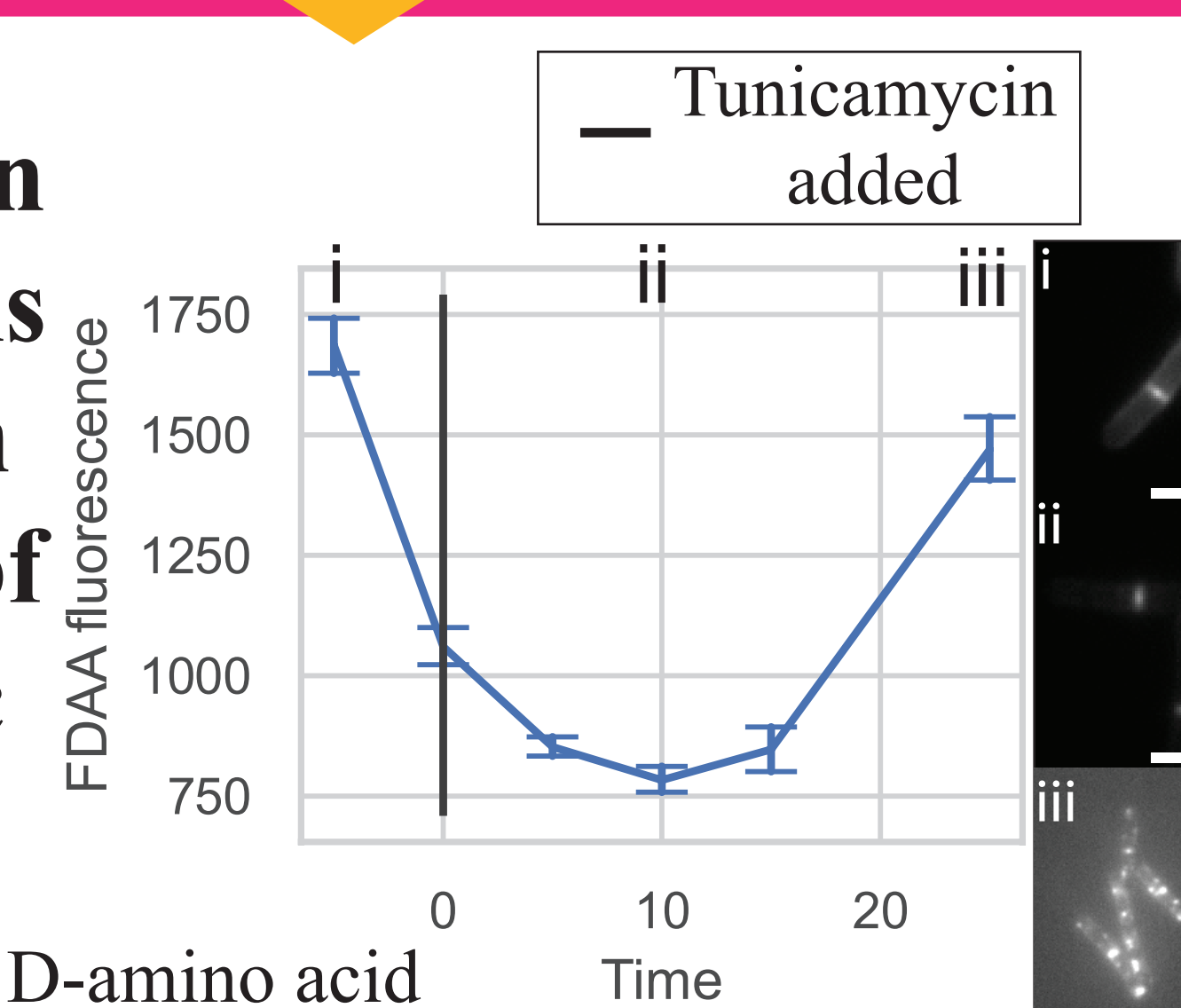


Hyperosmotic shock prompts growth recovery in ΔponA cells after wall teichoic acid cleavage

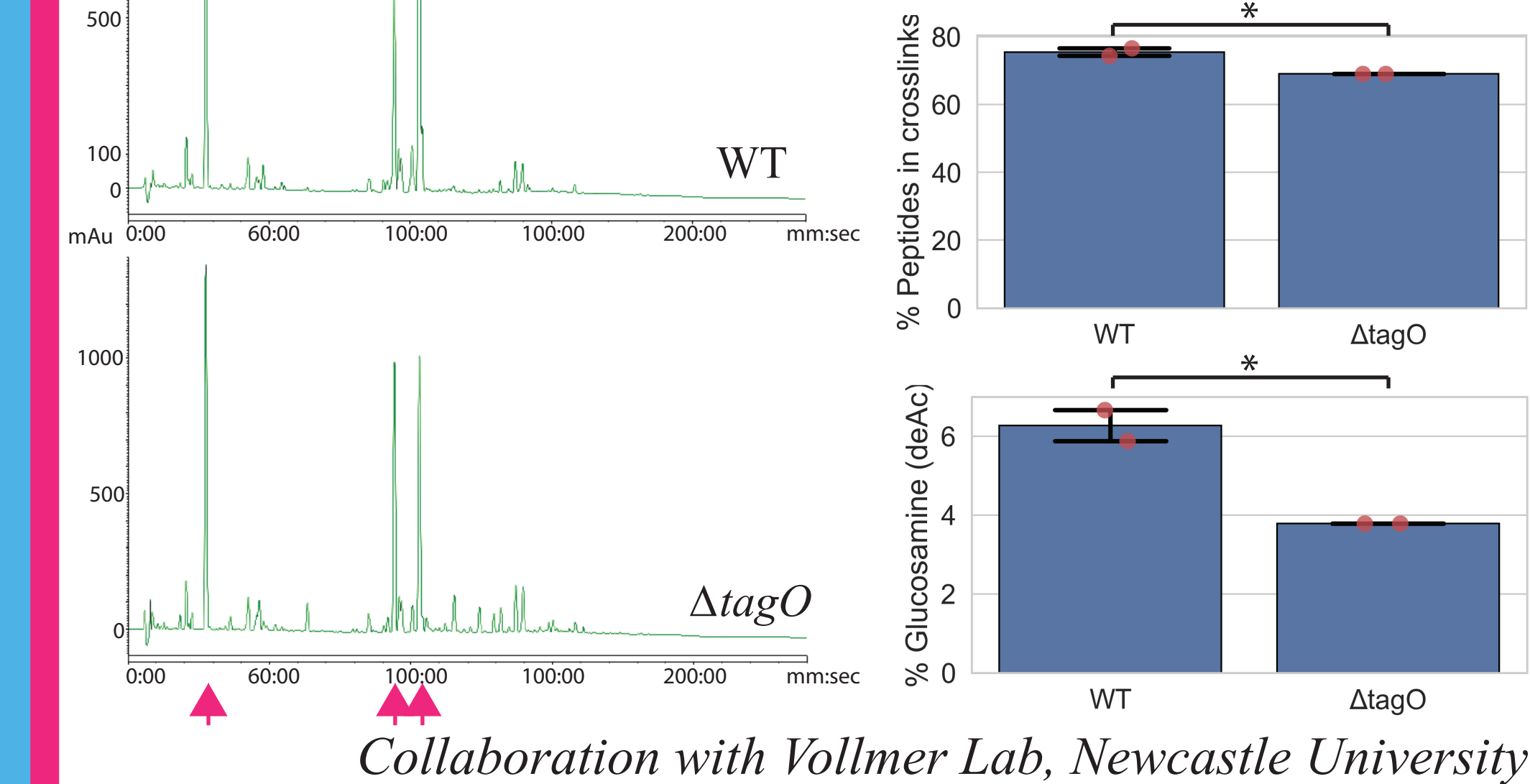


Peptidoglycan crosslinking is perturbed in the absence of wall teichoic acids

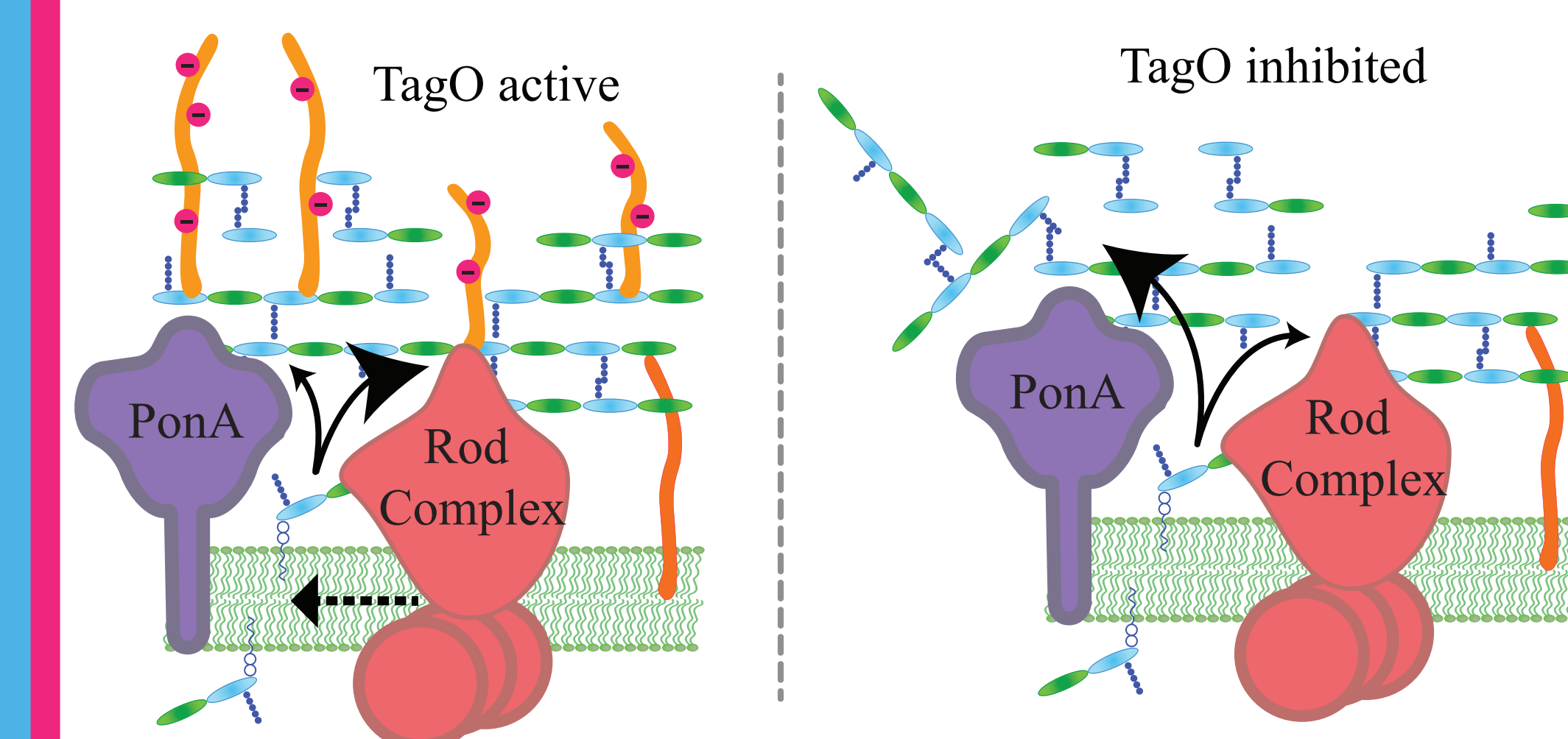
FDAA: Fluorescent D-amino acid



HPLC reveals decreased crosslinking in ΔtagO cells



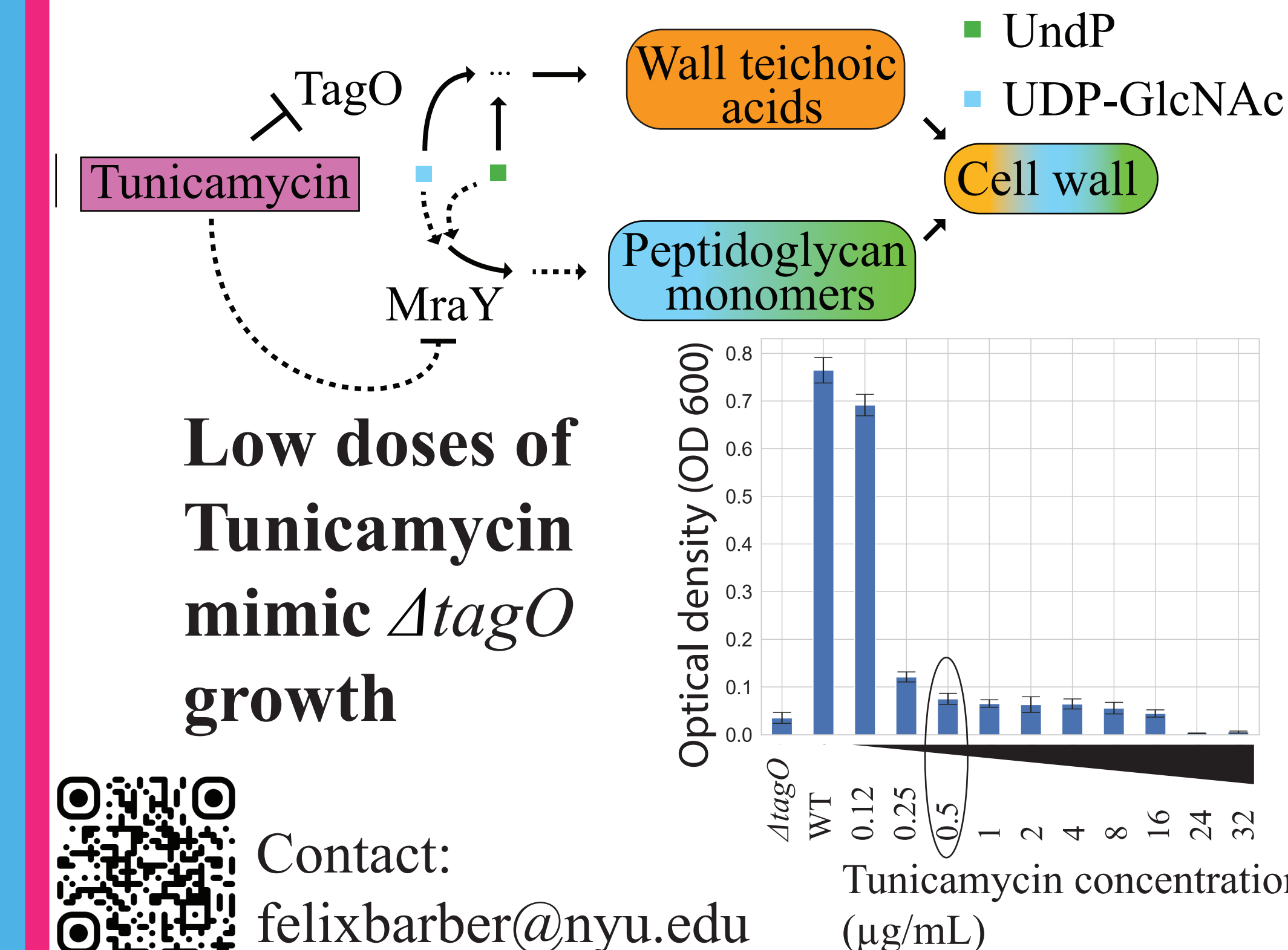
Pothole model



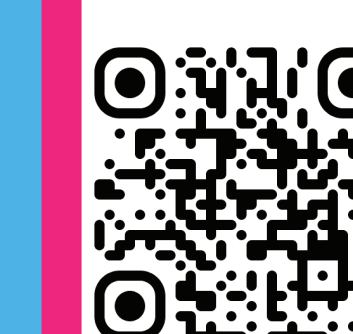
Conclusions

- Wall teichoic acids promote Rod complex activity, conferring rod shape.
- PonA-mediated peptidoglycan insertion sustains growth and loss of shape without wall teichoic acids.
- Contracting the cell wall restores growth in ΔponA cells lacking wall teichoic acids, consistent with a "pothole" model.

Low doses of Tunicamycin selectively perturb wall teichoic acid synthesis



Low doses of Tunicamycin mimic ΔtagO growth



Contact:
felixbarber@nyu.edu