Silver Nanoparticles Induce a Triclosan-Like Antibacterial Action Mechanism in Multi-Drug Resistant *Klebsiella pneumoniae*

Vikram Pareek, Stéphanie Devineau, Sathesh K Sivasankaran, Arpit Bhargava, Jitendra Panwar, Shabarinath Srikumar, Séamus Fanning

► To cite this version:

Vikram Pareek, Stéphanie Devineau, Sathesh K Sivasankaran, Arpit Bhargava, Jitendra Panwar, et al.. Silver Nanoparticles Induce a Triclosan-Like Antibacterial Action Mechanism in Multi-Drug Resistant *Klebsiella pneumoniae*. *Frontiers in Microbiology*, 2021, 12, pp.638640. 10.3389/fmicb.2021.638640 . hal-03152162

HAL Id: hal-03152162

<https://hal.science/hal-03152162>

Submitted on 25 Feb 2021

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

OPEN ACCESS

Edited by:

Jong H. Kim,

Agricultural Research Service,
United States

Reviewed by:

Anima Nanda,

Sathyabama Institute of Science
and Technology, India
Sanjay Kumar Singh Patel,
Konkuk University, South Korea

*Correspondence:

Jitendra Panwar

jpanwar@pilani.bits-pilani.ac.in

Séamus Fanning

sfanning@ucd.ie

†ORCID:

Vikram Pareek

orcid.org/0000-0003-3980-1238

Stéphanie Devineau

orcid.org/0000-0002-1133-5223

Sathesh K. Sivasankaran

orcid.org/0000-0003-3037-6001

Arpit Bhargava

orcid.org/0000-0001-6450-6551

Jitendra Panwar

orcid.org/0000-0002-0750-9745

Shabarinath Srikumar

orcid.org/0000-0003-3775-2831

Séamus Fanning

orcid.org/0000-0002-1922-8836

Specialty section:

This article was submitted to
Antimicrobials, Resistance
and Chemotherapy,
a section of the journal
Frontiers in Microbiology

Received: 07 December 2020

Accepted: 20 January 2021

Published: 15 February 2021

Citation:

Pareek V, Devineau S,
Sivasankaran SK, Bhargava A,
Panwar J, Srikumar S and Fanning S
(2021) Silver Nanoparticles Induce
a Triclosan-Like Antibacterial Action
Mechanism in Multi-Drug Resistant
Klebsiella pneumoniae.
Front. Microbiol. 12:638640.
doi: 10.3389/fmicb.2021.638640

Silver Nanoparticles Induce a Triclosan-Like Antibacterial Action Mechanism in Multi-Drug Resistant *Klebsiella pneumoniae*

Vikram Pareek^{1,2†}, Stéphanie Devineau^{3†}, Sathesh K. Sivasankaran^{4†}, Arpit Bhargava^{2†}, Jitendra Panwar^{2*†}, Shabarinath Srikumar^{5†} and Séamus Fanning^{1,6*†}¹ UCD-Centre for Food Safety, UCD School of Public Health, Physiotherapy and Sports Science, University College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland, ² Department of Biological Sciences, Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani, India, ³ Université de Paris, BFA, UMR 8251, CNRS, Paris, France, ⁴ Genome Informatics Facility, Iowa State University, Ames, IA, United States, ⁵ Department of Food, Nutrition and Health, College of Food and Agriculture, UAE University, Al Ain, United Arab Emirates, ⁶ Institute for Global Food Security, Queen's University Belfast, Belfast, United Kingdom

Infections associated with antimicrobial-resistant bacteria now represent a significant threat to human health using conventional therapy, necessitating the development of alternate and more effective antibacterial compounds. Silver nanoparticles (Ag NPs) have been proposed as potential antimicrobial agents to combat infections. A complete understanding of their antimicrobial activity is required before these molecules can be used in therapy. Lysozyme coated Ag NPs were synthesized and characterized by TEM-EDS, XRD, UV-vis, FTIR spectroscopy, zeta potential, and oxidative potential assay. Biochemical assays and deep level transcriptional analysis using RNA sequencing were used to decipher how Ag NPs exert their antibacterial action against multi-drug resistant *Klebsiella pneumoniae* MGH78578. RNAseq data revealed that Ag NPs induced a triclosan-like bactericidal mechanism responsible for the inhibition of the type II fatty acid biosynthesis. Additionally, released Ag⁺ generated oxidative stress both extra- and intracellularly in *K. pneumoniae*. The data showed that triclosan-like activity and oxidative stress cumulatively underpinned the antibacterial activity of Ag NPs. This result was confirmed by the analysis of the bactericidal effect of Ag NPs against the isogenic *K. pneumoniae* MGH78578 Δ soxS mutant, which exhibits a compromised oxidative stress response compared to the wild type. Silver nanoparticles induce a triclosan-like antibacterial action mechanism in multi-drug resistant *K. pneumoniae*. This study extends our understanding of anti-*Klebsiella* mechanisms associated with exposure to Ag NPs. This allowed us to model how bacteria might develop resistance against silver nanoparticles, should the latter be used in therapy.

Keywords: *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, silver nanoparticles, RNA sequencing, soxS, triclosan

INTRODUCTION

Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is responsible for approximately 700,000 deaths annually across the globe and this number is expected to increase further if new measures are not adopted and antibacterial compounds discovered (World Health Organization, 2019). The emergence of multi-drug resistance (MDR) in various pathogenic bacterial species represents a serious public health

challenge (Logan and Weinstein, 2017; Cassini et al., 2019), leading to hospital- and community-acquired infections, which are difficult to treat and control (Pendleton et al., 2013; Klemm et al., 2018). Since AMR is estimated to overtake cancer as the main cause of death in 50 years, innovative approaches including the development of novel antimicrobial strategies using silver nanoparticles (Ag NPs) are required (Huh and Kwon, 2011; Gupta et al., 2019; Kalia et al., 2019).

Klebsiella pneumoniae is one of the members of the ESKAPE pathogens (representing *Enterococcus faecium*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Acinetobacter baumannii*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, and *Enterobacter* spp.) (Pendleton et al., 2013). It is a member of Enterobacteriaceae family—Gram-negative, non-motile, and rod-shaped. This bacterium is considered an opportunistic pathogen commonly found in the intestine, mouth, and skin of humans. It is mainly associated with hospital-acquired infections (nosocomial infections) and responsible for respiratory/urinary tract infections, pneumonia, and sepsis (Podschun and Ullmann, 1998; Lee and Burgess, 2012; World Health Organization, 2019). This pathogen can also form biofilms on indwelling medical devices leading to persistent nosocomial infection (Jagnow and Clegg, 2003; Li et al., 2014). About 25% of nosocomial *K. pneumoniae* were found to be resistant to carbapenem-based compounds (Han et al., 2016; Anes et al., 2017). *K. pneumoniae* were also found to be resistant to colistin, a last-line antibiotic (Antoniadou et al., 2007; Neuner et al., 2011). The emergence of AMR in *K. pneumoniae* against critically important classes of antibiotics represents a major threat to conventional clinical therapy (Li et al., 2014; Hu et al., 2020). Novel antibacterial strategies are required to overcome this challenge (Adamo and Margarit, 2018; Mulani et al., 2019).

Silver and other metals such as copper and zinc have historically been used as potential antibacterial agents (Alexander, 2009; Rai et al., 2012). Antibacterial activity of silver can vary depending on its chemical form (Mijnendonckx et al., 2013; Li et al., 2016; Zheng et al., 2018). Metallic forms continuously release small numbers of ions, which makes it a slow-acting agent, whilst the ionic form is more efficient. Although Ag^+ is reported to exhibit better antibacterial activity (Randall et al., 2012), direct exposure to mammalian cells has toxic side effects that limit its application in therapy (Chernousova and Epple, 2013; Vimbela et al., 2017). In contrast, Ag NPs provide a greater surface area, leading to a more controlled release of Ag^+ (Durán et al., 2016). Hence, this form has potential as an antibacterial compound (Roe et al., 2008; Kang et al., 2019). Green synthesis of silver NPs was also developed by different groups (Sharma et al., 2009; Chowdhury et al., 2014; Otari et al., 2017). Despite these advantages, little is known about the antibacterial action mechanisms of Ag NP based formulations.

We synthesized lysozyme coated Ag NPs (L-Ag NPs) and characterized their antibacterial mechanism against MDR *K. pneumonia* MGH78578 using chemical analysis, biochemical assays and deep-level RNA sequencing. Our data revealed that L-Ag NPs induced a *triclosan-like* antibacterial effect against MDR *K. pneumoniae*. The inhibition of the type II fatty acid biosynthesis along with Ag^+ induced oxidative stress were

responsible for the anti-*K. pneumoniae* effect. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first study that reports the triclosan-like antimicrobial effect of silver NPs and a full transcriptional analysis of their antibacterial action against *K. pneumoniae*. Our results provide molecular insights into how bacteria might deploy antibacterial strategies to counteract the toxic effects of Ag NPs. This allowed us to model how *K. pneumoniae* might develop resistance against Ag NPs (Chopra, 2007).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Bacteria and Media

Klebsiella pneumoniae MGH78578 (ATCC[®] 700721) is a clinical isolate chosen for its MDR phenotype (Ogawa et al., 2005; Anes et al., 2019) and the availability of its whole genome sequence (NC_009648.1). Bacteria were grown in Luria Bertani (LB) and modified LB (mLB) media constituted without NaCl (Chambers et al., 2013; Bhargava et al., 2018). Bacteria were recovered from long-term storage (at -80°C in glycerol stocks) in mLB medium (casein enzyme hydrolysate 10 g L^{-1} and yeast extract 5 g L^{-1} , pH 7.2 ± 0.2) for 12 h at 37°C with shaking (150 rpm). For the preparation of inoculum, an overnight grown bacterial culture was inoculated into freshly prepared mLB medium and grown until the mid-log phase ($\text{OD}_{600\text{nm}}$ 0.5–0.6). An overnight grown bacterial culture (approximately 10^7 CFU mL^{-1}) was inoculated separately in freshly prepared LB and mLB broth medium. Bacterial growth was determined by measuring the optical density (OD) at 600 nm at 2 h time intervals. Biological experiments were carried out in both technical and biological duplicates.

Synthesis of L-Ag NPs

L-Ag NPs were synthesized following a protocol adapted from Ashraf et al. (2014; see **Supplementary Material**). To determine the size, shape, crystallinity and surface capping, L-Ag NPs were characterized by Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM), Energy Dispersive Spectroscopy (EDS) on a Quantax EDS (Bruker AXS, Coventry, United Kingdom), X-ray Diffraction (XRD) on a Rigaku MiniFlex Benchtop XRD System (Rigaku Company, United States), UV-vis spectroscopy on a V-630 UV-vis spectrophotometer (Jasco Corporation, Tokyo, Japan), and Fourier Transform Infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) on a Prestige-21 FTIR Spectrometer (Shimadzu, Nakagyo, Japan). The zeta potential of L-Ag NPs was measured with a Zetasizer Nano ZS (Malvern Instruments, United Kingdom). The acellular oxidative potential of L-Ag NPs was assessed by measuring the depletion in antioxidants (uric acid, ascorbic acid, reduced glutathione) by HPLC following incubation of L-Ag NPs in a simplified synthetic respiratory tract lining fluid for 4 h at 37°C (Crobeddu et al., 2017). The dissolution kinetics of L-Ag NPs in mLB was measured by inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectrometry (ICP-OES) (Avio 200, PerkinElmer, United States). All measurements were performed in duplicate. The detailed protocols are described in the **Supplementary Information file**. Freshly prepared L-Ag NPs were used for all the experiments.

Antibacterial Susceptibility Determinations

The minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) was determined using the broth microdilution assay following CLSI guidelines. Bacterial cells were exposed to L-Ag NPs (ranging from 0.5–64 μg (Ag) mL^{-1}) and incubated at 37°C in the dark for 24 h. Bacterial growth was determined by measuring the $\text{OD}_{600\text{nm}}$. In addition, the free lysozyme was tested in parallel for any antibacterial activity. Bacterial cells exposed to L-Ag NPs were spread plated and incubated for 12 h at 37°C to determine the minimum bactericidal concentration (MBC). Media without L-Ag NPs and bacterial cells were used as positive- and negative-controls, respectively (Bhargava et al., 2018). All experiments were done in biological duplicates and the results are represented as mean $\pm$ standard deviation.

Mode of Action Studies-Measurement of Reactive Oxygen Species (ROS)

The generation of ROS inside the bacterial cell following exposure to L-Ag NPs was measured using a 2,7-dichlorodihydrofluorescein diacetate (DCFH-DA) assay (Wang and Joseph, 1999). DCFH-DA was added to the bacterial cell suspension at a final concentration of 10 μM and incubated for 1 h at 37°C in the dark. Free dye was then separated from the DCFH-DA loaded bacterial cells by centrifugation at 8,000 rpm for 15 min followed by washing with PBS. Bacterial cells were exposed to different (sub)-MIC concentrations of L-Ag NPs (i.e., MIC_{25} , MIC_{50} , MIC_{75} , and MIC_{100}) for 30 min at 37°C in fresh mLB medium with shaking (150 rpm). The fluorescence intensity of dichlorodihydrofluorescein (DCF) was detected using a VICTOR X Multilabel Plate Reader (PerkinElmer, United States) at an excitation and emission wavelength of 485 and 535 nm, respectively. The experiments were performed in duplicates and the results expressed as mean $\pm$ standard deviation.

The effect of L-Ag NPs on the bacterial cell envelope was examined by TEM. To prepare sample for TEM analysis, bacterial cells exposed to MIC_{75} L-Ag NPs were centrifuged at 8,000 rpm for 10 min. Subsequently, the supernatant was discarded, and the bacterial pellet was washed twice with PBS followed by fixation in 2.5% v/v electron microscopy grade glutaraldehyde in 0.05 M sodium cacodylate buffer pH 7.2 for 2 h at 4°C. TEM samples were prepared by drop-casting the bacterial cell suspension on to a carbon-coated copper grid that was later imaged on a Hitachi H-7650 TEM instrument (Hitachi High-Technologies Corporation, Tokyo, Japan) at an acceleration voltage of 100 kV. Bacterial cells that were not exposed to L-Ag NPs were used as the control. A minimum number of 50 bacterial cells were analyzed on different TEM images in each condition.

The membrane damage was analyzed using the MDA and anthrone assays. Bacterial cells were treated with different (sub)-MIC concentrations of L-Ag NPs, i.e., MIC_{25} , MIC_{50} , MIC_{75} , and MIC_{100} . The determination of MDA concentration was done as described previously (Buege and Aust, 1978). The anthrone assay was done as described previously (Bhargava et al., 2018). The experiments were performed in biological duplicates and the results expressed as mean $\pm$ standard deviation.

The intracellular concentration of Ag was measured by ICP-OES following exposure to MIC_{75} L-Ag NPs for 5, 30, and 60 min at 37°C. A freshly grown bacterial culture (approximately 10^7 CFU mL^{-1}) was exposed to MIC_{75} L-Ag NPs followed by incubation for 5, 30, and 60 min at 37°C in mLB. After incubation, bacterial cells were pelleted by centrifugation at 8,000 rpm for 10 min at 4°C then dried and digested in a 1 mL mixture of H_2O_2 : HNO_3 (50:50) for 2 h. After acid digestion, the final volume was made up to 10 mL and filtered using 0.22 μm syringe filter. The silver concentration of the sample was measured by ICP-OES (Avio 200, PerkinElmer, United States) (McQuillan et al., 2012). Untreated bacterial cells were taken as a control for the respective time points. The experiments were performed in biological duplicates and the results expressed as mean $\pm$ standard deviation. Detailed protocols are described in SI.

RNA Sequencing

A freshly grown culture of *K. pneumoniae* MGH78578 from mid-log₁₀ phase (approximately 10^7 CFU mL^{-1}) was exposed to MIC_{75} L-Ag NPs for 5 and 30 min at 37°C in mLB broth. Bacterial cells not exposed to L-Ag NPs were selected as a control for each time point. RNA was isolated using RNAeasy extraction kit (Qiagen) and treated with Turbo DNase kit (Ambion's). RNA integrity was assessed using a Bioanalyzer 2100 RNA 6000 nanochip (Agilent Technologies). RNA library sequencing was performed at the Centre for Genomic Research, University of Liverpool, United Kingdom. Ribosomal RNA was removed with a Ribo-Zero rRNA removal kit (Illumina). Libraries were prepared with NEBNext Directional RNA Library Prep Kit (BioLabs). Pooled libraries (**Supplementary Table 1**) were loaded on cBot (Illumina) and cluster generations was performed. Single-sequencing using 150 bp read length was performed on lane of the HiSeq 4000 sequencer (Illumina). Raw sequencing data was processed as described in **Supplementary Material**. The RNAseq data produced from the present work were deposited to the NCBI-GEO database and are available under the accession number GSE151953.

Comparative Gene Expression Analysis With *E. coli* MGH1655 Exposed to Individual Antibiotics

A comparison of our transcriptional data with the global transcriptome profiling of *E. coli* MGH1655 K12 strain exposed to 37 antibiotics was carried out. Only those genes that gave statistically significant differential expression patterns were selected from both datasets. Our gene expression dataset was compared to each of the 37 *E. coli* transcriptional profiles and genes that had similar expression patterns (both up-and down-regulation) were counted.

Validation of RNA-Seq Data by Quantitative RT-PCR Analysis

RNA isolated from the samples were converted to cDNA by using high-capacity RNA to cDNA kit (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Ireland). Primers based on the selected genes of interest were

designed with 6-FAM/ZEN/IBFQ double-quenched probes and synthesized commercially by Integrated DNA Technologies (IDT, Belgium) (Supplementary Table 2). The cDNA was used as a template and analysis was done by the addition of PrimeTime Gene Expression Master Mix. qRT-PCR was performed in an Eppendorf Mastercycler realplex ep gradient S (Eppendorf, United Kingdom). This analysis was carried out in two biological replicates each along with three technical replicates. The fold-change in the expression of the genes of interest was determined by the method of Livak and Schmittgen (2001), i.e., $2^{-\Delta\Delta C_t}$ method using *rho* as a housekeeping gene.

Statistical Analysis

The results for the biochemical assay were analyzed using unpaired Student *t*-test as appropriate for the dataset. The qRT-PCR measurements data were statistically analyzed using Prism software (v. 8.0 GraphPad Software) following the two-way analysis of variance. Bonferroni method was used to analyze the multiple comparisons. The symbol “ns” used in the graphs corresponds to statistically non-significant with $p > 0.05$. The asterisk symbols in the graphs correspond to $*p \leq 0.05$, $**p \leq 0.01$, and $***p \leq 0.001$. All the data points represent the mean of two independent measurements. The uncertainties were represented as standard deviations. In RNAseq results, NSE represents non-significant expression.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Synthesis and Characterization of L-Ag NPs

L-Ag NPs were synthesized by a co-reduction method wherein lysozyme functions both as a reducing and stabilizing agent using heat reflux action at 120°C (Eby et al., 2009; Ashraf et al., 2014). Lysozyme acts as a capping material devoid of enzymatic activity. We selected L-Ag NPs based on their bactericidal activity against MDR *K. pneumoniae* MGH78578. The synthesis of L-Ag NPs was associated with the appearance of the plasmon peak at 414 nm (Figure 1A) (Singh et al., 2018). The average diameter of L-Ag NPs measured by TEM was 5.2 ± 1.2 nm (Figures 1B,C). The X-ray diffraction pattern obtained corresponds to the face-centered cubic lattice structure of crystalline silver (JCPDS file 04-0783) (Figure 1D and Supplementary Figure 1) (Jain et al., 2011; Pareek et al., 2020). The surface charge of L-Ag NPs was estimated by measuring their zeta potential in water and modified LB (mLB) medium (devoid of NaCl) at 37°C. L-Ag NPs were found to be negatively charged in both conditions with $\zeta = -38.2 \pm 1.6$ mV in water and $\zeta = -24.2 \pm 0.9$ mV in mLB medium. The $1,632\text{ cm}^{-1}$ peak in the FTIR spectrum corresponds to the amide I vibration characteristic of the protein backbone, confirming the presence of lysozyme associated with Ag NPs (Figure 1E) (Baker et al., 2014).

L-Ag NPs Inhibit the Proliferation of *K. pneumoniae* MGH78578

In media with high salt content like chloride and phosphate, Ag NPs may aggregate and free Ag^+ can precipitate, potentially reducing their bactericidal activity (Lok et al., 2007; McQuillan et al., 2012; Chambers et al., 2013; Pareek et al., 2018). Hence, the bactericidal effect of L-Ag NPs against *K. pneumoniae* MGH78578 was assessed in mLB medium (LB medium devoid of NaCl) (Pelletier et al., 2010; Chatterjee et al., 2011). No significant difference between the growth of *K. pneumoniae* in mLB and LB media was observed (Figure 2A) confirming mLB had no phenotypic effect. Approximately 3×10^7 CFU mL^{-1} $\log_{10}$ phase bacterial cells were exposed to L-Ag NPs. The MIC of L-Ag NPs was $21 \mu\text{g (Ag) mL}^{-1}$ (Figure 2B). To determine the bactericidal efficiency of L-Ag NPs, *K. pneumoniae* MGH78578 exposed to L-Ag NPs were spread plated and incubated for 12 h at 37°C . The MBC of L-Ag NPs was $45 \mu\text{g (Ag) mL}^{-1}$ (Supplementary Figure 2). These results show that L-Ag NPs inhibit the proliferation of *K. pneumoniae* MGH78578 at low concentrations.

L-Ag NPs Generate ROS and Limited Membrane Damage in *K. pneumoniae* MGH78578

Reactive oxygen species (ROS) could be generated outside the bacterial cells by L-Ag NPs and released Ag^+ (Le Ouay and Stellacci, 2015). Limited dissolution of L-Ag NPs was observed in mLB media for 8 h at 37°C (Figure 2C). Extracellular ROS production was evaluated by measuring the oxidative potential of L-Ag NPs in a simplified synthetic respiratory tract lining fluid. The depletion of antioxidants (uric acid, acetic acid, and reduced glutathione GSH) was also noted when measured by HPLC after 4 h incubation at 37°C (Figure 3A) (Crobeddu et al., 2017). We observed a dose-dependent depletion in ascorbic acid and GSH (up to 100%), showing that, at low NP concentration, L-Ag NPs can generate ROS extracellularly.

Then, we measured the concentration of silver that enter *K. pneumoniae* MGH78578 by ICP-OES following treatment with L-Ag NPs for 5, 30, and 60 min. The uptake of silver, either in the form of L-Ag NPs or Ag^+ , was proportional to the time duration

of treatment (Supplementary Figure 3). To determine whether ROS were also produced inside the bacterial cells following exposure to L-Ag NPs, we used the DCFH-DA assay (Aranda et al., 2013). A dose-dependent increase in the intracellular ROS was observed, a reflection of the oxidative stress external to the bacterial cell (Figure 3B).

The severe oxidative stress induced by L-Ag NPs could lead to many downstream phenotypes in bacteria including compromised membrane integrity (Durán et al., 2016; Zheng et al., 2018; Zou et al., 2018; Kang et al., 2019). TEM analysis of *K. pneumoniae* did not show any change in the membrane integrity of the exposed bacterial cells (Figures 3C,D). To verify this observation, we explored the degree of bacterial membrane damage in the whole population using an MDA assay. A limited though significant concentration-dependent increase in the level of lipid peroxidation was observed (Figure 3E). Additionally, a concentration-dependent increase of carbohydrate release was observed following L-Ag NP exposure (Figure 3F). Overall, our results show that L-Ag NPs induced limited bacterial membrane damage, a phenotype that was not observed by TEM.

Transcriptomic Profiling of L-Ag NPs Exposed *K. pneumoniae* MGH78578 Using RNA-Seq

We used RNA-seq to understand how *K. pneumoniae* MGH78578 responded to L-Ag NP exposure following a previously standardized protocol investigating the transcriptome of *K. pneumoniae* MGH78578 exposed to sub-inhibitory concentrations of a chemosensitizer (Anes et al., 2019). Here, we exposed *K. pneumoniae* MGH78578 to a sub-inhibitory concentration of L-Ag NPs at MIC_{75} ($15.8 \mu\text{g (Ag) mL}^{-1}$) for a period of 5- and 30-min. The 5 min time point was used to identify the transcriptional signals associated with early exposure, whilst the 30 min time point demonstrated the adaptive responses of L-Ag NP exposed *K. pneumoniae* (replication time is 20 min). Approximately 336 million reads were obtained across all 8 libraries with an average of 42 million reads per library (Supplementary Table 1) sufficient for downstream transcriptomic analysis (Haas et al., 2012; Anes et al., 2019). The VROOM function in the *limma* package (Ritchie et al., 2015)

was used to identify differentially regulated genes. We obtained statistically significant data $p \leq 0.05$ for a total of 3,760 and 3,945 genes following 5 and 30 min exposure, respectively (Figure 4A and Supplementary Dataset WS1). Statistically significant genes with a $\log_2$ fold change expression of ≥ 1.0

and ≤ -1.0 (exposed vs. unexposed cells) were considered to be up- and down-regulated, respectively (Dash et al., 2018; Anes et al., 2019). For the post-5 min exposure, 1,008 genes were found to be upregulated and 1,063 genes were downregulated. At 30 min post exposure, 1,205 genes were found to be upregulated

and 1,246 genes were downregulated (Figure 4B). Among all the upregulated genes at the 5- and 30-min, 705 genes were found to be commonly upregulated, whereas 303 and 500 genes were uniquely upregulated at 5 and 30 min, respectively. For downregulated genes, 810 genes were found to be commonly downregulated at both time points, whereas 253 and 436 genes were specifically downregulated at 5 and 30 min (Figure 4C).

We selected representative genes related to the bacterial defense system (*soxS*), transcriptional regulator (*ramA*), outer membrane porin proteins (*ompC*), and virulence (*rfaH*) to validate our transcriptomic data using qRT-PCR. Gene expression analysis reflected a similar pattern of results when compared to RNA-seq data (Supplementary Figure 4).

Bacterial Oxidative Stress Response Following Exposure to L-Ag NP

Our RNA-seq data shows that the oxidative stress response induced by ROS generation is choreographed by both *soxS* and *oxyR*, two major transcriptional factors that respond to oxidative stress in Enterobacteriaceae (Seo et al., 2015). The

OxyR system functions as a global regulator of peroxide stress whilst the SoxRS system is involved in the control of superoxide stress (Zheng et al., 1998; Seo et al., 2015). Increased intracellular ROS levels induce the oxidation of OxyR protein, which in turn activates detoxifying processes including heme biosynthesis, thiol-disulfide isomerization, among others (Dubbs and Mongkolsuk, 2012). In the case of the SoxRS regulon, oxidative stress causes the oxidation of the SoxR protein, which activates the *soxS* transcriptional regulator, thereby triggering a bacterial defense mechanism involving various efflux pumps and redox counter measures (Seo et al., 2015). In L-Ag NP exposed *K. pneumoniae* MGH78578, *soxS* was highly upregulated (300- and 88-fold in 5 and 30 min) and in contrast *oxyR* was moderately upregulated (approximately 5-fold in both time points). This suggested that the oxidative stress regulon was active throughout the 30 min of L-Ag NP exposure time, particularly for the *soxS* regulon.

To confirm this, we compared our RNA-seq dataset to the *K. pneumoniae* MGH78578 oxidative *soxS* regulon generated earlier (Anes et al., 2020). We found that of the 254 genes belonging to the oxidative *soxS* regulon, 129 (51%) had similar

expression patterns in both datasets, confirming that the *soxS* regulon is activated in L-Ag NP exposed *K. pneumoniae* (Supplementary Dataset WS2). A typical example of *soxS* induction can be visualized in the expression of *fpr* (ferredoxin-NADP⁺ reductase), which was induced at 22- and 9-fold at 5 and 30 min. In response to *soxS* activation, a redox neutralization process is triggered related to the overexpression of *fpr* by 4.5-fold at 5 min, that then reduced to 3.2-fold at 30 min post-treatment (Krapp et al., 2002).

Activation of Efflux Pumps Following Exposure to L-Ag NP

Bacteria activate various efflux pumps to expel the toxic Ag⁺ (Randall et al., 2014; Gurbanov et al., 2018). Classic efflux pump-encoding genes such as *acrAB-tolC* (Hirakata et al., 2009; Baugh et al., 2013) and *marRAB* were found to be highly upregulated following treatment with L-Ag NPs, a feature that was sustained throughout the testing period of 30 min, possibly driven by the positive regulation via SoxS (Seo et al., 2015; Anes et al., 2020). Another efflux pump encoded by the *silCFBA* operon conferring a silver resistance phenotype was also upregulated

(Randall et al., 2014; Elkrewi et al., 2017). Transcription of the *silCFBA* operon and *silP* are controlled by the *silRS*, which encodes a two-component system wherein SilR acts as a response regulator and SilS acts as a histidine kinase (Starodub and Trevors, 1989; Massani et al., 2018). SilP is a P-type ATPase efflux pump, which facilitates the passage of Ag⁺ from cytoplasm to the periplasm. SilF acts as a chaperone and transfers Ag⁺ from periplasm to the SilCBA complex, a three-protein dependent cation/proton antiporter system. Another protein from silver resistance system is SilE, present downstream to the *silRS* (Figure 5) (Starodub and Trevors, 1989; Massani et al., 2018). Upregulation of *silC/B/E/R/S/P* and KPN_pKPN3p05946 genes were noted in our RNA-seq data showing the activation of efflux pumps, encoding a possible silver resistance in response to L-Ag NP exposure.

The Type II Fatty Acid Biosynthesis Genes Were Down-Regulated in L-Ag NP Exposed *K. pneumoniae* MGH78578

Since *K. pneumoniae* MGH78578 expressed an MDR phenotype (Anes et al., 2017), L-Ag NP exposure dependent activation

of *acrAB-tolC*, *marRAB*, and *sil* genes should, in principle, confer silver resistance in *K. pneumoniae*. Additionally, the strong oxidative stress response should enable the bacterium to counter the oxidative stress induced by L-Ag NPs. Both of these mechanisms should render *K. pneumoniae* MGH78578 resistant against silver. However, *K. pneumoniae* MGH78578 was found to be susceptible to L-Ag NPs. We hypothesized that the bactericidal activity of L-Ag NPs could be due to a hitherto unknown mechanism, rather than the most commonly reported oxidative stress based bactericidal activity (Durán et al., 2016). To investigate, we compared our RNA-seq data to the transcriptional response of *E. coli* exposed to 37 antimicrobial compounds (O'Rourke et al., 2020). This global transcriptional profile of *E. coli* exposed to 37 antibiotics generated a list of 447 genes whose signature expression pattern characterized the mechanism of action associated with each antibiotic, leading the authors to hypothesize that the antibacterial action mechanism of any unknown/uncharacterized compounds can be deduced by comparing the transcriptional profile of a compound of interest with that of these 447 *E. coli* MG1665 K12 genes. We compared our exposed *K. pneumoniae* MGH78578 transcriptional data set with each individual dataset obtained from *E. coli* global transcriptional profile. Our comparative analysis showed that the highest number of similarly expressed gene pairs were obtained from the **triclosan exposure** dataset, suggesting that exposure to L-Ag NPs induced a *triclosan-like* exposure response in *K. pneumoniae* MGH78578. Some 76% of the gene pairs (73/96) at 5 min L-Ag NP exposure (**Supplementary Datasets WS3, WS4**) and 74% (87/117) at 30 min exposure (**Supplementary Datasets WS5, WS6**) had similar expression patterns compared with the *E. coli* triclosan dataset.

Triclosan is a broad-spectrum antimicrobial compound that acts by inhibiting FabI (a NADH-dependent enoylacyl carrier), a protein belonging to the type II fatty acid biosynthesis, part of a well-conserved pathway that is essential for bacterial survival. Inhibition of fatty acid biosynthesis compromises the bacterial cell membrane. During exposure to L-Ag NPs, some *K. pneumoniae* MGH78578 genes associated with type II fatty acid biosynthesis including *fabA/H/D/G/F/B* were significantly downregulated particularly during the adaptive response at 30 min. The downregulation of the different *fab* genes signals a compromised type II fatty acid biosynthesis underpinning the *triclosan-like* L-Ag NP bactericidal activity. Importantly, *fadL* and *fadD* were downregulated. FadL is a porin that transports extracellular fatty acids across the outer membrane to the inner membrane where they are activated by acyl CoA synthetase FadD. Downregulation of both *fadL* and *fadD* shows that extracellular fatty acids are not transported leading to subsequent suppression of type II fatty acid biosynthesis pathway. We, however, did not observe any differential expression in the *fabI* gene, possibly because the triclosan affects FabI post-translationally.

Recently, the TraDIS-Xpress approach involving a transposon mutant library and massively parallel sequencing of transposon chromosome junctions was used to identify *E. coli* genes that respond to triclosan exposure (Yasir et al., 2020). In comparison with these data, we identified genes that were both enriched in the *E. coli* TraDIS-Xpress dataset and that were found to

be differentially expressed in our *K. pneumoniae* MGH78578 dataset. Common genes like *purL*, *purH*, *waeL*, *wzx* were downregulated at either one or both time points while *metB* was upregulated. Similarly, *K. pneumoniae* MGH78578 genes like *trkA*, *pcnB*, *infB*, and *ubiB/F* were downregulated at least in one or both time points, while *lonH* was upregulated (**Supplementary Dataset WS1**). TraDIS-Xpress selected *rbs* in their triclosan exposure screen. In *E. coli*, RbsABC forms the ABC-type high-affinity D-ribose transporter, while RbsD/K phosphorylates D-ribose to D-ribose 5-phosphate (Shimada et al., 2013). Though we did not observe a statistically significant differential expression for *rbsB*, down-regulation was observed for *rbsD* and *rbsC*, showing similarly compromised D-ribose uptake. These common observations across different datasets gave confidence to our earlier observation that L-Ag NP exposure elicits a *triclosan-like* bactericidal effect in *K. pneumoniae* inhibiting type II fatty acid biosynthesis.

The L-Ag NP Based Antibacterial Action Is Cumulative of Oxidative Stress and Fatty Acid Biosynthesis Inhibition

We investigated whether the L-Ag NP based antibacterial effect was primarily due to type II fatty acid biosynthesis inhibition or as a cumulative effect of both oxidative stress and fatty acid biosynthesis inhibition. We exposed the isogenic *K. pneumoniae* MGH78578Δ*soxS* mutant, which has a compromised oxidative stress response mechanism (Anes et al., 2020) to L-Ag NPs. The MIC of L-Ag NPs reduced to 15 μg mL⁻¹ from 21 μg mL⁻¹ showing that oxidative stress did contribute to a significant antibacterial effect. The antibacterial effect of L-Ag NPs is, therefore, a cumulative effect of both type II fatty acid biosynthesis inhibition and oxidative stress responses.

Concluding Observations

L-Ag NPs were very efficient in killing MDR *K. pneumoniae* MGH78578, triggering oxidative stress and a *triclosan-like* mechanism to exert their anti-*Klebsiella* effect. With toxicity studies in appropriate cell models, L-Ag NPs may be a future candidate as an antimicrobial agent. We hypothesized that our RNA-seq data could provide clues as to how *K. pneumoniae* might develop resistance against L-Ag NPs. Genes including *rbsD/C*, *trkA*, *pcnB*, and *infB* were downregulated during the adaptive response at 30 min. Transposon insertional mutants in *E. coli* genes *trkA*, *pcnB*, and *infB* exhibit better survival in the presence of triclosan (Yasir et al., 2020). Further, transposon insertion in *rbsB*, inhibiting the periplasmic ribose-binding domain of the RbsABC ribose importer, gave a selective survival advantage in the presence of triclosan. We hypothesize that by downregulating these genes during the adaptive response, *K. pneumoniae* MGH78578 could elicit strategies to combat the effects of exposure whilst resistance against L-Ag NPs. Exposure to sub-inhibitory concentrations of antimicrobial compounds is one of the main drivers in the evolution of AMR. By continuous exposure to sub-inhibitory concentrations of silver and the subsequent downregulation of these genes, *K. pneumoniae* might offer a transient resistance to L-Ag NPs. This hysteresis

effect might be the prelude to developing a fully expressed antimicrobial resistance mechanism against silver. However, the triclosan-like antibacterial action mechanism could be a *Klebsiella* specific effect. The reproduction of this effect in other bacterial pathogens needs to be experimentally evaluated.

DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

The RNAseq data produced from the present work were deposited to the NCBI-GEO database and are available under the accession number GSE151953.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

SD, SS, SF, VP, and JP designed the study. VP, AB, and SD characterized the silver NPs. VP and SS carried out the RNA-seq experiments. SKS generated the bioinformatics based gene expression dataset. SS, SD, VP, and SF carried out the detailed RNA-seq dataset analysis that led to the triclosan observation. All authors read and approved the manuscript.

REFERENCES

- Adamo, R., and Margarit, I. (2018). Fighting antibiotic-resistant *Klebsiella pneumoniae* with “sweet” immune targets. *mBio* 9:e00874-18.
- Alexander, J. W. (2009). History of the medical use of silver. *Surg. Infect. (Larchmt.)* 10, 289–292. doi: 10.1089/sur.2008.9941
- Anes, J., Dever, K., Eshwar, A., Nguyen, S., Cao, Y., Sivasankaran, S. K., et al. (2020). Analysis of the oxidative stress regulon identifies soxS as a genetic target for resistance reversal in multi-drug resistant *Klebsiella pneumoniae*. *bioRxiv* [preprint] doi: 10.1101/2020.08.21.262022
- Anes, J., Hurley, D., Martins, M., and Fanning, S. (2017). Exploring the genome and phenotype of multi-drug resistant *Klebsiella pneumoniae* Of clinical origin. *Front. Microbiol.* 8:1913. doi: 10.3389/fmicb.2017.01913
- Anes, J., Sivasankaran, S. K., Muthappa, D. M., Fanning, S., and Srikumar, S. (2019). Exposure to sub-inhibitory concentrations of the chemosensitizer 1-(1-naphthylmethyl)-piperazine creates membrane destabilization in multi-drug resistant *Klebsiella pneumoniae*. *Front. Microbiol.* 10:92. doi: 10.3389/fmicb.2019.00092
- Antoniadou, A., Kontopidou, F., Poulakou, G., Koratzanis, E., Galani, I., Papadomichelakis, E., et al. (2007). Colistin-resistant isolates of *Klebsiella pneumoniae* emerging in intensive care unit patients: first report of a multiclonal cluster. *J. Antimicrob. Chemother.* 59, 786–790. doi: 10.1093/jac/dkl562
- Aranda, A., Sequedo, L., Tolosa, L., Quintas, G., Burello, E., Castell, J. V., et al. (2013). Dichloro-dihydro-fluorescein diacetate (DCFH-DA) assay: a quantitative method for oxidative stress assessment of nanoparticle-treated cells. *Toxicol. Vitro* 27, 954–963. doi: 10.1016/j.tiv.2013.01.016
- Ashraf, S., Chatha, M. A., Ejaz, W., Janjua, H. A., and Hussain, I. (2014). Lysozyme-coated silver nanoparticles for differentiating bacterial strains on the basis of antibacterial activity. *Nanoscale Res. Lett.* 9, 1–10.
- Baker, M. J., Trevisan, J., Bassan, P., Bhargava, R., Butler, H. J., Dorling, K. M., et al. (2014). Using Fourier transform IR spectroscopy to analyze biological materials. *Nat. Protoc.* 9:1771.
- Baugh, S., Phillips, C. R., Ekanayaka, A. S., Piddock, L. J. V., and Webber, M. A. (2013). Inhibition of multidrug efflux as a strategy to prevent biofilm formation. *J. Antimicrob. Chemother.* 69, 673–681. doi: 10.1093/jac/dkt420
- Bhargava, A., Pareek, V., Roy Choudhury, S., Panwar, J., and Karmakar, S. (2018). Superior bactericidal efficacy of fucose-functionalized silver nanoparticles against *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* PAO1 and prevention of its colonization on

FUNDING

VP acknowledges CSIR-SRF [09/719(0090)/2018-EMR-I] and EMBO Short Term Fellowship (ESTF 7654) for the financial support. This project was supported, in part, by the Ulysses PHC Scheme (CNRS).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We are thankful to BITS Pilani, University College Dublin, and Université de Paris for providing lab facilities. We acknowledge Justine Renault, Linh-Chi Bui, and the Bioprofiler Facility (BFA) for the HPLC analysis.

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

The Supplementary Material for this article can be found online at: <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fmicb.2021.638640/full#supplementary-material>

- urinary catheters. *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces* 10, 29325–29337. doi: 10.1021/acsami.8b09475
- Buege, J. A., and Aust, S. D. (1978). “[30] Microsomal lipid peroxidation,” in *Methods in Enzymology*, Vol. 52, eds S. Fleischer and L. Packer (Amsterdam: Elsevier), 302–310. doi: 10.1016/s0076-6879(78)52032-6
- Cassini, A., Högberg, L. D., Plachouras, D., Quattrocchi, A., Hoxha, A., Simonsen, G. S., et al. (2019). Attributable deaths and disability-adjusted life-years caused by infections with antibiotic-resistant bacteria in the EU and the European Economic Area in 2015: a population-level modelling analysis. *Lancet Infect. Dis.* 19, 56–66. doi: 10.1016/S1473-3099(18)30605-4
- Chambers, B. A., Afrooz, A. R. M. N., Bae, S., Aich, N., Katz, L., Saleh, N. B., et al. (2013). Effects of chloride and ionic strength on physical morphology, dissolution, and bacterial toxicity of silver nanoparticles. *Environ. Sci. Technol.* 48, 761–769. doi: 10.1021/es403969x
- Chatterjee, S., Bandyopadhyay, A., and Sarkar, K. (2011). Effect of iron oxide and gold nanoparticles on bacterial growth leading towards biological application. *J. Nanobiotechnology* 9:34. doi: 10.1186/1477-3155-9-34
- Chernousova, S., and Eppel, M. (2013). Silver as antibacterial agent: ion, nanoparticle, and metal. *Angew. Chemie Int. Ed Engl.* 52, 1636–1653. doi: 10.1002/anie.201205923
- Chopra, I. (2007). The increasing use of silver-based products as antimicrobial agents: a useful development or a cause for concern? *J. Antimicrob. Chemother.* 59, 587–590. doi: 10.1093/jac/dkm006
- Chowdhury, S., Basu, A., and Kundu, S. (2014). Green synthesis of protein capped silver nanoparticles from phytopathogenic fungus *Macrophomina phaseolina* (Tassi) Goid with antimicrobial properties against multidrug-resistant bacteria. *Nanoscale Res. Lett.* 9:365. doi: 10.1186/1556-276X-9-365
- Crobeddu, B., Aragao-Santiago, L., Bui, L. C., Boland, S., and Baeza Squiban, A. (2017). Oxidative potential of particulate matter 2.5 as predictive indicator of cellular stress. *Environ. Pollut.* 230, 125–133. doi: 10.1016/j.envpol.2017.06.051
- Dash, S., Sarashetti, P. M., Rajashekar, B., Chowdhury, R., and Mukherjee, S. (2018). TGF- β 2-induced EMT is dampened by inhibition of autophagy and TNF- α treatment. *Oncotarget* 9:6433. doi: 10.18632/oncotarget.23942
- Dubbs, J. M., and Mongkolsuk, S. (2012). Peroxide-sensing transcriptional regulators in bacteria. *J. Bacteriol.* 194, 5495–5503. doi: 10.1128/jb.00304-12
- Durán, N., Durán, M., de Jesus, M. B., Seabra, A. B., Fávoro, W. J., and Nakazato, G. (2016). Silver nanoparticles: a new view on mechanistic aspects on antimicrobial activity. *Nanomedicine* 12, 789–799. doi: 10.1016/j.nano.2015.11.016

- Eby, D. M., Schaeublin, N. M., Farrington, K. E., Hussain, S. M., and Johnson, G. R. (2009). Lysozyme catalyzes the formation of antimicrobial silver nanoparticles. *ACS Nano* 3, 984–994. doi: 10.1021/nn900079e
- Elkrewi, E., Randall, C. P., Ooi, N., Cottell, J. L., and O'Neill, A. J. (2017). Cryptic silver resistance is prevalent and readily activated in certain Gram-negative pathogens. *J. Antimicrob. Chemother.* 72, 3043–3046. doi: 10.1093/jac/dkx258
- Gupta, A., Mumtaz, S., Li, C. H., Hussain, I., and Rotello, V. M. (2019). Combatting antibiotic-resistant bacteria using nanomaterials. *Chem. Soc. Rev.* 48, 415–427. doi: 10.1039/c7cs00748e
- Gurbanov, R. S., Ozek, N., Tunçer, S., Severcan, F., and Gozen, A. G. (2018). Aspects of silver tolerance in bacteria: infrared spectral changes and epigenetic clues. *J. Biophotonics* 11:e201700252. doi: 10.1002/jbio.201700252
- Haas, B. J., Chin, M., Nusbaum, C., Birren, B. W., and Livny, J. (2012). How deep is deep enough for RNA-Seq profiling of bacterial transcriptomes? *BMC Genomics* 13:734. doi: 10.1186/1471-2164-13-734
- Han, J. H., Goldstein, E. J. C., Wise, J., Bilker, W. B., Tolomeo, P., and Lautenbach, E. (2016). Epidemiology of carbapenem-resistant *Klebsiella pneumoniae* in a network of long-term acute care hospitals. *Clin. Infect. Dis.* 64, 839–844.
- Hirakata, Y., Kondo, A., Hoshino, K., Yano, H., Arai, K., Hirotsani, A., et al. (2009). Efflux pump inhibitors reduce the invasiveness of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. *Int. J. Antimicrob. Agents* 34, 343–346. doi: 10.1016/j.ijantimicag.2009.06.007
- Hu, Y., Anes, J., Devineau, S., and Fanning, S. (2020). *Klebsiella pneumoniae*: prevalence, reservoirs, antimicrobial resistance, pathogenicity, and infection: a hitherto unrecognized zoonotic bacterium. *Foodborne Pathog. Dis.* 17. doi: 10.1089/fpd.2020.2847
- Huh, A. J., and Kwon, Y. J. (2011). “Nanoantibiotics”: a new paradigm for treating infectious diseases using nanomaterials in the antibiotics resistant era. *J. Control. Release* 156, 128–145. doi: 10.1016/j.jconrel.2011.07.002
- Jagnow, J., and Clegg, S. (2003). *Klebsiella pneumoniae* MrkD-mediated biofilm formation on extracellular matrix and collagen-coated surfaces. *Microbiology* 149, 2397–2405. doi: 10.1099/mic.0.26434-0
- Jain, N., Bhargava, A., Majumdar, S., Tarafdar, J. C., and Panwar, J. (2011). Extracellular biosynthesis and characterization of silver nanoparticles using *Aspergillus flavus* NJP08: a mechanism perspective. *Nanoscale* 3, 635–641. doi: 10.1039/c0nr00656d
- Kalia, V. C., Patel, S. K. S., Kang, Y. C., and Lee, J. K. (2019). Quorum sensing inhibitors as antipathogens: biotechnological applications. *Biotechnol. Adv.* 37, 68–90. doi: 10.1016/j.biotechadv.2018.11.006
- Kang, J., Dietz, M. J., Hughes, K., Xing, M., and Li, B. (2019). Silver nanoparticles present high intracellular and extracellular killing against *Staphylococcus aureus*. *J. Antimicrob. Chemother.* 74, 1578–1585. doi: 10.1093/jac/dkz053
- Klemm, E. J., Wong, V. K., and Dougan, G. (2018). Emergence of dominant multidrug-resistant bacterial clades: lessons from history and whole-genome sequencing. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 115, 12872–12877. doi: 10.1073/pnas.1717162115
- Krapp, A. R., Rodriguez, R. E., Poli, H. O., Paladini, D. H., Palatnik, J. F., and Carrillo, N. (2002). The flavoenzyme ferredoxin (flavodoxin)-NADP (H) reductase modulates NADP (H) homeostasis during the soxRS response of *Escherichia coli*. *J. Bacteriol.* 184, 1474–1480. doi: 10.1128/jb.184.5.1474-1480.2002
- Le Ouay, B., and Stellacci, F. (2015). Antibacterial activity of silver nanoparticles: a surface science insight. *Nano Today* 10, 339–354. doi: 10.1016/j.nantod.2015.04.002
- Lee, G. C., and Burgess, D. S. (2012). Treatment of *Klebsiella pneumoniae* carbapenemase (KPC) infections: a review of published case series and case reports. *Ann. Clin. Microbiol. Antimicrob.* 11:32. doi: 10.1186/1476-0711-11-32
- Li, B., Zhao, Y., Liu, C., Chen, Z., and Zhou, D. (2014). Molecular pathogenesis of *Klebsiella pneumoniae*. *Future Microbiol.* 9, 1071–1081.
- Li, R., Chen, J., Cesario, T. C., Wang, X., Yuan, J. S., and Rentzepis, P. M. (2016). Synergistic reaction of silver nitrate, silver nanoparticles, and methylene blue against bacteria. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 113, 13612–13617. doi: 10.1073/pnas.1611193113
- Livak, K. J., and Schmittgen, T. D. (2001). Analysis of relative gene expression data using real-time quantitative PCR and the 2^{-ΔΔCT} method. *Methods* 25, 402–408. doi: 10.1006/meth.2001.1262
- Logan, L. K., and Weinstein, R. A. (2017). The epidemiology of Carbapenem-resistant *enterobacteriaceae*: the impact and evolution of a global menace. *J. Infect. Dis.* 215, S28–S36. doi: 10.1093/infdis/jiw282
- Lok, C.-N., Ho, C.-M., Chen, R., He, Q.-Y., Yu, W.-Y., Sun, H., et al. (2007). Silver nanoparticles: partial oxidation and antibacterial activities. *JBIC J. Biol. Inorg. Chem.* 12, 527–534. doi: 10.1007/s00775-007-0208-z
- Massani, M. B., Klumpp, J., Widmer, M., Speck, C., Nisple, M., Lehmann, R., et al. (2018). Chromosomal Sil system contributes to silver resistance in *E. coli* ATCC 8739. *BioMetals* 31, 1101–1114. doi: 10.1007/s10534-018-0143-1
- McQuillan, J. S., Groenaga Infante, H., Stokes, E., and Shaw, A. M. (2012). Silver nanoparticle enhanced silver ion stress response in *Escherichia coli* K12. *Nanotoxicology* 6, 857–866. doi: 10.3109/17435390.2011.626532
- Mijnendonckx, K., Leys, N., Mahillon, J., Silver, S., and Van Houdt, R. (2013). Antimicrobial silver: uses, toxicity and potential for resistance. *Biometals* 26, 609–621. doi: 10.1007/s10534-013-9645-z
- Mulani, M. S., Kamble, E. E., Kumkar, S. N., Tawre, M. S., and Pardesi, K. R. (2019). Emerging strategies to combat ESKAPE pathogens in the era of antimicrobial resistance: a review. *Front. Microbiol.* 10:539. doi: 10.3389/fmicb.2019.00539
- Neuner, E. A., Yeh, J.-Y., Hall, G. S., Sekeres, J., Endimiani, A., Bonomo, R. A., et al. (2011). Treatment and outcomes in carbapenem-resistant *Klebsiella pneumoniae* bloodstream infections. *Diagn. Microbiol. Infect. Dis.* 69, 357–362.
- Ogawa, W., Li, D.-W., Yu, P., Begum, A., Mizushima, T., Kuroda, T., et al. (2005). Multidrug resistance in *Klebsiella pneumoniae* MGH78578 and cloning of genes responsible for the resistance. *Biol. Pharm. Bull.* 28, 1505–1508. doi: 10.1248/bpb.28.1505
- O'Rourke, A., Beyhan, S., Choi, Y., Morales, P., Chan, A. P., Espinoza, J. L., et al. (2020). Mechanism-of-action classification of antibiotics by global transcriptome profiling. *Antimicrob. Agents Chemother.* 64:e01207-19.
- Otari, S. V., Pawar, S. H., Patel, S. K. S., Singh, R. K., Kim, S. Y., Lee, J. H., et al. (2017). Canna edulis leaf extract-mediated preparation of stabilized silver nanoparticles: characterization, antimicrobial activity, and toxicity studies. *J. Microbiol. Biotechnol.* 27, 731–738. doi: 10.4014/jmb.1610.10019
- Pareek, V., Bhargava, A., and Panwar, J. (2020). Biomimetic approach for multifarious synthesis of nanoparticles using metal tolerant fungi: a mechanistic perspective. *Mater. Sci. Eng. B* 262:114771. doi: 10.1016/j.mseb.2020.114771
- Pareek, V., Gupta, R., and Panwar, J. (2018). Do physico-chemical properties of silver nanoparticles decide their interaction with biological media and bactericidal action? A review. *Mater. Sci. Eng. C* 90, 739–749. doi: 10.1016/j.msec.2018.04.093
- Pelletier, D. A., Suresh, A. K., Holton, G. A., McKeown, C. K., Wang, W., Gu, B., et al. (2010). Effects of engineered cerium oxide nanoparticles on bacterial growth and viability. *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* 76, 7981–7989. doi: 10.1128/aem.00650-10
- Pendleton, J. N., Gorman, S. P., and Gilmore, B. F. (2013). Clinical relevance of the ESKAPE pathogens. *Expert Rev. Anti. Infect. Ther.* 11, 297–308. doi: 10.1586/eri.13.12
- Podschun, R., and Ullmann, U. (1998). *Klebsiella* spp. as nosocomial pathogens: epidemiology, taxonomy, typing methods, and pathogenicity factors. *Clin. Microbiol. Rev.* 11, 589–603. doi: 10.1128/cmr.11.4.589
- Rai, M. K., Deshmukh, S. D., Ingle, A. P., and Gade, A. K. (2012). Silver nanoparticles: the powerful nanoweapon against multidrug-resistant bacteria. *J. Appl. Microbiol.* 112, 841–852. doi: 10.1111/j.1365-2672.2012.05253.x
- Randall, C. P., Gupta, A., Jackson, N., Busse, D., and O'Neill, A. J. (2014). Silver resistance in Gram-negative bacteria: a dissection of endogenous and exogenous mechanisms. *J. Antimicrob. Chemother.* 70, 1037–1046. doi: 10.1093/jac/dku523
- Randall, C. P., Oyama, L. B., Bostock, J. M., Chopra, I., and O'Neill, A. J. (2012). The silver cation (Ag⁺): antistaphylococcal activity, mode of action and resistance studies. *J. Antimicrob. Chemother.* 68, 131–138. doi: 10.1093/jac/dks372
- Ritchie, M. E., Phipson, B., Wu, D., Hu, Y., Law, C. W., Shi, W., et al. (2015). limma powers differential expression analyses for RNA-sequencing and microarray studies. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 43:e47. doi: 10.1093/nar/gkv007
- Roe, D., Karandikar, B., Bonn-Savage, N., Gibbins, B., and baptiste, R. J. (2008). Antimicrobial surface functionalization of plastic catheters by silver nanoparticles. *J. Antimicrob. Chemother.* 61, 869–876. doi: 10.1093/jac/dkn034
- Seo, S. W., Kim, D., Szubin, R., and Palsson, B. O. (2015). Genome-wide reconstruction of OxyR and SoxRS transcriptional regulatory networks under oxidative stress in *Escherichia coli* K-12 MG1655. *Cell Rep.* 12, 1289–1299. doi: 10.1016/j.celrep.2015.07.043

- Sharma, V. K., Yngard, R. A., and Lin, Y. (2009). Silver nanoparticles: green synthesis and their antimicrobial activities. *Adv. Colloid Interface Sci.* 145, 83–96. doi: 10.1016/j.cis.2008.09.002
- Shimada, T., Kori, A., and Ishihama, A. (2013). Involvement of the ribose operon repressor RbsR in regulation of purine nucleotide synthesis in *Escherichia coli*. *FEMS Microbiol. Lett.* 344, 159–165. doi: 10.1111/1574-6968.12172
- Singh, D. K., Kumar, J., Sharma, V. K., Verma, S. K., Singh, A., Kumari, P., et al. (2018). Mycosynthesis of bactericidal silver and polymorphic gold nanoparticles: physicochemical variation effects and mechanism. *Nanomedicine* 13, 191–207. doi: 10.2217/nmm-2017-0235
- Starodub, M. E., and Trevors, J. T. (1989). Silver resistance in *Escherichia coli* R1. *J. Med. Microbiol.* 29, 101–110. doi: 10.1099/00222615-29-2-101
- Vimbela, G. V., Ngo, S. M., Frazee, C., Yang, L., and Stout, D. A. (2017). Antibacterial properties and toxicity from metallic nanomaterials. *Int. J. Nanomedicine* 12, 3941–3965. doi: 10.2147/IJN.S134526
- Wang, H., and Joseph, J. A. (1999). Quantifying cellular oxidative stress by dichlorofluorescein assay using microplate reader. *Free Radic. Biol. Med.* 27, 612–616. doi: 10.1016/s0891-5849(99)00107-0
- World Health Organization (2019). *No Time to Wait: Securing the Future From Drug-Resistant Infections*. Report to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Geneva: World Health Organization.
- Yasir, M., Turner, A. K., Bastkowski, S., Baker, D., Page, A. J., Telatin, A., et al. (2020). TraDIS-Xpress: a high-resolution whole-genome assay identifies novel mechanisms of triclosan action and resistance. *Genome Res.* 30, 239–249. doi: 10.1101/gr.254391.119
- Zheng, K., Setyawati, M. I., Leong, D. T., and Xie, J. (2018). Antimicrobial silver nanomaterials. *Coord. Chem. Rev.* 357, 1–17. doi: 10.1016/j.ccr.2017.11.019
- Zheng, M., Åslund, F., and Storz, G. (1998). Activation of the OxyR transcription factor by reversible disulfide bond formation. *Science* 279, 1718–1722. doi: 10.1126/science.279.5357.1718
- Zou, L., Wang, J., Gao, Y., Ren, X., Rottenberg, M. E., Lu, J., et al. (2018). Synergistic antibacterial activity of silver with antibiotics correlating with the upregulation of the ROS production. *Sci. Rep.* 8:11131. doi: 10.1038/s41598-018-29313-w

Conflict of Interest: The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

Copyright © 2021 Pareek, Devineau, Sivasankaran, Bhargava, Panwar, Srikumar and Fanning. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). The use, distribution or reproduction in other forums is permitted, provided the original author(s) and the copyright owner(s) are credited and that the original publication in this journal is cited, in accordance with accepted academic practice. No use, distribution or reproduction is permitted which does not comply with these terms.