

# Analysis of the Zonula occludens Toxin Found in the Genome of the Chilean Non-toxigenic *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* Strain PMC53.7

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## Abstract

*Vibrio parahaemolyticus* non-toxigenic strains are responsible for about 10% of acute gastroenteritis associated with this species, suggesting they harbor unique virulence factors. Zonula occludens toxin (Zot), firstly described in *Vibrio cholerae*, is a secreted toxin that increases intestinal permeability. Recently, we identified Zot-encoding genes in the genomes of highly cytotoxic Chilean *V. parahaemolyticus* strains, including the non-toxigenic clinical strain PMC53.7. To gain insights into a possible role of Zot in *V. parahaemolyticus*, we analyzed whether it could be responsible for cytotoxicity. However, we observed a barely positive correlation between Caco-2 cell membrane damage and Zot mRNA expression during PMC53.7 infection and non-cytotoxicity induction in response to purified PMC53.7-Zot. Unusually, we observed a particular actin disturbance on cells infected with PMC53.7. Based on this observation, we decided to compare the sequence of PMC53.7-Zot with Zot of human pathogenic species such as *V. cholerae*, *Campylobacter concisus*, *Neisseria meningitidis*, and other *V. parahaemolyticus* strains, using computational tools. The PMC53.7-Zot was compared with other toxins and identified as an endotoxin with conserved motifs in the N-terminus and a variable C-terminal region and without FCIGRL peptide. Notably, the C-terminal diversity among Zots meant that not all of them could be identified as toxins. Structurally, PMC53.7-Zot was modeled as a transmembrane protein. Our results suggested that it has partial 3D structure similarity with *V. cholerae*-Zot. Probably, the PMC53.7-Zot would affect the actin cytoskeletal, but, in the absence of FCIGRL, the mechanisms of actions must be elucidated.

Author keywords

*Campylobacter concisus*

intestinal permeability

non-toxigenic strains

Protein structure prediction

*Vibrio cholerae*

*Vibrio parahaemolyticus*

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Zot