BACTERIAL TOXINS FOR RESEARCH AND INDUSTRY PRODUCT INFORMATION

PASTEURELLA MULTOCIDA TOXIN

Pasteurella multocida toxin is produced by some strains of Pasteurella multocida, a small gram-negative coccobacillus that is pathogenic for many species of animals. Pasteurella multocida causes atrophic rhinitis, a disease in which the nasal bones of piglets are destroyed. A protein toxin known as Pasteurella multocida toxin or dermonecrotic toxin has been isolated which produces many of the same physiological effects as the bacterium. ^{2,3}

Purified Pasteurella multocida toxin has a molecular weight of approximately 146,000 daltons, corresponding to 1,285 amino acids. 4,5,6 This toxin can effect the signal transduction pathway of many cells by selective transient activation of a G-protein known as $G_q\alpha.^7$ This mechanism of the activation first involves the receptor mediated endocytosis of the toxin. Subsequently, Pasteurella multocida toxin activates the α subunit of the G_q protein, which then activates the phospholipase C- $\beta1$ that controls several specific downstream signaling events. Pasteurella multocida toxin has been reported to also activate Rho kinase through a G $_q\alpha$ independent pathway. 10

Some of the intracellular events that have been demonstrated to be caused by *Pasteurella multocida* toxin are: increase in inositol phosphates and diacylglycerol, mobilization of calcium pools, increased protein phosphorylation, ^{11,12} tyrosine phosphorylation of the focal adhesion kinase p125 FAK and paxillin, activation of stress fiber formation, stimulation of focal adhesion assembly, ^{13,14} and increase in endothelial permeability by stimulation of Rho kinase and myosin light chain phosphatase. ¹⁵

On a cellular scale Pasteurella multocida toxin: stimulates Xenopus oocytes,⁷ inhibits some potassium currents in CHO cells,¹⁶ and is a potent mitogen of several types of cells including fibroblasts.^{12,17}

Pasteurella multocida toxin from List Biological Laboratories, Inc. is provided as a lyophilized powder, sealed under vacuum, and packaged under aseptic conditions.

This product is intended for research purposes only and is not for use in humans.

References

- Foged, N.T. (1992) Pasteurella multocida toxin. The characterization of the toxin and its significance in the diagnosis and prevention of progressive atrophic rhinitis in pigs. Acta Pathol. Microbiol. Immunol. Scand. 100 (suppl. 25), 1-56.
- Evans, D.G. and Maitland, H.B. (1939) The toxin of Br. bronchiseptica and the relationship of this organism to H. pertussis. J. Pathol. Bacteriol. 48, 67-78.
- Foged, N.T., Pedersen, K.B., and Elling, F. (1987)
 Characterization and biological effects of the Pasteurella multocida toxin. FEMS Microbiol. Lett. 43, 45-51.
- Buys, W.E., Smith, H.E., Kamp, A.M., Kamps, E.M., and Smits, M.A.(1990) Sequence of the dermonecrotic toxin of *Pasteurella multocida* ssp. multocida. Nucleic Acids Res. 18, 2815-2816.
- Petersen, S.K. (1990) The complete nucleotide sequence of the *Pasteurella multocida* toxin gene and evidence for a transcriptional repressor, TxaR. *Mol. Microbiol.* 4, 821-830.
- Lax, A.J., Chanter, N., Pullinger, G., Higgins, T., Staddon, J.M. and Rozengurt, E. (1990) Sequence analysis of the potent mitogenic toxin of *Pasteurella* multocida. FEBS Lett. 227, 59-64.
- Wilson, B.A., Zhu, X., Ho, M. and Lu, L (1997)
 Pasteurella multocida toxin activates the inositol triphosphate signalling pathway in Xenopus oocytes via Gqαcoupled phospholipase C-β1. J. Bio. Chem. 272, 1268-1275.
- Pettit, R.K., Ackermann, M.R., and Rimler, R.B. (1993)
 Receptor-mediated binding of *Pasteurella multocida* dermonecrotic toxin to canine osteosarcoma and monkey
 kidney (vero) cells. *Lab. Invest*.69, 94-100.
- Alberts, B., Bray, D., Lewis, J., Raff, M., Robert, K. and Watson, J.D., Editors (1994) Molecular Biology of the Cell, Chapter 15: Cell Signaling 3rd Edition. pp. 744-745. Garland Publishing, Inc., New York, NY.
- 10. Zywietz, A., Gohla, A., Schmelz, M., Schultz, G., Offermanns, S. (2000) Pleiotropic effects of *Pasteurella multocida* toxin are mediated by $G_q\alpha$ -dependent and -independent mechanisms. Involvement of G_q but not G_{11} . *J. Biol. Chem.* (In press, Nov. 2000)

°2000 LBL, Inc.



(408) 866-6363 • (800) 726-3213 • FAX (408) 866-6364 WEBSITE: www.listlabs.com • EMAIL: info@listlabs.com

REFERENCES

- 11. Rozengurt, E., Higgins, T., Chanter, N., Lax, A.J. and Staddon, J.M. (1990) *Pasteurella multocida* toxin: Potent mitogen for cultured fibroblasts. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 87, 123-127.
- 12. Dudet, L.I., Chailler, P., Dubreuil, J.D. and Martineau-Doize, B. (1996) *Pasteurella multocida* toxin stimulates mitogenesis and cytoskeleton reorganization in Swiss 3T3 fibroblasts. *J. Cell Physiol.* 168, 173-182.
- 13. Lacerda, H.M., Lax, A.J. and Rozengurt, E. (1996) *Pasteurella multocida* toxin, a potent intracellularly acting mitogen, induces p125 FAK and paxillin tyrosine phosphoyrlation, actin stress fiber formation and focal contact assembly in Swiss 3T3 cells. *J. Biol. Chem.* 271, 439-445.
- 14. Amano, M., Chihara, K., Kimura, K., Fukata, Y., Nakamura, N., Matsuura, Y. and Kaibuchi, K. (1997) Formation of actin stress fibers and focal adhesions enhanced by Rho-kinase. *Science* **275**, 1308-1311.
- 15. Essler, M., Hermann, K., Amano, M., Kaibuchi, K., Heesemann, J., Weber, P.C. and Aepfelbacher, M. (1998) *Pasteurella multocida* toxin increases endothelial permeability via Rho-kinase and myosin light chain phosphatase. *J. Immun.* 161, 5640-5646.
- Bünemann, M., Meyer, T., Pott, L., and Hosey, M. (2000) Novel inhibition of Gβγ-activated potassium currents induced by M₂ muscarinic receptors via a pertussis toxin-insensitive pathway. *J. Biol. Chem.* 275, 12537-12545.
- 17. Staddon, J.M., Barker, C.J., Murphy, A.C., Chanter, N., Lax, A.J., Michell, R.H., and Rozengurt, E. (1991) Pasteurella multocida toxin, a potent mitogen, increases inositol 1,4,5-triphosphate and mobilizes Ca²⁺ in Swiss 3T3 cells. J. Biol. Chem. 266, 4840-4847.

Ordering Information

Product No.	Description	Size
156	Pasteurella multocida toxin	50.0 μg