Iron-Chelating Activity of Tetracyclines and Its Impact on the Susceptibility of *Actinobacillus actinomycetemcomitans* to These Antibiotics

DANIEL GRENIER,1* MARIE-PIERRE HUOT,1 AND DENIS MAYRAND2

Groupe de Recherche en Écologie Buccale, Faculté de Médecine Dentaire,1 and Faculté des Sciences et de Génie,2 Université Laval, Québec, Canada

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Three tetracyclines (tetracycline, doxycycline, and minocycline) were found to possess iron-chelating activity in a colorimetric siderophore assay. Determination of MICs indicated that the activity of doxycycline against the periodontopathogen *Actinobacillus actinomycetemcomitans* was only slightly influenced by the presence of an excess of iron that likely saturates the antibiotic. On the other hand, the MICs of doxycycline and minocycline were significantly lower for *A. actinomycetemcomitans* cultivated under iron-poor conditions than under iron-rich conditions.

*Actinobacillus actinomycetemcomitans* is a gram-negative bacterial species which has been associated with periodontal diseases, especially with localized juvenile periodontitis (10, 12). Several studies have shown that tetracyclines are active against *A. actinomycetemcomitans* (15, 17, 23). Tetracyclines are extensively used as adjuncts in the treatment of periodontitis, a disease affecting the tooth-supporting tissues (gingiva, periodontal ligament, and alveolar bone) and resulting in tooth loss (21, 23). The beneficial effect of tetracyclines relates to three distinctive characteristics: (i) efficiency in suppressing growth of periodontopathogenic gram-negative anaerobic bacteria, (ii) capacity to reach high concentrations in the gingival crevicular fluid, and (iii) capacity to extend their antimicrobial effect by binding to the tooth surface and being slowly released in the periodontal pocket in an active form (23). However, the effectiveness of this group of antibiotics in periodontal therapy may be due not only to its bacteriostatic nature but also to additional nonantimicrobial properties. Indeed, previous studies have shown the capacity of tetracyclines to inhibit matrix metalloproteinase activity as well as bone resorption and to stimulate fibroblast attachment to the radicular surface (6, 7, 23).

Iron is an essential nutrient for most bacteria and therefore is an important factor in the establishment of infections (2, 18, 29). In order to have sufficient iron to survive and to multiply, pathogenic bacteria have developed several strategies to obtain this element (18, 27, 29). While screening a number of molecules for the presence of iron-chelating (siderophore) activity, we found that members of the tetracycline family could strongly chelate iron. The presence of this activity in tetracyclines suggests that these drugs may complex iron in the bacterial environment and create bacteriostatic conditions. This property may thus contribute to the antimicrobial activity of the molecule. The aims of the study were to (i) characterize the iron-chelating activity of three tetracyclines (tetracycline, doxycycline, and minocycline), (ii) evaluate the antibacterial activity of doxycycline under a condition of iron excess that likely saturates the antibiotic molecule, and (iii) determine the MICs of doxycycline and minocycline for *A. actinomycetemcomitans* cultivated under either poor or rich iron conditions.

The following antibiotics were used: tetracycline hydrochloride, doxycycline hydrochloride, minocycline hydrochloride, penicillin G, gentamicin, clindamycin, spiramycin, and metronidazole (Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo.). *A. actinomycetemcomitans* Y4 and ATCC 29522 were routinely cultivated in an anaerobic chamber (N2-H2-CO2, 80:10:10) at 37°C in Todd-Hewitt broth (Difco Laboratories, Detroit, Mich.) containing 1% yeast extract (THB-YE).

The universal siderophore assay of Schwyn and Neilands (22) was used to measure the iron-chelating activity of the antibiotics. Ferrichrome (Sigma Chemical Co.), a siderophore produced by *Ustilago sphaerogena* (4), was used as the positive control. The ability of tetracyclines, penicillin G, and metronidazole to remove iron from human holotransferrin was determined by urca-borate-EDTA–polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (PAGE) analysis (11). This electrophoretic procedure allows the distinction of transferrin as apotransferrin (iron-free form), holotransferrin (diferic form), or the monomeric form, in which the iron is associated with either the N- or C-domain binding site. Two colorimetric assays were performed to detect chemical groups known to possess the iron-chelating property in microbial siderophores. The Arnow assay (1) was used to detect the presence of catechol-phenolate-like groups in the three tetracyclines, and 2,3-dihydroxybenzoic acid was used as a positive control. The presence of hydroxamate-like groups was determined by the Csaky procedure (3), and hydroxylamine hydrochloride served as a positive control. Both assays were performed in triplicate and the mean ± standard deviation was calculated.

To evaluate the effect of an excess of iron on the antibacterial activity of doxycycline, the MICs for *A. actinomycetemcomitans* Y4 and ATCC 29522 were determined in three different media: (i) THB-YE, (ii) THB-YE supplemented with 100 μM FeSO4 (Fe3+ form), and (iii) THB-YE supplemented with 100 μM FeCl3 (Fe2+ form). Doxycycline was dissolved in each medium and twofold serially diluted in order to obtain concentrations ranging from 50 to 0.008 μg/ml. These media were inoculated with a 24-h culture of *A. actinomycetemcomitans* in THB-YE and incubated at 37°C for 48 h in an anaerobic chamber, and optical densities were measured at 660 nm. The...
MIC was defined as the lowest concentration of doxycycline at which no bacterial growth occurred. All experiments were performed in duplicate.

The susceptibility to doxycycline and minocycline of *A. actinomycetemcomitans* ATCC 29522 cultivated under either poor or rich iron conditions was determined using the Epsilometer test (E-test) (AB Biodisk, Solna, Sweden). FeCl₃ and FeSO₄ were used as iron sources. The tests were performed on THB-YE solid media containing 250 μM 2,2'-dipyridyl and supplemented with either 1, 5, or 50 μM FeCl₃ or FeSO₄. 2,2'-Dipyridyl was added as an iron-chelating agent to scavenge the iron initially present in the medium. Agar plates were inoculated with a sterile cotton-tipped swab dipped into a 24-h culture of *A. actinomycetemcomitans* in THB-YE adjusted to the turbidity standard of McFarland 1. One E-test strip, either doxycycline or minocycline, was applied in the center of each inoculated plate so as to visualize the interpretation scale. The E-test plates were incubated until visible bacterial growth was observed (3 to 5 days). The MIC was read at the intersection of the bottom of the elliptic inhibition zone with the E-test strip. All experiments were performed in duplicate.

A strong iron-chelating activity for doxycycline and minocycline and a less pronounced one for tetracycline were detected using a siderophore colorimetric assay (Fig. 1). Ferrichrome, the positive control, reduced the initial absorbance by approximately 50% when used at a concentration of 25 μg/ml, while doxycycline and minocycline reached a comparable decrease at 250 μg/ml and tetracycline reached a comparable decrease at a concentration of >1,000 μg/ml. Penicillin G, gentamicin, clindamycin, spiramycin, and metronidazole did not show any iron-chelating activity (Fig. 1 and data not shown). Incubation of tetracycline, doxycycline, or minocycline with holotransferrin resulted in a complete removal of iron from the molecule, as determined by urea-borate-EDTA–PAGE analysis (Fig. 2). No such phenomenon was observed with metronidazole or penicillin. This electrophoretic procedure confirmed the iron-chelating activity of tetracyclines determined by the colorimetric assay. Tetracycline, doxycycline, and minocycline were further analyzed in assays aimed at determining the presence of either hydroxamate-like or catechol-phenolate-like groups, which are known to chelate iron and are usually found in microbial siderophores (Table 1). Results suggested the
TABLE 1. Detection in tetracycline, doxycycline, and minocycline of catechol-phenolate-like and hydroxamate-like groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antibiotic</th>
<th>$A_{510}$ in Arnow assay for catechol-phenolate-like</th>
<th>$A_{510}$ in Csaky assay for hydroxamate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tetracycline</td>
<td>0.07 ± 0.02</td>
<td>0.54 ± 0.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doxycycline</td>
<td>0.04 ± 0.03</td>
<td>0.25 ± 0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minocycline</td>
<td>1.23 ± 0.09</td>
<td>1.44 ± 0.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Positive control</td>
<td>2.82 ± 0.14</td>
<td>2.71 ± 0.09</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*In the absence of iron in THB-YE with no iron supplement. The MICs of the second strain (ATCC 29522) were found to be in the range of 26 to 170 μM. In this study, it was found that the activity of doxycycline against A. actinomycetemcomitans Y4 was only slightly reduced in the presence of an excess of iron, whereas no differences were noted with the second strain (ATCC 29522).

The low concentration of free iron in the human body constitutes a limiting factor for invading pathogenic bacteria by creating bacteriostatic conditions (2, 18). As for iron in the periodontal pocket, little is known about its exact sources and concentration during periodontitis. However, it has been reported that the concentration of total iron in human gingival crevicular fluid is often higher than in serum (16). The concentration of iron in gingival crevicular fluid is increased significantly in periodontally diseased sites and has been reported to be in the range of 26 to 170 μM (16, 24). In this study, it was found that the activity of doxycycline against A. actinomycetemcomitans Y4 was only slightly reduced in the presence of an excess of iron, whereas no differences were noted with the second strain (ATCC 29522). Thus, the interaction between iron and tetracycline appears not to affect strongly the antibacterial activity of the molecule. This finding is in agreement with the results obtained in an animal model by Miles and Maskell (13, 14), who concluded that the complexing of tetracyclines with iron did not affect the efficacy of tetracycline but that the efficacy of iron as an enhancer of infection was substantially diminished. Lastly, our study indicated that a much lower concentration of doxycycline or minocycline is required to inhibit growth of A. actinomycetemcomitans in an iron-restricted environment than in an iron-rich environment. It is proposed that the antibiotic could bind either Fe$^{2+}$ or Fe$^{3+}$ and make less iron available to bacteria. Under this iron-limiting condition, a lower concentration of the antibiotic would be required to inhibit cell growth. This suggests that the iron-chelating activity of tetracyclines may participate in their antimicrobial action.

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REFERENCES


