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Research article

Proteome analysis of *Aspergillus niger*: Lactate added in starch-containing medium can increase production of the mycotoxin fumonisin B₂ by modifying acetyl-CoA metabolism

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Abstract

**Background:** *Aspergillus niger* is a filamentous fungus found in the environment, on foods and feeds and is used as host for production of organic acids, enzymes and proteins. The mycotoxin fumonisin B₂ was recently found to be produced by *A. niger* and hence very little is known about production and regulation of this metabolite. Proteome analysis was used with the purpose to reveal how fumonisin B₂ production by *A. niger* is influenced by starch and lactate in the medium.

**Results:** Fumonisin B₂ production by *A. niger* was significantly increased when lactate and starch were combined in the medium. Production of a few other *A. niger* secondary metabolites was affected similarly by lactate and starch (fumonisin B₄, orlandin, desmethylkotanin and pyranonigrin A), while production of others was not (ochratoxin A, ochratoxin alpha, malformin A, malformin C, kotanin, aurasperone B and tensidol B). The proteome of *A. niger* was clearly different during growth on media containing 3% starch, 3% starch + 3% lactate or 3% lactate. The identity of 59 spots was obtained, mainly those showing higher or lower expression levels on medium with starch and lactate. Many of them were enzymes in primary metabolism and other processes that affect the intracellular level of acetyl-CoA or NADPH. This included enzymes in the pentose phosphate pathway, pyruvate metabolism, the tricarboxylic acid cycle, ammonium assimilation, fatty acid biosynthesis and oxidative stress protection.

**Conclusions:** Lactate added in a medium containing nitrate and starch can increase fumonisin B₂ production by *A. niger* as well as production of some other secondary metabolites. Changes in the balance of intracellular metabolites towards a higher level of carbon passing through acetyl-CoA and a high capacity to regenerate NADPH during growth on medium with starch and lactate were found to be the likely cause of this effect. The results lead to the hypothesis that fumonisin production by *A. niger* is regulated by acetyl-CoA.
Background

Aspergillus niger is a versatile filamentous fungus found in the environment all over the world in soil and on decaying plant material and it has been reported to grow on a large number of foods and feeds [1]. At the same time it is a popular production host for industrial fermentations and it is used for production of both organic acids and for indigenous and heterologous enzymes and proteins [2-4]. However, A. niger produces various secondary metabolites, and among those also the important mycotoxins fumonisin B₂ (FB₂) and ochratoxin A (OTA) [5,6]. Due to the ubiquity of A. niger, its production of secondary metabolites is important both from a biotechnological and a food-safety viewpoint.

Secondary metabolites are small molecules that are not directly involved in metabolism and growth. Both plants and fungi are known for producing a large number of chemically diverse secondary metabolites. While the role of some of these metabolites makes sense biologically as inferring an advantage to the producer, e.g. antibiotics, virulence factors, siderophores and pigments, the benefit of others is less obvious or unknown. The general belief is that the secondary metabolites must contribute to the survival of the producer in its environment where it competes with other organisms [7]. Whereas the ability to produce individual secondary metabolites is species-specific, the actual production of secondary metabolites has, in broad terms, been reported to be affected by the developmental stage of the fungus (i.e. conidiation) and intrinsic and extrinsic factors of the environment as substrate (composition, pH, water activity), temperature, light and oxygen availability [8-12].

Fumonisins are a group of secondary metabolites with a highly reduced polyketide-derived structure consisting of a hydrocarbon backbone with an amino group in one end, some methyl groups and two ester-bound side groups consisting of tricarballylic acid moieties. The fumonisin B-series group contains up to three hydroxyl groups and the degree of hydroxylation gives rise to the designations B₁-B₄ [13,14]. These are classified as mycotoxins as they have been shown to be cytotoxic and carcinogenic [14,15] and fumonisins have been suspected to be involved in oesophageal cancer in South Africa and China [16-19]. Fumonisin production in Fusarium spp. has been known since the 1980's [20], while the ability of A. niger to produce FB₂ was just discovered in 2007 based on indications from the genome sequencing projects of A. niger ATCC 1015 and CBS 513.88 [6,21,22]. The fumonisin biosynthesis pathway and the gene cluster are partly characterized in F. verticillioides and include a polyketide synthase (Fum1), fatty acyl-CoA synthetases (Fum10, Fum16), an aminotransferase (Fum8), a short chain dehydrogenase/reductase (Fum13), cytochrome P450 monoxygenases (Fum6, Fum12 and/or Fum15) and a dioxygenase (Fum9) [23]. The expected fumonisin biosynthesis gene cluster in the A. niger CBS 513.88 genome contains 14 open reading frames of which a number has similarity to the fumonisin biosynthesis cluster genes in F. verticillioides [22]. Although the knowledge of the biosynthesis pathway is incomplete, the expected precursors and cofactors required for production of fumonisins are acetyl-CoA, malonyl-CoA, methionine, alanine, 2-keto-glutarate, O₂ and NADPH [13].

Due to the late discovery of FB₂ production in A. niger, its ability to produce this metabolite has only been the subject of a few studies. A. niger was shown to be a relatively consistent producer of FB₂ on media such as Czapek yeast autolysate agar (CYA) with 5% NaCl [6,24], yet it was noted that the media that support FB₂ production in A. niger were different from those who were supportive in F. verticillioides [6].

To evaluate the potential risk of mycotoxin production in foods and feeds, we explored the influence of substrate on FB₂ production by A. niger. During our screening of food-related carbon sources as glucose, sucrose, lactate, starch and fat we found that lactate, when added to a medium containing starch, could synergistically increase the FB₂ production compared to either starch or lactate alone. To reveal a biological explanation for this interesting observation, we combined growth physiology studies including measurement of several secondary metabolites with a proteome study.

Proteome studies give information about the capability for metabolic flow in the cell, for maintenance of the cell and for anabolic and catabolic processes. The proteome constitutes the cellular machinery, is energetically expensive to maintain and has a crucial influence on the fitness of the fungus. Protein synthesis and degradation are thus carefully regulated at multiple levels. The use of proteome analysis within studies of filamentous fungi has attracted increasing interest in these years and has recently been reviewed by Carberry and Doyle [25], Kim et al. [26,27] and Andersen and Nielsen [28]. The emergence of fungal genome sequences combined with continuously improved mass spectrometry technologies will further show proteomics as useful for studies in fungal biology.

We report on a 2D gel based proteome study conducted to relate differences in protein levels with differences in secondary metabolites especially FB₂ production, and with the aim of elaborating on the reasons for an increased FB₂ production on medium containing starch in combination with lactate.
Results and discussion

Growth and secondary metabolite production

For these experiments we used a wildtype *A. niger* isolate (*A. niger* IBT 28144) that is able to carry out normal metabolism and synthesis essential for growth and survival in a natural habitat. Additionally it was able to produce both of the two mycotoxins FB2 and OTA. With the aim to explore factors that influence secondary metabolism, especially FB2 biosynthesis, we used this isolate, grown on the surface of a solid medium and with a moderately rich substrate containing amino acids, nitrate, vitamins, minerals, trace metals and the polysaccharide starch (Czapek Yeast Autolysate agar with saccharose replaced by starch and/or other carbon sources). *A. niger* IBT 28144 grew vigorously under these conditions (Figure 1). Mycelium was observed 20 hours after inoculation and biomass accumulated within 70 hours. Aerial hyphae, the first sign of onset of conidiation, were observed already after 24 hours.

To measure the production of secondary metabolites we used a modified version of a micro-scale extraction procedure [29] that is suitable for detection of a wide array of metabolites. Using plug sampling, the amount of secondary metabolites was determined per surface area of the culture including both metabolites within the cells and metabolites diffusing into the medium. Using this method we detected the following metabolites produced by *A. niger* on starch-containing medium; fumonisin B2, fumonisin B4, ochratoxin A, ochratoxin alpha, malformin A, malformin C, orlandin, desmethylkotanin, kotanin, aurasperone B, pyranonigrin A and tensidol B.

Presence of lactate, which may be encountered in environments with fermenting microorganisms and especially in fermented food products, was found to increase FB2 production considerably when supplied in tandem with starch. The FB2 levels detected on media with 3% starch plus 3% lactate were 2-3 times higher than the levels on 3% starch. The differences were significant (95% confidence) at the samplings 66, 92 and 118 hours after inoculation (Figure 2). The stimulating effect of lactate on FB2 production seemed to be proportional to the concentration of lactate as 3% starch plus 1.5% lactate resulted in levels intermediate of those containing 3% starch and either no lactate or 3% lactate. Fumonisin B4, orlandin, desmethylkotanin and pyranonigrin A were regulated like FB2 but only during the later growth phase (Figure 3). Especially the level of the polyketide orlandin was increased synergistically by the combination of starch and lactate. Orlandin, desmethylkotanin and kotanin have very similar polyketide structures and are expected to be part of the same biosynthesis pathway [30], but kotanin was not influenced in the same way as orlandin and desmethylkotanin by presence of starch and lactate. The differential influence of starch and lactate on production of the 12 measured metabolites indicates that secondary metabolism of *A. niger* is not restricted to a common regulation under these conditions. Presence of starch was important for both the growth and the production of secondary metabolites; all were lower on 3% lactate compared to 3% starch with the exception of the ochratoxins that were produced at similar amounts on lactate and starch.

We considered whether the effect of lactate in combination with starch could be due to a specific induction of secondary metabolite synthesis by lactate and if this
could constitute some kind of antimicrobial defence. However we found that pyruvate, a product of L-lactate degradation (eq. 1 and 2), had a similar effect (Table 1), which makes an effect of lactate itself unlikely and to a higher degree pointing to an effect of lactate degradation.

While it is well known that starch is degraded by extracellular enzymes to maltose and glucose, transported into the cell and then entering glycolysis, we may assume that lactate is transported into the cell by a lactate transporter and mainly metabolized further to pyruvate by a L-lactate dehydrogenase (EC 1.1.1.27) or a L-lactate dehydrogenase (cytochrome) (EC 1.1.2.3), both are predicted to be present in the genome. While the medium with 3% starch + 3% lactate contains approximately the double amount of added carbon source (the yeast extract contains carbon sources as well) compared to the media with 3% starch or 3% lactate alone, it is possible that this is partly counteracted by carbon catabolite repression of the lactate transporter, as the activity of the lactate transporter in yeast, Jen1p, is inversely related to the

**Table 1: Fumonisin B2 production on different carbon sources**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supplemented carbon source</th>
<th>Fumonisin B2&lt;sup&gt;1,2&lt;/sup&gt; (μg/cm²)</th>
<th>n&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3% Starch</td>
<td>2.89 ± 0.63&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3% Starch + 3% maltose</td>
<td>2.61 ± 0.74&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3% Starch + 3% xylose</td>
<td>2.06 ± 0.28&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3% Starch + 3% lactate</td>
<td>7.49 ± 2.10&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3% Starch + 3% pyruvate</td>
<td>5.06 ± 0.60&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3% Lactate</td>
<td>0.86 ± 0.34&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) FB2 produced (average ± standard deviation) by *A. niger* IBT 28144 after 66-67 hours on media supplemented with the indicated carbon sources.
2) Different letters indicate statistically significant differences using Fisher’s least significant difference procedure (95% confidence).
3) Number of replicates.
concentration of repressing sugar [31]. The available energy contributed from 3% lactate is expected to be a bit lower than from 3% starch, as less ATP is generated from 2 lactate (eq. 1 and 2) than from 1 glucose (eq. 3). But, this is based on the assumption that a full conversion of starch to glucose occurs and that glucose is not turned into energy storage metabolites as trehalose or polyols, as it does during liquid culture conditions [32].

\[
\text{L-Lactate} + \text{NAD}^+ \rightarrow \text{Pyruvate} + \text{NADH} + \text{H}^+ \\
\text{L-Lactate} \rightarrow \text{Pyruvate} + 2\text{e}^- + 2\text{H}^+ \\
\frac{1}{2} \text{D-Glucose} + \text{NAD}^+ + \text{Pi} + \text{ADP} \rightarrow \text{Pyruvate} + \text{NADH} + \text{ATP} \\
\text{1/2 glucose} \rightarrow \text{Pyruvate} + \text{ADP} + \text{Pi} + \text{NADH} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \\
\text{ATP} \rightarrow \text{ADP} + \text{Pi} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \\
\text{2 ATP} + \text{Pi} \rightarrow \text{2 ADP} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \\
\text{2 ADP} + \text{Pi} + \text{NADH} \rightarrow \text{2 ATP} + \text{Pyruvate} + \text{NAD}^+ \\
\text{1 glucose} \rightarrow \text{Pyruvate} + \text{2 ADP} + \text{Pi} + \text{NADH} \\
\text{2 glucose} \rightarrow \text{2 Pyruvate} + \text{4 ADP} + \text{2 Pi} + \text{2 NADH} \\
\text{3 glucose} \rightarrow \text{3 Pyruvate} + \text{6 ADP} + \text{3 Pi} + \text{3 NADH} \\
\text{6 glucoses} \rightarrow \text{6 Pyruvates} + \text{6 ATP} + \text{6Pi} + \text{6 NADH}
\]

Large differences in the proteome of A. niger when grown on S, SL and L were evident. A principal component analysis (PCA) clearly separated the gels with proteins from each media into three separate groups (Figure 5). The largest variance in relative spot volume was between samples from media with or without presence of starch (1\textsuperscript{st} component), while the next-largest variance in relative spot volume separated samples from S and SL (2\textsuperscript{nd} component). Statistically, 36% of the spots were present at significantly different levels between two or all three of the treatments (two-sided Students t-test, 95% confidence). Clustering of the 649 spots according to their relative spot volume by consensus clustering [36] resulted in prediction of 39 clusters. More than half of the spots were in clusters with a clear influence of medium on the protein level (18 clusters corresponding to 53% of the spots, Table 2) and 130 spots were in clusters with protein levels affected specifically on SL (cluster (cl.) 4, 7, 8, 35, 36, 37, 38).

The spots to be identified were selected within clusters with a profile with either distinct or tendency for higher (Table 3) or lower (Table 4) protein levels on SL compared to on S and L as these correlated positively or negatively with FB2 production. Also some spots with levels influenced by presence of starch (Table 5) or lactate (Table 6) with either distinct or highly abundant presence on the gels were selected. Spots present at significant different levels between the two or three treatments were preferred. A total of 59 spots were identified using in-gel trypsin digestion to peptides, MALDI TOF/TOF and Mascot searches of retrieved MS/MS spectra to sequences from the databases Swiss-Prot [37] or NCBInr [38]. We did not use any taxonomic restrictions, however all except one protein were confidently identified as A. niger (predicted) proteins. One protein (6715) that did not match an A. niger protein, probably because it was missed or truncated during sequencing, had a significant match to a protein from N. crassa [UniProt: NCU04657]. Only 6 proteins (8 spots) were identified as proteins in the Swiss-Prot database and thus regarded as fully characterised. Otherwise, the proteins were registered in the NCBInr database as it contains the protein entries predicted from
Figure 4
Example of representative 2D PAGE gels. 2D PAGE gels of proteins from A. niger IBT 28144 after 60 hours growth on media containing 3% starch (top), 3% starch + 3% lactate (middle) and 3% lactate (bottom).
the sequencing of the *A. niger* CBS 513.88 genome [22]. Per primo March 2009 the predicted proteome based on this sequencing project contained 13906 predicted proteins of which 47.1% had automatically assigned GO annotations and only 154 proteins had been assigned as manually reviewed in the UniProtKB database [39]. To circumvent the limited number of annotated proteins, we assigned annotations based on sequence similarity to characterised Swiss-Prot proteins in other species using BlastP [40]. A protein annotation was assigned to a protein if it had more than 80% sequence identity to a characterised Swiss-Prot protein and a “putative” annotation to proteins that had 50-80% sequence identity to a characterised protein. Other proteins were assigned a “predicted” function if InterPro domains were predicted using InterProScan [41]. In this way, the identified proteins consisted of 6 (8 spots) fully characterised, 12 with annotation based on sequence similarity, 19 with putative annotation, 13 with predicted function and 6 (7 spots) uncharacterised proteins. The proteins with known functions were mainly involved in processes as: polysaccharide degradation; carbon-, nitrogen- and amino acid metabolism; energy production; protein synthesis, folding and degradation; redox balance and protection against oxidative stress. None of the characterised proteins were known to participate in secondary metabolite biosynthesis. A fatty acid synthase subunit alpha [UniProt: A2Q7B6] was identified, which was present at higher levels on SL compared to on S and L (cl. 35). This protein may contribute to fatty acid biosynthesis to be incorporated in the cell membrane; however it may also be an unrecognised polyketide synthase. One gene coding for a predicted aldo/keto reductase [UniProt: A2Q981] was located adjacent to the predicted FB2 biosynthesis cluster in the *A. niger* genome. But this protein was present at higher levels on starch-containing media (cl. 3) and therefore did not correlate with FB2 production. Furthermore, proteins involved in secondary metabolite synthesis or processes associated with transport or self-protection are not necessarily located within the clusters. One example is a reductase found to participate in aflatoxin biosynthesis in *A. parasiticus*, although it is not located within the aflatoxin cluster and was regulated differently than the aflatoxin cluster genes [42].

A throughout tendency was that many of the proteins influenced by the combination of starch and lactate in the medium were likely to affect either the acetyl-CoA level or the NADPH level as discussed below.

**Regulation of central metabolic enzymes**

The identified proteins appeared to include several important enzymes in the primary metabolism (Figure 6). Glucose 6-phosphate 1-dehydrogenase [Swiss-Prot: P48826] and a putative 6-phosphogluconate dehydrogenase [UniProt: Q874Q3], the first (rate-controlling) and third enzyme in the oxidative part of the pentose phosphate pathway (PPP) were present at higher levels on SL (cl. 35). They both reduce NADP to NADPH, and these enzymes are believed to be the main source of NADPH regeneration in the cell [43-46]. Additionally three enzymes in the non-oxidative part of the PPP were identified. A putative transketolase [UniProt: Q874Q5] and a putative transaldolase [UniProt: A2QMZ4] had tendencies for higher levels on SL (cl. 4). A predicted ribose/galactose isomerase [UniProt: A2QCB3], presumably with ribose 5-phosphate isomerase activity, was present at lower levels on SL (cl. 36). Lower level of this enzyme, responsible for synthesis of ribose 5-phosphate required for the biosynthesis of some amino acids, nucleotides, and coenzymes, indicates that the PPP was optimised to NADPH regeneration rather than to
The graphs show the protein level profiles for selected clusters shown as transformed values between -1 and 1, where 0 indicates the average protein level. The bars give the standard deviations within the clusters.

2) One spot, identified as glucoamylase [Swiss-Prot: P69328], was excluded from the data analysis (see text). Thus the total number of identified spots was 59.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annotation</th>
<th>Spot</th>
<th>Identification</th>
<th>Database</th>
<th>Acc. no.</th>
<th>Mass kDa</th>
<th>pI</th>
<th>MP</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>SC</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Cl. no.</th>
<th>Profile</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alpha-amylase, extracellular</td>
<td>6601</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>NCBInr</td>
<td>A2QL05</td>
<td>55(^4)</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatty acid synthase subunit alpha</td>
<td>6465</td>
<td>76(^4)</td>
<td>NCBInr</td>
<td>A2Q7B6</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>387</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glucose-6-phosphate 1-dehydrogenase</td>
<td>6561</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>Swiss-Prot</td>
<td>P48826</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Glutamine synthetase</td>
<td>6714</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>NCBInr</td>
<td>A2Q9R3</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Heat shock protein Hsp70</td>
<td>6481</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>NCBInr</td>
<td>A2QPM8</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Isocitrate dehydrogenase [NADP], mitochondrial, precursor</td>
<td>6644</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Swiss-Prot</td>
<td>P79089</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>339</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>19</td>
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<tr>
<td>NADP-dependent glutamate dehydrogenase</td>
<td>6647</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>NCBInr</td>
<td>A2QHT6</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>382</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Predicted 2-nitropropane dioxygenase</td>
<td>6737</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>NCBInr</td>
<td>A2QKX9</td>
<td>38(^6)</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>17</td>
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<tr>
<td>Predicted glucose-methanol-choline (Gmc) oxidoreductase</td>
<td>6515</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>NCBInr</td>
<td>A2R50I</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>373</td>
<td>18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Predicted NADH cytochrome b5 reductase</td>
<td>6810</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>NCBInr</td>
<td>A2QNF3</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>21</td>
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<tr>
<td>Predicted ubiquitin conjugating enzyme</td>
<td>6693</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>NCBInr</td>
<td>A2R2Z2</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Putative 6-phosphogluconate dehydrogenase, decarboxylating</td>
<td>7044</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>NCBInr</td>
<td>A2QDZ9</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Putative aconitate hydratase, mitochondrial</td>
<td>6660</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>NCBInr</td>
<td>Q874Q3</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>527</td>
<td>27</td>
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<tr>
<td>Putative heat shock protein Ssc1, mitochondrial</td>
<td>6472</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>NCBInr</td>
<td>A2QSF4</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>35</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Putative histidine biosynthesis trifunctional protein</td>
<td>6487</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>NCBInr</td>
<td>A2R7X5</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Putative inositol-1-phosphate synthase</td>
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<td>A2QV05</td>
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<td>5.7</td>
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<td>A2QU08</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>5.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Putative transaldolase</td>
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<td>160</td>
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<td>Putative transaldolase</td>
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<td>A2QMZ4</td>
<td>36</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>319</td>
<td>20</td>
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</table>
dehydrogenase (E1 subunit alpha) [UniProt: A2QPI1] (cl. 30) and the three enzymes in the tricarboxylic acid (TCA) cycle converting citrate to isocitrate, the irreversible step from isocitrate to 2-oxoglutarate, and from 2-oxoglutarate to succinyl-CoA. The first and the third TCA cycle enzyme, a putative aconitate hydratase [UniProt: A2QSF4] and a putative 2-oxoglutarate dehydrogenase [UniProt: A2QU15], was clearly present at higher levels on SL (cl. 35), while NADP-dependant isocitrate dehydrogenase [Swiss-Prot: P79089] had a tendency for higher level but with a noisy profile (cl. 19). One enzyme that occurred at higher level when lactate was present in the media (cl. 27) was a putative acetyl-CoA hydrolase [UniProt: A2R8G9]. This enzyme has been designated to catalyse the hydrolysis of acetyl-CoA to acetate, but may rather posses CoA transferase activity between succinyl-, propionyl- and acetyl-CoA and the corresponding acids [47]. In yeast, acetyl-CoA hydrolase is involved in trafficking of acetyl-CoA across membranes in the form of acetate and thus is expected to be important for regulation of the acetyl-CoA level [48,49].

To summarize, higher levels of the enzymes in the PPP that generate NADPH during growth on SL compared to on S and L indicate an increased ability to regenerate NADPH when the NADP:NADPH ratio is increased. The higher levels of the enzymes in the metabolism of pyruvate after pyruvate enters mitochondria on SL and the higher levels of putative acetyl-CoA hydrolase in presence of lactate indicate an increased amount of carbon passing through acetyl-CoA during growth on SL.

**Regulation of enzymes influencing the NADPH level**

A remarkable requirement for NADPH on SL medium is pointed out by the simultaneous effect on several of the relatively few enzymes that contribute to NADPH regeneration. We found glucose 6-phosphate dehydrogenase, putative 6-phosphogluconate dehydrogenase, NADP-dependent isocitrate dehydrogenase and putative ketol-acid reductoisomerase [UniProt: A2QUO8], an enzyme in isoleucine, leucine and valine biosynthesis, to be present at higher levels on SL. Regulation of these enzymes is probably due to an increased NADP:NADPH ratio. The activity of the first enzyme, glucose 6-phosphate dehydrogenase, putative 6-phosphogluconate dehydrogenase, NADP-dependent isocitrate dehydrogenase and putative ketol-acid reductoisomerase [UniProt: A2QUO8], an enzyme in isoleucine, leucine and valine biosynthesis, to be present at higher levels on SL. Regulation of these enzymes is probably due to an increased NADP:NADPH ratio. The activity of the first enzyme, glucose 6-phosphate dehydrogenase, is known to be regulated by NADP:NADPH levels [50]. Larochelle et al. [51] showed in yeast that transcription of the corresponding gene was also affected by the NADPH level and they attributed this to a transcription factor Stb5. The yeast cell regulates the metabolism to counteract a high NADP:NADPH ratio by up-regulating the PPP and down-regulating glycolysis [51], which neatly corresponds to the changes we have observed in these pathways.

*As. niger* needs a supply of NADPH for several anabolic and biosynthetic processes as well as for protection...
Table 4: Identified proteins with lower levels on medium with starch + lactate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Aldehyde dehydrogenase</td>
<td>6615</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>Swis-Prot</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beta-glucosidase I precusor</td>
<td>6360</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>NCBI Nr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fructose-biphosphat aldolase</td>
<td>6766</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>NCBI Nr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Predicted esterase/lipase/thiosterase</td>
<td>6451</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>NCBI Nr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Predicted fumarly-acetoacetate hydrolase</td>
<td>6663</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>NCBI Nr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Predicted glutathione-S-transferase</td>
<td>6952</td>
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<td>NCBI Nr</td>
</tr>
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<td>Predicted NAD-dependant epimerase/dehydratase</td>
<td>6707</td>
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<td>NCBI Nr</td>
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<td>Predicted ribose/galactose isomerase</td>
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<td>NCBI Nr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Predicted Zn-containing alcohol dehydrogenase</td>
<td>6718</td>
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<td>NCBI Nr</td>
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<td>Putative HIT family protein I</td>
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<td>Putative NADH ubiquinone reductase, 40 kDa subunit, mitochondrial</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Putative peroxiredoxin pmp20, peroxisomal membrane</td>
<td>7031</td>
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<td>11</td>
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<td>Uncharacterised protein</td>
<td>7002</td>
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See legend and notes to table 3.

Table 5: Identified proteins with lower levels on medium with starch

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Expression</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Id.</td>
<td>Mass kDa</td>
<td>Database</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alpha-glucosidase, extracellular</td>
<td>6354</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>Swiss-Prot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glucoamylase isoform G1, glycosylated</td>
<td>6000</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>Swiss-Prot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Predicted aldo/keto reductase</td>
<td>6781</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>NCBI Nr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyruvate decarboxylase</td>
<td>6540</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>NCBI Nr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translation elongation factor 2</td>
<td>6836</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>NCBI Nr</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See legend and notes to table 3.
against oxidative stress. A supply of NADPH is for example required in order to utilize nitrate as nitrogen source, since the enzyme that converts nitrate to nitrite, nitrate reductase, uses NADPH as cofactor [44].

On SL, we observed higher levels of enzymes involved in fatty acid biosynthesis, ammonium assimilation and protection against oxidative stress, those activities may increase the NADP:NADPH ratio [52]. As mentioned previously, we observed a higher level of a fatty acid synthase subunit alpha on SL (cl. 35) that requires NADPH in order to catalyse the biosynthesis of fatty acids. We also identified NADP-dependant glutamate dehydrogenase [UniProt: A2QHT6] involved in ammonium assimilation and thioredoxin reductase [UniProt: A2QP0] that utilises NADPH to reduce thioredoxin during conditions with oxidative stress; both had tendencies for higher levels on SL (cl. 4). Furthermore, the polyketide synthase involved in FB₂ biosynthesis uses NADPH as cofactor [13] and that may also affect the NADP:NADPH ratio.

These results show a clear tendency towards increased NADPH turnover and regeneration during growth on SL.

**Relation between regulated proteins and FB₂ biosynthesis**

The identified proteins regulated on SL were mainly enzymes in the primary metabolism and other processes that likely affect the intracellular levels of acetyl-CoA or NADPH. The higher FB₂ production on SL is thus most likely a result of changes in the metabolism due to lactate degradation. Acetyl-CoA is a precursor for production of FB₂ as well as for other polyketide-derived metabolites [13]. High level of acetyl-CoA during growth on SL may thus be what drives the high FB₂ production. This is supported by the observation that pyruvate had a similar effect as lactate on FB₂ production. A good ability to regenerate NADPH when the NADP:NADPH ratio is increased may be an important prerequisite for the high FB₂ production on SL.

However, the effect of added lactate to a medium containing starch on FB₂ production was dramatic and not expected to be solely precursor-driven. Further, the 12 secondary metabolites measured in this study, which include polyketides, non-ribosomal peptides and polyketide-derived alkaloids, were affected differently by the presence of starch and lactate and a pattern reflecting the biosynthetic origin of the metabolites was not evident. This supports that the influence of lactate in combination with starch on FB₂ production is regulatory rather than an effect solely driven by abundance of precursors.

We hypothesise that the FB₂ production, when induced, could be regulated globally according to the nutrient/energy state. As a central compound in metabolism, carefully regulated and compartmentalised, acetyl-CoA may be a candidate for this [53]. Acetyl-CoA has been shown to be able to affect transcription in vitro [54]. In yeast, it has been suggested that transcription of the inositol 1-phosphate synthase gene, *ino1*, is influenced by the acetyl-CoA level during conditions with high levels of energy-rich metabolites [55]. In accordance, we identified a putative inositol-1-phosphate synthase [UniProt: A2QV05] among the proteins with higher levels on SL medium (cl. 35). Inositol-1-phosphate synthase is the first and rate-controlling enzyme in the inositol biosynthesis pathway and converts glucose 6-phosphate into inositol 1-phosphate. Inositol is incorporated into phosphatidylinositol that in turn is a precursor of sphingolipids and inositol polyphosphates, required for a diverse set of processes that include glycolipid anchoring of proteins, signal transduction (regulation of chromatin remodeling and transcription), mRNA export and vesicle trafficking [56,57]. Acetyl-CoA is also a substrate for protein acetylation by protein acetylases, and acetylation can influence both gene expression and protein activity [58]. In *A. parasiticus* there has been observed a correlation between initiation and spread of histone acetylation in the aflatoxin gene promoters and the initiation of aflatoxin gene expression [59]. Another study of *A. nidulans* has shown that genetic deletion of a histone deacetylase caused elevated gene

<table>
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<th>Protein</th>
<th>Spot</th>
<th>Identification¹</th>
<th>Annotation²</th>
<th>Id.</th>
<th>Mass kDa</th>
<th>Database</th>
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<th>Mass kDa</th>
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See legend and notes to table 3.
Figure 6

expression and enhanced production of sterigmatocystin and penicillin [60]. The same study demonstrated that treatment with histone deacetylase inhibitors could enhance production of some secondary metabolites by *Penicillium expansum* and *Alternaria alternata*, indicating that histone acetylation and deacetylation have a role in regulation of secondary metabolite production in a broad range of fungal genera.

Secondary metabolite synthesis can be subject to multiple regulatory mechanisms. Regulation of fumonisin B₁ biosynthesis in *F. verticillioides* has been found to be complex with several positive and negative regulators and influenced by nitrogen, carbon and pH [12,61]. Corresponding to our results, fumonisin B₁ production in *F. verticillioides* has been shown to be induced by the presence of starch [62]. However, *F. verticillioides* and *A. niger* are widely different physiologically and genetically, thus production and regulation of fumonisin biosynthesis are not expected to be identical [6].

During conditions where *A. niger* spends resources on producing extracellular enzymes for degradation of plant tissue and starch, protection against other microorganisms competing for nutrients would be beneficial. Fumonisin B₁ has been shown to have antifungal activity against species as *Alternaria alternata*, *Penicillium expansum*, *Botrytis cinerea* and *Fusarium graminearum* [63], thus FB₂ could be expected to have a similar effect. Increased production of FB₂ during conditions with high acetyl-CoA level may thus have evolved because antifungal activity was advantageous to *A. niger* as a way to protect the nutrient sources in the environment.

**Conclusions**

Our results show that lactate, when supplemented in a rich substrate containing nitrate and starch, can increase the FB₂ production in *A. niger*. Based on the identified proteins within the central metabolism, we suggest this to be due to changes in the balance of intracellular metabolites towards a higher level of carbon passing through acetyl-CoA and a high capacity to regenerate NADPH. Given that the FB₂ biosynthesis genes are induced, the results indicate that the availability of precursors and NADPH has a large influence on production of FB₂. The production of certain other secondary metabolites was affected in a similar fashion as FB₂ by lactate (fumonisin B₄, orlandin, desmethylkotanin and pyranonigrin A), while other secondary metabolites were not (ochratoxin A, ochratoxin alpha, malformin A, malformin C, kotanin, aurasperone B, tensidol B). Consequently, as these metabolites were affected differently by the presence of starch and lactate, they must be regulated differently in *A. niger*.

We find it likely that the influence of starch and lactate/pyruvate on FB₂ production is part of a global regulation inferred by the nutrient/energy state and propose that this could be through the action of acetyl-CoA. Whether, if and how, acetyl-CoA affects gene transcription or activity of enzymes in the FB₂ biosynthesis pathway could be the scope of relevant, future studies.

It remains to be seen whether production of secondary metabolites in other species of filamentous fungi is increased by presence of starch and lactate. The effect of starch and lactate in combination may be relevant to be aware of for starch-containing foods and feeds where fungi occur concurrently with lactic acid fermentation, which could be the case in low-fat mould-fermented sausages, in fermented vegetable products and in silage. Technologically, the obtained knowledge of substrate influence on production of specific secondary metabolites could be beneficial, as lactate or other carbon sources could be used to increase metabolite production during industrial fermentation.

**Methods**

**Strain**

*A. niger* IBT 28144 (CBS 101705) was obtained from the IBT culture collection and maintained on silica gel. The culture was used after two successive inoculations on Czapek Yeast Autolysate agar (CYA), incubated 7 days in dark at 25°C.

**Media**

Media were modified from CYA and contained per L: 5 g Yeast extract (Biokar Diagnostics, Beauvais, France); 3 g NaNO₃; 1 g K₂HPO₄; 0,5 g KCl; 0,5 g MgSO₄·7H₂O; 0,01 g FeSO₄·7H₂O; 0,01 g ZnSO₄·7H₂O; 0,005 g CuSO₄·5H₂O and 20 g agar (Sobigel, VWR - Bie & Berntsen A/S, Herlev, Denmark). Soluble potato starch, 60% potassium L-lactate solution, maltose monohydrate, D-xylene and/or sodium pyruvate (all Sigma Aldrich, St. Louis, Missouri, USA) were added according to the indicated percentages in w/v. Lactate, maltose, xylose and pyruvate and the remaining ingredients were sterilised separately, at 121°C for 15 min., cooled to 60°C before the ingredients were mixed, adjusted to pH 5.5 with sterile filtered 2 M KOH or 5 M HCl and poured into petri dishes.

**Inoculation and incubation**

Conidium suspensions were prepared in spore suspension media (0.50 g Tween 80, 0.50 g agar to 1 L water), filtrated through Miracloth (Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany) to remove mycelium fragments and adjusted to 10⁶ conidia/ml. Each agar plate was surface inoculated
with $10^5$ conidia using a drigalsky spatula. Incubation was in dark at 25°C.

**Determination of growth**

Biomass production was determined in triplicate for surface inoculated cultures on agar plates covered with a 0.45 μm polycarbonate membrane (Isopore™, Millipore, Billerica, Massachusetts, USA). The whole mycelium was collected and the dry weight was determined after drying at 100°C for 20-24 h.

**Determination of conidium production**

Eight agar plugs (4 mm in diameter) were dispensed in 4 ml peptone water (1 g peptone (Difco, BD, Franklin Lakes, New Jersey, USA) to 1 l distilled water) and replicate measures of the conidium concentration were determined in a Thoma counting chamber for triplicate cultures.

**Extraction of secondary metabolites**

The method described by Smedsgaard [29] with some modifications was used for secondary metabolite extraction. A sample of 8 agar plugs (4 mm in diameter) taken randomly from the plate was extracted with 1 ml methanol/dichloromethane/ethyl acetate (v/v/v 1:2:3) containing 1% (v/v) formic acid for 60 min using ultrasonication. The extract was transferred to a new vial containing 1% (v/v) formic acid for 60 min using ultrasonication and the extract combined with the dry extract of first extraction. The residues were re-ultrasonicated for 10 min and the solvent evaporated. The agar plug sample was re-extracted with 0.8 ml 75% methanol in water for 60 min using ultrasonication and the extract combined with the dry extract of first extraction. The residues were re-dissolved by whirley mixing followed by 10 min ultrasonication and the extracts were filtrated through 0.45 μm PTFE filters.

**LC-MS and HPLC-FLD for determination of secondary metabolites**

LC-MS was performed on an Agilent 1100 LC system (Agilent Technologies, Santa Clara, California, USA) with a 40°C, 50 mm × 2 mm i. d., 3 μm, Luna C18 II column (Phenomenex, Torrance, California, USA). The LC system was coupled to a single quadrupole mass detector (LC/MSD VL, Agilent technologies) with an atmospheric pressure ionisation source and to a 200-700 nm diode array detector. A sample volume of 3 μl was injected and eluted at a flow rate of 0.3 ml/min using a water-acetonitrile gradient system starting from 15% acetonitrile that was increased linearly to 100% in 20 min and with a holding time of 2 min. Water and acetonitrile were buffered with 20 mM formic acid and 5 mM ammonium formiate (only water). The ion source was operated in positive mode with a capillary voltage at 3000 V and detection was done in full scan from m/z 100-1000, a peak width of 0.1 min and a cycle time of 1.06 sec. HPLC-FLD was performed on a similar LC system coupled to a fluorescence detector. Water and acetonitrile were buffered with 50 mM trifluoroacetic acid (TFA). Excitation and emission wavelengths were 333 nm and 460 nm respectively. Chemstation (Agilent) was used for data collection and evaluation. Detection was based on the extracted ion chromatogram of the ions [M+H]+ or [M+NH3]+ or fluorescence emission chromatograms (Table 7). Standards were used for confirmation of identity if available. Otherwise the identity was confirmed by presence of characteristic ions or adducts in the MS spectrum and characteristic UV absorbance spectrum. Quantification of FB2 was based on a calibration curve created from dilutions of a fumonisine B2 standard (50.1 μg/ml, Biopure, Tulln, Austria) at levels from 0.5 to 25 μg/ml. The remaining metabolites were semi-quantified based on peak areas, calculated in percentage of highest average peak area value of triplicates within the study.

**Sampling for proteome analysis**

Duplicate samples for proteome analysis were taken from surface inoculated cultures on agar plates covered with a 0.45 μm polycarbonate membrane (Isopore™, Millipore). The whole mycelium mass was collected and frozen in liquid nitrogen.

**Protein extraction**

The method described by Kniemeyer et al. [64] with few modifications was used for protein extraction. The mycelium was homogenised with mortar and pestle under liquid nitrogen and 100 mg of the homogenate was collected. The protein was precipitated with acetone added with 13.3% (w/v) trichloroacetic acid and 0.093% (v/v) 2-mercaptoethanol at -20°C for 24 hours followed by centrifugation at 20,000 × g in 15 min at 4°C. Pellet was washed twice in acetone with 0.07% (v/v) 2-mercaptoethanol and air-dried for 10 min. Pellet was suspended in 600 μl sample buffer containing 7 M urea, 2 M thiourea, 2% (w/v) CHAPS, 0.8% (v/v) ampholytes (Bio-Lyte 3/10, Bio-Rad, Hercules, California, USA), 20 mM DTE and 20 mM Tris (Tris-HCl buffer pH 7.5). The solution was incubated for 1 hour at 20°C and ultrasonicated for 10 min. The sample was centrifuged at 17,000 × g for 30 min, and the supernatant was collected and stored at -80°C. Protein concentration was determined using a 2-D Quant kit (GE Healthcare, Uppsala, Sweden).

**2D polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis**

Isoelectric focusing was done using immobilised pH gradient strips (11 cm, pH 4-7, ReadyStrip™, Bio-Rad). A sample volume corresponding to either 40 μg (image analysis gels) or 100 μg (preparative gels) protein was
diluted to a total volume of 200 μl in a rehydration buffer consisting of 7 M urea; 2 M thiourea; 2% (w/v) CHAPS; 0.5% (v/v) ampholytes (Bio-Lyte 3/10, Bio-Rad); 1% (w/v) DTT and 0.002% (w/v) bromophenol blue. Rehydration was done at 250 V for 12 hours at 20°C. Focusing was done at an increasing voltage up to 8000 V within 2 1/2 hour and hold until 35 kVh was reached, with a maximal current of 50 μA/IPG strip. The voltage was hold at 500 V until the IPG strips were frozen at -20°C. The IPG strips were equilibrated in buffer containing 6 M urea, 30% (w/v) glycerol, 2% (w/v) SDS in 0.05 M Tris-HCl buffer pH 8.8. First, the cysteines in the sample were reduced in equilibration buffer added with 1% (w/v) DTT for 15 min, and when alkylated in equilibration buffer added with 4% (w/v) iodoacetamide for 15 min. PAGE was done at 200 V in 10-20% gradient gels (Criterion Tris-HCl Gel, 10-250 kD, 13.3 × 8.7 cm, Bio-Rad) using an electrode buffer containing 25 mM Tris, 1.44% (w/v) glycine and 0.1% (w/v) SDS. Image analysis gels were fixed in 10% (v/v) ethanol, 7% (v/v) acetic acid for 30 min and stained over night in SYPRO Ruby Protein Gel Stain (Invitrogen, Life Technologies, Carlsbad, California, USA). The gels were washed in 10% (v/v) ethanol, 7% (v/v) acetic acid for 30 min. and two times in Milli-Q water (Millipore) for 5 min. The gels were visualized with a CCD camera (Camilla fluorescence detection system, Raytest, Straubenhardt, Germany) equipped with excitation and emission filters and with an exposure time of 100 ms. Images were saved as 16 bit tif-files. Preparative gels were fixed in 15% (w/v) ammoniumsulphate, 2% (v/v) phosphoric acid, 18% (v/v) ethanol in water and stained with Coomassie Brilliant blue (0.02% (w/v) Brilliant blue G in fixing buffer) overnight and washed two times in Milli-Q water. Gels were prepared in triplicate for each biological sample for image analysis gels and a reference gel containing an equal mixture of all samples was included. A molecular weight standard (14.4 - 97.4 kDa, BioRad) was applied to the reference gel before PAGE for mass calibration.

### Table 7: Detection parameters for selected *A. niger* secondary metabolites

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metabolite</th>
<th>Detection Method</th>
<th>Rt²</th>
<th>Confirmation Std.</th>
<th>MS ions and adducts</th>
<th>UV peak absorption wavelengths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fumonisin B₂</td>
<td>MS</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>[M+H]⁺ = m/z 706</td>
<td>[M+Na]⁺ = m/z 728</td>
<td>End⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fumonisin B₄</td>
<td>MS</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>[M+H]⁺ = m/z 690</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>End⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ochratoxin A</td>
<td>FLD</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>Excitation: 333 nm, emission: 460 nm</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>- 216 nm (100), 235 nm (sh), 332 nm (20) [69]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ochratoxin alpha</td>
<td>FLD</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>Excitation: 333 nm, emission: 460 nm</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>216 nm (100), 235 nm (sh), 248 nm (sh), 336 nm (22) [69]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malformin A₁</td>
<td>MS</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>[M+NH₃]⁺ = m/z 547</td>
<td>[M+H]⁺ = m/z 530, [M+Na]⁺ = m/z 552</td>
<td>End⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malformin C</td>
<td>MS</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>[M+H]⁺ = m/z 547</td>
<td>[M+Na]⁺ = m/z 530, [M+Na]⁺ = m/z 552</td>
<td>End⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orlandin</td>
<td>MS</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>[M+H]⁺ = m/z 411</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>- [M+Na]⁺ = m/z 433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desmethyl-kotanin</td>
<td>MS</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>[M+H]⁺ = m/z 425</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>- [M+Na]⁺ = m/z 447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kotanin</td>
<td>MS</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>[M+H]⁺ = m/z 439</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>- [M+Na]⁺ = m/z 461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aurasperone B</td>
<td>MS</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>[M+H]⁺ = m/z 607</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>- [M+Na]⁺ = m/z 629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyranonigrin A</td>
<td>MS</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>[M+H]⁺ = m/z 224</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>- [M+NH₃]⁺ = m/z 241, [M+Na]⁺ = m/z 246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tensidol B</td>
<td>MS</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>[M+H]⁺ = m/z 344</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>- [M+Na]⁺ = m/z 366</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

List of secondary metabolites included in this study with reference of their production in *A. niger*. Detection method and retention time, available standards used for confirmation (marked by x) and additional MS and UV spectral information used for confirmation.

1) Values obtained from Antibase 2007 (Wiley, Hoboken, New Jersey, USA).
2) Retention time in respective LC systems (OTA and OT-alpha analysis on separate HPLC system).
3) Parenthesis values are absorption in percent of maximum absorption, sh denotes a shoulder.
4) End: End absorption (< 200 nm).

**Image analysis**

Images were imported, inverted and analyzed with ImageMaster 2D platinum v. 5 (GE Healthcare). Spot detection parameters were adjusted for optimal spot detection (smooth = 2; min. area = 30; saliency = 20) and the spots were quantified as the relative spot volume within each gel. The spots from each gel were paired with detected spots on a reference gel containing a mixture of all samples. Matching of gels was done automatically after selection of a landmark spot in each gel.

**Statistical analysis**

Statistical differences in relative spot volumes between the treatments were determined by two-sided Students
Statistical analysis of FB2 production was done using Statgraphics Plus v. 4.0 (StatPoint Inc., Herndon, Virginia, USA).

**Principal component analysis**
Principal component analysis was done using Unscrambler v. 8.0 (Camo Process AS, Oslo, Norway). The dataset consisted of 18 gels (samples) and 649 spots (variables) and corresponding relative spot volumes. All variables were centred and weighted by (standard deviation)⁻¹. Validation was based on systematic exclusion of samples corresponding to a biological replicate.

**Cluster analysis**
Cluster analysis was done using the Matlab clustering algorithm “ClusterLustre” described by Grotkjær et al [36]. The relative spot volumes were transformed to Pearson distances prior to clustering (results in values between -1 and 1, where 0 indicates the average expression level). Cluster solutions with K = 3-50 clusters were scanned with 20 repetitions. For each repetition the most likely number of clusters was determined by the Bayesian Information Criteria.

**In-gel digestion of proteins**
In-gel digestion was done according to Shevchenko et al. [65] with some minor modifications: The protein spots were excised from Coomassie stained gels loaded with 100 μg protein. A piece of gel without staining was used as a negative control. The gel pieces were cut into approx. 1 mm³ pieces and washed twice for 15 min., first with water and second with water/acetonitrile 1:1 (v/v). The gel particles were then washed in acetonitrile to dehydrate the gel (they shrunken and became white). A volume of 10 mM dithiotreitol (DTT) in 100 mM NH₄HCO₃ to cover the gel pieces was added and the proteins were reduced for 45 min at 56°C. After cooling, the DTT solution was replaced by the same volume of 55 mM iodoacetamide in 100 mM NH₄HCO₃ and the proteins were reduced for 45 min at 56°C. After cooling, the gel pieces were cut into approx. 1 mm³ pieces and washed twice for 15 min., first with water and second with water/acetonitrile 1:1 (v/v). The gel particles were then washed in acetonitrile to dehydrate the gel. Ice-cold digestion buffer containing 12.5 ng/μl trypsin in 50 mM NH₄HCO₃ was added to the gel pieces in a volume just sufficient to rehydrate the gel (5-10 μl). After 45 min incubation on ice bath the unabsorbed digestion buffer was removed and replaced by 20 μl of 50 mM NH₄HCO₃ buffer to cover the gel pieces. The proteins were digested overnight at 37°C.

The buffer solution with protein digest was recovered and kept at -20°C.

**Micropurification of peptides and loading on MALDI target**
The peptide solutions were purified on nano-scale reversed-phase columns prior to mass spectrometric analysis by the method described by Gobom et al [66]. The columns were prepared by loading a few μl slurry of a reversed phase chromatographic medium (Poros R2 10 μm, Applied Biosystems) dissolved in acetonitrile into a partially constricted GelLoader pipette tip. The column was packed by applying pressure with a syringe giving a column height of 4-10 mm and equilibrated with 1% TFA. The peptide digest was loaded onto the column and desalted by washing with 1% TFA. The peptides were eluted with matrix solution containing 5 μg/μl α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid in 70% acetonitrile and 0.1% TFA directly in one droplet onto the MALDI target (Opti-TOF® 384 Well MALDI Plate Inserts, Applied Biosystems, California, USA).

**MALDI TOF/TOF tandem MS**
MALDI peptide mass spectra and MS/MS spectra of selected peptides were obtained on a 4800 Plus MALDI TOF/TOF™ Analyzer (Applied Biosystems). External mass calibration was done using a tryptic digest of bovine β-lactoglobulin (m/z 837.48 and 2313.26) and in some cases peaks from trypsin auto-digestion peptides (m/z 842.51 and 2211.12) were used for internal calibration of the peptide mass spectra. MS and MS/MS mass spectra were obtained at a laser intensity of 3000 and 3600 respectively. Peak lists were generated with an in house macro (in the Protein Research Group at Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, University of Southern Denmark) using Data Explorer (Applied Biosystems) and converted to .mgf files containing the combined data from MS and MS/MS spectra for a sample.

**Protein identification**
Mascot MS/MS Ions Search (Matrix Science [67]) was used to search for matching protein sequences within the databases Swiss-Prot (Swiss Institute of Bioinformatics [37]) or NCBI (National Center for Biotechnology Information [38]). The search parameters were: enzyme digestion with trypsin, no taxonomic restriction, carbamidomethyl (C) as fixed modification, oxidation (M) as variable modification, [M+1]⁺ peptide charge state, monoisotopic mass values, unrestricted protein mass, ± 70 ppm peptide mass tolerance, ± 0.6 Da fragment mass tolerance, maximum 1 missed cleavage pr. peptide. Protein matches to *Aspergillus niger* proteins and with significant (p < 0.05) Mowse Scores were regarded as
possible candidates for identification. The candidate(s) were further inspected for number of matching peptides (=2), the mass accuracy of the matching peptides, the sequence coverage and distribution of matching peptides in the obtained sequences. The reported misscleavage sites were inspected for presence of amino acids that affect the action of trypsin (proline, glutamic acid and aspartic acid or additional lysine/arginine). Finally the molecular weight and isoelectric point of the obtained protein match were compared to those observed on the gels. From samples with low intensity, peptides from keratin and trypsin were erased if necessary.

Protein annotation

Annotation of uncharacterised proteins was based on sequence similarity to characterised Swiss-Prot proteins using BlastP [40]. Proteins were given a full annotation if they had more than 80% sequence identity to a characterised Swiss-Prot protein or a putative annotation to proteins if they had 50-80% sequence identity to a characterised protein. Other proteins were assigned a “predicted” function if InterPro domains were predicted using InterProScan (European Bioinformatics Institute [41]).

Authors’ contributions

LMS participated in design of the study, carried out the experimental work, the statistical and multivariate analysis and prepared the manuscript. RL participated in design of the study, contributed to the proteome analysis and revised the manuscript. MRA carried out the cluster analysis, participated in protein annotation and interpretation and revised the manuscript. PVN and JCF participated in design of the study and revision of the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Additional material

Additional file 1

Protein expression data. Additional file 1.xlsx (an excel file) contains relative spot volumes for spots detected and matched to a reference gel in the 2D gel based proteome analysis of A. niger IBT 28144 on the three media containing 3% starch (S), 3% starch + 3% lactate (SL) and 3% lactate (L). B1-B6 denotes the biological replicate, R1-R2 the electrophoresis run and Gel 1-21 the gel number. Click here for file [http://www.biomedcentral.com/content/supplementary/1471-2180-9-255-S1.ZIP]

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References


