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Antibacterial mechanism of high-mobility group nucleosomal-binding domain 2 on the Gram-negative bacteria *Escherichia coli*

Key words: High-mobility group nucleosomal-binding domain 2 (HMGN2); Bioactivity; Membrane permeability; Biofilm; Chemotactic activity

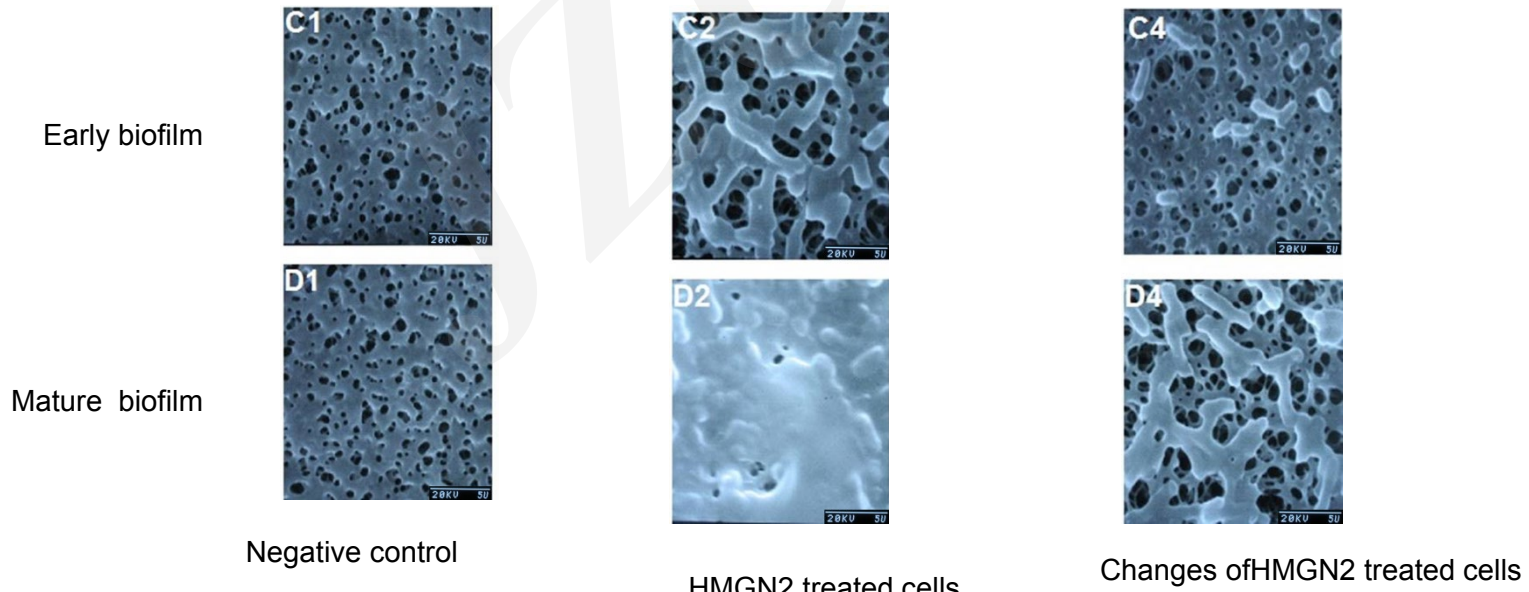
Research Summary

We conduct this study to investigate the antibacterial mechanism of high-mobility group nucleosomal-binding domain 2 (HMGN2) on *Escherichia coli* K12, focusing on the antibacterial and antifilm formation effects. Its chemotactic activity on human neutrophils was also investigated. The key technology used in this study was as follows:

- *Agarose radial diffusion antimicrobial assay*
- *Minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) assay*
- *Bacterial membrane permeability test*
- *DNA binding assay*
- *Crystal violet staining*
- *Scanning electron microscopy assay*
- *Nitroblue tetrazolium (NBT) reduction assay*
- *Transwell chamber cell migration assay*

Innovation points

- **Introduction** of the not well understood antibacterial mechanism of HMGN2.
- **Summary** of the most updated research progress about antibacterial mechanism of HMGN2.
- **Emphasis** of the relationship between antibacterial mechanism and DNA combination or antibiofilm activity.



Innovation points

A series of figures were generated to summarize the antibacterial mechanism of HMGN2 on cells.

Figure 1 | The isolation and purification of human tissue-derived and recombinant HMGN2.

Figure 2 | Human tissue-derived and recombinant HMGN2 inhibited the growth of *E. coli* K12.

Figure 3 | HMGN2 increased the bacterial cell membrane permeability.

Figure 4 | HMGN2 bound to genomic and plasmid DNA of *E. coli* K12.

Figure 5 | HMGN2 disrupted the biofilm of *E. coli* K12.

Figure 6 | HMGN2 did not possess chemotactic activity and did not exhibit the capacity to induce the activation neutrophils.