Mechanism of Action of the Peptide Antibiotic Nisin in Liposomes and Cytochrome c Oxidase-Containing Proteoliposomes

F. H. GAO, T. ABEE, AND W. N. KONINGS*

Department of Microbiology, University of Groningen, Kerklaan 30, 9651 NN Haren, The Netherlands

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The interaction of the peptide antibiotic nisin with liposomes has been studied. The effect of this interaction was analyzed on the membrane potential (inside negative) and the pH gradient (inside alkaline) in liposomes made from Escherichia coli phosphatidylethanolamine and egg phosphatidylcholine (9:1, wt/wt). The membrane potential and pH gradient were generated by artificial ion gradients or by the oxidation of ascorbate, N, N',N'-tetramethyl-p-phenylenediamine, and cytochrome c by the beef heart cytochrome c oxidase incorporated in the liposomal membranes. Nisin dissipated the membrane potential and the pH gradient in both types of liposomes and inhibited oxygen consumption by cytochrome c oxidase in proteoliposomes. The dissipation of the proton motive force in proteoliposomes was only to a minor extent due to a decrease of the oxidase activity by nisin. The results in these model systems show that a membrane potential and/or a pH gradient across the membrane enhances the activity of nisin. Nisin incorporates into the membrane and makes the membrane permeable for ions. As a result, both the membrane potential and pH gradient are dissipated. The activity of nisin was found to be influenced by the phospholipid composition of the liposomal membrane.

Nisin is a small gene-encoded antimicrobial peptide produced by Lactococcus lactis (1). It belongs to the lantibiotic group and contains dehydro residues (dehydroalanine and dehydrobutyrrine) and thioether cross-linkages that are introduced by posttranslational modifications of the amino acids serine, threonine, and cysteine (5, 12). Nisin exhibits antimicrobial activity against a wide spectrum of gram-positive organisms (9, 15, 17). The mechanism of the bacterial action of nisin is still unclear, although it was found as early as 1928 (9) and has been widely used as a preservative in the food and dairy industries (9). Nisin has been shown to effect peptidoglycan synthesis (16) and cytoplasmic membrane permeability properties (17, 18). In addition, nisin was found to cause a rapid efflux of amino acids and Rb⁺ from the cytoplasm of a number of gram-positive bacteria such as Staphylococcus cohnii and Bacillus subtilis (11, 17). As a consequence, the membrane potential dropped dramatically, and it was suggested that nisin dissipates the membrane potential and ionic gradients across the cytoplasmic membrane by affecting its integrity (17). Intact cells of gram-negative bacteria were not affected by nisin. However, cells of Escherichia coli became sensitive when the outer membrane was disrupted (11).

Experiments with intact cells and cytoplasmic membrane vesicles of gram-positive bacteria indicated that nisin requires an energized membrane to exert its effect (17). However, this could not be verified with artificial asolectin liposomes (17). Furthermore, no information is available on whether nisin is functionally inserted into the membrane in the presence of a pH gradient (ΔpH) only.

Therefore, we studied in more detail the effect of nisin on the membrane potential (negative inside) and/or the pH gradient (alkaline inside) generated by artificial ion gradients in liposomes made from (i) E. coli phosphatidylethanolamine (PE)-egg phosphatidylcholine (PC) (9:1, wt/wt), (ii) soybean PC (asolectin), and (iii) egg PC. In addition, the effect of nisin was investigated on cytochrome c oxidase proteoliposomes (COVs) made from E. coli PE-egg PC (9:1, wt/wt) in which beef heart cytochrome c oxidase has been incorporated as a H⁺ pump. In COVs, a ΔΨ and a ΔpH can be formed by the oxidation of the electron donor system ascorbate-N,N',N'-tetramethyl-p-phenylenediamine (TMPD)-cytochrome c (3). The results obtained in these model systems show that nisin dissipates both the membrane potential and the pH gradient and that the phospholipid composition of the liposomal membrane affects the activity of nisin.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Preparation of liposomes. Liposomes were prepared from asolectin, from egg PC, and from a mixture of E. coli PE and egg PC (9:1, wt/wt). Appropriate quantities of lipids were dissolved in CHCl₃-methanol (9:1, vol/vol), dried under vacuum for 40 min, and then suspended in buffer at a concentration of 20 mg of lipid per ml with a bath sonicator (Sonicon Instruments). Liposomes were obtained by sonication by using a probe sonicator (Soniprep 150; MSE Scientific Instruments, West Sussex, United Kingdom) for 300 s at 4 μm amplitude with intervals of 15 s of sonication and 45 s of rest at 5°C under a constant stream of N₂.

Proton motive force generation in liposomes. Liposomes prepared in 50 mM potassium phosphate (pH 6.0) were diluted 100-fold in 50 mM sodium phosphate (pH 6.0). Upon addition of the K⁺ ionophore valinomycin (0.5 μM), a membrane potential (ΔΨ, interior negative) can be generated. The reaction was performed at 25°C in a Perkin Elmer LS-50 spectrophotofluorometer, and the ΔΨ was followed with the fluorescent dye 3,3-dipropylthiacarbocyanine (8 μM) (excitation wavelength, 643 nm; emission wavelength, 666 nm). Liposomes prepared in 20 mM potassium phosphate (pH 6.0) supplemented with 100 mM potassium acetate were diluted 100-fold in 20 mM potassium phosphate (pH 6.0) containing 100 mM potassium-piperazine-N,N'-bis (ethanesulfonate) (K-PIPES) for the generation of a pH gradient (ΔpH, interior alkaline). The reaction was performed at 25°C in a Perkin Elmer LS-50 spectrophotofluo-
rometer. The internal pH of the liposomes was determined from the fluorescence of pyranine (excitation wavelength, 450 nm; emission wavelength, 508 nm) entrapped within the liposomes. The entrapment was achieved by adding 100 μM pyranine to the liposomes before sonication. External pyranine was removed by chromatography of the membrane suspension over a Sephadex G-50 column (1 by 6 cm). The ΔpH can be calculated from the difference between the external and internal pHs. A conversion factor Z of 59 at 25°C was used to express ΔpH (~2ΔpH) in millivolts.

Reconstitution of cytochrome c oxidase in liposomes. A mixture of 20 mg of dried E. coli PE and egg PC (9:1, wt/wt) and 9 mg n-octyl-β-d-glucopyranoside in 1 ml of 50 mM potassium phosphate (pH 6.0) was sonicated until it was clear under a stream of N₂ gas with a probe sonicator. Beef heart cytochrome c oxidase (5.1 nM heme a) was added, and the suspension was then dialyzed at 4°C for 2 h against a 500-fold volume of 50 mM potassium phosphate (pH 6.0). Dialysis was repeated for another 2 h and continued overnight at 4°C.

Proton motive force generation in COVs. COVs in 50 mM potassium phosphate (pH 6.0) were energized by the addition of electron donor system ascorbate (10 mM, adjusted to pH 6.0 with 10 N KOH), horse heart cytochrome c (10 μM), and TMPD (200 μM) unless indicated otherwise. The ΔΨ was measured in the presence of nigericin (10 nM) with 2 μM tetraphenylphosphonium in a thermostated polyvinyl chloride vessel of 2 ml in which a tetraphenylphosphonium ion-selective electrode was inserted as described by Elferink et al. (4). Experiments were performed at 25°C. The magnitude of the ΔΨ was calculated with the Nerst equation. A correction for tetraphenylphosphonium binding to liposomal membranes was applied as described by Lolkema et al. (13). An internal volume of 5 μl/mg of lipid was used for COVs (3).

The internal pH in COVs was determined in 50 mM potassium phosphate (pH 6.0) in the presence of the electron donor system and valinomycin (0.5 μM) from the fluorescence of entrapped pyranine (see above).

Beef heart cytochrome c oxidase activity. The activity of beef heart cytochrome c oxidase was measured in an Aminco DW2a double-beam spectrophotometer at 25°C by monitoring the decrease in absorbance at the α peak of horse heart cytochrome c with an absorption coefficient of 19.5 mM⁻¹ cm⁻¹ (reduced-oxidized) at 550 to 540 nm. The reaction mixture (1 ml final volume) contained 50 mM potassium phosphate (pH 6.0), 1% (vol/vol) Triton X-100, and 20 μM reduced cytochrome c. Beef heart cytochrome c oxidase (5.8 nmol of heme) was added to start the reaction. The reaction rate was calculated from the initial slope of cytochrome c oxidation.

Determination of oxygen consumption. Oxygen consumption in COVs was measured in the presence of the electron donor system at 25°C in 50 mM potassium phosphate (pH 6.0) with a Clark-type oxygen electrode.

Protein concentration. Protein was determined by the method of Schaffner and Weissmann (20) with bovine serum albumin as a standard.

Chemicals. Nisin was obtained from Genzyme. Egg PC, E. coli PE, and asolectin were obtained from Sigma. Horse heart cytochrome c (type 111) was obtained from Sigma.

RESULTS

Action of nisin in the absence and presence of a membrane potential. Previous experiments indicated that the peptide antibiotic nisin requires a membrane potential for activity (17). We therefore investigated the effect of nisin on ion gradients in liposomes made from E. coli PE-egg PC (9:1, wt/wt). K⁺-loaded liposomes prepared in 50 mM potassium phosphate (pH 6.0) were dialyzed 100-fold in 50 mM sodium phosphate (pH 6.0), and at the indicated times valinomycin (VAL; 0.5 μM), nigericin (NIG; 0.5 μM), or nisin (0.2 μg/μg of phospholipid) (broken line) was added. The ΔΨ was measured with the indicator 3,3-dipropylthiacarbocyanine as described in Materials and Methods.

![Figure 1](http://aem.asm.org/)

**FIG. 1.** Effect of nisin on potassium diffusion potentials (ΔΨ, interior negative) in E. coli PE-egg PC (9:1, wt/wt) liposomes. K⁺-loaded liposomes in 50 mM potassium phosphate (pH 6.0) were diluted 100-fold in 50 mM sodium phosphate (pH 6.0), and at the indicated times valinomycin (VAL; 0.5 μM), nigericin (NIG; 0.5 μM), or nisin (0.2 μg/μg of phospholipid) (broken line) was added. The ΔΨ was measured with the indicator 3,3-dipropylthiacarbocyanine as described in Materials and Methods.

The addition of nisin (0.2 μg/μg of lipid) to K⁺-loaded liposomes diluted in Na⁺ buffer did not result in the generation of a ΔΨ (Fig. 1B). The subsequent addition of valinomycin (0.5 μM) resulted in an immediate generation of a transient ΔΨ, which was rapidly dissipated by nigericin. This indicates that in the absence of a ΔΨ nisin was not able to induce efflux of K⁺ from K⁺-loaded liposomes, i.e., to make the liposomal membranes leaky. Once a ΔΨ is generated, the action of nisin results in an increased ion permeability of the liposomal membrane, and as a consequence the ΔΨ dissipates.

**Effect of the magnitude of the ΔΨ in liposomes on the action of nisin.** The influence of nisin on E. coli PE-egg PC (9:1, wt/wt) liposomes with artificially imposed K⁺ diffusion potentials of different magnitudes was investigated. Different
values of the $\Delta \psi$ ($-30$ to $-120$ mV) were obtained by diluting K$^+$-loaded liposomes in the presence of valinomycin with sodium phosphate buffers containing increasing concentrations of K$^+$. A $\Delta \psi$ as low as $-30$ mV could be dissipated by $0.2 \mu$g of nisin per $\mu$g of lipid (data not shown).

The rate at which the $\Delta \psi$ was dissipated by nisin increased with the magnitude of the $\Delta \psi$. Membrane potentials of $-30$ and $-90$ mV were dissipated by $0.1 \mu$g of nisin per $\mu$g of lipid within 47 and 9 s, respectively (data not shown).

**Effect of nisin on artificial pH gradients in liposomes.**

Nothing is known about the effect of nisin on $\Delta \psi$s. To investigate whether nisin can be activated by a $\Delta \psi$ in the absence of a $\Delta \psi$, an artificial $\Delta \psi$ (interior alkaline) was generated by diluting acetate-loaded E. coli PE-egg PC (9:1, wt/wt) liposomes into K-PIPES (pH 6.0). The fluorescence change of pyranine, entrapped in these liposomes as a pH indicator, indicated that a $\Delta \psi$ of 1.8 (interior alkaline) was generated (Fig. 2). The addition of nigericin (0.2 $\mu$M) or nisin (0.2 $\mu$g/$\mu$g of lipid) resulted in an internal acidification of the liposomes as demonstrated by the decrease in fluorescence intensity of the entrapped pyranine. These results indicate that nisin is able to make the liposomes permeable to protons in the presence of a $\Delta \psi$.

The $\Delta \psi$ was dissipated already by very low concentrations of nisin (0.05 $\mu$g of nisin per $\mu$g of phospholipid). The rate at which the $\Delta \psi$ dissipated increased with the concentration of nisin (Fig. 2).

**Effects of nisin on the $\Delta \psi$ and the $\Delta \psi$ in COVs.**

Oxidation of the electron donor system ascorbate-TMPD-cytochrome c by COVs resulted in the generation of a $\Delta \psi$ of $-136$ mV (interior negative) (Fig. 3). This $\Delta \psi$ was completely dissipated by the K$^+$ ionophore valinomycin (0.5 $\mu$M) or nisin (0.4 $\mu$g/$\mu$g of lipid). As compared with those in liposomes, higher concentrations of nisin were needed to dissipate the $\Delta \psi$ generated by cytochrome c oxidase activity in COVs (0.05 and 0.4 $\mu$g of nisin per $\mu$g of lipid, respectively).

The magnitude of the $\Delta \psi$ generated in COVs can be varied by using different concentrations of TMPD and cytochrome c. Nisin (0.4 $\mu$g/$\mu$g of phospholipid) was able to dissipate a $\Delta \psi$ as low as $-25$ mV (data not shown).

The effect of nisin on the $\Delta \psi$ generated in COVs by the oxidation of ascorbate-TMPD-cytochrome c was investigated. A $\Delta \psi$ of 1.1 ($-2\Delta \psi$, $-65$ mV) was generated, which could be dissipated by nigericin (0.5 $\mu$M) or by nisin (0.4 $\mu$g/$\mu$g of lipid), although at a slower rate (Fig. 4). As compared with the effect of nisin on the artificial $\Delta \psi$ in liposomes, a higher concentration of nisin was needed to dissipate the $\Delta \psi$ generated in COVs by the cytochrome c oxidase activity (0.05 and 0.4 $\mu$g of nisin per $\mu$g of phospholipid, respectively).

**Effect of nisin on the cytochrome c oxidase activity and oxygen consumption in COVs.**

The possibility exists that the dissipation of the $\Delta \psi$ and the $\Delta \psi$ in COVs is due to inhibition of the cytochrome c oxidase activity. Therefore the effect of nisin on the oxidation of reduced cytochrome c by the solubilized cytochrome c oxidase was examined. The activity of the enzyme was inhibited by 48% in the presence of 10 $\mu$g of nisin per ml (Fig. 5A). In the presence of the electron donor system, the oxygen consumption in COVs was also inhibited by nisin (Fig. 5B). To investigate whether...
the dissipation of the $\Delta \Psi$ and the $\Delta p$H in the presence of increasing concentrations of nisin was completely due to an inhibition of the oxygen consumption, a control experiment was performed in which the oxygen consumption was varied by changing the amount of TMPD. The $\Delta \Psi$ and the $\Delta p$H in COVs in the absence and presence of increasing concentrations of nisin were plotted as functions of the oxygen consumption (Fig. 6). At the same oxygen consumption rate, the $\Delta \Psi$ and the $\Delta p$H were always significantly lower in the presence of nisin. These results indicate that the dissipation of the $\Delta \Psi$ and the $\Delta p$H by nisin in COVs is only to a minor extent due to an inhibition of the cytochrome c oxidase activity.

Effect of the lipid composition on the action of nisin. Liposomes prepared from E. coli PE-egg PC (9:1, wt/wt), asolectin, and egg PC were used to study the effect of the lipid composition on the action of nisin. K$^+$-loaded liposomes prepared in 50 mM potassium phosphate (pH 6.0) were diluted 100-fold in 50 mM sodium phosphate (pH 6.0). Upon addition of the K$^+$ ionophore valinomycin (0.5 $\mu$M), a membrane potential ($\Delta \Psi$, interior negative) was generated in the three types of liposomes (Fig. 7). The $\Delta \Psi$ was maintained for a prolonged period of time in E. coli PE-egg PC (9:1) liposomes and could be dissipated by nigericin (0.2 $\mu$M) or nisin (0.2 $\mu$g/$\mu$g of lipid) (Fig. 7A). The addition of nisin resulted in hardly any dissipation of the $\Delta \Psi$ in the egg PC liposomes. In the presence of 0.2 $\mu$g of nisin per $\mu$g of phospholipid, only 4% of the $\Delta \Psi$ was dissipated, whereas nigericin (0.5 $\mu$M) decreased the $\Delta \Psi$ by 75% (Fig. 7B).

Asolectin liposomes were leaky, and the $\Delta \Psi$ dissipated completely within 4 min. The addition of nisin directly after the generation of the $\Delta \Psi$ resulted in an immediate dissipation of this $\Delta \Psi$, which indicates that nisin is active in asolectin liposomes (Fig. 7C). These results show that the action of nisin depends on the phospholipid composition of the liposomal membrane.

**DISCUSSION**

The results described herein show that nisin can increase the permeability of artificial membranes provided that a $\Delta \Psi$ (negative inside) and/or a $\Delta p$H (alkaline inside) is present. In E. coli PE-egg PC (9:1, wt/wt) liposomes, a $\Delta \Psi$ as low as $-30$ mV could be dissipated by nisin (0.05 $\mu$g/$\mu$g of phospholipid). However, the rate at which the $\Delta \Psi$ is dissipated increases strongly with the magnitude of the $\Delta \Psi$. After the addition of nisin, membrane potentials of $-30$ and $-90$ mV collapsed completely within 47 and 9 s, respectively.

These results add further evidence to support the model proposed by Ruhr and Sahl (17) for the primary bactericidal action of nisin. Macroscopic conductivity measurements with planar lipid bilayers (black lipid membranes) indicated that nisin and the closely related lantibiotic Pep5 produced by Staphylococcus epidermidis have to be regarded as membrane-depolarizing agents that act in a voltage-dependent fashion. The investigators observed that the electrical potential must be negative inside versus outside when nisin or Pep5 is added to the outside and that the electrical potential over the black lipid membranes formed from dioleoyl phosphatidylcholine-phosphatidylserine (4:1 molar ratio in $n$-decane) must be ca. $-100$ mV (10, 19). This potential differs markedly from the magnitude of the $\Delta \Psi$ ($-30$ mV)
that was found in this study to be dissipated by nisin in E. coli PE-egg PC (9:1, wt/wt) liposomes. An explanation for this difference in threshold potentials, necessary for nisin activity, could possibly be found in the different compositions of the membranes used in our experiments and the black lipid membrane experiments (19).

The results of experiments (Fig. 7) in which asolectin and egg PC were used to study the effect of the lipid composition on the action of nisin are consistent with this suggestion. The ΔΨ generated by valinomycin-mediated K⁺ diffusion potentials in E. coli PE-egg PC (9:1, wt/wt) and asolectin liposomes was dissipated by nisin. In asolectin liposomes only a transient membrane potential could be generated because of the higher ionpermeability of these liposomes. This explains why Ruhr and Sahl did not observe an effect of nisin in asolectin liposomes loaded with 14C-labeled L-glutamate (17). In their experiments, nisin was added approximately 3 to 4 min after a ΔΨ was generated by the addition of valinomycin to K⁺-loaded liposomes. Most likely the ΔΨ was already dissipated in this period of time, no functional insertion of nisin occurred, and therefore no efflux of 14C-labeled glutamate was observed.

In contrast, the ΔΨ in egg PC liposomes was maintained for a long period of time and was not dissipated by nisin (Fig. 7). The activity of nisin is clearly affected by the phospholipid composition of the liposomal membrane. In addition, these experiments with artificial membranes show that there is no need for an integral membrane component that serves as a receptor for nisin.

FIG. 6. ΔpH (○, ○) and ΔΨ (△, △) generation in COVs in the absence (○, △) and presence (○, △) of nisin, plotted as a function of the oxidation rate. COVs were energized in the presence of nisin by the addition of ascorbate (20 mM), cytochrome c (20 μM), and TMPD (200 μM). Increasing concentrations of nisin (0.05, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, and 0.4 μg/μg of phospholipid) inhibited oxygen consumption. In the absence of nisin, as a control experiment, the oxygen consumption was varied by different concentrations of TMPD. The ΔΨ and the ΔpH were determined as described in Materials and Methods. The 100% values for ΔΨ and −ZΔpH were −136 and −65 mV, respectively.

FIG. 7. Effect of the lipid composition on the action of nisin in liposomes. Liposomes were made from E. coli PE-egg PC (9:1, wt/wt) (A), egg PC (B), and asolectin (C) in 20 mM potassium phosphate, pH 6.0. A ΔΨ was generated by diluting liposomes (200 μg of phospholipid) 200-fold in 20 mM sodium phosphate, pH 6.0. At the indicated positions, valinomycin (VAL; 0.5 μM), nigericin (NIG; 0.5 μM), and nisin (0.2 μg/μg of phospholipid) (broken line) were added. DISC(3)5, 3,3-dipropylthiacarbocyanine.

No information was available about the effect of nisin on the ΔpH. We therefore studied the effect of nisin on pH gradients generated by acetate diffusion potentials in E. coli PE-egg PC (9:1, wt/wt) liposomes. Strikingly, nisin appeared to be very effective in dissipating a ΔpH of 1.8 (−ZΔpH, −108 mV) in the absence of a ΔΨ (Fig. 2). Dissipation of the ΔpH was already observed in the presence of 0.05 μg of nisin per μg of phospholipid. The rate of ΔpH dissipation increased with higher nisin concentrations. In fact, dissipation of the ΔΨ and ΔpH in liposomes by nisin displayed the same concentration dependence, which suggests that the two
components of the proton motive force are equally effective in promoting insertion and pore formation of nisin in the membrane.

The pH gradient-dependent pore-forming activity of nisin differs clearly from the effect of the pH gradient on channel-forming toxins by endotoxins. The heavy chains of diptheria, tetanus, botulinum, and anthrax toxins form voltage-regulated, pH-dependent channels in planar phospholipid bilayer membranes (2, 5, 6). These toxins show a marked stimulation of channel-forming activity upon decreasing the pH in the compartment to which the toxin is added. The increase in channel activity was however predominantly a reflection of an increased rate of binding of the toxin to the bilayer (2).

It was previously assumed that the requirement for a transnegative potential for activity of nisin was due to the cationic nature of this peptide. The lantibiotics nisin and PepS contain three and eight positively charged residues, respectively (7, 10). Kordel et al. (10) performed additional experiments with modified PepS in which the lysine residues were succinylated. Surprisingly, the overall negative charge of the modified peptide did not result in a requirement for an electrical potential (positive inside), and a current-voltage characteristic similar to that of unmodified PepS was observed (10). This observation, combined with our results showing that nisin is also effectively inserted in the liposomal membrane in the presence of a ΔpH (alkaline inside) only, indicates that the insertion mechanism of these cationic peptides remains to be elucidated.

The antibiotic action of nisin toward the gram-positive bacteria L. lactis subsp. cremoris and Clostridium species has long since been recognized and has provided the basis for the introduction of nisin as a food preservative (9). A large number of bioenergetic studies concerning proton motive force generation and the regulation of the cytoplasmic pH have been performed with lactic acid bacteria and other fermentative bacteria (8, 14, 21). During the growth of these bacteria, the pH of the medium decreases due to the production of acids. In L. lactis subsp. cremoris, at an external pH of 6.0 in the presence of a fermentable sugar, the proton motive force is composed of a small ΔΨ (approximately −40 mV) and a large pH gradient (ΔpH, −80 mV) (14). In sugar-fermenting clostridia the ΔΨ component is reported to be very low and is not noticeably affected by membrane-permeabilizing agents (8, 21). However, in the initial growth phase the cells maintain a large pH gradient (ΔpH, −60 mV), which eventually dissipates due to the effect of the produced weak acids (8, 21). The effective inhibition of growth of these bacteria by nisin can now be explained by our observation that nisin also functionally inserts in the membrane in the presence of a pH gradient (alkaline inside).

The effect of nisin on the ΔΨ and ΔpH was also investigated in proteoliposomes (COVs) made from E. coli PE-egg PC (9:1, w/w) in which beef heart cytochrome c oxidase has been incorporated as a H⁺ pump. Higher concentrations of nisin were needed in COVs, as compared with those needed in liposomes, to dissipate the ΔΨ and the ΔpH (0.4 and 0.05 μg of nisin per μg of phospholipid, respectively). This is obviously due to the high H⁺-pump capacity of the cytochrome c oxidase, which can, to a certain extent, compensate for the leak introduced by nisin.

In addition, beef heart cytochrome c oxidase activity appeared to be inhibited by nisin. With a concentration of 0.4 μg of nisin per μg of phospholipid, the oxygen consumption in COVs was decreased by 80%. Inhibition of oxygen consumption by nisin has been observed in the gram-positive bacterium S. cohnii (11). This suggests that nisin, besides forming pores, might have additional effects on electron transfer chain components.

The results discussed above show that these (proteo)liposomes provide a powerful model system for studying the mechanism of insertion and the mode of action of nisin or modified nisin molecules.

REFERENCES

