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(54) **L-CYSTEINE-PRODUCING BACTERIUM AND A METHOD FOR PRODUCING L-CYSTEINE**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

L-Cysteine, L-cystine, a derivative or precursor thereof, or a mixture thereof is produced by culturing a bacterium belonging to the family Enterobacteriaceae, which has L-cysteine-producing ability and has been modified so that the activity of a protein encoded by a *tolC* gene, for example, a protein defined in the following (a) or (b), is increased in a medium, and by collecting L-cysteine, L-cystine, a derivative or precursor thereof, or a mixture thereof from the medium:

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Foreign Application Priority Data

Feb. 21, 2008 (JP) 2008-040167

- (a) a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2,
- (b) a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2, but wherein one or several amino acid residues are substituted, deleted, inserted or added, increase of which activity in the bacterium improves the ability of the bacterium to produce L-cysteine.

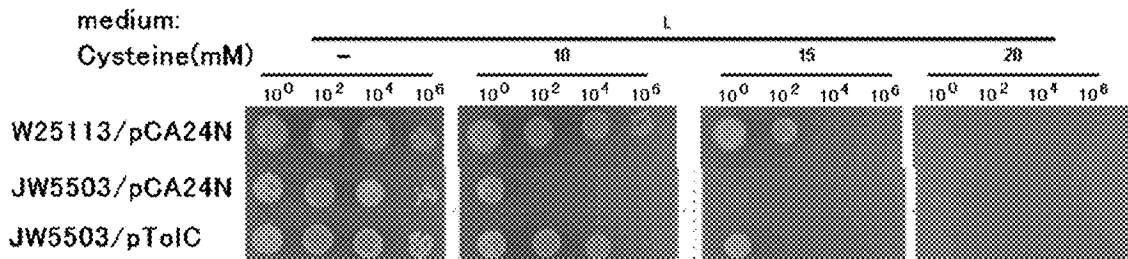


Fig. 1

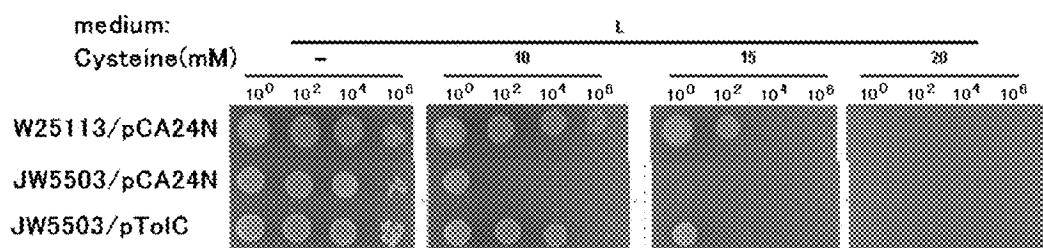


Fig. 2

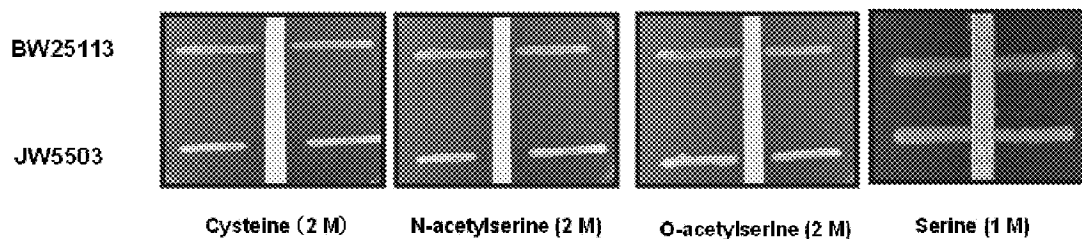


Fig. 3

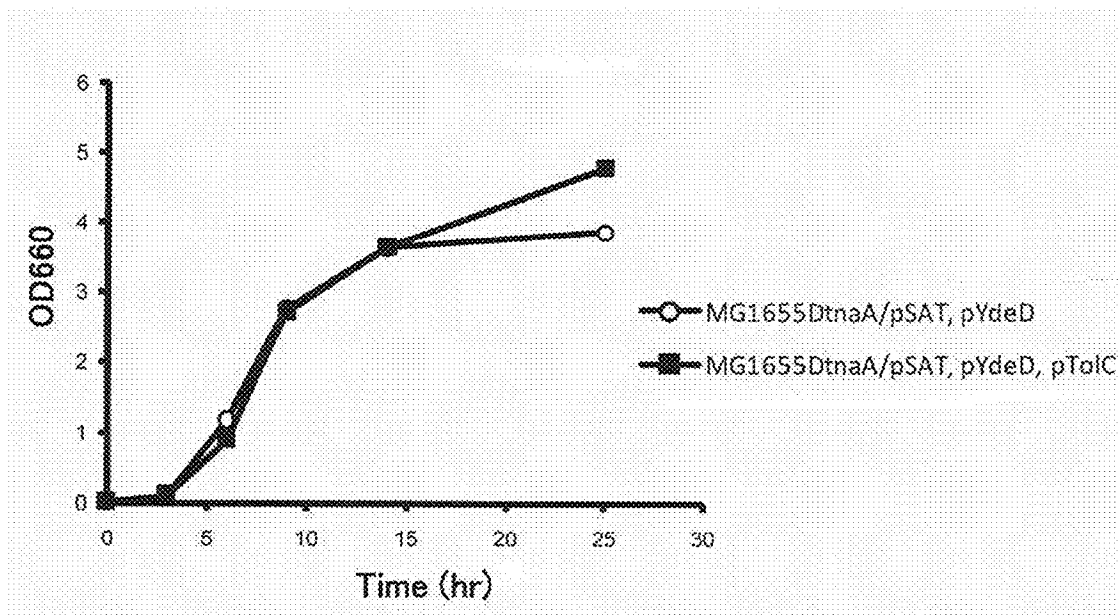
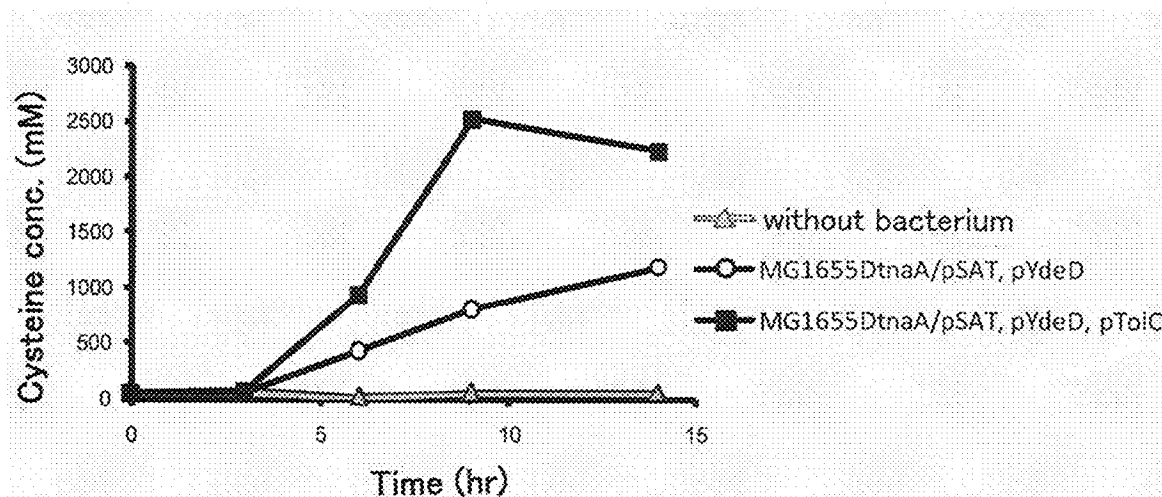


Fig. 4



L-CYSTEINE-PRODUCING BACTERIUM AND A METHOD FOR PRODUCING L-CYSTEINE

[0001] This application is a continuation under 35 U.S.C. §120 of PCT Patent Application No. PCT/JP2009/053021, filed Feb. 20, 2009, which claims priority under 35 U.S.C. §119 to Japanese Patent Application No. 2008-040167, filed on Feb. 21, 2008, which are incorporated in their entireties by reference. The Sequence Listing in electronic format filed herewith is also hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety (File Name: 2010-08-18T_US-441_Seq_List; File Size: 120 KB; Date Created: Aug. 18, 2010).

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] 1. Field of the Invention

[0003] The present invention relates to a method for producing L-cysteine and related substances. Specifically, the present invention relates to a bacterium suitable for the production of L-cysteine and related substances and a method for producing L-cysteine and related substances utilizing the bacterium. L-cysteine and L-cysteine-related substances are utilized in the fields of drugs, cosmetics, and foods.

[0004] 2. Brief Description of the Related Art

[0005] L-cysteine can be obtained by extraction from keratin-containing substances such as hair, horns and feathers, or by the conversion of the precursor DL-2-aminothiazoline-4-carboxylic acid using a microbial enzyme. L-cysteine has also been produced on a large scale by using an immobilized enzyme method and a novel enzyme. Furthermore, production of L-cysteine by fermentation utilizing a microorganism has also been attempted.

[0006] Microorganisms, which are able to produce L-cysteine, are also known. For example, a coryneform bacterium with increased intracellular serine acetyltransferase activity produces cysteine (Japanese Patent Laid-open (Kokai) No. 2002-233384). The ability to produce L-cysteine can also be increased by incorporating serine acetyltransferase which has been mutated to attenuate feedback inhibition by L-cysteine (Japanese Patent Laid-open No. 11-155571; U.S. Patent Published Application No. 20050112731; U.S. Pat. No. 6,218,168).

[0007] Furthermore, the ability to produce L-cysteine in a microorganism can be enhanced by suppressing the L-cysteine decomposition system. Examples of such microorganisms include coryneform bacteria or *Escherichia* bacteria in which the activity of cystathionine- β -lyase (Japanese Patent Laid-open No. 11-155571), tryptophanase (Japanese Patent Laid-open No. 2003-169668), or O-acetylserine sulfhydrylase B (Japanese Patent Laid-open No. 2005-245311) is attenuated or deleted.

[0008] Furthermore, the ydeD gene which encodes the YdeD protein participates in excretion of the metabolic products of the cysteine pathway (Dabler et al., Mol. Microbiol., 36, 1101-1112 (2000)). Also, techniques are known for enhancing L-cysteine-producing ability by increasing expression of the mar-locus, emr-locus, acr-locus, cmr-locus, mex-gene, bmr-gene or qacA-gene. These loci and/or genes encode proteins which cause secretion of toxic substances from cells (U.S. Pat. No. 5,972,663). The emrAB, emrKY, yojIH, acrEF, bcr, and cusA genes are further examples (Japanese Patent Laid-open No. 2005-287333).

[0009] An *Escherichia coli* has been reported which produces L-cysteine, and which has increased activity of the

positive transcriptional control factor of the cysteine regulon encoded by the cysB gene (International Patent Publication WO01/27307).

[0010] Although the tolC gene (BioCyc Home Page, Summary of *Escherichia coli*, Strain K-12, version 11.6, *E. coli* K-12 Gene: tolC [searched on Feb. 11, 2008], Internet URL: biocyc.org/ECOLI/NEW-IMAGE?type=GENE&object=EG11009) is known as a gene coding for a porin (outer membrane channel), its relation to L-cysteine production is not known.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0011] The present invention provides novel techniques for improving the ability to produce bacterial L-cysteine, and thereby providing an L-cysteine-producing bacterium, as well as a method for producing L-cysteine, L-cystine, their derivatives or precursors or a mixture of these by using such a bacterium.

[0012] The ability of a bacterium to produce L-cysteine is enhanced by modifying the bacterium so that the activity of the protein encoded by the tolC gene is increased.

[0013] It is an aspect of the present invention to provide a bacterium belonging to the family Enterobacteriaceae, which has the ability to produce L-cysteine and has been modified so that the activity of the protein encoded by a tolC gene is increased.

[0014] It is a further aspect of the present invention to provide the bacterium as described above, wherein the activity of the protein is increased by increasing expression amount of the tolC gene, increasing translation amount of the tolC gene, or combinations thereof.

[0015] It is a further aspect of the present invention to provide the bacterium as described above, wherein expression amount of the tolC gene is increased by increasing copy number of the tolC gene, or by modifying an expression control sequence of the gene.

[0016] It is a further aspect of the present invention to provide the bacterium as described above, wherein the protein is selected from the group consisting of:

[0017] (a) a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2,

[0018] (b) a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2, but wherein one or several amino acid residues substituted, deleted, inserted or added, wherein the increase of the activity in the bacterium improves the ability to produce L-cysteine of the bacterium.

[0019] It is a further aspect of the present invention to provide the bacterium as described above, wherein the tolC gene is selected from the group consisting of:

[0020] (a) a DNA comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1,

[0021] (b) a DNA which hybridizes with the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1, or a probe prepared from the nucleotide sequence, under stringent conditions, and codes for a protein, wherein the increase of the activity in the bacterium improves the ability to produce L-cysteine of the bacterium.

[0022] It is a further aspect of the present invention to provide the bacterium as described above, which contains a mutant serine acetyltransferase in which feedback inhibition by L-cysteine has been attenuated.

[0023] It is a further aspect of the present invention to provide the bacterium as described above, wherein the activity of the protein encoded by the ydeD gene is increased.

[0024] It is a further aspect of the present invention to provide the bacterium as described above, wherein an activity of a protein having cysteine desulfhydrase activity decreases.

[0025] It is a further aspect of the present invention to provide the bacterium as described above, wherein the activity of the protein encoded by the *ydeD* gene is increased.

[0026] It is a further aspect of the present invention to provide the bacterium as described above, wherein an activity of a protein having cysteine desulfhydrase activity is decreased.

[0027] It is a further aspect of the present invention to provide the bacterium as described above, wherein an activity of a protein having cysteine desulfhydrase activity is decreased.

[0028] It is a further aspect of the present invention to provide the bacterium as described above, wherein activity of a protein having the cysteine desulfhydrase activity decreases.

[0029] It is a further aspect of the present invention to provide the bacterium as described above, wherein the protein having the cysteine desulfhydrase activity is tryptophanase.

[0030] It is a further aspect of the present invention to provide the bacterium as described above, which is an *Escherichia* bacterium.

[0031] It is a further aspect of the present invention to provide the bacterium as described above, which is *Escherichia coli*.

[0032] It is a further aspect of the present invention to provide a method for producing L-cysteine, L-cystine, a derivative or precursor thereof, or a mixture thereof, which comprises culturing the bacterium as described above in a medium and collecting L-cysteine, L-cystine, a derivative or precursor thereof, or a mixture thereof from the medium.

[0033] It is a further aspect of the present invention to provide the method as described above, wherein the derivative of L-cysteine is a thiazolidine derivative.

[0034] It is a further aspect of the present invention to provide the method as described above, wherein the precursor of L-cysteine is O-acetylserine or N-acetylserine.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0035] FIG. 1 shows the cysteine sensitivity of a strain which is deficient in a part of or the entire *tolC* gene and complementation (recovery of growth) with a *tolC* plasmid (photograph).

[0036] FIG. 2 shows the sensitivity (antibacterial activity) of a strain which is deficient in a part of or the entire *tolC* gene to O-acetylserine and N-acetylserine (photograph).

[0037] FIG. 3 shows the growth curve of a *TolC*-enhanced cysteine-producing bacterium.

[0038] FIG. 4 shows cysteine production by a *TolC*-enhanced cysteine-producing bacterium.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EXEMPLARY EMBODIMENTS

<1> Bacterium

[0039] The bacterium belongs to the family Enterobacteriaceae, and is able to produce L-cysteine. Furthermore, the bacterium has been modified so that the activity of the protein encoded by the *tolC* gene is increased. The “ability to produce L-cysteine” or the “L-cysteine-producing ability” can mean an ability of the bacterium to produce L-cysteine and cause

accumulation of L-cysteine in a medium or the bacterial cells in such an amount that the L-cysteine can be collected from the medium or cells when the bacterium is cultured in the medium. A bacterium having L-cysteine-producing ability can mean a bacterium which can produce and cause accumulation of a larger amount of L-cysteine as compared with a wild-type, parent, or unmodified strain, and can be a bacterium which can produce and cause accumulation of L-cysteine in a medium in an amount of, for example, 0.05 g/L or more, 0.1 g/L or more, or 0.2 g/L or more.

[0040] The L-cysteine produced by the bacterium can change into L-cystine in the medium by the formation of a disulfide bond. Furthermore, as described below, S-sulfocysteine can be generated by the reaction of L-cysteine and thiosulfuric acid in the medium (Szczepkowski T. W., Nature, vol. 182 (1958)). Moreover, the L-cysteine generated in bacterial cells can be condensed with a ketone, aldehyde, or, for example, pyruvic acid, which is present in the cells, to produce a thiazolidine derivative via a hemithioketal intermediate (refer to Japanese Patent No. 2992010). The thiazolidine derivative and hemithioketal can be present as an equilibrated mixture. Therefore, the ability to produce L-cysteine is not limited to the ability to accumulate only L-cysteine in the medium or cells, but also includes the ability to accumulate, L-cystine or its derivative or precursor, or a mixture thereof. Examples of the aforementioned derivative of L-cysteine or L-cystine include, for example, S-sulfocysteine, thiazolidine derivatives, hemithioketal, and so forth. Examples of the precursor of L-cysteine or L-cystine include, for example, O-acetylserine, which is a precursor of L-cysteine. The precursors of L-cysteine or L-cystine also include derivatives of the precursors, for example, N-acetylserine, which is a derivative of O-acetylserine, and so forth.

[0041] O-Acetylserine (OAS) is a precursor of L-cysteine biosynthesis. OAS is a metabolite of bacteria and plants, and is produced by acetylation of L-serine by an enzymatic reaction catalyzed by serine acetyltransferase (SAT). OAS is further converted into L-cysteine in cells.

[0042] The ability to produce L-cysteine can be inherent to the bacterium, or it can be imparted by modifying a microorganism such as those described below by mutagenesis or recombinant DNA techniques. Unless specially mentioned, the term L-cysteine refers to the reduced-type L-cysteine, L-cystine, a derivative or precursor such as those mentioned above, or a mixture thereof.

[0043] The bacterium is not particularly limited so long as the bacterium belongs to the family Enterobacteriaceae and has the ability to produce L-cysteine. Such bacteria include those of the genera *Escherichia*, *Enterobacter*, *Pantoea*, *Klebsiella*, *Serratia*, *Erwinia*, *Salmonella* and *Morganella*. Specifically, those classified into the family Enterobacteriaceae according to the taxonomy used in the NCBI (National Center for Biotechnology Information) database (www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Taxonomy/Browser/wwwtax.cgi?id=91347) can be used. As the parent strain of the family Enterobacteriaceae, a bacterium of the genus *Escherichia*, *Enterobacter*, *Pantoea*, *Erwinia*, or *Klebsiella* can be used.

[0044] Although the *Escherichia* bacteria are not particularly limited, specifically, those described in the work of Neidhardt et al. (Backmann B. J., 1996, Derivations and Genotypes of some mutant derivatives of *Escherichia coli* K-12, p. 2460-2488, Table 1, In F. D. Neidhardt (ed.), *Escherichia coli* and *Salmonella* Cellular and Molecular Biology/Second Edition, American Society for Microbiology

Press, Washington, D.C.) can be used. Among these, *Escherichia coli* is one example. Examples of *Escherichia coli* include *Escherichia coli* W3110 (ATCC 27325), *Escherichia coli* MG1655 (ATCC 47076), and so forth, and include those derived from the prototype wild-type strain, K12 strain.

[0045] These strains are available from, for example, American Type Culture Collection (Address: P.O. Box 1549, Manassas, Va. 20108, United States of America). That is, registration numbers are given to each of the strains, and the strains can be ordered by using these registration numbers (refer to www.atcc.org/). The registration numbers of the strains are listed in the catalogue of the American Type Culture Collection.

[0046] Examples of the *Enterobacter* bacteria include *Enterobacter agglomerans*, *Enterobacter aerogenes* and so forth, and examples of the *Pantoea* bacteria include *Pantoea ananatis*. Some strains of *Enterobacter agglomerans* were recently reclassified into *Pantoea agglomerans*, *Pantoea ananatis*, or *Pantoea stewartii* on the basis of nucleotide sequence analysis of 16S rRNA etc. A bacterium belonging to either *Enterobacter* or *Pantoea* can be used so long as it is classified as the family Enterobacteriaceae.

[0047] In particular, *Pantoea* bacteria, *Erwinia* bacteria, and *Enterobacter* bacteria are classified as γ -proteobacteria, and they are taxonomically very close to one another (J. Gen. Appl. Microbiol., 1997, 43, 355-361; International Journal of Systematic Bacteriology, October 1997, pp. 1061-1067). In recent years, some bacteria belonging to the genus *Enterobacter* were reclassified as *Pantoea agglomerans*, *Pantoea dispersa*, or the like, on the basis of DNA-DNA hybridization experiments etc. (International Journal of Systematic Bacteriology, July 1989, 39(3), pp. 337-345). Furthermore, some bacteria belonging to the genus *Erwinia* were reclassified as *Pantoea ananatis* or *Pantoea stewartii* (refer to International Journal of Systematic Bacteriology, January 1993, 43(1), pp. 162-173).

[0048] Examples of the *Enterobacter* bacteria include, but are not limited to, *Enterobacter agglomerans*, *Enterobacter aerogenes*, and so forth. Specifically, the strains exemplified in European Patent Publication No. 952221 can be used.

[0049] A typical strain of the genus *Enterobacter* is the *Enterobacter agglomerans* ATCC 12287 strain.

[0050] Typical strains of the *Pantoea* bacteria include, but are not limited to, *Pantoea ananatis*, *Pantoea stewartii*, *Pantoea agglomerans*, and *Pantoea citrea*.

[0051] Specific examples of *Pantoea ananatis* include the *Pantoea ananatis* AJ13355 strain and SC17 strain. The SC17 strain was selected as a low phlegm-producing mutant strain from the AJ13355 strain (FERM BP-6614), which was isolated from soil in Iwata-shi, Shizuoka-ken, Japan for its ability to proliferate in a low pH medium containing L-glutamic acid and a carbon source (U.S. Pat. No. 6,596,517).

[0052] The *Pantoea ananatis* AJ13355 strain was deposited at the National Institute of Bioscience and Human-Technology, Agency of Industrial Science and Technology, Ministry of International Trade and Industry (currently, the National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology, International Patent Organism Depository, Address: Tsukuba Central 6, 1-1, Higashi 1-Chome, Tsukuba-shi, Ibaraki-ken, 305-8566, Japan) on Feb. 19, 1998 and assigned an accession number of FERM P-16644. It was then converted to an international deposit under the provisions of Budapest Treaty on Jan. 11, 1999 and assigned an accession number of FERM BP-6614. This strain was identified as

Enterobacter agglomerans when it was isolated and deposited as the *Enterobacter agglomerans* AJ13355 strain. However, it was recently reclassified as *Pantoea ananatis* on the basis of nucleotide sequencing of 16S rRNA and so forth.

[0053] Examples of the *Erwinia* bacteria include, but are not limited to, *Erwinia amylovora* and *Erwinia carotovora*, and examples of the *Klebsiella* bacteria include *Klebsiella planticola*.

[0054] Impartation or Enhancement of L-Cysteine-Producing Ability

[0055] Hereinafter, methods for imparting the ability to produce L-cysteine to bacteria belonging to Enterobacteriaceae, or methods for enhancing the ability to produce L-cysteine of such bacteria, are described.

[0056] To impart the ability to produce L-cysteine, methods conventionally employed in the breeding of coryneform bacteria or bacteria of the genus *Escherichia* (see "Amino Acid Fermentation", Gakkai Shuppan Center (Ltd.), 1st Edition, published May 30, 1986, pp. 77-100) can be used. Such methods include acquiring the properties of an auxotrophic mutant, an analogue-resistant strain, or a metabolic regulation mutant, or constructing a recombinant strain so that it overexpresses an L-cysteine biosynthesis enzyme. Here, in the breeding of L-cysteine-producing bacteria, one or more of the above-described properties such as auxotrophy, analogue resistance, and metabolic regulation mutation can be imparted. The expression of L-cysteine biosynthesis enzyme (s) can be enhanced alone or in combinations of two or more. Furthermore, the methods of imparting properties such as an auxotrophy, analogue resistance, or metabolic regulation mutation can be combined with enhancement of the biosynthesis enzymes.

[0057] An auxotrophic mutant strain, L-cysteine analogue-resistant strain, or metabolic regulation mutant strain with the ability to produce L-cysteine can be obtained by subjecting a parent, wild-type, or unmodified strain to conventional mutagenesis, such as exposure to X-rays or UV irradiation, or by treating them with a mutagen such as N-methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitrosoguanidine or ethyl methanesulfonate (EMS), then selecting those which exhibit autotrophy, analogue resistance, or a metabolic regulation mutation and which also have the ability to produce L-cysteine from the obtained mutant strains.

[0058] Specific examples of L-cysteine-producing bacteria include, but are not limited to, *E. coli* JM15 transformed with multiple kinds of *cysE* gene alleles encoding serine acetyltransferase (SAT) resistant to feedback inhibition (U.S. Pat. No. 6,218,168), *E. coli* W3110 in which a gene encoding a protein responsible for excretion of cytotoxic substances is overexpressed (U.S. Pat. No. 5,972,663), an *E. coli* strain having decreased cysteine desulfhydrase activity (Japanese Patent Laid-open No. 11-155571), and *E. coli* W3110 with increased activity of the positive transcriptional control factor of the cysteine regulon encoded by the *cysB* gene (WO01/27307).

[0059] The following proteins are known to have the cysteine desulfhydrase activity of *E. coli*: cystathionine- β -lyase (metC product, Japanese Patent Laid-open No. 11-155571, Chandra et al., Biochemistry, 21 (1982) 3064-3069), tryptophanase (*tnaA* product, Japanese Patent Laid-open No. 2003-169668, Austin Newton et al., J. Biol. Chem., 240 (1965) 1211-1218), O-acetylserine sulfhydrylase B (*cysM* gene product, Japanese Patent Laid-open No. 2005-245311) and the *malY* gene product (Japanese Patent Laid-open No.

2005-245311). By decreasing the activities of these proteins, L-cysteine-producing ability is improved.

[0060] The phrase “decreasing activity of a protein” can mean that activity of the protein is decreased as compared with a non-modified strain such as a wild-type or parent strain, and also can mean the complete disappearance of the activity.

[0061] Decreasing the activity of a protein having the cysteine desulfhydrase activity can be attained by, for example, reducing the expression of a gene coding for the protein. Specifically, for example, intracellular activity of the protein can be reduced by deleting a part of or the entire coding region of the target gene on the chromosome. Expression of a target gene can also be decreased by modifying an expression control sequence of the gene such as the promoter and the Shine-Dalgarno (SD) sequences. Furthermore, the expression of the gene can also be reduced by modifying a non-translated region other than the expression control sequence. Additionally, the entire gene as well as the sequences on both sides of the gene on the chromosome can be deleted. Moreover, modification can also be attained by introducing an amino acid substitution (missense mutation), a stop codon (nonsense mutation), or a frame shift mutation which adds or deletes one or two nucleotides into the coding region of the target gene on the chromosome (Journal of Biological Chemistry, 272: 8611-8617 (1997); Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, USA, 95 5511-5515 (1998); Journal of Biological Chemistry, 266, 20833-20839 (1991)).

[0062] Furthermore, modification can be caused by a conventional mutagenesis based on X-ray or ultraviolet irradiation or the use of a mutagen such as N-methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitrosoguanidine, as long as the activity of the target protein is decreased.

[0063] Modification of an expression control sequence is performed, for example, for one or more nucleotides, two or more nucleotides, or three or more nucleotides. When a coding region is deleted, the region to be deleted can be an N-terminus region, an internal region or a C-terminus region, or even the entire coding region, so long as the function of the target protein is decreased or deleted. Deletion of a longer region is more likely to inactivate a gene. Furthermore, reading frames upstream and downstream of the region to be deleted can be dissimilar.

[0064] When another sequence is inserted into a coding region of a target gene, the sequence can be inserted into any region of the gene, and insertion of a longer sequence is more likely to inactivate the gene. Reading frames upstream and downstream of the insertion site can be dissimilar. The other sequence is not particularly limited so long as a sequence which decreases or deletes function of the encoded protein is chosen, and examples include a transposon carrying an antibiotic resistance gene, a gene useful for L-cysteine production, and so forth.

[0065] A target gene on the chromosome can be modified as described above by, for example, preparing a deletion-type version of the gene in which a partial sequence of the gene is deleted so that the deletion-type gene does not produce a normally-functioning protein. Then, a bacterium can be transformed with a DNA containing the deletion-type gene to cause homologous recombination between the deletion-type gene and the native gene on the chromosome, which results in the substitution of the deletion-type gene for the gene on the genome. The protein encoded by the deletion-type gene has a conformation different from that of the wild-type enzyme

protein, if it is even produced, and thus, the function is reduced or deleted. Such gene disruption based on gene substitution utilizing homologous recombination is known, and examples include Red-driven integration (Datsenko, K. A., and Wanner, B. L., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 97:6640-6645 (2000)), methods using a linear DNA such as the method of utilizing Red driven integration in combination with an excision system derived from λ phage (Cho, E. H., Gumpert, R. I., Gardner, J. F., J. Bacteriol., 184:5200-5203 (2002)) (refer to WO2005/010175), methods using a plasmid containing a temperature sensitive replication origin or a plasmid capable of conjugative transfer, methods utilizing a suicide vector without a replication origin in a host (U.S. Pat. No. 6,303,383, Japanese Patent Laid-open No. 05-007491), and so forth.

[0066] Decrease of the expression of a target gene can be confirmed by comparing the amount of mRNA transcribed from the gene with that in a wild-type strain or non-modified strain. The expression amount can be confirmed by Northern hybridization, RT-PCR (Molecular Cloning (Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor (USA), 2001)), and the like.

[0067] A decrease in the amount of a target protein can be confirmed by Western blotting using antibodies (Molecular Cloning (Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor (USA), 2001)).

[0068] The L-cysteine-producing bacterium can have a SAT which has been mutated to be resistant to feedback inhibition. The following mutations in SAT are known to induce resistance to feedback inhibition and are derived from *Escherichia coli*: when the methionine residue at position 256 is replaced with a glutamate residue (Japanese Patent Laid-open No. 11-155571), when the methionine residue at position 256 is replaced with an isoleucine residue (Denk, D. and Boeck, A., J. General Microbiol., 133, 515-525 (1987)), a mutation in the region from the amino acid residue at position 97 to the amino acid residue at position 273 or a deletion of the C-terminus region from the amino acid residue at position 227 (International Patent Publication WO97/15673, U.S. Pat. No. 6,218,168), when the amino acid sequence corresponding to positions 89 to 96 of the wild-type SAT contains one or more mutations (U.S. Patent Published Application No. 20050112731(A1)), and so forth. In the *cysE5* gene which encodes the mutant SAT described in the examples, the Val residue and the Asp residue at positions 95 and 96 of the wild-type SAT are replaced with an Arg residue and a Pro residue, respectively.

[0069] The SAT gene is not limited to the gene of *Escherichia coli*, but can be any gene encoding a protein having the SAT activity. For example, a SAT isozyme of *Arabidopsis thaliana* desensitized to feedback inhibition by L-cysteine is known, and the gene encoding this SAT can also be used (FEMS Microbiol. Lett., 179 (1999) 453-459).

[0070] If a gene encoding a mutant SAT is introduced into a bacterium, the ability to produce L-cysteine is imparted to the bacterium. To introduce a mutant SAT gene into a bacterium, various vectors which are typically used for protein expression can be used. Examples of such vectors include pUC19, pUC18, pHSG299, pHSG399, pHSG398, RSF1010, pBR322, pACYC184, pMW219, and so forth.

[0071] In order to introduce a recombinant vector containing a SAT gene into a bacterium, methods which are typically used to transform bacteria can be used, such as the method of D. A. Morrison (Methods in Enzymology, 68, 326 (1979)), treating recipient cells with calcium chloride to increase per-

meability of the cells for DNA (Mandel, M. and Higa, A., J. Mol. Biol., 53, 159 (1970)), and a method based on electroporation.

[0072] Furthermore, the SAT activity can also be enhanced by increasing the copy number of the SAT gene. The copy number of the SAT gene can be increased by introducing the SAT gene into a bacterium by using a vector such as those described above, or by introducing multiple copies of the SAT gene onto the chromosomal DNA of a bacterium. Multiple copies of the SAT gene are introduced by homologous recombination which targets a sequence present on the chromosomal DNA in multiple copies. A repetitive DNA or inverted repeat present at the end of a transposable element can be used as a sequence which is present on the chromosomal DNA in multiple copies. Alternatively, as disclosed in Japanese Patent Laid-open No. 2-109985, multiple copies of the SAT gene can be introduced into the chromosomal DNA by incorporating them into a transposon and transferring it.

[0073] Moreover, it is known that the ydeD gene coding for the YdeD protein participates in secretion of metabolic products of the cysteine pathway, and the ability to produce L-cysteine can also be improved by enhancing the activity of the YdeD protein (Japanese Patent Laid-open No. 2002-233384). Modification for increasing the activity of the YdeD protein can be attained, for example, by improving expression of the ydeD gene. Improvement of the expression of the ydeD gene can be attained in the same manner as that of the improvement of expression of the tolC gene described later.

[0074] The ydeD gene of *Escherichia coli* can be obtained from *Escherichia coli* chromosomal DNA by PCR using, for example, the primers having the nucleotide sequences of SEQ ID NOS: 9 and 10.

[0075] Furthermore, by incorporating 3-phosphoglycerate dehydrogenase (PGD) desensitized to the feedback inhibition by serine, the ability to produce L-cysteine can also be improved. The serA5 gene is known as a gene coding for such a mutant PGD (described in U.S. Pat. No. 6,180,373).

[0076] Additionally, an L-cysteine-producing *Escherichia* bacterium which has been modified to enhance expression of the cysPTWAM cluster genes coding for the sulfate/thiosulfate transport system proteins (Japanese Patent Laid-open No. 2005-137369, EP 1528108) can also be used.

[0077] Moreover, an *Escherichia* bacterium which has the ability to produce L-cysteine and has been modified to increase expression of the emrAB, emrKY, yojIH, acrEF, bcr or cusA gene (Japanese Patent Laid-open No. 2005-287333) can also be used.

[0078] Particular examples of the bacteria having the ability to produce L-cysteine include a bacterium containing a mutant SAT resistant to feedback inhibition, a bacterium having enhanced activity of the YdeD protein, a bacterium deficient in the cysteine desulfhydrase activity, a bacterium containing a mutant SAT resistant to feedback inhibition and having enhanced activity of the YdeD protein, a bacterium containing a mutant SAT resistant to feedback inhibition and deficient in the cysteine desulfhydrase activity, a bacterium having enhanced activity of the YdeD protein and deficient in the cysteine desulfhydrase activity, and a bacterium containing a mutant SAT resistant to feedback inhibition, deficient in the cysteine desulfhydrase activity, and having enhanced activity of the YdeD protein. The cysteine desulfhydrase activity can be the tryptophanase activity.

[0079] The bacterium can be obtained by modifying a bacterium belonging to the family Enterobacteriaceae, which has

the ability to produce L-cysteine such as those described above, so that the activity of the protein encoded by tolC gene (henceforth also referred to as "TolC") is increased. Alternatively, after the performance of such a modification where the activity of the TolC protein is increased, the ability to produce L-cysteine can be imparted.

[0080] The tolC gene is the same as ECK3026, weeA, b3035, colE1-i, mtcB, mukA, refl and toc genes.

[0081] The phrase "the activity of the protein encoded by the tolC gene is increased" can mean that the activity of the TolC protein encoded by the tolC gene is increased as compared with a non-modified strain such as a wild-type or parent strain.

[0082] Specifically, the activity of the TolC protein can mean an activity in which an increase in the bacterium improves its ability to produce L-cysteine. Furthermore, the TolC protein increases cysteine resistance as compared with a non-modified strain when expression of the protein is enhanced, as described in the example section. Therefore, according to another definition, the activity of the TolC protein can mean such an activity of increasing cysteine resistance.

[0083] Modification for increasing the activity of the TolC protein encoded by the tolC gene is attained, for example, by increasing expression of the tolC gene.

[0084] To enhance the expression of the tolC gene, the copy number of the tolC gene can be increased by using a gene recombination technique. For example, a recombinant DNA can be prepared by ligating a gene fragment containing the tolC gene with a vector functioning in a host bacterium, such as a multi-copy type vector, and then introduced into the bacterium to transform it.

[0085] Examples of the vector include vectors which are autonomously replicable in host bacterium cells. Examples of the vectors autonomously replicable in *Escherichia coli* cells include pUC19, pUC18, pHSG299, pHSG399, pHSG398, pACYC184 (pHSG and pACYC series vectors are available from Takara Bio), RSF1010, pBR322, pMW219 (pMW219 is available from NIPPON GENE), pSTV29 (available from Takara Bio), and so forth.

[0086] To introduce such a recombinant DNA into a bacterium, any known reported transformation methods can be employed. For instance, the method of treating recipient cells with calcium chloride so as to increase permeability thereof for DNA, has been reported for *Escherichia coli* K-12 (Mandel, M. and Higa, A., J. Mol. Biol., 53, 159 (1970)), and the method of preparing competent cells from cells which are at the growth phase followed by introducing the DNA thereinto, has been reported for *Bacillus subtilis* (Duncan, C. H., Wilson, G. A. and Young, F. E., Gene, 1, 153 (1977)). In addition to these is the method of making DNA-recipient cells into protoplasts or spheroplasts, which can easily take up recombinant DNA, followed by introducing the recombinant DNA into the DNA recipient cells, which is known to be applicable to *Bacillus subtilis*, actinomycetes and yeasts (Chang, S. and Choen, S. N., Mol. Gen. Genet., 168, 111 (1979); Bibb, M. J., Ward, J. M. and Hopwood, O. A., Nature, 274, 398 (1978); Hinnen, A., Hicks, J. B. and Fink, G. R., Proc. Natl. Sci. USA, 75, 1929 (1978)).

[0087] Increase of the copy number of the tolC gene can also be achieved by introducing multiple copies of the tolC gene into a genomic DNA of a bacterium. In order to introduce multiple copies of the tolC gene into a genomic DNA of a bacterium, homologous recombination is carried out by

using a sequence whose multiple copies are present in the genomic DNA as targets. Sequences whose multiple copies are present in genomic DNA can be used, such as repetitive DNA, and inverted repeats existing at the end of a transposable element. Another tolC gene can be introduced beside the tolC gene existing on a genome in tandem, or it can be introduced into an unnecessary gene on a genome in a plural number. Such gene transfer can be attained by using a temperature sensitive vector or an integration vector.

[0088] Alternatively, as disclosed in Japanese Patent Laid-open No. 2-109985, it is also possible to incorporate the tolC gene into a transposon, and allow it to transfer to introduce multiple copies of the genes into a genomic DNA. Transfer of the gene to the genome can be confirmed by performing Southern hybridization using a part of the tolC gene as a probe.

[0089] Furthermore, in addition to the aforementioned increase of the gene copy number, expression of the tolC gene can also be enhanced by replacing an expression control sequence such as a promoter of the tolC gene on a genome DNA or plasmid with a stronger one, by making the -35 and -10 regions of the gene closer to the consensus sequence, by amplifying a regulator that increases expression of the tolC gene, or by deleting or attenuating a regulator that decreases expression of the tolC gene according to the methods described in International Patent Publication WO00/18935. For example, the lac promoter, trp promoter, trc promoter, tac promoter, araBA promoter, lambda phage PR promoter and PL promoter, tet promoter, T7 promoter, Φ 10 promoter, and so forth, are known as strong promoters. Furthermore, the promoter of the threonine operon of *E. coli* can also be used. A promoter or SD region of the tolC gene can also be modified so as to become stronger by introducing a nucleotide substitution or the like. Examples of methods for evaluating strength of a promoter and strong promoters are described in the paper of Goldstein et al. (Prokaryotic promoters in biotechnology, Biotechnol. Annu. Rev., 1, 105-128 (1995)), and so forth. Additionally, it is known that substitution of several nucleotides in a spacer between the ribosome-binding site (RBS) and the translation initiation codon, especially a sequence immediately upstream from the initiation codon, greatly affects mRNA translation efficiency, and therefore, this sequence can be modified. Expression control regions such as the promoter of the tolC gene can also be identified by using a promoter probe vector or gene analysis software such as GENETYX. By such substitution or modification of the promoter as described above, expression of the tolC gene is enhanced. Substitution of an expression control sequence can also be attained, for example, by a method using a temperature sensitive plasmid or Red-driven integration (WO2005/010175).

[0090] The nucleotide sequence of the tolC gene of *Escherichia coli* and the amino acid sequence encoded by this gene are shown in SEQ ID NOS: 1 and 2, respectively.

[0091] Since the nucleotide sequence of the tolC gene can be different depending on the species or strain of the bacterium, the tolC gene to be modified can be a variant of the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1. Homologues of TolC are known for many bacteria, and can be found by a search of databases. When proteins highly homologous to the TolC protein of the *E. coli* K-12 strain are searched for on the basis of sequence information, the search can be performed, for example, as a BLAST search (www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/blast/Blast.cgi). Furthermore, when homologues are searched for

with a keyword, if the search engine of Entrez (www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/gquery) is used, and a term “tolC” or “outer membrane channel protein” is entered as a keyword, for example, candidate sequences are retrieved from plural databases. By scrutinizing these candidates, objective homologue sequences can be found. Nucleotide sequences of genes and amino acid sequences of TolC homologues of the following bacteria are shown in SEQ ID NOS: 11 to 30, as among the many TolC homologues found by such a method. The accession numbers in the NCBI (National Center for Biotechnology Information) database and identity (%) with respect to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 are shown in the parentheses.

[0092] *Shigella boydii* Sb227 (NCBI accession: YP_409239, 99%) *Shigella flexneri* 2a str. 2457T (NCBI accession: NP_838556, Identity: 99%)

[0093] *Salmonella enterica* subsp. *enterica* serovar *Typhi* Ty2 (NCBI accession: NP_806790, 89%)

[0094] *Citrobacter koseri* ATCC BAA-895 (NCBI accession: YP_001455919, 89%)

[0095] *Klebsiella pneumoniae* subsp. *pneumoniae* MGH 78578 (NCBI accession: YP_001337075, 83%)

[0096] *Enterobacter sakazakii* ATCC BAA-894 (NCBI accession: YP_001436507, 80%)

[0097] *Erwinia carotovora* subsp. *atroseptica* SCRI1043 (NCBI accession: YP_048456, 76%)

[0098] *Serratia proteamaculans* 568 (NCBI accession: YP_001480490, 73%)

[0099] *Aeromonas salmonicida* subsp. *salmonicida* A449 (NCBI accession: ABO88689, 51%)

[0100] *Vibrio vulnificus* YJ016 (NCBI accession: NP_933376, 45%)

[0101] The tolC gene can also be a gene encoding a protein having a sequence corresponding to the amino acid sequence of the aforementioned TolC protein or TolC homologue, but which includes substitutions, deletions, insertions, additions, or the like, of one or several amino acid residues at one or several positions. Although the number of the “one or several” amino acid residues can differ depending on their position in the three-dimensional structure or the types of amino acid residues of the proteins, specifically, for example, it can be 1 to 20, 1 to 10, or 1 to 5. These substitutions, deletions, insertions, or additions of one or several amino acid residues can be conservative mutations so as to preserve the normal function of the protein. Typical examples of the conservative mutations are conservative substitutions. Conservative substitutions include a mutation wherein substitution takes place mutually among Phe, Trp and Tyr, if the substitution site is an aromatic amino acid; among Leu, Ile and Val, if the substitution site is a hydrophobic amino acid; between Gln and Asn, if it is a polar amino acid; among Lys, Arg and His, if it is a basic amino acid; between Asp and Glu, if it is an acidic amino acid; and between Ser and Thr, if it is an amino acid having a hydroxyl group. Specific examples of conservative substitutions include: substitution of Ser or Thr for Ala; substitution of Gln, His or Lys for Arg; substitution of Glu, Gln, Lys, His or Asp for Asn; substitution of Asn, Glu or Gln for Asp; substitution of Ser or Ala for Cys; substitution of Asn, Glu, Lys, His, Asp or Arg for Gln; substitution of Gly, Asn, Gln, Lys or Asp for Glu; substitution of Pro for Gly; substitution of Asn, Lys, Gln, Arg or Tyr for His; substitution of Leu, Met, Val or Phe for Ile; substitution of Ile, Met, Val or Phe for Leu; substitution of Asn, Glu, Gln, His or Arg for Lys; substitution of Ile, Leu, Val or Phe for Met; substitution of

Trp, Tyr, Met, Ile or Leu for Phe; substitution of Thr or Ala for Ser; substitution of Ser or Ala for Thr; substitution of Phe or Tyr for Trp; substitution of His, Phe or Trp for Tyr; and substitution of Met, Ile or Leu for Val. The above-mentioned amino acid substitution, deletion, insertion, addition, inversion, etc., can be a result of a naturally occurring mutation or variation due to an individual difference, or a difference of species of a microorganism as an origin of gene (mutant or variant).

[0102] Furthermore, the gene having such a conservative mutation as mentioned above can be a gene encoding a protein showing a homology, for example, of 80% or more, 90% or more, 95% or more, 97% or more, 98% or more, or 99% or more, to the entire encoded amino acid sequence, and having a function equivalent to that of a wild-type TolC protein.

[0103] The tolC gene can be a DNA which hybridizes with a probe prepared from known gene sequences, for example, the aforementioned nucleotide sequence, or sequences complementary to the sequences under stringent conditions and which encodes a protein which is a functional equivalent to the TolC protein. The term "stringent conditions" refers to conditions where a so-called specific hybrid is formed and a non-specific hybrid is not formed. Examples thereof include conditions where DNAs having high a homology, for example, of 80% or more, 90% or more, 95% or more, 97% or more, 98% or more, or 99% or more, hybridize with each other and DNAs having a homology less than the value do not hybridize with each other; and specifically include conditions corresponding to a salt concentration and temperature of washing which are typical of Southern hybridization, that is, washing once or 2 or 3 times, at a salt concentration and temperature corresponding to 1×SSC, 0.1% SDS at 60° C., 0.1×SSC, 0.1% SDS at 60° C., or 0.1×SSC, 0.1% SDS at 68° C., for example.

[0104] The probe can be a partial sequence of a complementary sequence of the gene. Such a probe can be prepared by PCR using oligonucleotides prepared based on the known nucleotide sequences of genes as primers, and a DNA fragment containing these nucleotide sequences as the template. When a DNA fragment of a length of about 300 bp is used as the probe, the conditions of washing after hybridization can be, for example, 50° C., 2×SSC, and 0.1% SDS.

[0105] The above descriptions about variants of genes and proteins are similarly applied to enzymes such as serine acetyltransferase and cysteine desulfhydrase, the YdeD protein, and the genes that code for them.

<2> Method for Producing L-Cysteine, L-Cystine,
Derivatives or Precursors Thereof or Mixture
Thereof

[0106] These compounds can be produced by culturing the bacterium obtained as described above in a medium, and collecting L-cysteine, L-cystine, derivatives or precursors thereof or a mixture thereof from the medium. Examples of a derivative or precursor of L-cysteine include S-sulfocysteine, a thiazolidine derivative, a hemithioacetal corresponding to the thiazolidine derivative mentioned above, O-acetylserine, N-acetylserine, and so forth.

[0107] Examples of the medium used for the culture can include ordinary media containing a carbon source, nitrogen source, sulfur source, inorganic ions, and other organic components as required.

[0108] As the carbon source, saccharides such as glucose, fructose, sucrose, molasses and starch hydrolysate, and organic acids such as fumaric acid, citric acid and succinic acid can be used.

[0109] As the nitrogen source, inorganic ammonium salts such as ammonium sulfate, ammonium chloride and ammonium phosphate, organic nitrogen such as soybean hydrolysate, ammonia gas, aqueous ammonia and so forth can be used.

[0110] As the sulfur source, inorganic sulfur compounds, such as sulfates, sulfites, sulfides, hyposulfites and thiosulfates can be examples.

[0111] As organic trace amount nutrients, required substances such as vitamin B₁, yeast extract and so forth can be added in appropriate amounts. Other than these, potassium phosphate, magnesium sulfate, iron ions, manganese ions and so forth are added in small amounts.

[0112] The culture can be performed under aerobic conditions for 30 to 90 hours. The culture temperature can be controlled to be at 25° C. to 37° C., and pH can be controlled to be 5 to 8 during the culture. To adjust the pH, inorganic or organic, acidic or alkaline substances, ammonia gas, and so forth, can be used. Collection of L-cysteine from the culture can be attained by, for example, any combination of usual ion exchange resin methods, precipitation, and other known methods.

[0113] L-cysteine obtained as described above can be used to produce L-cysteine derivatives. The cysteine derivatives include methylcysteine, ethylcysteine, carbocysteine, sulfocysteine, acetylcysteine, and so forth.

[0114] Furthermore, when a thiazolidine derivative of L-cysteine is accumulated in the medium, L-cysteine can be produced by collecting the thiazolidine derivative from the medium to break the reaction equilibrium between the thiazolidine derivative and L-cysteine so that L-cysteine is excessively produced.

[0115] Moreover, when S-sulfocysteine is accumulated in the medium, it can be converted into L-cysteine by reduction with a reducing agent such as dithiothreitol.

[0116] As shown in the example section described later, a tolC gene-deficient strain is more sensitive to L-cysteine as compared to a non-modified strain. Furthermore, a tolC gene-deficient strain also shows sensitivity to O-acetylserine (OAS) and N-acetylserine (NAS). On the basis of these results, TolC is considered to be an outer membrane secretion factor for secreting not only L-cysteine, but also NAS and OAS. Therefore, enhancement of the TolC activity is considered to provide high production of not only L-cysteine, but also NAS and OAS.

[0117] Methods for producing OAS by fermentation are described in Japanese Patent Laid-open Nos. 11-56381 and 2002-262896. In order to increase OAS production by fermentation, a mutant SAT in which feedback inhibition is reduced can be incorporated into a bacterium, and the activity of an inner membrane secretion pump the YdeD can be increased thereby excreting OAS from inside of the cells to outside of the cells via an inner membrane (Dabler, T. et al., Mol. Microbiol., 36, 1101-1112 (2000)). Therefore, a bacterium having a mutant SAT and showing increased activity of the YdeD protein is also suitable for production of OAS (Japanese Patent Laid-open No. 2002-262896), and such a bacterium especially constitutes an embodiment of the bacterium in accordance with the presently disclosed subject matter. A bacterium showing increased TolC activity, having

a mutant SAT and showing increased activity of YdeD protein is more suitable for production of OAS. An example of such a bacterium includes the *E. coli* MG1655 Δ tnaA::Km^r/pCEM2561/pYdeD/pLSTolC, shown in the example section. Although a factor of the inner membrane relating to the provision of high concentration and secretion of intracellular OAS was known, any effective factor for making OAS efficiently penetrate the outer membrane and secrete it in a medium has not been known so far. This is also the same for L-cysteine. Development of an effective means for enabling efficient penetration through the outer membrane has been a common objective for L-cysteine and OAS, and it is considered that it can be achieved for both by enhancement of the TolC activity.

[0118] Since OAS is a relatively unstable compound, it can be converted into NAS by an irreversible chemical reaction during culture. Therefore, in fermentation performed under neutral or approximately neutral conditions, NAS formed from OAS by the natural reaction can also be accumulated in the medium together with OAS in an intermingled state. When OAS is mainly produced by fermentation, for example, a method of maintaining pH of the medium to be in an acidic region can be used (Japanese Patent Laid-open No. 2002-262896). Furthermore, when NAS is mainly produced, NAS can be produced from OAS by the natural reaction, by maintaining pH of the medium to be in the alkali region.

[0119] By culturing the bacterium in accordance with the presently disclosed subject matter in a medium under suitable conditions, and collecting NAS and/or OAS accumulating in the medium, NAS and/or OAS can be produced. As the medium used for the culture, such media as described above, for example, the L-cysteine production medium described in the example section and the production medium described in Japanese Patent Laid-open No. 2002-262896, can be used. A substance that promotes the intracellular reaction for converting OAS to L-cysteine, such as thiosulfuric acid, cannot be added to the medium, in order to produce more OAS. Conditions suitable for the production can be determined by measuring the quantity of NAS and/or OAS accumulated in the medium. NAS and/or OAS can be quantified by HPLC using a hydrophobic column and a UV detector, or the like. As described above, OAS can be converted into NAS during the culture or quantification. Therefore, for evaluation of fermentation result, the fermentation products can be determined as the sum of OAS and NAS by converting all OAS produced by fermentation into NAS, and measuring the amount of NAS by HPLC. In order to convert all OAS into NAS, for example, the medium can be adjusted to an alkali pH by mixing the medium with 200 mM Tris buffer (pH 9.0) (Japanese Patent Laid-open No. 2002-262896).

EXAMPLES

[0120] Hereinafter, the present invention will be explained more specifically with reference to the following non-limiting examples. In the following descriptions, cysteine means L-cysteine.

[0121] (1) Screening of Clones Showing Cysteine Sensitivity

[0122] In order to comprehensively search for genes participating in cysteine resistance, the Keio collection (single gene-knock out library except for essential genes of *E. coli* BW25113, Baba, T, et al., 2006, Mol. Syst. Biol., 2:2006.0008) was screened for clones showing sensitivity to cysteine.

[0123] (1-1) Screening of Keio Collection for Clones Showing Cysteine Sensitivity

[0124] The 3,985 clones of the Keio collection were cultured at 37° C. for 15 hours in 0.5 ml of LB liquid medium. This culture medium was stamped on LB agar media containing cysteine at different concentrations (0, 15, 20, 25 mM), and culture was performed overnight at 37° C. Clones that were sensitive to cysteine at a concentration not higher than the growth inhibition concentration of cysteine for wild-type strains (20 mM) were visually selected. Specifically, clones that did not form colonies on the LB plate containing 15 mM cysteine were selected as candidates. A strain which is deficient in a part of or the entire tolC gene was obtained as a clone showing particularly strong and distinctive cysteine sensitivity among the above candidates. TolC is an example of a protein called a porin, which localizes in the outer membrane and forms a channel for substance transportation via the outer membrane. Although the presence of many other porins was known for *E. coli*, TolC was the only porin selected by this screening, among the several candidates considered showing strong cysteine sensitivity.

[0125] Strains deficient in OmpA, OmpC, OmpF, OmpG, OmpN, OmpT, OmpX, LamB or BtuB, which are also known examples of porins, did not show cysteine sensitivity at all. Since cysteine is a highly toxic amino acid, a possibility is estimated that TolC can promote transportation (secretion) of cysteine and cysteine-related substances, and thereby cysteine resistance is acquired. Most of the factors known so far to participate in transportation of cysteine and cysteine-related substances, YdeD (Dassler, T. et al., Mol. Microbiol., 2000; 36:1101-1112), YfiK (Franke, I. et al., J. Bacteriol., 2003; 185:1161-1166), CydDC (Pittman, Marc S. et al., J. Biol. Chem., December 2002; 277:49841-49849), and multidrug efflux pump (Yamada, S., et al., Appl. Environ. Microbiol., July 2006; 72:4735-4742), are factors of the inner membrane, and it was known that a secretion factor was required for penetration of the inner membrane. However, it is not known whether a porin (outer membrane channel), such as TolC, is required for penetration of a low molecule amino acid, such as cysteine, through the outer membrane. Moreover, it was an unexpected result that only TolC was particularly selected as a candidate by the screening among many porins, and a possible explanation was because only TolC was a central factor of the transportation of cysteine.

[0126] (1-2) Cysteine Sensitivity Induced by tolC Gene Deficiency

[0127] Since a strain which is deficient in a part of or the entire tolC gene was obtained by the screening of the Keio Collection, growth of the gene-deficient strain was observed on the agar medium containing cysteine of different concentrations in order to analyze the sensitivity of that strain to cysteine in more detail. The strain which is deficient in a part of or the entire tolC gene used here was the JW5503 strain (Keio collection), and the parent strain thereof was the BW25113 strain (Andreas Haldimann, A. and Wanner, B. L., J. Bacteriol., 2001 November; 183 (21):6384-6393). The plasmid carrying the tolC gene for a complementation experiment was pTolC (ASKA clone, Kitagawa, M, et al., 2005; DNA Res., 12:291-299), and the vector used as the base thereof was pCA24 (vector for ASKA clone, Kitagawa, M, et al., 2005, DNA Res., 12:291-299).

[0128] The bacteria containing each of the plasmids were each inoculated into 5 ml of L medium (10 g/L of Bacto trypton, 5 g/L of Bacto yeast extract, 5 g/L of NaCl), and

cultured overnight at 37° C. The culture was serially diluted 10 times for every dilution with 0.9% physiological saline to prepare serially diluted cell suspensions (10^{-2} to 10^{-6}), and the cell suspensions were spotted (5 μ l) onto L agar medium (10 g/L of Bacto trypton, 5 g/L of Bacto yeast extract, 5 g/L of NaCl, 15 g/L of agar) containing various concentrations (10, 15, 20 mM) of cysteine. Culture was performed at 37° C. overnight, and a growth test of the strain which is deficient in a part of or the entire tolC gene in the cysteine medium, and a complementation (recovery of growth) test with the tolC plasmid were performed. The results are shown in FIG. 1. The strain which is deficient in a part of or the entire tolC gene JW5503/pCA24 showed marked cysteine sensitivity as compared with the control strain BW25113/pCA24, and when the tolC gene was introduced as a plasmid (JW5503/pTolC strain), the strain recovered from the sensitivity. Therefore, it was found that TolC was involved in the cysteine resistance.

[0129] (1-3) Sensitivity to N-Acetylserine (NAS) and O-Acetylserine (OAS) Induced by tolC Gene Deficiency

[0130] Influence of a tolC gene deficiency on N-acetylserine (NAS) and O-acetylserine (OAS) sensitivity was investigated in a strain which is deficient in a part of or the entire tolC gene by the cross streak method. In order to compare growth inhibition by NAS (2 M), OAS (2 M), L-cysteine (2 M) and L-serine (1 M), the tolC-deficient JW5503 strain, and the wild-type BW25113 strain used as a control, were cultured overnight in the L liquid medium, and each culture medium was streaked on the L agar medium with a platinum loop. A strip-shaped filter paper onto which each of the aforementioned reagents was dropped, was placed on each of the strains in a direction perpendicular to the streaking direction, and the strains were cultured overnight at 30° C. After the culture, lengths of the filter paper on which growth of the bacteria was inhibited (antibacterial widths) were measured, and the antibacterial activities of the reagents on both the strains were compared. The results are shown in FIG. 2. The antibacterial widths are shown in Table 1.

[0131] It was found that the strain which is deficient in a part of or the entire tolC gene showed sensitivity to L-cysteine as described above. Also in this experiment, a larger antibacterial width was seen for the strain which is deficient in a part of or the entire tolC gene as compared to the wild-type strain, and sensitivity of the strain which is deficient in a part of or the entire tolC gene to L-cysteine was observed. The strain which is deficient in a part of or the entire tolC gene similarly showed large antibacterial widths for N-acetylserine (NAS) and O-acetylserine (OAS), and it became clear that it showed sensitivity to these substances.

TABLE 1

	Growth inhibition width (mm)	
	BW25113	BW25113 Δ tolC
L-Cysteine (2 M)	<1	5
O-Acetylserine (2 M)	<1	4
N-Acetylserine (2 M)	<2	10
L-Serine (1 M)	0	0

[0132] (2) Construction of Cysteine-Producing Bacterium (*E. coli* MG1655tnaA::Km^rpCEM256I/pYdeD)

[0133] A strain in which a tryptophanase gene was deleted, a mutant SAT gene was contained, and ydeD gene expression was enhanced was constructed from the *E. coli* MG1655 strain.

[0134] (2-1) Construction of Strain which is Deficient in a Part of or the Entire tnaA Gene of *E. coli* MG1655

[0135] A strain which is deficient in a part of or the entire tnaA gene of *E. coli* MG1655 was constructed by transducing tnaA::Km^r of the *E. coli* JW3686 strain (Keio collection) into the MG1655 strain (ATCC No. 47076) using the P1kc phage. Preparation of a phage suspension and transduction were carried out as follows according to the method of Miller et al. (Miller, J. H., Experiments in molecular genetics, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y: Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory; 1972, Generalized transduction: use of P1 in strain construction; pp. 201-205).

[0136] The JW3686 strain was cultured overnight at 37° C. in 3 ml of the L medium. To 3 ml of soft agar (0.5% agar), 100 μ l of the culture medium, 100 μ l of P1kc phage suspension and 100 μ l of CaCl₂ (100 mM) were added, and the mixture was overlaid on the L medium containing 2.5 mM CaCl₂. After the soft agar solidified, culture was performed overnight at 37° C. On the soft agar on which plaques appeared, 2 ml of the L medium was added, the agar was disrupted, and the grown P1kc phages were collected. Chloroform was added in a volume of 100 μ l to this L medium, they were mildly mixed, and the mixture was left standing at room temperature for 15 minutes. The cells and the soft agar were removed by centrifugation (4° C., 2,000 \times g, 5 minutes), and the supernatant was collected as a phage suspension. The *E. coli* MG1655 strain was cultured overnight at 37° C. in 3 ml of the L medium, and the culture was used as a preculture suspension of the recipient. The preculture suspension was inoculated in an amount of 1% into the L medium containing 5 mM CaCl₂, and culture was carried out at 37° C. with shaking until the OD₆₆₀ became 0.5. To this culture medium in a volume of 150 μ l, an equivalent volume of the phage suspension diluted so that m.o.i. was 0.1 to 0.01 was added, and the mixture was kept at 37° C. for 30 minutes. After the phage particles were adsorbed, 100 μ l of trisodium citrate solution (1 M) was added, and the mixture was kept at 37° C. for 60 minutes. The mixture was applied in a volume of 0.2 ml each to a selection medium, and culture was performed overnight at 37° C. The formed colonies were obtained as transductants. Transduction of the tnaA::Km^r gene at the target position was confirmed by PCR and activity staining.

[0137] (2-2) Construction of Plasmid pCEM256I Carrying Feedback Inhibition-Resistant Mutant SAT Gene

[0138] A plasmid having the same structure as that of pCEM256I described in literatures (Japanese Patent Laid-open No. 11-155571, Nakamori, S, et al., Appl. Environ. Microbiol., 1998, 64, 1607-1611) was used as a plasmid carrying a mutant SAT gene. pCEM256I had a mutant SAT gene obtained by introducing a mutation into the wild-type SAT gene (cysE) of *E. coli*. This mutant SAT gene includes substitution of isoleucine for the methionine at the 256-position, and shows resistance to the feedback inhibition by cysteine because of that mutation (Japanese Patent Laid-open No. 11-155571). Specifically, pCEM256I was obtained as follows.

[0139] In order to isolate the cysE gene including the promoter region and the terminator region, PCR was performed by using the chromosome of *E. coli* JM240 as a template, as well as a sense primer (5'-GGGAATTCATCGCTTCG-GCGTTGAAA-3', Primer 1, SEQ ID NO: 3) and an antisense primer (5'-GGCTCTAGAAGCGGTATTGAGAGAGATTA-3', Primer 2, SEQ ID NO: 4), which were prepared on the basis of the sequence of the cysE gene (coding for SAT)

determined by Denk et al. (Denk, D. and Bock, A. J., *General Microbiol.*, 133, 515-525 (1987)). PCR was performed by repeating a cycle consisting of reactions at 94° C. for 1 minute, 55° C. for 1 minute and 72° C. for 3 minutes, 25 times using DNA Thermal Cycler 480 (Perkin Elmer Co.) and Ex Taq polymerase. The specifically amplified DNA fragment of about 1.2 kb was ligated to the plasmid vector pBluscriptII SK⁺ treated with EcoRV by a TA cloning technique to obtain pCE. It was confirmed by sequencing that the region amplified by PCR was the same as that of the wild-type.

[0140] Site-specific mutagenesis of the *cysE* gene was performed as follows. By using 5'-CAGGAAACAGCTATGAC-3' (Primer 3, SEQ ID NO: 5), 5'-CTGCAATCTGTGACGCT-3' (Primer 4, SEQ ID NO: 6), 5'-AATGGATATAGACCAGC-3' (Primer 5, SEQ ID NO: 7), and 5'-GCTGGTCTATATCCATT-3' (Primer 6, SEQ ID NO: 8), isoleucine was substituted for the methionine residue at the 256th position of SAT. Primer 3 and Primer 4 were designed so that they are complementary to the 140 bp upstream region from the PstI site of the plasmid pCE, and the 50 bp downstream region from the BstEII site of the same, respectively. Primer 4 and Primer 5 were used as primers for site-specific mutagenesis. First, PCR was performed in separate tubes by using pCE as a template and Primer 3 and Primer 5, and Primer 4 and Primer 6, respectively. The obtained PCR products were subjected to agarose gel electrophoresis, and then collected from the gel. PCR was performed again by using the collected DNA fragments of 270 bp and 250 bp as templates, as well as Primer 3 and Primer 4. After the second PCR, the amplified DNA fragment of 500 bp was treated with the restriction enzymes PstI and BstEII, the obtained fragment of 310 bp was ligated with the large fragment of pCE similarly treated with the restriction enzymes to obtain pCEM256I. It was confirmed by sequencing that the intended mutation had been introduced. It was also confirmed that the other region was the same as that of the wild-type.

[0141] (2-3) Cloning of the *ydeD* Gene (Construction of Plasmid pYdeD for Enhancement of *ydeD* Gene)

[0142] *E. coli ydeD* gene coding for the cysteine secretion pump was cloned as follows. First, PCR was performed by using the genomic DNA of the *E. coli* MG1655 strain (ATCC No. 47076) as a template, a sense primer (5'-CGCGGATCAATGGTCATAAATGGCAGCGTAGCGC-3', Primer 7, SEQ ID NO: 9) and an antisense primer (5'-CGCGGATCCG-CAGGGCGTTGCGGAACAAAC-3', Primer 8, SEQ ID NO: 10). PCR was performed by using Pyrobest DNA polymerase (Takara) according to the protocol attached to the polymerase to obtain a *ydeD* gene fragment of about 1.5 kb including a region of about 300 bp upstream from the *ydeD* gene and a region of about 200 bp downstream from the *ydeD* gene. The BamHI site was designed in both the primers. The PCR fragment was digested with BamHI, and then inserted into the pSTV29 (Takara) at the BamHI site, and the obtained plasmid, in which the *ydeD* gene fragment was inserted in the same direction as the *lacZ* gene on the pSTV29 vector, was designated plasmid pYdeD. The portion amplified by PCR was sequenced to confirm that it did not contain PCR error.

[0143] (2-4) Construction of Cysteine-Producing Bacterium, MG1655Δ*tnaA*::Km^r/pCEM256I/pYdeD Strain

[0144] pCEM256I and pYdeD were introduced into the MG1655Δ*tnaA*::Km^r strain in a conventional manner to construct a cysteine-producing bacterium MG1655Δ*tnaA*::Km^r/pCEM256I/pYdeD strain, in which the mutant SAT and cys-

teine secretion pump *YdeD* were enhanced, and the cysteine decomposition system, *TnaA*, was deleted.

[0145] (3) Construction of Cysteine-Producing Bacterium in which TolC is Enhanced

In order to investigate the effect of enhancement of the *tolC* gene in a cysteine-producing bacterium, a plasmid for enhancement of the *tolC* gene was constructed, and introduced into the aforementioned cysteine-producing bacterium.

[0146] (3-1) Construction of Plasmid pLSTolC for Enhancement of TolC

[0147] First, the plasmid vector pMW219 (3,923 bp, NIPPON GENE) was digested with ClaI, and the 5' end was blunt-ended by using T4 DNA polymerase. Then, the kanamycin resistance gene of about 0.6 kb was excised with EcoT14I, and a large fragment of 3.2 kbp was collected. Then, the plasmid pFW5 (2,726 bp, Podbielski, A., et al., *Gene*, 1996, 177, 137-147) was digested with HindIII, then the 5' end was blunt-ended, and then the *aad9* gene (spectinomycin resistance gene) of 1.2 kb was collected with EcoT14I. The plasmid constructed by ligating both the recovered fragments was designated pLS219 (4,444 bp). The *tolC* gene including the promoter region and the terminator region (2.6 kbp) was excised from the plasmid pUX (5208 bp, Aono, R., et al., *J. Bacteriol.*, 1998, 180, 938-944) with HindIII and EcoRI. This excised *tolC* gene fragment was ligated to pLS219 at the HindIII-EcoRI site in the multi-cloning site (pLSTolC, 6,966 bp).

[0148] (3-2) Construction of TolC-Enhanced Cysteine-Producing Bacterium, *E. coli* MG1655Δ*tnaA*::Km^r/pCEM256I/pYdeD/pLSTolC

[0149] pLSTolC was introduced into the cysteine-producing bacterium, MG1655Δ*tnaA*::Km^r/pCEM256I/pYdeD, to construct the MG1655Δ*tnaA*::Km^r/pCEM256I/pYdeD/pLSTolC strain. The transformation was performed by electroporation in a conventional manner.

[0150] (4) Production of Cysteine by TolC-Enhanced Cysteine-Producing Bacterium

[0151] The TolC-enhanced cysteine-producing bacterium (*E. coli* MG1655 Δ*tnaA*::Km^r/pCEM256I/pYdeD/pLSTolC) and a control strain in which TolC was not enhanced (*E. coli* MG1655Δ*tnaA*::Km^r/pCEM256I/pYdeD) were each inoculated into 5 ml of the L medium (chloramphenicol (40 μg/mL), kanamycin (50 μg/mL) and ampicillin (50 μg/mL) were added, and spectinomycin (100 μg/mL) was further added for the strain having pLSTolC), and cultured overnight at 37° C. (preculture). Each cell suspension of the overnight culture was taken in a volume of 250 μl, and added to 25 ml of fresh medium (SM1+10% L medium), and culture was performed at 37° C. with shaking at 140 rpm. The culture medium was taken after 0, 3, 6, 9, 14 and 25 hours of the culture, and the cell number (OD₆₆₀) and the amount of produced cysteine were investigated. The composition of the SM1 medium used for the culture was as follows: 0.1 M KH₂PO₄—K₂HPO₄ buffer (pH 7.0), 30 g/L of glucose, 10 g/L of (NH₄)₂SO₄, 0.1 g/L of NaCl, 7.2 μM FeSO₄·7H₂O, 0.6 μM Na₂MoO₄, 40.4 μM H₃BO₃, 2.9 μM CoCl₂, 1 μM CuSO₄, 8.1 μM MnCl₂, 1 mM MgSO₄, and 0.1 mM CaCl₂ (Dassler, T., et al., *Mol. Microbiol.*, 2000, 36, 1101-1112). The SM1+10% L medium was obtained by adding L medium components of 1/10 concentrations to the above SM1 medium.

[0152] Cysteine, cystine and cysteine-related compounds were quantified as follows according to the method of Gaitonde (Gaitonde, M. K., *Biochem. J.*, 1967, 104, 627-633). To

100 μ l of the culture medium, 200 μ l of the Gaitonde reagent (250 mg of ninhydrin, 6 ml of acetic acid, 4 ml of hydrochloric acid) was added. The color developing reaction was performed at 100° C. for 5 minutes, and 400 μ l of 100% ethanol was added to the mixture, and the OD₅₆₀ was measured. The growth curves are shown in FIG. 3, and the change in the amount of cysteine accumulated in the medium (amount quantified by the Gaitonde method) is shown in FIG. 4. It was found that the growth of the TolC-enhanced strain was substantially equivalent to that of the control strain, and it showed markedly increased cysteine amount. Thus, it became clear that enhancement of TolC had an effect of increasing cysteine production amount.

EXPLANATION OF SEQUENCE LISTING

[0153] SEQ ID NO: 1: Nucleotide sequence of *E. coli* tolC gene
 [0154] SEQ ID NO: 2: Amino acid sequence of *E. coli* TolC
 [0155] SEQ ID NOS: 3 to 10: PCR primers
 [0156] SEQ ID NO: 11: Nucleotide sequence of *Shigella boydii* tolC gene homologue
 [0157] SEQ ID NO: 12: Amino acid sequence of *Shigella boydii* TolC homologue
 [0158] SEQ ID NO: 13: Nucleotide sequence of *Shigella flexneri* tolC gene homologue
 [0159] SEQ ID NO: 14: Amino acid sequence of *Shigella flexneri* TolC homologue
 [0160] SEQ ID NO: 15: Nucleotide sequence of *Salmonella enterica* tolC gene homologue
 [0161] SEQ ID NO: 16: Amino acid sequence of *Salmonella enterica* TolC homologue
 [0162] SEQ ID NO: 17: Nucleotide sequence of *Citrobacter koseri* tolC gene homologue
 [0163] SEQ ID NO: 18: Amino acid sequence of *Citrobacter koseri* TolC homologue

[0164] SEQ ID NO: 19: Nucleotide sequence of *Klebsiella pneumoniae* tolC gene homologue
 [0165] SEQ ID NO: 20: Amino acid sequence of *Klebsiella pneumoniae* TolC homologue
 [0166] SEQ ID NO: 21: Nucleotide sequence of *Enterobacter sakazakii* tolC gene homologue
 [0167] SEQ ID NO: 22: Amino acid sequence of *Enterobacter sakazakii* TolC homologue
 [0168] SEQ ID NO: 23: Nucleotide sequence of *Erwinia carotovora* tolC gene homologue
 [0169] SEQ ID NO: 24: Amino acid sequence of *Erwinia carotovora* TolC homologue
 [0170] SEQ ID NO: 25: Nucleotide sequence of *Serratia proteamaculans* tolC gene homologue
 [0171] SEQ ID NO: 26: Amino acid sequence of *Serratia proteamaculans* TolC homologue
 [0172] SEQ ID NO: 27: Nucleotide sequence of *Aeromonas salmonicida* tolC gene homologue
 [0173] SEQ ID NO: 28: Amino acid sequence of *Aeromonas salmonicida* TolC homologue
 [0174] SEQ ID NO: 29: Nucleotide sequence of *Vibrio vulnificus* tolC gene homologue
 [0175] SEQ ID NO: 30: Amino acid sequence of *Vibrio vulnificus* TolC homologue

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

[0176] According to the present invention, the ability of bacteria to produce L-cysteine can be improved. Moreover, according to the present invention, L-cysteine, L-cystine, derivatives and precursors thereof, or mixtures thereof can be efficiently produced.

[0177] While the invention has been described in detail with reference to preferred embodiments thereof, it will be apparent to one skilled in the art that various changes can be made, and equivalents employed, without departing from the scope of the invention. Each of the aforementioned documents is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

SEQUENCE LISTING

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<223> OTHER INFORMATION: primer

<400> SEQUENCE: 9

cgcgatcca atggtcataa atggcagcgt agcgc 35

<210> SEQ ID NO 10
<211> LENGTH: 30
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: primer

<400> SEQUENCE: 10

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cgcgatccg cagggcgcttg cggaacaaac 30

<210> SEQ ID NO 11
 <211> LENGTH: 1488
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Shigella boydii
 <220> FEATURE:
 <221> NAME/KEY: CDS
 <222> LOCATION: (1)..(1488)

<400> SEQUENCE: 11

atg caa atg aag aaa ttg ctc ccc att ctt atc ggc ctg agc ctt tct 48
 Met Gln Met Lys Lys Leu Leu Pro Ile Leu Ile Gly Leu Ser Leu Ser
 1 5 10 15

ggg ttc agt tcg ttg agc cag gcc gag aac ctg atg caa gtt tat cag 96
 Gly Phe Ser Ser Leu Ser Gln Ala Glu Asn Leu Met Gln Val Tyr Gln
 20 25 30

caa gca cgc ctt agt aac ccg gaa ttg cgt aag tct gcc gcc gat cgt 144
 Gln Ala Arg Leu Ser Asn Pro Glu Leu Arg Lys Ser Ala Ala Asp Arg
 35 40 45

gat gct gcc ttt gaa aaa att aat gaa gcg cgc agt cca tta ctg cca 192
 Asp Ala Ala Phe Glu Lys Ile Asn Glu Ala Arg Ser Pro Leu Leu Pro
 50 55 60

cag cta ggt tta ggt gca gat tac acc tat agc aac ggc tac cgc gac 240
 Gln Leu Gly Leu Gly Ala Asp Tyr Thr Tyr Ser Asn Gly Tyr Arg Asp
 65 70 75 80

gcg aac ggc atc aac tcg aac gcg acc agt gcg tcc ctg cag tta act 288
 Ala Asn Gly Ile Asn Ser Asn Ala Thr Ser Ala Ser Leu Gln Leu Thr
 85 90 95

caa tcc att ttt gat atg tcg aaa tgg cgt gcg tta acg ctg cag gaa 336
 Gln Ser Ile Phe Asp Met Ser Lys Trp Arg Ala Leu Thr Leu Gln Glu
 100 105 110

aaa gca gca ggg att cag gac atc aca tat cag acc gat cag caa acc 384
 Lys Ala Ala Gly Ile Gln Asp Ile Thr Tyr Gln Thr Asp Gln Gln Thr
 115 120 125

ttg atc ctc aac acc gcg acc gct tat ttc aac gtg ttg aat gct att 432
 Leu Ile Leu Asn Thr Ala Thr Ala Tyr Phe Asn Val Leu Asn Ala Ile
 130 135 140

gac gtt ctt tcc tat aca cag gca caa aaa gaa gcg atc tac cgt caa 480
 Asp Val Leu Ser Tyr Thr Gln Ala Gln Lys Glu Ala Ile Tyr Arg Gln
 145 150 155 160

tta gat caa acc acc caa cgt ttt aac gtg ggc ctg gta gcg atc acc 528
 Leu Asp Gln Thr Thr Gln Arg Phe Asn Val Gly Leu Val Ala Ile Thr
 165 170 175

gac gtg cag aac gcc cgc gcg cag tac gat acc gtg ctg gcg aac gaa 576
 Asp Val Gln Asn Ala Arg Ala Gln Tyr Asp Thr Val Leu Ala Asn Glu
 180 185 190

gtg acc gca cgt aat aac ctt gat aac gcg gta gag cag ctg cgc cag 624
 Val Thr Ala Arg Asn Asn Leu Asp Asn Ala Val Glu Gln Leu Arg Gln
 195 200 205

atc acc ggt aac tac tat ccg gaa ctg gcg gcg ctg aat gtc gaa aac 672
 Ile Thr Gly Asn Tyr Tyr Pro Glu Leu Ala Ala Leu Asn Val Glu Asn
 210 215 220

ttt aaa acc gac aaa cca cag ccg gtt aac gcg ctg ctg aaa gaa gcc 720
 Phe Lys Thr Asp Lys Pro Gln Pro Val Asn Ala Leu Leu Lys Glu Ala
 225 230 235 240

gaa aaa cgc aac ctg tcg ctg tta cag gca cgc ttg agc cag gac ctg 768
 Glu Lys Arg Asn Leu Ser Leu Leu Gln Ala Arg Leu Ser Gln Asp Leu

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	245	250	255	
gcg cgc gag caa att cgc cag gcg cag gat ggt cac tta ccg acg ctg				816
Ala Arg Glu Gln Ile Arg Gln Ala Gln Asp Gly His Leu Pro Thr Leu				
	260	265	270	
gat tta acg gct tct acc ggg att tct gac acc tct tat agc ggt tcg				864
Asp Leu Thr Ala Ser Thr Gly Ile Ser Asp Thr Ser Tyr Ser Gly Ser				
	275	280	285	
aaa act cgt ggt gcc gct ggt acc cag tat gac gac agc aat atg ggc				912
Lys Thr Arg Gly Ala Ala Gly Thr Gln Tyr Asp Asp Ser Asn Met Gly				
	290	295	300	
cag aac aaa gtg ggc ctg agc ttc tcg ctg ccg att tat cag ggc gga				960
Gln Asn Lys Val Gly Leu Ser Phe Ser Leu Pro Ile Tyr Gln Gly Gly				
	305	310	315	320
atg gtt aac tcg cag gtg aaa cag gcc cag tac aac ttt gtt ggt gcc				1008
Met Val Asn Ser Gln Val Lys Gln Ala Gln Tyr Asn Phe Val Gly Ala				
	325	330	335	
agc gag caa ctg gaa agc gcg cat cgt agc atc gtg caa acc gta cgt				1056
Ser Glu Gln Leu Glu Ser Ala His Arg Ser Ile Val Gln Thr Val Arg				
	340	345	350	
tcc tcc ttc aac aac att aat gca tct atc agt agc att aac gcc tac				1104
Ser Ser Phe Asn Asn Ile Asn Ala Ser Ile Ser Ser Ile Asn Ala Tyr				
	355	360	365	
aaa caa gcc gta gtt tcc gct caa agc tca tta gac gcg atg gaa gcg				1152
Lys Gln Ala Val Val Ser Ala Gln Ser Ser Leu Asp Ala Met Glu Ala				
	370	375	380	
ggc tac tcg gtc ggt acg cgt acc att gtt gat gtg ttg gat gca acc				1200
Gly Tyr Ser Val Gly Thr Arg Thr Ile Val Asp Val Leu Asp Ala Thr				
	385	390	395	400
acc acg ctg tac aac gct aag caa gag ctg gca aat gcg cgt tat aac				1248
Thr Thr Leu Tyr Asn Ala Lys Gln Glu Leu Ala Asn Ala Arg Tyr Asn				
	405	410	415	
tac ctg att aat cag ctg aat att aag tca gcc ctg ggt acg ttg aac				1296
Tyr Leu Ile Asn Gln Leu Asn Ile Lys Ser Ala Leu Gly Thr Leu Asn				
	420	425	430	
gag cag gat ctg ctg gca ctg aac aat gcg ctg agc aaa ccg gtt tcc				1344
Glu Gln Asp Leu Leu Ala Leu Asn Asn Ala Leu Ser Lys Pro Val Ser				
	435	440	445	
act aat ccg gaa aac gtt gcc ccg caa acg ccg gaa cag aat gct att				1392
Thr Asn Pro Glu Asn Val Ala Pro Gln Thr Pro Glu Gln Asn Ala Ile				
	450	455	460	
gct gat ggt tat gcg cct gat agc ccg gca ccc gtc gtt cag caa aca				1440
Ala Asp Gly Tyr Ala Pro Asp Ser Pro Ala Pro Val Val Gln Gln Thr				
	465	470	475	480
tcc gca cgc act acc agt aac ggt cat aac cct ttc cgt aac tga				1488
Ser Ala Arg Thr Thr Ser Asn Gly His Asn Pro Phe Arg Asn				
	485	490	495	

<210> SEQ ID NO 12

<211> LENGTH: 495

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Shigella boydii

<400> SEQUENCE: 12

Met	Gln	Met	Lys	Lys	Leu	Leu	Pro	Ile	Leu	Ile	Gly	Leu	Ser	Leu	Ser
1			5					10						15	
Gly	Phe	Ser	Ser	Leu	Ser	Gln	Ala	Glu	Asn	Leu	Met	Gln	Val	Tyr	Gln
		20					25					30			

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Gln Ala Arg Leu Ser Asn Pro Glu Leu Arg Lys Ser Ala Ala Asp Arg
 35 40 45

Asp Ala Ala Phe Glu Lys Ile Asn Glu Ala Arg Ser Pro Leu Leu Pro
 50 55 60

Gln Leu Gly Leu Gly Ala Asp Tyr Thr Tyr Ser Asn Gly Tyr Arg Asp
 65 70 75 80

Ala Asn Gly Ile Asn Ser Asn Ala Thr Ser Ala Ser Leu Gln Leu Thr
 85 90 95

Gln Ser Ile Phe Asp Met Ser Lys Trp Arg Ala Leu Thr Leu Gln Glu
 100 105 110

Lys Ala Ala Gly Ile Gln Asp Ile Thr Tyr Gln Thr Asp Gln Gln Thr
 115 120 125

Leu Ile Leu Asn Thr Ala Thr Ala Tyr Phe Asn Val Leu Asn Ala Ile
 130 135 140

Asp Val Leu Ser Tyr Thr Gln Ala Gln Lys Glu Ala Ile Tyr Arg Gln
 145 150 155 160

Leu Asp Gln Thr Thr Gln Arg Phe Asn Val Gly Leu Val Ala Ile Thr
 165 170 175

Asp Val Gln Asn Ala Arg Ala Gln Tyr Asp Thr Val Leu Ala Asn Glu
 180 185 190

Val Thr Ala Arg Asn Asn Leu Asp Asn Ala Val Glu Gln Leu Arg Gln
 195 200 205

Ile Thr Gly Asn Tyr Tyr Pro Glu Leu Ala Ala Leu Asn Val Glu Asn
 210 215 220

Phe Lys Thr Asp Lys Pro Gln Pro Val Asn Ala Leu Leu Lys Glu Ala
 225 230 235 240

Glu Lys Arg Asn Leu Ser Leu Leu Gln Ala Arg Leu Ser Gln Asp Leu
 245 250 255

Ala Arg Glu Gln Ile Arg Gln Ala Gln Asp Gly His Leu Pro Thr Leu
 260 265 270

Asp Leu Thr Ala Ser Thr Gly Ile Ser Asp Thr Ser Tyr Ser Gly Ser
 275 280 285

Lys Thr Arg Gly Ala Ala Gly Thr Gln Tyr Asp Asp Ser Asn Met Gly
 290 295 300

Gln Asn Lys Val Gly Leu Ser Phe Ser Leu Pro Ile Tyr Gln Gly Gly
 305 310 315 320

Met Val Asn Ser Gln Val Lys Gln Ala Gln Tyr Asn Phe Val Gly Ala
 325 330 335

Ser Glu Gln Leu Glu Ser Ala His Arg Ser Ile Val Gln Thr Val Arg
 340 345 350

Ser Ser Phe Asn Asn Ile Asn Ala Ser Ile Ser Ser Ile Asn Ala Tyr
 355 360 365

Lys Gln Ala Val Val Ser Ala Gln Ser Ser Leu Asp Ala Met Glu Ala
 370 375 380

Gly Tyr Ser Val Gly Thr Arg Thr Ile Val Asp Val Leu Asp Ala Thr
 385 390 395 400

Thr Thr Leu Tyr Asn Ala Lys Gln Glu Leu Ala Asn Ala Arg Tyr Asn
 405 410 415

Tyr Leu Ile Asn Gln Leu Asn Ile Lys Ser Ala Leu Gly Thr Leu Asn
 420 425 430

Glu Gln Asp Leu Leu Ala Leu Asn Asn Ala Leu Ser Lys Pro Val Ser

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435			440			445										
Thr	Asn	Pro	Glu	Asn	Val	Ala	Pro	Gln	Thr	Pro	Glu	Gln	Asn	Ala	Ile	
	450					455					460					
Ala	Asp	Gly	Tyr	Ala	Pro	Asp	Ser	Pro	Ala	Pro	Val	Val	Gln	Gln	Thr	
465					470					475					480	
Ser	Ala	Arg	Thr	Thr	Thr	Ser	Asn	Gly	His	Asn	Pro	Phe	Arg	Asn		
				485					490					495		

<210> SEQ ID NO 13
 <211> LENGTH: 1482
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Shigella flexneri
 <220> FEATURE:
 <221> NAME/KEY: CDS
 <222> LOCATION: (1)..(1482)

<400> SEQUENCE: 13

atg aag aaa ttg ctc ccc att ctt atc ggc ctg agc ctt tct ggg ttc	48
Met Lys Lys Leu Leu Pro Ile Leu Ile Gly Leu Ser Leu Ser Gly Phe	
1 5 10 15	
agt tcg ttg agc cag gcc gag aac ctg atg caa gtt tat cag caa gca	96
Ser Ser Leu Ser Gln Ala Glu Asn Leu Met Gln Val Tyr Gln Gln Ala	
20 25 30	
cgc ctt agt aac ccg gaa ttg cgt aag tct gcc gcc gat cgt gat gct	144
Arg Leu Ser Asn Pro Glu Leu Arg Lys Ser Ala Ala Asp Arg Asp Ala	
35 40 45	
gcc ttt gaa aaa att aat gaa gcg cgc agt cca tta ctg cca cag cta	192
Ala Phe Glu Lys Ile Asn Glu Ala Arg Ser Pro Leu Phe Pro Gln Leu	
50 55 60	
ggg tta ggt gca gat tac acc tat agc aac ggc tac cgc gac gcg aac	240
Gly Leu Gly Ala Asp Tyr Thr Tyr Ser Asn Gly Tyr Arg Asp Ala Asn	
65 70 75 80	
ggc atc aac tcg aac gcg acc agt gcg tcc ctg cag tta act caa tcc	288
Gly Ile Asn Ser Asn Ala Thr Ser Ala Ser Leu Gln Leu Thr Gln Ser	
85 90 95	
att ttt gat atg tcg aaa tgg cgt gcg tta acg ctg cag gaa aaa gca	336
Ile Phe Asp Met Ser Lys Trp Arg Ala Leu Thr Leu Gln Glu Lys Ala	
100 105 110	
gca ggg att cag gac gtc aca tat cag acc gat cag caa acc ttg atc	384
Ala Gly Ile Gln Asp Val Thr Tyr Gln Thr Asp Gln Gln Thr Leu Ile	
115 120 125	
ctc aac acc gcg acc gct tat ttc aac gtg ttg aat gct att gac gtt	432
Leu Asn Thr Ala Thr Ala Tyr Phe Asn Val Leu Asn Ala Ile Asp Val	
130 135 140	
ctt tcc tat aca cag gca caa aaa gaa gcg atc tac cgt caa tta gat	480
Leu Ser Tyr Thr Gln Ala Gln Lys Glu Ala Ile Tyr Arg Gln Leu Asp	
145 150 155 160	
caa acc acc caa cgt ttt aac gtg ggc ctg gta gcg atc acc gac gtg	528
Gln Thr Thr Gln Arg Phe Asn Val Gly Leu Val Ala Ile Thr Asp Val	
165 170 175	
cag aac gcc cgc gcg cag tac gat acc gtg ctg gcg aac gaa gtg acc	576
Gln Asn Ala Arg Ala Gln Tyr Asp Thr Val Leu Ala Asn Glu Val Thr	
180 185 190	
gca cgt aat aac ctt gat aac gcg gta gag cag ctg cgc cag atc acc	624
Ala Arg Asn Asn Leu Asp Asn Ala Val Glu Gln Leu Arg Gln Ile Thr	
195 200 205	
ggg aac tac tat ccg gaa ctg gcg gcg ctg aat gtc gaa aac ttt aaa	672
Gly Asn Tyr Tyr Pro Glu Leu Ala Ala Leu Asn Val Glu Asn Phe Lys	

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210	215	220	
acc gac aaa cca cag ccg gtt aac gcg ctg ctg aaa gaa gcc gaa aaa			720
Thr Asp Lys Pro Gln Pro Val Asn Ala Leu Leu Lys Glu Ala Glu Lys			
225	230	235	240
cgc aac ctg tcg ctg tta cag gca cgc ttg agc cag gac ctg gag cgc			768
Arg Asn Leu Ser Leu Leu Gln Ala Arg Leu Ser Gln Asp Leu Glu Arg			
	245	250	255
gag caa att cgc cag gcg cag gat ggt cac tta ccg act ctg gat tta			816
Glu Gln Ile Arg Gln Ala Gln Asp Gly His Leu Pro Thr Leu Asp Leu			
	260	265	270
acg gct tct acc ggg att tct gac acc tct tat agc ggt tcg aaa acc			864
Thr Ala Ser Thr Gly Ile Ser Asp Thr Ser Tyr Ser Gly Ser Lys Thr			
	275	280	285
cgt ggt gcc gct ggt acc cag tat gac gat agc aat atg ggc cag aac			912
Arg Gly Ala Ala Gly Thr Gln Tyr Asp Asp Ser Asn Met Gly Gln Asn			
	290	295	300
aaa gtt ggc ctg agc ttc tcg ctg ccg att tat cag ggc gga atg gtt			960
Lys Val Gly Leu Ser Phe Ser Leu Pro Ile Tyr Gln Gly Gly Met Val			
305	310	315	320
aac tcg cag gtg aaa cag gca cag tac aac ttt gtt ggt gcc agt gag			1008
Asn Ser Gln Val Lys Gln Ala Gln Tyr Asn Phe Val Gly Ala Ser Glu			
	325	330	335
caa ctg gaa agc gca cat cgt agc gtc gtg caa acc gta cgt tcc tcc			1056
Gln Leu Glu Ser Ala His Arg Ser Val Val Gln Thr Val Arg Ser Ser			
	340	345	350
ttc aac aac att aat gct tct atc agt agt att aac gcc tac aaa caa			1104
Phe Asn Asn Ile Asn Ala Ser Ile Ser Ser Ile Asn Ala Tyr Lys Gln			
	355	360	365
gcc gta gtt tcc gcg caa agc tca tta gac gcg atg gaa gcg ggc tac			1152
Ala Val Val Ser Ala Gln Ser Ser Leu Asp Ala Met Glu Ala Gly Tyr			
	370	375	380
tcg gtc ggt acg cgt acc att gtt gat gtg ttg gat gcg acc acc acg			1200
Ser Val Gly Thr Arg Thr Ile Val Asp Val Leu Asp Ala Thr Thr Thr			
385	390	395	400
ctg tac aac gcc aag caa gag ctg gcg aat gcg cgt tat aac tac ctg			1248
Leu Tyr Asn Ala Lys Gln Glu Leu Ala Asn Ala Arg Tyr Asn Tyr Leu			
	405	410	415
att aat cag ctg aat att aag tca gcc ctg ggt acg ttg aac gag cag			1296
Ile Asn Gln Leu Asn Ile Lys Ser Ala Leu Gly Thr Leu Asn Glu Gln			
	420	425	430
gat ttg ctg gca ctg aac aat gcg ctg agc aaa ccg gtt tcc act aat			1344
Asp Leu Leu Ala Leu Asn Asn Ala Leu Ser Lys Pro Val Ser Thr Asn			
	435	440	445
ccg gaa aac gtt gcc ccg caa acg ccg gaa cag aat gct att gct gat			1392
Pro Glu Asn Val Ala Pro Gln Thr Pro Glu Gln Asn Ala Ile Ala Asp			
	450	455	460
ggt tat gcg cct gat agc ccg gca ccc gtc gtt cag caa aca tcc gca			1440
Gly Tyr Ala Pro Asp Ser Pro Ala Pro Val Val Gln Gln Thr Ser Ala			
465	470	475	480
cgc act acc acc agt aac ggt cat aac cct ttc cgt aac tga			1482
Arg Thr Thr Thr Ser Asn Gly His Asn Pro Phe Arg Asn			
	485	490	

<210> SEQ ID NO 14

<211> LENGTH: 493

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Shigella flexneri

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<400> SEQUENCE: 14

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Met Lys Lys Leu Leu Pro Ile Leu Ile Gly Leu Ser Leu Ser Gly Phe
 1          5          10          15
Ser Ser Leu Ser Gln Ala Glu Asn Leu Met Gln Val Tyr Gln Gln Ala
 20          25          30
Arg Leu Ser Asn Pro Glu Leu Arg Lys Ser Ala Ala Asp Arg Asp Ala
 35          40          45
Ala Phe Glu Lys Ile Asn Glu Ala Arg Ser Pro Leu Leu Pro Gln Leu
 50          55          60
Gly Leu Gly Ala Asp Tyr Thr Tyr Ser Asn Gly Tyr Arg Asp Ala Asn
 65          70          75          80
Gly Ile Asn Ser Asn Ala Thr Ser Ala Ser Leu Gln Leu Thr Gln Ser
 85          90          95
Ile Phe Asp Met Ser Lys Trp Arg Ala Leu Thr Leu Gln Glu Lys Ala
 100         105         110
Ala Gly Ile Gln Asp Val Thr Tyr Gln Thr Asp Gln Gln Thr Leu Ile
 115         120         125
Leu Asn Thr Ala Thr Ala Tyr Phe Asn Val Leu Asn Ala Ile Asp Val
 130         135         140
Leu Ser Tyr Thr Gln Ala Gln Lys Glu Ala Ile Tyr Arg Gln Leu Asp
 145         150         155         160
Gln Thr Thr Gln Arg Phe Asn Val Gly Leu Val Ala Ile Thr Asp Val
 165         170         175
Gln Asn Ala Arg Ala Gln Tyr Asp Thr Val Leu Ala Asn Glu Val Thr
 180         185         190
Ala Arg Asn Asn Leu Asp Asn Ala Val Glu Gln Leu Arg Gln Ile Thr
 195         200         205
Gly Asn Tyr Tyr Pro Glu Leu Ala Ala Leu Asn Val Glu Asn Phe Lys
 210         215         220
Thr Asp Lys Pro Gln Pro Val Asn Ala Leu Leu Lys Glu Ala Glu Lys
 225         230         235         240
Arg Asn Leu Ser Leu Leu Gln Ala Arg Leu Ser Gln Asp Leu Glu Arg
 245         250         255
Glu Gln Ile Arg Gln Ala Gln Asp Gly His Leu Pro Thr Leu Asp Leu
 260         265         270
Thr Ala Ser Thr Gly Ile Ser Asp Thr Ser Tyr Ser Gly Ser Lys Thr
 275         280         285
Arg Gly Ala Ala Gly Thr Gln Tyr Asp Asp Ser Asn Met Gly Gln Asn
 290         295         300
Lys Val Gly Leu Ser Phe Ser Leu Pro Ile Tyr Gln Gly Gly Met Val
 305         310         315         320
Asn Ser Gln Val Lys Gln Ala Gln Tyr Asn Phe Val Gly Ala Ser Glu
 325         330         335
Gln Leu Glu Ser Ala His Arg Ser Val Val Gln Thr Val Arg Ser Ser
 340         345         350
Phe Asn Asn Ile Asn Ala Ser Ile Ser Ser Ile Asn Ala Tyr Lys Gln
 355         360         365
Ala Val Val Ser Ala Gln Ser Ser Leu Asp Ala Met Glu Ala Gly Tyr
 370         375         380
Ser Val Gly Thr Arg Thr Ile Val Asp Val Leu Asp Ala Thr Thr Thr
 385         390         395         400

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Leu Tyr Asn Ala Lys Gln Glu Leu Ala Asn Ala Arg Tyr Asn Tyr Leu
 405 410 415

Ile Asn Gln Leu Asn Ile Lys Ser Ala Leu Gly Thr Leu Asn Glu Gln
 420 425 430

Asp Leu Leu Ala Leu Asn Asn Ala Leu Ser Lys Pro Val Ser Thr Asn
 435 440 445

Pro Glu Asn Val Ala Pro Gln Thr Pro Glu Gln Asn Ala Ile Ala Asp
 450 455 460

Gly Tyr Ala Pro Asp Ser Pro Ala Pro Val Val Gln Gln Thr Ser Ala
 465 470 475 480

Arg Thr Thr Thr Ser Asn Gly His Asn Pro Phe Arg Asn
 485 490

<210> SEQ ID NO 15
 <211> LENGTH: 1476
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Salmonella enterica
 <220> FEATURE:
 <221> NAME/KEY: CDS
 <222> LOCATION: (1)..(1476)

<400> SEQUENCE: 15

atg caa atg aag aaa ttg ctc ccc atc ctt atc ggc ctg agc ctg tcg 48
 Met Gln Met Lys Lys Leu Leu Pro Ile Leu Ile Gly Leu Ser Leu Ser
 1 5 10 15

ggg ttc agc aca cta agc cag gca gag aac ctg atg caa gtt tat cag 96
 Gly Phe Ser Thr Leu Ser Gln Ala Glu Asn Leu Met Gln Val Tyr Gln
 20 25 30

caa gca cgc ctg agc aac ccg gaa ttg cgt aaa tcc gct gcc gat cgc 144
 Gln Ala Arg Leu Ser Asn Pro Glu Leu Arg Lys Ser Ala Ala Asp Arg
 35 40 45

gat gct gca ttc gaa aaa att aac gaa gca cgt agt cct tta ctg ccg 192
 Asp Ala Ala Phe Glu Lys Ile Asn Glu Ala Arg Ser Pro Leu Leu Pro
 50 55 60

caa ctg ggt tta ggt gcc gac tac acc tac agc aac ggt tat cgc gat 240
 Gln Leu Gly Leu Gly Ala Asp Tyr Thr Tyr Ser Asn Gly Tyr Arg Asp
 65 70 75 80

gcg aac ggt atc aac tcc aat gaa acc agc gct tct ctg caa tta acg 288
 Ala Asn Gly Ile Asn Ser Asn Glu Thr Ser Ala Ser Leu Gln Leu Thr
 85 90 95

cag acg cta ttt gat atg tcg aaa tgg cgt ggg ctc acc ctg caa gaa 336
 Gln Thr Leu Phe Asp Met Ser Lys Trp Arg Gly Leu Thr Leu Gln Glu
 100 105 110

aaa gca gca ggc att cag gat gtc acc tat cag acc gat cag cag acg 384
 Lys Ala Ala Gly Ile Gln Asp Val Thr Tyr Gln Thr Asp Gln Gln Thr
 115 120 125

ctg atc ctc aat acc gcg aac gcg tat ttt aag gta ttg aac gct att 432
 Leu Ile Leu Asn Thr Ala Asn Ala Tyr Phe Lys Val Leu Asn Ala Ile
 130 135 140

gat gtg ctt tcc tat acc cag gcg caa aaa gag gct atc tac cgt cag 480
 Asp Val Leu Ser Tyr Thr Gln Ala Gln Lys Glu Ala Ile Tyr Arg Gln
 145 150 155 160

tta gat caa acg acg caa cgt ttt aac gtg ggt ctg gtc gcc att acc 528
 Leu Asp Gln Thr Thr Gln Arg Phe Asn Val Gly Leu Val Ala Ile Thr
 165 170 175

gac gtg caa aac gcc cgt gcg caa tat gat acc gta ctg gcg aat gaa 576
 Asp Val Gln Asn Ala Arg Ala Gln Tyr Asp Thr Val Leu Ala Asn Glu

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180										185					190					
gtg	acc	gcc	cgc	aac	aac	ctg	gat	aac	gcg	gta	gaa	gag	ctg	cgc	cag	624				
Val	Thr	Ala	Arg	Asn	Asn	Leu	Asp	Asn	Ala	Val	Glu	Glu	Leu	Arg	Gln					
		195					200					205								
gta	acc	ggc	aat	tat	tac	ccg	gag	ctg	gcg	tcg	ctt	aac	gtc	gag	cat	672				
Val	Thr	Gly	Asn	Tyr	Tyr	Pro	Glu	Leu	Ala	Ser	Leu	Asn	Val	Glu	His					
		210				215					220									
ttt	aaa	acc	gac	aaa	ccc	aaa	gct	ggt	aat	gcg	ctg	ctg	aag	gaa	gcg	720				
Phe	Lys	Thr	Asp	Lys	Pro	Lys	Ala	Val	Asn	Ala	Leu	Leu	Lys	Glu	Ala					
225					230					235				240						
gaa	aac	cgt	aac	ctg	tcg	ctg	ttg	cag	gcg	cgt	tta	agt	cag	gat	ctg	768				
Glu	Asn	Arg	Asn	Leu	Ser	Leu	Leu	Gln	Ala	Arg	Leu	Ser	Gln	Asp	Leu					
				245					250					255						
gcg	cgc	gag	caa	atc	cgt	cag	gcg	cag	gat	ggt	cat	ctg	ccg	acg	ctg	816				
Ala	Arg	Glu	Gln	Ile	Arg	Gln	Ala	Gln	Asp	Gly	His	Leu	Pro	Thr	Leu					
			260			265							270							
aat	tta	acg	gcc	tca	acc	ggc	att	tct	gat	acc	tct	tat	agc	ggt	tct	864				
Asn	Leu	Thr	Ala	Ser	Thr	Gly	Ile	Ser	Asp	Thr	Ser	Tyr	Ser	Gly	Ser					
		275				280							285							
aaa	acc	aac	tcc	gcc	cag	tac	gac	gat	agc	aac	atg	ggg	cag	aat	aaa	912				
Lys	Thr	Asn	Ser	Ala	Gln	Tyr	Asp	Asp	Ser	Asn	Met	Gly	Gln	Asn	Lys					
		290				295					300									
atc	ggc	ctg	aac	ttc	tcc	ctg	ccg	ctg	tat	caa	ggc	ggg	atg	ggt	aac	960				
Ile	Gly	Leu	Asn	Phe	Ser	Leu	Pro	Leu	Tyr	Gln	Gly	Gly	Met	Val	Asn					
305				310						315				320						
tcg	cag	gta	aaa	cag	gcg	cag	tat	aac	ttc	gtc	ggc	gca	agc	gaa	cag	1008				
Ser	Gln	Val	Lys	Gln	Ala	Gln	Tyr	Asn	Phe	Val	Gly	Ala	Ser	Glu	Gln					
				325					330					335						
ctg	gaa	agc	gcg	cac	cgt	agc	gtg	gtg	cag	acc	gta	cgt	tct	tcc	ttt	1056				
Leu	Glu	Ser	Ala	His	Arg	Ser	Val	Val	Gln	Thr	Val	Arg	Ser	Ser	Phe					
			340					345						350						
aac	aat	att	aac	gcc	tcc	atc	agc	agc	atc	aac	gcg	tat	aaa	cag	gca	1104				
Asn	Asn	Ile	Asn	Ala	Ser	Ile	Ser	Ser	Ile	Asn	Ala	Tyr	Lys	Gln	Ala					
		355				360							365							
gtc	ggt	tcc	gcg	caa	agt	tct	ttg	gat	gca	atg	gaa	gcc	ggt	tac	tcg	1152				
Val	Val	Ser	Ala	Gln	Ser	Ser	Leu	Asp	Ala	Met	Glu	Ala	Gly	Tyr	Ser					
		370				375					380									
gtc	ggt	aca	cgt	acc	att	ggt	gac	gta	ctg	gat	gcc	acc	acc	act	ctg	1200				
Val	Gly	Thr	Arg	Thr	Ile	Val	Asp	Val	Leu	Asp	Ala	Thr	Thr	Thr	Leu					
385					390					395					400					
tat	gat	gcc	aag	cag	caa	ctg	gcc	aac	gcg	cgt	tat	acc	tat	ttg	att	1248				
Tyr	Asp	Ala	Lys	Gln	Gln	Leu	Ala	Asn	Ala	Arg	Tyr	Thr	Tyr	Leu	Ile					
				405					410					415						
aat	cag	tta	aat	atc	aaa	tat	gcg	ctc	ggt	acg	ctg	aac	gag	cag	gat	1296				
Asn	Gln	Leu	Asn	Ile	Lys	Tyr	Ala	Leu	Gly	Thr	Leu	Asn	Glu	Gln	Asp					
			420					425					430							
ctg	ctc	gcg	ctt	aac	agt	acg	ttg	ggt	aaa	cct	atc	ccg	acg	tcg	ccg	1344				
Leu	Leu	Ala	Leu	Asn	Ser	Thr	Leu	Gly	Lys	Pro	Ile	Pro	Thr	Ser	Pro					
			435					440					445							
gaa	agc	gta	gcg	ccg	gaa	acg	cca	gag	cag	gat	gct	gcc	gca	gac	ggt	1392				
Glu	Ser	Val	Ala	Pro	Glu	Thr	Pro	Glu	Gln	Asp	Ala	Ala	Ala	Asp	Gly					
		450				455					460									
tat	aat	gcc	cat	agc	gcc	gcg	ccg	gca	gta	cag	ccg	acc	gcc	gct	cgc	1440				
Tyr	Asn	Ala	His	Ser	Ala	Ala	Pro	Ala	Val	Gln	Pro	Thr	Ala	Ala	Arg					
465					470					475					480					
gcc	aac	agc	aat	aac	ggc	aat	cca	ttc	cgg	cat	tga					1476				
Ala	Asn	Ser	Asn	Asn	Gly	Asn	Pro	Phe	Arg	His										

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          485              490

<210> SEQ ID NO 16
<211> LENGTH: 491
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Salmonella enterica

<400> SEQUENCE: 16

Met Gln Met Lys Lys Leu Leu Pro Ile Leu Ile Gly Leu Ser Leu Ser
1      5      10      15
Gly Phe Ser Thr Leu Ser Gln Ala Glu Asn Leu Met Gln Val Tyr Gln
20     25     30
Gln Ala Arg Leu Ser Asn Pro Glu Leu Arg Lys Ser Ala Ala Asp Arg
35     40     45
Asp Ala Ala Phe Glu Lys Ile Asn Glu Ala Arg Ser Pro Leu Leu Pro
50     55     60
Gln Leu Gly Leu Gly Ala Asp Tyr Thr Tyr Ser Asn Gly Tyr Arg Asp
65     70     75     80
Ala Asn Gly Ile Asn Ser Asn Glu Thr Ser Ala Ser Leu Gln Leu Thr
85     90     95
Gln Thr Leu Phe Asp Met Ser Lys Trp Arg Gly Leu Thr Leu Gln Glu
100    105   110
Lys Ala Ala Gly Ile Gln Asp Val Thr Tyr Gln Thr Asp Gln Gln Thr
115    120   125
Leu Ile Leu Asn Thr Ala Asn Ala Tyr Phe Lys Val Leu Asn Ala Ile
130    135   140
Asp Val Leu Ser Tyr Thr Gln Ala Gln Lys Glu Ala Ile Tyr Arg Gln
145    150   155   160
Leu Asp Gln Thr Thr Gln Arg Phe Asn Val Gly Leu Val Ala Ile Thr
165    170   175
Asp Val Gln Asn Ala Arg Ala Gln Tyr Asp Thr Val Leu Ala Asn Glu
180    185   190
Val Thr Ala Arg Asn Asn Leu Asp Asn Ala Val Glu Glu Leu Arg Gln
195    200   205
Val Thr Gly Asn Tyr Tyr Pro Glu Leu Ala Ser Leu Asn Val Glu His
210    215   220
Phe Lys Thr Asp Lys Pro Lys Ala Val Asn Ala Leu Leu Lys Glu Ala
225    230   235   240
Glu Asn Arg Asn Leu Ser Leu Leu Gln Ala Arg Leu Ser Gln Asp Leu
245    250   255
Ala Arg Glu Gln Ile Arg Gln Ala Gln Asp Gly His Leu Pro Thr Leu
260    265   270
Asn Leu Thr Ala Ser Thr Gly Ile Ser Asp Thr Ser Tyr Ser Gly Ser
275    280   285
Lys Thr Asn Ser Ala Gln Tyr Asp Asp Ser Asn Met Gly Gln Asn Lys
290    295   300
Ile Gly Leu Asn Phe Ser Leu Pro Leu Tyr Gln Gly Gly Met Val Asn
305    310   315   320
Ser Gln Val Lys Gln Ala Gln Tyr Asn Phe Val Gly Ala Ser Glu Gln
325    330   335
Leu Glu Ser Ala His Arg Ser Val Val Gln Thr Val Arg Ser Ser Phe
340    345   350

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Asn Asn Ile Asn Ala Ser Ile Ser Ser Ile Asn Ala Tyr Lys Gln Ala
 355 360 365
 Val Val Ser Ala Gln Ser Ser Leu Asp Ala Met Glu Ala Gly Tyr Ser
 370 375 380
 Val Gly Thr Arg Thr Ile Val Asp Val Leu Asp Ala Thr Thr Thr Leu
 385 390 395 400
 Tyr Asp Ala Lys Gln Gln Leu Ala Asn Ala Arg Tyr Thr Tyr Leu Ile
 405 410 415
 Asn Gln Leu Asn Ile Lys Tyr Ala Leu Gly Thr Leu Asn Glu Gln Asp
 420 425 430
 Leu Leu Ala Leu Asn Ser Thr Leu Gly Lys Pro Ile Pro Thr Ser Pro
 435 440 445
 Glu Ser Val Ala Pro Glu Thr Pro Glu Gln Asp Ala Ala Ala Asp Gly
 450 455 460
 Tyr Asn Ala His Ser Ala Ala Pro Ala Val Gln Pro Thr Ala Ala Arg
 465 470 475 480
 Ala Asn Ser Asn Asn Gly Asn Pro Phe Arg His
 485 490

<210> SEQ ID NO 17
 <211> LENGTH: 1470
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Citrobacter koseri
 <220> FEATURE:
 <221> NAME/KEY: CDS
 <222> LOCATION: (1)..(1470)

<400> SEQUENCE: 17

atg caa atg aag aaa ttg ctc ccc atc ctt atc ggc ctg agc ctg acg	48
Met Gln Met Lys Lys Leu Leu Pro Ile Leu Ile Gly Leu Ser Leu Thr	
1 5 10 15	
ggg ttc agc aca ctg agc cag gca gag aac ctg atg caa gtt tat cag	96
Gly Phe Ser Thr Leu Ser Gln Ala Glu Asn Leu Met Gln Val Tyr Gln	
20 25 30	
caa gca cgc ctg agc aac ccg gaa ttg cgt aaa tcc gcc gcc gat cgc	144
Gln Ala Arg Leu Ser Asn Pro Glu Leu Arg Lys Ser Ala Ala Asp Arg	
35 40 45	
gat gct gca ttc gaa aaa att aac gaa gcg cgt agt cct tta ctg ccg	192
Asp Ala Ala Phe Glu Lys Ile Asn Glu Ala Arg Ser Pro Leu Leu Pro	
50 55 60	
caa ctg ggt tta ggt gcc gat tac acc tac agc aac ggc tat cgt gat	240
Gln Leu Gly Leu Gly Ala Asp Tyr Thr Tyr Ser Asn Gly Tyr Arg Asp	
65 70 75 80	
gcg aat ggc atc aac tcc aac gcc acc agc gcc tct ctg caa tta acc	288
Ala Asn Gly Ile Asn Ser Asn Ala Thr Ser Ala Ser Leu Gln Leu Thr	
85 90 95	
cag acc ctt ttt gat atg tca aaa tgg cgc gcg ctg acg ttg cag gaa	336
Gln Thr Leu Phe Asp Met Ser Lys Trp Arg Ala Leu Thr Leu Gln Glu	
100 105 110	
aaa tcc gca ggt atc cag gac gtc acg ttc cag acc gat cag caa acg	384
Lys Ser Ala Gly Ile Gln Asp Val Thr Phe Gln Thr Asp Gln Gln Thr	
115 120 125	
ctg atc ctc aat acg gcg agc gcc tac ttt aaa gtc ctg aac gcc att	432
Leu Ile Leu Asn Thr Ala Ser Ala Tyr Phe Lys Val Leu Asn Ala Ile	
130 135 140	
gac gtt ctc tct tat acg cag gcg cag aaa gaa gcc gtt tat cgt cag	480
Asp Val Leu Ser Tyr Thr Gln Ala Gln Lys Glu Ala Val Tyr Arg Gln	

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145	150	155	160	
tta gat caa acc acc cag cgt ttt aac gtc ggc ctg gtc gct atc act				528
Leu Asp Gln Thr Thr Gln Arg Phe Asn Val Gly Leu Val Ala Ile Thr	165	170	175	
gac gtg caa aac gcc cgt gca caa tac gat acc gtg ctg gcg aac gaa				576
Asp Val Gln Asn Ala Arg Ala Gln Tyr Asp Thr Val Leu Ala Asn Glu	180	185	190	
gtc acc gcc cgc aac aat ctg gat aac gcc gta gaa gaa ctg cgc cag				624
Val Thr Ala Arg Asn Asn Leu Asp Asn Ala Val Glu Glu Leu Arg Gln	195	200	205	
gtc acc ggt aac tac tac ccg gaa ctg gct tcg ctg aat gtc aca aac				672
Val Thr Gly Asn Tyr Tyr Pro Glu Leu Ala Ser Leu Asn Val Thr Asn	210	215	220	
ttt aaa acc gac aag ccg cag gcc gtt aac gcg ctg ctg aaa gag gcc				720
Phe Lys Thr Asp Lys Pro Gln Ala Val Asn Ala Leu Leu Lys Glu Ala	225	230	235	240
gaa aac cgt aac ctg acg ctg ttg cag gcg cgt ctg agc cag gat ctg				768
Glu Asn Arg Asn Leu Thr Leu Leu Gln Ala Arg Leu Ser Gln Asp Leu	245	250	255	
gcg cgc gag caa atc cgc cag gcg cag gac gcc cat ctg cca acg ctg				816
Ala Arg Glu Gln Ile Arg Gln Ala Gln Asp Gly His Leu Pro Thr Leu	260	265	270	
gat tta acc gcc tct acc ggc gtg tct gac acc tct tat agc gcc tct				864
Asp Leu Thr Ala Ser Thr Gly Val Ser Asp Thr Ser Tyr Ser Gly Ser	275	280	285	
aaa acc cat aac agc acg cag tat gac gac agc aat atg gcc cag aac				912
Lys Thr His Asn Ser Thr Gln Tyr Asp Asp Ser Asn Met Gly Gln Asn	290	295	300	
aaa atc gcc ctg agc ttc tcg ctg ccg ctg tat cag ggt ggg atg gtc				960
Lys Ile Gly Leu Ser Phe Ser Leu Pro Leu Tyr Gln Gly Gly Met Val	305	310	315	320
aac tct cag gtg aaa cag gcg cag tac aac ttt gtt gcc gcg agc gaa				1008
Asn Ser Gln Val Lys Gln Ala Gln Tyr Asn Phe Val Gly Ala Ser Glu	325	330	335	
cag ctg gaa agc gcg cac cgc agc gtc gtg cag act gtg cgc tct tcc				1056
Gln Leu Glu Ser Ala His Arg Ser Val Val Gln Thr Val Arg Ser Ser	340	345	350	
ttc aac aac att aat gct tct atc agc agc atc aac gct tac aaa cag				1104
Phe Asn Asn Ile Asn Ala Ser Ile Ser Ser Ile Asn Ala Tyr Lys Gln	355	360	365	
gcc gtt gtt tcc gcg caa agc tct ttg gat gca aac gaa gcc ggt tat				1152
Ala Val Val Ser Ala Gln Ser Ser Leu Asp Ala Asn Glu Ala Gly Tyr	370	375	380	
tcc gtg ggt acg cgt acc att gtt gac gtg ctg gat gcc acc acc gcg				1200
Ser Val Gly Thr Arg Thr Ile Val Asp Val Leu Asp Ala Thr Thr Ala	385	390	395	400
ctg tat gaa gcg aag caa caa ctg gcg aat gcg cgt tat aac tat ctg				1248
Leu Tyr Glu Ala Lys Gln Gln Leu Ala Asn Ala Arg Tyr Asn Tyr Leu	405	410	415	
att aac cag ctg aac atc aag aat gct ctc ggt acg ttg aac gag cag				1296
Ile Asn Gln Leu Asn Ile Lys Asn Ala Leu Gly Thr Leu Asn Glu Gln	420	425	430	
gat ctg gtg gcg ctg aac aat gcg ctg ggt aaa ccg atc tcg aca tcc				1344
Asp Leu Val Ala Leu Asn Asn Ala Leu Gly Lys Pro Ile Ser Thr Ser	435	440	445	
ccg gac aac gtc gcg ccg gaa acc ccg cag cag gat gca gcg gcg gat				1392
Pro Asp Asn Val Ala Pro Glu Thr Pro Gln Gln Asp Ala Ala Ala Asp				

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      450              455              460
ggc tat aat gcc agt acg gtt cag cct gct tca gca cgt tcc acc agc    1440
Gly Tyr Asn Ala Ser Thr Val Gln Pro Ala Ser Ala Arg Ser Thr Ser
465              470              475              480

agc aac ggt aac aac ccg ttc cgt aac tga    1470
Ser Asn Gly Asn Asn Pro Phe Arg Asn
      485

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<210> SEQ ID NO 18

<211> LENGTH: 489

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: *Citrobacter koseri*

<400> SEQUENCE: 18

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Met Gln Met Lys Lys Leu Leu Pro Ile Leu Ile Gly Leu Ser Leu Thr
 1              5              10              15

Gly Phe Ser Thr Leu Ser Gln Ala Glu Asn Leu Met Gln Val Tyr Gln
      20              25              30

Gln Ala Arg Leu Ser Asn Pro Glu Leu Arg Lys Ser Ala Ala Asp Arg
      35              40              45

Asp Ala Ala Phe Glu Lys Ile Asn Glu Ala Arg Ser Pro Leu Leu Pro
 50              55              60

Gln Leu Gly Leu Gly Ala Asp Tyr Thr Tyr Ser Asn Gly Tyr Arg Asp
 65              70              75              80

Ala Asn Gly Ile Asn Ser Asn Ala Thr Ser Ala Ser Leu Gln Leu Thr
      85              90              95

Gln Thr Leu Phe Asp Met Ser Lys Trp Arg Ala Leu Thr Leu Gln Glu
 100             105             110

Lys Ser Ala Gly Ile Gln Asp Val Thr Phe Gln Thr Asp Gln Gln Thr
 115             120             125

Leu Ile Leu Asn Thr Ala Ser Ala Tyr Phe Lys Val Leu Asn Ala Ile
 130             135             140

Asp Val Leu Ser Tyr Thr Gln Ala Gln Lys Glu Ala Val Tyr Arg Gln
 145             150             155             160

Leu Asp Gln Thr Thr Gln Arg Phe Asn Val Gly Leu Val Ala Ile Thr
 165             170             175

Asp Val Gln Asn Ala Arg Ala Gln Tyr Asp Thr Val Leu Ala Asn Glu
 180             185             190

Val Thr Ala Arg Asn Asn Leu Asp Asn Ala Val Glu Glu Leu Arg Gln
 195             200             205

Val Thr Gly Asn Tyr Tyr Pro Glu Leu Ala Ser Leu Asn Val Thr Asn
 210             215             220

Phe Lys Thr Asp Lys Pro Gln Ala Val Asn Ala Leu Leu Lys Glu Ala
 225             230             235             240

Glu Asn Arg Asn Leu Thr Leu Leu Gln Ala Arg Leu Ser Gln Asp Leu
 245             250             255

Ala Arg Glu Gln Ile Arg Gln Ala Gln Asp Gly His Leu Pro Thr Leu
 260             265             270

Asp Leu Thr Ala Ser Thr Gly Val Ser Asp Thr Ser Tyr Ser Gly Ser
 275             280             285

Lys Thr His Asn Ser Thr Gln Tyr Asp Asp Ser Asn Met Gly Gln Asn
 290             295             300

Lys Ile Gly Leu Ser Phe Ser Leu Pro Leu Tyr Gln Gly Gly Met Val

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305 310 315 320

Asn Ser Gln Val Lys Gln Ala Gln Tyr Asn Phe Val Gly Ala Ser Glu
 325 330 335

Gln Leu Glu Ser Ala His Arg Ser Val Val Gln Thr Val Arg Ser Ser
 340 345 350

Phe Asn Asn Ile Asn Ala Ser Ile Ser Ser Ile Asn Ala Tyr Lys Gln
 355 360 365

Ala Val Val Ser Ala Gln Ser Ser Leu Asp Ala Asn Glu Ala Gly Tyr
 370 375 380

Ser Val Gly Thr Arg Thr Ile Val Asp Val Leu Asp Ala Thr Thr Ala
 385 390 395 400

Leu Tyr Glu Ala Lys Gln Gln Leu Ala Asn Ala Arg Tyr Asn Tyr Leu
 405 410 415

Ile Asn Gln Leu Asn Ile Lys Asn Ala Leu Gly Thr Leu Asn Glu Gln
 420 425 430

Asp Leu Val Ala Leu Asn Asn Ala Leu Gly Lys Pro Ile Ser Thr Ser
 435 440 445

Pro Asp Asn Val Ala Pro Glu Thr Pro Gln Gln Asp Ala Ala Ala Asp
 450 455 460

Gly Tyr Asn Ala Ser Thr Val Gln Pro Ala Ser Ala Arg Ser Thr Ser
 465 470 475 480

Ser Asn Gly Asn Asn Pro Phe Arg Asn
 485

<210> SEQ ID NO 19

<211> LENGTH: 1479

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Klebsiella pneumoniae

<220> FEATURE:

<221> NAME/KEY: CDS

<222> LOCATION: (1)..(1479)

<400> SEQUENCE: 19

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atg caa atg aag aaa ttg ctc ccc att ctt atc ggc ctg agc ctg acc      48
Met Gln Met Lys Leu Leu Pro Ile Leu Ile Gly Leu Ser Leu Thr
1           5           10           15

ggg ttc agc gcc atg agc cag gcg gaa aac ctg ctt cag gtt tac cag      96
Gly Phe Ser Ala Met Ser Gln Ala Glu Asn Leu Leu Gln Val Tyr Gln
           20           25           30

cag gca cgc atc agc aac ccc gat ctg cgt aaa tcg gca gcc gat cgt     144
Gln Ala Arg Ile Ser Asn Pro Asp Leu Arg Lys Ser Ala Ala Asp Arg
           35           40           45

gac gcc gcg ttc gaa aag atc aac gaa gcg cgc agt cca tta ctg cct     192
Asp Ala Ala Phe Glu Lys Ile Asn Glu Ala Arg Ser Pro Leu Leu Pro
           50           55           60

cag ctt ggg ctg gga gcg gat tat acc tat aac aat ggc tat cgc gac     240
Gln Leu Gly Leu Gly Ala Asp Tyr Thr Tyr Asn Asn Gly Tyr Arg Asp
65           70           75           80

agc aac ggc atc aat tca aac gtc acc agc ggc tcg ctg cag tta acg     288
Ser Asn Gly Ile Asn Ser Asn Val Thr Ser Gly Ser Leu Gln Leu Thr
           85           90           95

cag gtt ctg ttt gat atg tcg aaa tgg cgc gcc ctg acg ctg cag gaa     336
Gln Val Leu Phe Asp Met Ser Lys Trp Arg Ala Leu Thr Leu Gln Glu
           100          105          110

aaa acg gca ggg att cag gat gtc acg tat cag acc gat cag caa aca     384
Lys Thr Ala Gly Ile Gln Asp Val Thr Tyr Gln Thr Asp Gln Gln Thr

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115	120	125	
ctg att ctg aat acc gcg acg gcc tat ttt aaa gtg ctg gcc gcc atc Leu Ile Leu Asn Thr Ala Thr Ala Tyr Phe Lys Val Leu Ala Ala Ile 130 135 140			432
gac acg ctt tcc tat acc gaa gcg cag aaa cag gct att tac cgc cag Asp Thr Leu Ser Tyr Thr Glu Ala Gln Lys Gln Ala Ile Tyr Arg Gln 145 150 155 160			480
ttg gat caa acc acg cag gcg ttt aac gta ggc ctg gtg gcg atc acc Leu Asp Gln Thr Thr Gln Arg Phe Asn Val Gly Leu Val Ala Ile Thr 165 170 175			528
gac gtg cag aac gcc cgt tca caa tac gat gcc gtg ctg gcg aac gaa Asp Val Gln Asn Ala Arg Ser Gln Tyr Asp Ala Val Leu Ala Asn Glu 180 185 190			576
gtc acc gcg cgt aac gat ctc gac aac gcc gtc gaa gaa ctg cgt cag Val Thr Ala Arg Asn Asp Leu Asp Asn Ala Val Glu Glu Leu Arg Gln 195 200 205			624
gtc acc ggt aat tac tat ccg gag ctg gcc tcc ctg aac gtg aat ggc Val Thr Gly Asn Tyr Tyr Pro Glu Leu Ala Ser Leu Asn Val Asn Gly 210 215 220			672
ttc aaa acc aac aag ccg cag gcg gtc aac gcc ctg ctg aag gaa gcg Phe Lys Thr Asn Lys Pro Gln Ala Val Asn Ala Leu Leu Lys Glu Ala 225 230 235 240			720
gag aac cgc aac ctg tcg ctg ctg cag gcg cgt ctg aac cag gac ctg Glu Asn Arg Asn Leu Ser Leu Leu Gln Ala Arg Leu Asn Gln Asp Leu 245 250 255			768
gct cgc gag cag att cgc cag gcg cag gac ggc cat ttg ccg acg ctc Ala Arg Glu Gln Ile Arg Gln Ala Gln Asp Gly His Leu Pro Thr Leu 260 265 270			816
agc cta tcc gcg tcg agt ggg ata tcg aat act agc tac agt ggt tca Ser Leu Ser Ala Ser Ser Gly Ile Ser Asn Thr Ser Tyr Ser Gly Ser 275 280 285			864
aaa acc cat aat aat cct cag caa tac cag gat aac gat gcc ggg cag Lys Thr His Asn Asn Pro Gln Gln Tyr Gln Asp Asn Asp Ala Gly Gln 290 295 300			912
aac caa atc ggc ctg aac ttc tct ctg cca ctg tat cag ggc ggc gcg Asn Gln Ile Gly Leu Asn Phe Ser Leu Pro Leu Tyr Gln Gly Gly Ala 305 310 315 320			960
gtg acc tcg cag gtc aaa cag gcg caa tac aac ttc gtc ggc gcc agc Val Thr Ser Gln Val Lys Gln Ala Gln Tyr Asn Phe Val Gly Ala Ser 325 330 335			1008
gag cag ctg gaa agc gcc cac cgc agc gtc gtg cag act gtg cgt tca Glu Gln Leu Glu Ser Ala His Arg Ser Val Val Gln Thr Val Arg Ser 340 345 350			1056
tcg ttt aac aac gtg aac gcc tcc atc agc agc atc aac gcc tac aaa Ser Phe Asn Asn Val Asn Ala Ser Ile Ser Ser Ile Asn Ala Tyr Lys 355 360 365			1104
cag gcg gtg gtc tct gcg caa agc tcc ctg gat gcc atg gaa gct ggc Gln Ala Val Val Ser Ala Gln Ser Ser Leu Asp Ala Met Glu Ala Gly 370 375 380			1152
tac tcg gtg ggt acg cgt act atc gtt gac gtc ctc gac gcc acc act Tyr Ser Val Gly Thr Arg Thr Ile Val Asp Val Leu Asp Ala Thr Thr 385 390 395 400			1200
acg ctg tat aac gct aag cag cag ctc tcg aat gcg cgc tac aac tac Thr Leu Tyr Asn Ala Lys Gln Gln Leu Ser Asn Ala Arg Tyr Asn Tyr 405 410 415			1248
ctg atc aac gag ctg aac att aag tcg gcg tta ggt acc ctg aac gag Leu Ile Asn Glu Leu Asn Ile Lys Ser Ala Leu Gly Thr Leu Asn Glu			1296

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                420                425                430
cag gat ctg gtc gcc ctg aac aac acg ctg ggt aaa ccc atc tcc acc    1344
Gln Asp Leu Val Ala Leu Asn Asn Thr Leu Gly Lys Pro Ile Ser Thr
                435                440                445

tcc gca gat agc gtc gcg ccg gaa aat ccg caa cag gat gcc acc gct    1392
Ser Ala Asp Ser Val Ala Pro Glu Asn Pro Gln Gln Asp Ala Thr Ala
                450                455                460

gat ggc tac ggc aac act acc gcg gcg gtg aag ccg gcg tcc gca cgg    1440
Asp Gly Tyr Gly Asn Thr Thr Ala Ala Val Lys Pro Ala Ser Ala Arg
465                470                475                480

acc acc cag agc agc ggc agc aat ccg ttc cgt cag taa    1479
Thr Thr Gln Ser Ser Gly Ser Asn Pro Phe Arg Gln
                485                490

<210> SEQ ID NO 20
<211> LENGTH: 492
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Klebsiella pneumoniae

<400> SEQUENCE: 20

Met Gln Met Lys Lys Leu Leu Pro Ile Leu Ile Gly Leu Ser Leu Thr
1                5                10                15

Gly Phe Ser Ala Met Ser Gln Ala Glu Asn Leu Leu Gln Val Tyr Gln
                20                25                30

Gln Ala Arg Ile Ser Asn Pro Asp Leu Arg Lys Ser Ala Ala Asp Arg
                35                40                45

Asp Ala Ala Phe Glu Lys Ile Asn Glu Ala Arg Ser Pro Leu Leu Pro
50                55                60

Gln Leu Gly Leu Gly Ala Asp Tyr Thr Tyr Asn Asn Gly Tyr Arg Asp
65                70                75                80

Ser Asn Gly Ile Asn Ser Asn Val Thr Ser Gly Ser Leu Gln Leu Thr
                85                90                95

Gln Val Leu Phe Asp Met Ser Lys Trp Arg Ala Leu Thr Leu Gln Glu
100                105                110

Lys Thr Ala Gly Ile Gln Asp Val Thr Tyr Gln Thr Asp Gln Gln Thr
115                120                125

Leu Ile Leu Asn Thr Ala Thr Ala Tyr Phe Lys Val Leu Ala Ala Ile
130                135                140

Asp Thr Leu Ser Tyr Thr Glu Ala Gln Lys Gln Ala Ile Tyr Arg Gln
145                150                155                160

Leu Asp Gln Thr Thr Gln Arg Phe Asn Val Gly Leu Val Ala Ile Thr
165                170                175

Asp Val Gln Asn Ala Arg Ser Gln Tyr Asp Ala Val Leu Ala Asn Glu
180                185                190

Val Thr Ala Arg Asn Asp Leu Asp Asn Ala Val Glu Glu Leu Arg Gln
195                200                205

Val Thr Gly Asn Tyr Tyr Pro Glu Leu Ala Ser Leu Asn Val Asn Gly
210                215                220

Phe Lys Thr Asn Lys Pro Gln Ala Val Asn Ala Leu Leu Lys Glu Ala
225                230                235                240

Glu Asn Arg Asn Leu Ser Leu Leu Gln Ala Arg Leu Asn Gln Asp Leu
245                250                255

Ala Arg Glu Gln Ile Arg Gln Ala Gln Asp Gly His Leu Pro Thr Leu
260                265                270

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Ser Leu Ser Ala Ser Ser Gly Ile Ser Asn Thr Ser Tyr Ser Gly Ser
 275 280 285

Lys Thr His Asn Asn Pro Gln Gln Tyr Gln Asp Asn Asp Ala Gly Gln
 290 295 300

Asn Gln Ile Gly Leu Asn Phe Ser Leu Pro Leu Tyr Gln Gly Gly Ala
 305 310 315 320

Val Thr Ser Gln Val Lys Gln Ala Gln Tyr Asn Phe Val Gly Ala Ser
 325 330 335

Glu Gln Leu Glu Ser Ala His Arg Ser Val Val Gln Thr Val Arg Ser
 340 345 350

Ser Phe Asn Asn Val Asn Ala Ser Ile Ser Ser Ile Asn Ala Tyr Lys
 355 360 365

Gln Ala Val Val Ser Ala Gln Ser Ser Leu Asp Ala Met Glu Ala Gly
 370 375 380

Tyr Ser Val Gly Thr Arg Thr Ile Val Asp Val Leu Asp Ala Thr Thr
 385 390 395 400

Thr Leu Tyr Asn Ala Lys Gln Gln Leu Ser Asn Ala Arg Tyr Asn Tyr
 405 410 415

Leu Ile Asn Glu Leu Asn Ile Lys Ser Ala Leu Gly Thr Leu Asn Glu
 420 425 430

Gln Asp Leu Val Ala Leu Asn Asn Thr Leu Gly Lys Pro Ile Ser Thr
 435 440 445

Ser Ala Asp Ser Val Ala Pro Glu Asn Pro Gln Gln Asp Ala Thr Ala
 450 455 460

Asp Gly Tyr Gly Asn Thr Thr Ala Ala Val Lys Pro Ala Ser Ala Arg
 465 470 475 480

Thr Thr Gln Ser Ser Gly Ser Asn Pro Phe Arg Gln
 485 490

<210> SEQ ID NO 21
 <211> LENGTH: 1494
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Enterobacter sakazakii
 <220> FEATURE:
 <221> NAME/KEY: CDS
 <222> LOCATION: (1)..(1494)

<400> SEQUENCE: 21

atg caa atg aag aaa ctg ctc ccc atc ctt atc ggc ctg agc ctg acg	48
Met Gln Met Lys Lys Leu Leu Pro Ile Leu Ile Gly Leu Ser Leu Thr	
1 5 10 15	
ggc ttc agc gcc atg agc cag gca gaa aac ctg ttg cag gtt tac cag	96
Gly Phe Ser Ala Met Ser Gln Ala Glu Asn Leu Leu Gln Val Tyr Gln	
20 25 30	
cag gca cgt tta agt aac ccg gac ctg cgc agc tcc gct gct gac cgc	144
Gln Ala Arg Leu Ser Asn Pro Asp Leu Arg Ser Ser Ala Ala Asp Arg	
35 40 45	
gac gcc gca ttc gaa aaa att aac gaa gcc cgc agt cct tta ctt cgc	192
Asp Ala Ala Phe Glu Lys Ile Asn Glu Ala Arg Ser Pro Leu Leu Pro	
50 55 60	
cag ctc ggc ctg ggt gca gat tac acc tat aac agc ggt ttt cgc gat	240
Gln Leu Gly Leu Gly Ala Asp Tyr Thr Tyr Asn Ser Gly Phe Arg Asp	
65 70 75 80	
aac gac ggc gta gac agc act gcc aag agc gcg tcg ctg caa tta acg	288
Asn Asp Gly Val Asp Ser Thr Ala Lys Ser Ala Ser Leu Gln Leu Thr	

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		85	90	95	
cag acc att ttc gat atg tcc aaa tgg cgc gcc ctg acc ctg cag gaa	336				
Gln Thr Ile Phe Asp Met Ser Lys Trp Arg Ala Leu Thr Leu Gln Glu		100	105	110	
aaa acc gca ggc att cag gat gtg acc tac cag acc gat cag cag acg	384				
Lys Thr Ala Gly Ile Gln Asp Val Thr Tyr Gln Thr Asp Gln Gln Thr		115	120	125	
ctg atg ctg aac act gcg aca gct tat ttc cag gtg ctg agc gcg att	432				
Leu Met Leu Asn Thr Ala Thr Ala Tyr Phe Gln Val Leu Ser Ala Ile		130	135	140	
gac gcg ctc tcc tac acc gaa gcg cag aaa cag gcg atc tac cgc cag	480				
Asp Ala Leu Ser Tyr Thr Glu Ala Gln Lys Gln Ala Ile Tyr Arg Gln		145	150	155	160
ctc gat caa acc acc cag cgt ttt aac gtg ggc ctg gta gcg att acc	528				
Leu Asp Gln Thr Thr Gln Arg Phe Asn Val Gly Leu Val Ala Ile Thr		165	170	175	
gac gtg cag aac gcc cgc gcg cag tac gat aac gtg ctc gcg aac gaa	576				
Asp Val Gln Asn Ala Arg Ala Gln Tyr Asp Asn Val Leu Ala Asn Glu		180	185	190	
gtg acc gcg cgt aac aac ctc gac aac gcg ctg gaa cag ctg cgc cag	624				
Val Thr Ala Arg Asn Asn Leu Asp Asn Ala Leu Glu Gln Leu Arg Gln		195	200	205	
gtg acg ggc aac tac tac ccg cag ctc gcg tcg ctg aac gtc gat aat	672				
Val Thr Gly Asn Tyr Tyr Pro Gln Leu Ala Ser Leu Asn Val Asp Asn		210	215	220	
ttc aaa acc acc aaa ccg gcc gcc gtt aac gcg ctg ctg aaa gag gca	720				
Phe Lys Thr Thr Lys Pro Ala Ala Val Asn Ala Leu Leu Lys Glu Ala		225	230	235	240
gaa cag cgt aac ctg acg ctg ctg cag gcg cgt ctg agc cag gat ctg	768				
Glu Gln Arg Asn Leu Thr Leu Leu Gln Ala Arg Leu Ser Gln Asp Leu		245	250	255	
gcg cgt gag cag atc cgc tac gct gaa acc ggc cat atg ccg acg ctc	816				
Ala Arg Glu Gln Ile Arg Tyr Ala Glu Thr Gly His Met Pro Thr Leu		260	265	270	
ggc tta acg gcg tcc agc agc gtg tcg gac acc gac tac agc ggc agc	864				
Gly Leu Thr Ala Ser Ser Ser Val Ser Asp Thr Asp Tyr Ser Gly Ser		275	280	285	
aaa acc agc ggc gcg gcg gca agc cgt tac gct gac agc aaa atc ggc	912				
Lys Thr Ser Gly Ala Ala Ala Ser Arg Tyr Ala Asp Ser Lys Ile Gly		290	295	300	
cag aac tcc atc ggc ctg agc ttc aac ctg ccg ctc tac agc ggc ggc	960				
Gln Asn Ser Ile Gly Leu Ser Phe Asn Leu Pro Leu Tyr Ser Gly Gly		305	310	315	320
tcg gtg aca tca caa gtt aaa caa gcg cag tac agc ttc gtg ggt gcc	1008				
Ser Val Thr Ser Gln Val Lys Gln Ala Gln Tyr Ser Phe Val Gly Ala		325	330	335	
agc gaa aaa ctg gaa agc gcg cac cgc aac gtc gtg cag acc gtg cgt	1056				
Ser Glu Lys Leu Glu Ser Ala His Arg Asn Val Val Gln Thr Val Arg		340	345	350	
tcg tct tat aac aac gtt aac gcc tcc atc agc agc atc aaa gcc tat	1104				
Ser Ser Tyr Asn Asn Val Asn Ala Ser Ile Ser Ser Ile Lys Ala Tyr		355	360	365	
gag cag gcg gtc gtg tcc gcg caa agc tca ctg gat gcg atg gaa gcc	1152				
Glu Gln Ala Val Val Ser Ala Gln Ser Ser Leu Asp Ala Met Glu Ala		370	375	380	
ggc tac tcg gtc ggt acg cgt acc atc gtc gat gtg ctc gac gcc acc	1200				
Gly Tyr Ser Val Gly Thr Arg Thr Ile Val Asp Val Leu Asp Ala Thr					

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385	390	395	400	
acc acg ctg tac aac gcc aaa cag cag ctc tcc agc gcg cgt tat aac				1248
Thr Thr Leu Tyr Asn Ala Lys Gln Gln Leu Ser Ser Ala Arg Tyr Asn	405	410	415	
tac ctg atc aac cag ctc aat att aaa tct gcg ctg ggt acg ctc aac				1296
Tyr Leu Ile Asn Gln Leu Asn Ile Lys Ser Ala Leu Gly Thr Leu Asn	420	425	430	
gag cag gat ctg gtc gcg ctg aat aac tcg ctg ggc aaa ccg gtc tct				1344
Glu Gln Asp Leu Val Ala Leu Asn Asn Ser Leu Gly Lys Pro Val Ser	435	440	445	
acc gcg cct gaa agc gtc gcc ccg gaa aac ccg gag cag gac gcc gcc				1392
Thr Ala Pro Glu Ser Val Ala Pro Glu Asn Pro Glu Gln Asp Ala Ala	450	455	460	
gtg aat aac atg gcg aac ggc ggc ggc aat gcg cct gcc atg cag cct				1440
Val Asn Asn Met Ala Asn Gly Gly Gly Asn Ala Pro Ala Met Gln Pro	465	470	475	480
gcc gcg gcc acc cgt agc agc aac agc aac agc ggc aac ccg ttc cgt				1488
Ala Ala Ala Thr Arg Ser Ser Asn Ser Asn Ser Gly Asn Pro Phe Arg	485	490	495	
cag taa				1494
Gln				

<210> SEQ ID NO 22

<211> LENGTH: 497

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Enterobacter sakazakii

<400> SEQUENCE: 22

Met Gln Met Lys Lys Leu Leu Pro Ile Leu Ile Gly Leu Ser Leu Thr	1	5	10	15
Gly Phe Ser Ala Met Ser Gln Ala Glu Asn Leu Leu Gln Val Tyr Gln	20	25	30	
Gln Ala Arg Leu Ser Asn Pro Asp Leu Arg Ser Ser Ala Ala Asp Arg	35	40	45	
Asp Ala Ala Phe Glu Lys Ile Asn Glu Ala Arg Ser Pro Leu Leu Pro	50	55	60	
Gln Leu Gly Leu Gly Ala Asp Tyr Thr Tyr Asn Ser Gly Phe Arg Asp	65	70	75	80
Asn Asp Gly Val Asp Ser Thr Ala Lys Ser Ala Ser Leu Gln Leu Thr	85	90	95	
Gln Thr Ile Phe Asp Met Ser Lys Trp Arg Ala Leu Thr Leu Gln Glu	100	105	110	
Lys Thr Ala Gly Ile Gln Asp Val Thr Tyr Gln Thr Asp Gln Gln Thr	115	120	125	
Leu Met Leu Asn Thr Ala Thr Ala Tyr Phe Gln Val Leu Ser Ala Ile	130	135	140	
Asp Ala Leu Ser Tyr Thr Glu Ala Gln Lys Gln Ala Ile Tyr Arg Gln	145	150	155	160
Leu Asp Gln Thr Thr Gln Arg Phe Asn Val Gly Leu Val Ala Ile Thr	165	170	175	
Asp Val Gln Asn Ala Arg Ala Gln Tyr Asp Asn Val Leu Ala Asn Glu	180	185	190	
Val Thr Ala Arg Asn Asn Leu Asp Asn Ala Leu Glu Gln Leu Arg Gln	195	200	205	

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Val Thr Gly Asn Tyr Tyr Pro Gln Leu Ala Ser Leu Asn Val Asp Asn
 210 215 220

Phe Lys Thr Thr Lys Pro Ala Ala Val Asn Ala Leu Leu Lys Glu Ala
 225 230 235 240

Glu Gln Arg Asn Leu Thr Leu Leu Gln Ala Arg Leu Ser Gln Asp Leu
 245 250 255

Ala Arg Glu Gln Ile Arg Tyr Ala Glu Thr Gly His Met Pro Thr Leu
 260 265 270

Gly Leu Thr Ala Ser Ser Ser Val Ser Asp Thr Asp Tyr Ser Gly Ser
 275 280 285

Lys Thr Ser Gly Ala Ala Ala Ser Arg Tyr Ala Asp Ser Lys Ile Gly
 290 295 300

Gln Asn Ser Ile Gly Leu Ser Phe Asn Leu Pro Leu Tyr Ser Gly Gly
 305 310 315 320

Ser Val Thr Ser Gln Val Lys Gln Ala Gln Tyr Ser Phe Val Gly Ala
 325 330 335

Ser Glu Lys Leu Glu Ser Ala His Arg Asn Val Val Gln Thr Val Arg
 340 345 350

Ser Ser Tyr Asn Asn Val Asn Ala Ser Ile Ser Ser Ile Lys Ala Tyr
 355 360 365

Glu Gln Ala Val Val Ser Ala Gln Ser Ser Leu Asp Ala Met Glu Ala
 370 375 380

Gly Tyr Ser Val Gly Thr Arg Thr Ile Val Asp Val Leu Asp Ala Thr
 385 390 395 400

Thr Thr Leu Tyr Asn Ala Lys Gln Gln Leu Ser Ser Ala Arg Tyr Asn
 405 410 415

Tyr Leu Ile Asn Gln Leu Asn Ile Lys Ser Ala Leu Gly Thr Leu Asn
 420 425 430

Glu Gln Asp Leu Val Ala Leu Asn Asn Ser Leu Gly Lys Pro Val Ser
 435 440 445

Thr Ala Pro Glu Ser Val Ala Pro Glu Asn Pro Glu Gln Asp Ala Ala
 450 455 460

Val Asn Asn Met Ala Asn Gly Gly Gly Asn Ala Pro Ala Met Gln Pro
 465 470 475 480

Ala Ala Ala Thr Arg Ser Ser Asn Ser Asn Ser Gly Asn Pro Phe Arg
 485 490 495

Gln

<210> SEQ ID NO 23
 <211> LENGTH: 1401
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Erwinia carotovora
 <220> FEATURE:
 <221> NAME/KEY: CDS
 <222> LOCATION: (1)..(1401)

<400> SEQUENCE: 23

atg caa atg aag aaa ttg ctc cct ctt ctt att ggt ctg agc ctg ggt	48
Met Gln Met Lys Lys Leu Leu Pro Leu Leu Ile Gly Leu Ser Leu Gly	
1 5 10 15	
ggc ttt agc gcc atg agt cag gcg gaa aac cta tta cag gtt tac cag	96
Gly Phe Ser Ala Met Ser Gln Ala Glu Asn Leu Leu Gln Val Tyr Gln	
20 25 30	
cag gca aaa agc acc aac cct gat tta cgc agc tct gcg gca acc cgc	144

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192	gac gcc gcg ttc gaa aaa atc gaa tca cgc agc ccg ctg cca asp ala phe gln lys ile asn gln ser arg ser pro leu pro 50 55	gln ala lys ser thr asn pro asp leu arg ser ser ala thr arg 35 40 45	192
240	cag tgg ggt tta ggc gct tac acc tac asn arg gly tyr asp 65 70 75 80	gln leu gly leu gly ala asp tyr thr tyr thr thr thr thr asp 70 75 80	240
288	agc aaa ggc gtc aac agc gac gtc aag ggt gct tca ctg caa tgg acc ser lys gly val asn ser asp val lys gly ala ser leu gln thr 85 90 95	agc aaa ggc gtc aac agc gac gtc aag ggt gct tca ctg caa tgg acc ser lys gly val asn ser asp val lys gly ala ser leu gln thr 85 90 95	288
336	cag acg ctg ttc gac atg tcc aaa tgg cgt ggc ctg aca tgg cag gaa gln thr leu phe asp met ser lys trp arg ala leu thr leu gln 100 105	cag acg ctg ttc gac atg tcc aaa tgg cgt ggc ctg aca tgg cag gaa gln thr leu phe asp met ser lys trp arg ala leu thr leu gln 100 105	336
384	aaa caa gcc ggt ile gln asp val thr tyr gln thr ala gln asn lys gln ala gly ile gln asp val thr tyr gln thr ala gln asn 115 120 125	aaa caa gcc ggt ile gln asp val thr tyr gln thr ala gln asn lys gln ala gly ile gln asp val thr tyr gln thr ala gln asn 115 120 125	384
432	ctg arg ctg aac acg ggc acc gct tat tcc aac gtc ctg cgc gct att leu met leu asn thr ala thr ala tyr phe asn val leu arg ala ile 130 135 140	ctg arg ctg aac acg ggc acc gct tat tcc aac gtc ctg cgc gct att leu met leu asn thr ala thr ala tyr phe asn val leu arg ala ile 130 135 140	432
480	gac tca ctg tcc tac atc aac gcg cag aaa cag gca att tat cgc cag asp ser leu ser tyr ile asn ala gln lys gln ala ile tyr arg gln 145 150 155 160	gac tca ctg tcc tac atc aac gcg cag aaa cag gca att tat cgc cag asp ser leu ser tyr ile asn ala gln lys gln ala ile tyr arg gln 145 150 155 160	480
528	tgg gat caa acg aca cag gct ttc aac gta ggt ctg gtt gcc att acc leu asp gln thr thr gln arg phe asn val gly leu val ala ile thr 165 170 175	tgg gat caa acg aca cag gct ttc aac gta ggt ctg gtt gcc att acc leu asp gln thr thr gln arg phe asn val gly leu val ala ile thr 165 170 175	528
576	gac glt cag aac gct cgc gca caa tat gac agc gtc cta gcc aat gaa asp val gln asn ala arg ala gln tyr asp ser val leu ala asn gln 180 185 190	gac glt cag aac gct cgc gca caa tat gac agc gtc cta gcc aat gaa asp val gln asn ala arg ala gln tyr asp ser val leu ala asn gln 180 185 190	576
624	gtg tgg acg cgt aat acg cta gat aat ggc ctg gaa tca ctg cgc cag val leu thr arg asn thr leu asp asn ala leu gln ser leu arg gln 195 200 205	gtg tgg acg cgt aat acg cta gat aat ggc ctg gaa tca ctg cgc cag val leu thr arg asn thr leu asp asn ala leu gln ser leu arg gln 195 200 205	624
672	att agc ggc aat ttc tac ccc caa tgg gct ggt ctg aac atc gag cgt ile thr gly asn phe tyr pro gln leu ala gly leu asn ile gln arg 210 215 220	att agc ggc aat ttc tac ccc caa tgg gct ggt ctg aac atc gag cgt ile thr gly asn phe tyr pro gln leu ala gly leu asn ile gln arg 210 215 220	672
720	ttc tct acc cag aaa cct gaa gcc gtt aac aac ctg ctg aaa gaa gcc phe ser thr gln lys pro gln ala val asn leu leu lys gln ala 225 230 235 240	ttc tct acc cag aaa cct gaa gcc gtt aac aac ctg ctg aaa gaa gcc phe ser thr gln lys pro gln ala val asn leu leu lys gln ala 225 230 235 240	720
768	gaa aac cgc aac tgg aac ctg tgg tcc gca cgt tgg agc cag gat tgg gln asn arg asn leu leu leu ser ala arg leu ser gln asp leu 245 250 255	gaa aac cgc aac tgg aac ctg tgg tcc gca cgt tgg agc cag gat tgg gln asn arg asn leu leu leu ser ala arg leu ser gln asp leu 245 250 255	768
816	gca cgt gag cag att cgc tcc gcc gaa ggc ata ggc tat atg ccg acg ctg ala arg gln ile arg ser ala gln thr gly tyr met pro thr leu 260 265 270	gca cgt gag cag att cgc tcc gcc gaa ggc ata ggc tat atg ccg acg ctg ala arg gln ile arg ser ala gln thr gly tyr met pro thr leu 260 265 270	816
864	gac ctc acc gca tcc agc ggc gtc agc gat acc cgc tac tcc ggt tca asp leu thr ala ser thr gly val ser thr arg tyr ser gly ser 275 280 285	gac ctc acc gca tcc agc ggc gtc agc gat acc cgc tac tcc ggt tca asp leu thr ala ser thr gly val ser thr arg tyr ser gly ser 275 280 285	864
912	aga aca cag aac agt aac tcc gtt aac gac acc gac gca ggg caa cac arg thr gln asn ser phe asn asp thr asp ala gly gln his 290 295 300	aga aca cag aac agt aac tcc gtt aac gac acc gac gca ggg caa cac arg thr gln asn ser phe asn asp thr asp ala gly gln his 290 295 300	912
960	aga gta ggc atc aac ttc act ctg ccg ctg tac agc ggt ggc gct acc arg val gly ile asn phe thr leu pro leu tyr ser gly gly ala thr 305 310 315 320	aga gta ggc atc aac ttc act ctg ccg ctg tac agc ggt ggc gct acc arg val gly ile asn phe thr leu pro leu tyr ser gly gly ala thr 305 310 315 320	960
1008	aat tct cag gtg aag cag gca cag cac agc tat gtt agc tct agt gaa asn ser gln val lys gln ala gln his ser tyr val ser ser ser gln 325 330 335	aat tct cag gtg aag cag gca cag cac agc tat gtt agc tct agt gaa asn ser gln val lys gln ala gln his ser tyr val ser ser ser gln 325 330 335	1008
1056	ctg ctg gaa agc gca cac cgt tct gtt atc cag acg gta cgt tca ctg ctg ctg gaa agc gca cac cgt tct gtt atc cag acg gta cgt tca ctg	ctg ctg gaa agc gca cac cgt tct gtt atc cag acg gta cgt tca ctg ctg ctg gaa agc gca cac cgt tct gtt atc cag acg gta cgt tca ctg	1056

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Leu Leu Glu Ser Ala His Arg Ser Val Ile Gln Thr Val Arg Ser Ser
340 345 350
ttt aac aat att tct gcc tcc atc agc agc atc aac gct tac aaa cag 1104
Phe Asn Asn Ile Ser Ala Ser Ile Ser Ser Ile Asn Ala Tyr Lys Gln
355 360 365
gct gaa gtg tct gca caa agc tct ttg gat gca atg gaa gct ggc tat 1152
Ala Glu Val Ser Ala Gln Ser Ser Leu Asp Ala Met Glu Ala Gly Tyr
370 375 380
cag gta gga acg cgc acc atc gtt gac gta ctg gat gcc acc acc acg 1200
Gln Val Gly Thr Arg Thr Ile Val Asp Val Leu Asp Ala Thr Thr Thr
385 390 395 400
ctg tat aac gcc aaa cag cag ctc tcc agc gca cgt tat gat tac ctg 1248
Leu Tyr Asn Ala Lys Gln Gln Leu Ser Ser Ala Arg Tyr Asp Tyr Leu
405 410 415
atc aat cag tta aac atc aag tcc gca cag gcc acg ctg agc gaa acc 1296
Ile Asn Gln Leu Asn Ile Lys Ser Ala Gln Gly Thr Leu Ser Glu Thr
420 425 430
gat ctg caa gcg ctg aat gcg tca ttg ggt cag ccg gtt tcc act aca 1344
Asp Leu Gln Ala Leu Asn Ala Ser Leu Gly Gln Pro Val Ser Thr Thr
435 440 445
ccg acc gta acg gac aat acc gcc ccg cag gca aca acc gcc tcg gcg 1392
Pro Thr Val Thr Asp Asn Thr Ala Pro Gln Ala Thr Thr Ala Ser Ala
450 455 460
cag cgt taa 1401
Gln Arg
465

<210> SEQ ID NO 24

<211> LENGTH: 466

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: *Erwinia carotovora*

<400> SEQUENCE: 24

Met Gln Met Lys Lys Leu Leu Pro Leu Leu Ile Gly Leu Ser Leu Gly
1 5 10 15
Gly Phe Ser Ala Met Ser Gln Ala Glu Asn Leu Leu Gln Val Tyr Gln
20 25 30
Gln Ala Lys Ser Thr Asn Pro Asp Leu Arg Ser Ser Ala Ala Thr Arg
35 40 45
Asp Ala Ala Phe Glu Lys Ile Asn Glu Ser Arg Ser Pro Leu Leu Pro
50 55 60
Gln Leu Gly Leu Gly Ala Asp Tyr Thr Tyr Asn Arg Gly Tyr Arg Asp
65 70 75 80
Ser Lys Gly Val Asn Ser Asp Val Lys Gly Ala Ser Leu Gln Leu Thr
85 90 95
Gln Thr Leu Phe Asp Met Ser Lys Trp Arg Ala Leu Thr Leu Gln Glu
100 105 110
Lys Gln Ala Gly Ile Glu Asp Val Thr Tyr Gln Thr Ala Gln Gln Asn
115 120 125
Leu Met Leu Asn Thr Ala Thr Ala Tyr Phe Asn Val Leu Arg Ala Ile
130 135 140
Asp Ser Leu Ser Tyr Ile Asn Ala Gln Lys Gln Ala Ile Tyr Arg Gln
145 150 155 160
Leu Asp Gln Thr Thr Gln Arg Phe Asn Val Gly Leu Val Ala Ile Thr
165 170 175

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Asp Val Gln Asn Ala Arg Ala Gln Tyr Asp Ser Val Leu Ala Asn Glu
 180 185 190

Val Leu Thr Arg Asn Thr Leu Asp Asn Ala Leu Glu Ser Leu Arg Gln
 195 200 205

Ile Thr Gly Asn Phe Tyr Pro Gln Leu Ala Gly Leu Asn Ile Glu Arg
 210 215 220

Phe Ser Thr Gln Lys Pro Glu Ala Val Asn Asn Leu Leu Lys Glu Ala
 225 230 235 240

Glu Asn Arg Asn Leu Asn Leu Leu Ser Ala Arg Leu Ser Gln Asp Leu
 245 250 255

Ala Arg Glu Gln Ile Arg Ser Ala Glu Thr Gly Tyr Met Pro Thr Leu
 260 265 270

Asp Leu Thr Ala Ser Thr Gly Val Ser Asp Thr Arg Tyr Ser Gly Ser
 275 280 285

Arg Thr Gln Asn Ser Asn Ser Phe Asn Asp Thr Asp Ala Gly Gln His
 290 295 300

Arg Val Gly Ile Asn Phe Thr Leu Pro Leu Tyr Ser Gly Gly Ala Thr
 305 310 315 320

Asn Ser Gln Val Lys Gln Ala Gln His Ser Tyr Val Ser Ser Ser Glu
 325 330 335

Leu Leu Glu Ser Ala His Arg Ser Val Ile Gln Thr Val Arg Ser Ser
 340 345 350

Phe Asn Asn Ile Ser Ala Ser Ile Ser Ser Ile Asn Ala Tyr Lys Gln
 355 360 365

Ala Glu Val Ser Ala Gln Ser Ser Leu Asp Ala Met Glu Ala Gly Tyr
 370 375 380

Gln Val Gly Thr Arg Thr Ile Val Asp Val Leu Asp Ala Thr Thr Thr
 385 390 395 400

Leu Tyr Asn Ala Lys Gln Gln Leu Ser Ser Ala Arg Tyr Asp Tyr Leu
 405 410 415

Ile Asn Gln Leu Asn Ile Lys Ser Ala Gln Gly Thr Leu Ser Glu Thr
 420 425 430

Asp Leu Gln Ala Leu Asn Ala Ser Leu Gly Gln Pro Val Ser Thr Thr
 435 440 445

Pro Thr Val Thr Asp Asn Thr Ala Pro Gln Ala Thr Thr Ala Ser Ala
 450 455 460

Gln Arg
 465

<210> SEQ ID NO 25
 <211> LENGTH: 1494
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Serratia proteamaculans
 <220> FEATURE:
 <221> NAME/KEY: CDS
 <222> LOCATION: (1)..(1494)

<400> SEQUENCE: 25

atg aag aaa ctg ctc ccc ctt ctt atc gga ctg agc ctg ggc ggc ttc	48
Met Lys Lys Leu Leu Pro Leu Leu Ile Gly Leu Ser Leu Gly Gly Phe	
1 5 10 15	
agt gca atg agc cag gca gag aac ctg ctg cag gtc tac aaa cag gcc	96
Ser Ala Met Ser Gln Ala Glu Asn Leu Leu Gln Val Tyr Lys Gln Ala	
20 25 30	

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agg gaa agt aac ccg gat ctg cgc aaa acc gcc gct gac cgt gac gcc	144
Arg Glu Ser Asn Pro Asp Leu Arg Lys Thr Ala Ala Asp Arg Asp Ala	
35 40 45	
gca ttc gaa aaa atc aac gaa gca cgc agc ccg ttg ctg ccg cag ttg	192
Ala Phe Glu Lys Ile Asn Glu Ala Arg Ser Pro Leu Leu Pro Gln Leu	
50 55 60	
ggt ttg agc gcc ggt tac act tac acc aat ggc tac cgt gac agc aaa	240
Gly Leu Ser Ala Gly Tyr Thr Tyr Thr Asn Gly Tyr Arg Asp Ser Lys	
65 70 75 80	
gat gcc aac agc gat gcc acc agt ggc tcc ctg gcg ttg acc cag act	288
Asp Ala Asn Ser Asp Ala Thr Ser Gly Ser Leu Ala Leu Thr Gln Thr	
85 90 95	
atc ttc gac atg tcc aaa tgg cgt gcg ctg acg ctg cag gaa aaa acc	336
Ile Phe Asp Met Ser Lys Trp Arg Ala Leu Thr Leu Gln Glu Lys Thr	
100 105 110	
gcc ggc att tcc gac gtg act ttc caa acc tcg tca cag cag ctg atc	384
Ala Gly Ile Ser Asp Val Thr Phe Gln Thr Ser Ser Gln Gln Leu Ile	
115 120 125	
ctc gat acc gct acc gcc tat ttt aac gtg ctg agc gcc atc gat acg	432
Leu Asp Thr Ala Thr Ala Tyr Phe Asn Val Leu Ser Ala Ile Asp Thr	
130 135 140	
ctg tcc tac acc cag gcg aac aag caa gcg gtt tac cgc acc ctg gac	480
Leu Ser Tyr Thr Gln Ala Asn Lys Gln Ala Val Tyr Arg Thr Leu Asp	
145 150 155 160	
cag acc acc caa cgc ttt aac gtg ggc ctg gtc gcg atc acc gac gtg	528
Gln Thr Thr Gln Arg Phe Asn Val Gly Leu Val Ala Ile Thr Asp Val	
165 170 175	
caa aac gcc cgt tcg tcc tac gat acc gtg ctg gcg gcc gaa gtc acc	576
Gln Asn Ala Arg Ser Ser Tyr Asp Thr Val Leu Ala Ala Glu Val Thr	
180 185 190	
gcc cgt aac aac ctg gac aac gcg ctg gaa aaa ctg cgc cag gtc acc	624
Ala Arg Asn Asn Leu Asp Asn Ala Leu Glu Lys Leu Arg Gln Val Thr	
195 200 205	
ggc acc ttc tat ccg gaa ctg gcc tcg ttg aat acc gac cgt ttc aac	672
Gly Thr Phe Tyr Pro Glu Leu Ala Ser Leu Asn Thr Asp Arg Phe Asn	
210 215 220	
acc aaa cgc ccg gat gca gtc aat aat ctg ctg aaa gaa gcc gaa agc	720
Thr Lys Arg Pro Asp Ala Val Asn Asn Leu Leu Lys Glu Ala Glu Ser	
225 230 235 240	
cgt aac ctg agc ctg ttg tcc gct cgc ctg agc cag gat ctg gcc cgt	768
Arg Asn Leu Ser Leu Leu Ser Ala Arg Leu Ser Gln Asp Leu Ala Arg	
245 250 255	
gag cag atc cgt tcc gca cag acc ggt tat atg cct acc gtt gat ttc	816
Glu Gln Ile Arg Ser Ala Gln Thr Gly Tyr Met Pro Thr Val Asp Phe	
260 265 270	
agc gca tcc act gcg gtg agc aat act aat tac agc ggt tct cgc aac	864
Ser Ala Ser Thr Ala Val Ser Asn Thr Asn Tyr Ser Gly Ser Arg Asn	
275 280 285	
gtg aac aac gac gct gat att ggt cag aac aaa gtg ggc ctg agc ttt	912
Val Asn Asn Asp Ala Asp Ile Gly Gln Asn Lys Val Gly Leu Ser Phe	
290 295 300	
aac ttg ccg ttg tac agc ggc ggc cag acc aac tca cag gtg cag cag	960
Asn Leu Pro Leu Tyr Ser Gly Gly Gln Thr Asn Ser Gln Val Gln Gln	
305 310 315 320	
gcg cag tac aac ttc gtt ggc gcc agt gag caa ctg gaa agc gcc cac	1008
Ala Gln Tyr Asn Phe Val Gly Ala Ser Glu Gln Leu Glu Ser Ala His	
325 330 335	

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cgc agc gta gtg cag acc gtg cgt tct tcg ttc aat aac gtg aat gcc	1056
Arg Ser Val Val Gln Thr Val Arg Ser Ser Phe Asn Asn Val Asn Ala	
340 345 350	
tcg atc agc agc atc aac gcc tac caa caa gcg gta gtg tct gcc cag	1104
Ser Ile Ser Ser Ile Asn Ala Tyr Gln Gln Ala Val Val Ser Ala Gln	
355 360 365	
agt tca ttg gat gcg acc gag gcc ggt tac cag gta ggt acc cgt acc	1152
Ser Ser Leu Asp Ala Thr Glu Ala Gly Tyr Gln Val Gly Thr Arg Thr	
370 375 380	
atc gtc gac gtg ctg gat gcg acc agt acg ctg tat aac gcc aag caa	1200
Ile Val Asp Val Leu Asp Ala Thr Ser Thr Leu Tyr Asn Ala Lys Gln	
385 390 395 400	
cag ctc tcc agc gcg cgt tat acc tac ctg atc aac caa ctg aac atc	1248
Gln Leu Ser Ser Ala Arg Tyr Thr Tyr Leu Ile Asn Gln Leu Asn Ile	
405 410 415	
aag tcg gcg ctc ggt acc ctg aac gag aac gat ctg atg atg ctg aat	1296
Lys Ser Ala Leu Gly Thr Leu Asn Glu Asn Asp Leu Met Met Leu Asn	
420 425 430	
ggc gca ttg ggt aaa ccg att tct act tcg caa gac gtg gta gcg cca	1344
Gly Ala Leu Gly Lys Pro Ile Ser Thr Ser Gln Asp Val Val Ala Pro	
435 440 445	
ccg act acc gca cag gac gct tac gct gaa ggc tat aac ggc aac gcc	1392
Pro Thr Thr Ala Gln Asp Ala Tyr Ala Glu Gly Tyr Asn Gly Asn Ala	
450 455 460	
cct gcg cca caa act gca gca ccg gtt gcc acc cgc gcc tcc gca ccg	1440
Pro Ala Pro Gln Thr Ala Ala Pro Val Ala Thr Arg Ala Ser Ala Pro	
465 470 475 480	
gcg gcc acc acc agc cag cct gca cgc acc agc ggt aat cca ttc cgt	1488
Ala Ala Thr Thr Ser Gln Pro Ala Arg Thr Ser Gly Asn Pro Phe Arg	
485 490 495	
aat tga	1494
Asn	
<210> SEQ ID NO 26	
<211> LENGTH: 497	
<212> TYPE: PRT	
<213> ORGANISM: Serratia proteamaculans	
<400> SEQUENCE: 26	
Met Lys Lys Leu Leu Pro Leu Leu Ile Gly Leu Ser Leu Gly Gly Phe	
1 5 10 15	
Ser Ala Met Ser Gln Ala Glu Asn Leu Leu Gln Val Tyr Lys Gln Ala	
20 25 30	
Arg Glu Ser Asn Pro Asp Leu Arg Lys Thr Ala Ala Asp Arg Asp Ala	
35 40 45	
Ala Phe Glu Lys Ile Asn Glu Ala Arg Ser Pro Leu Leu Pro Gln Leu	
50 55 60	
Gly Leu Ser Ala Gly Tyr Thr Tyr Thr Asn Gly Tyr Arg Asp Ser Lys	
65 70 75 80	
Asp Ala Asn Ser Asp Ala Thr Ser Gly Ser Leu Ala Leu Thr Gln Thr	
85 90 95	
Ile Phe Asp Met Ser Lys Trp Arg Ala Leu Thr Leu Gln Glu Lys Thr	
100 105 110	
Ala Gly Ile Ser Asp Val Thr Phe Gln Thr Ser Ser Gln Gln Leu Ile	
115 120 125	
Leu Asp Thr Ala Thr Ala Tyr Phe Asn Val Leu Ser Ala Ile Asp Thr	

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130			135			140									
Leu	Ser	Tyr	Thr	Gln	Ala	Asn	Lys	Gln	Ala	Val	Tyr	Arg	Thr	Leu	Asp
145					150					155				160	
Gln	Thr	Thr	Gln	Arg	Phe	Asn	Val	Gly	Leu	Val	Ala	Ile	Thr	Asp	Val
			165						170					175	
Gln	Asn	Ala	Arg	Ser	Ser	Tyr	Asp	Thr	Val	Leu	Ala	Ala	Glu	Val	Thr
			180					185					190		
Ala	Arg	Asn	Asn	Leu	Asp	Asn	Ala	Leu	Glu	Lys	Leu	Arg	Gln	Val	Thr
		195					200					205			
Gly	Thr	Phe	Tyr	Pro	Glu	Leu	Ala	Ser	Leu	Asn	Thr	Asp	Arg	Phe	Asn
	210					215					220				
Thr	Lys	Arg	Pro	Asp	Ala	Val	Asn	Asn	Leu	Leu	Lys	Glu	Ala	Glu	Ser
225				230						235					240
Arg	Asn	Leu	Ser	Leu	Leu	Ser	Ala	Arg	Leu	Ser	Gln	Asp	Leu	Ala	Arg
			245						250					255	
Glu	Gln	Ile	Arg	Ser	Ala	Gln	Thr	Gly	Tyr	Met	Pro	Thr	Val	Asp	Phe
			260					265					270		
Ser	Ala	Ser	Thr	Ala	Val	Ser	Asn	Thr	Asn	Tyr	Ser	Gly	Ser	Arg	Asn
		275					280					285			
Val	Asn	Asn	Asp	Ala	Asp	Ile	Gly	Gln	Asn	Lys	Val	Gly	Leu	Ser	Phe
	290					295					300				
Asn	Leu	Pro	Leu	Tyr	Ser	Gly	Gly	Gln	Thr	Asn	Ser	Gln	Val	Gln	Gln
305				310						315					320
Ala	Gln	Tyr	Asn	Phe	Val	Gly	Ala	Ser	Glu	Gln	Leu	Glu	Ser	Ala	His
			325						330					335	
Arg	Ser	Val	Val	Gln	Thr	Val	Arg	Ser	Ser	Phe	Asn	Asn	Val	Asn	Ala
		340						345					350		
Ser	Ile	Ser	Ser	Ile	Asn	Ala	Tyr	Gln	Gln	Ala	Val	Val	Ser	Ala	Gln
		355					360					365			
Ser	Ser	Leu	Asp	Ala	Thr	Glu	Ala	Gly	Tyr	Gln	Val	Gly	Thr	Arg	Thr
	370					375					380				
Ile	Val	Asp	Val	Leu	Asp	Ala	Thr	Ser	Thr	Leu	Tyr	Asn	Ala	Lys	Gln
385				390						395					400
Gln	Leu	Ser	Ser	Ala	Arg	Tyr	Thr	Tyr	Leu	Ile	Asn	Gln	Leu	Asn	Ile
			405						410					415	
Lys	Ser	Ala	Leu	Gly	Thr	Leu	Asn	Glu	Asn	Asp	Leu	Met	Met	Leu	Asn
			420					425					430		
Gly	Ala	Leu	Gly	Lys	Pro	Ile	Ser	Thr	Ser	Gln	Asp	Val	Val	Ala	Pro
		435					440					445			
Pro	Thr	Thr	Ala	Gln	Asp	Ala	Tyr	Ala	Glu	Gly	Tyr	Asn	Gly	Asn	Ala
	450					455					460				
Pro	Ala	Pro	Gln	Thr	Ala	Ala	Pro	Val	Ala	Thr	Arg	Ala	Ser	Ala	Pro
465				470						475					480
Ala	Ala	Thr	Thr	Ser	Gln	Pro	Ala	Arg	Thr	Ser	Gly	Asn	Pro	Phe	Arg
			485						490					495	

Asn

<210> SEQ ID NO 27

<211> LENGTH: 1326

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Aeromonas salmonicida

<220> FEATURE:

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<221> NAME/KEY: CDS

<222> LOCATION: (1)..(1326)

<400> SEQUENCE: 27

atg aaa aga aca ctc ttg tca gcc atg gtg ttg ctg ggc gtc agc gcc	48
Met Lys Arg Thr Leu Leu Ser Ala Met Val Leu Leu Gly Val Ser Ala	
1 5 10 15	
ggc gcc cac gcc gag aac ctg ctc gat att tac caa caa gcc cag atc	96
Gly Ala His Ala Glu Asn Leu Leu Asp Ile Tyr Gln Gln Ala Gln Ile	
20 25 30	
aag gac acc caa ctg cag gaa tcc aag gcc aag cgt gac caa gcc ttc	144
Lys Asp Thr Gln Leu Gln Glu Ser Lys Ala Lys Arg Asp Gln Ala Phe	
35 40 45	
gag aag atc aat gaa tcc cgc gca gcc ctc ttg ccg caa atc aat ctg	192
Glu Lys Ile Asn Glu Ser Arg Ala Ala Leu Leu Pro Gln Ile Asn Leu	
50 55 60	
gga gcc ggc ctg aac tac ctg caa aac aag ggt gat acc cag acc aac	240
Gly Ala Gly Leu Asn Tyr Leu Gln Asn Lys Gly Asp Thr Gln Thr Asn	
65 70 75 80	
agc aac gct act ggc tcc ctc tcg ctg gat caa tct atc tat cgt cgc	288
Ser Asn Ala Thr Gly Ser Leu Ser Leu Asp Gln Ser Ile Tyr Arg Arg	
85 90 95	
agc aac tgg gtc aac ctg gac ctg acc gag aag agc gcc acc cag tcc	336
Ser Asn Trp Val Asn Leu Asp Leu Thr Glu Lys Ser Ala Thr Gln Ser	
100 105 110	
gat gtg gcc tac aac ctc gaa ata cag aat ctg atg ctg cgc acc gcc	384
Asp Val Ala Tyr Asn Leu Glu Ile Gln Asn Leu Met Leu Arg Thr Ala	
115 120 125	
cag gcc tat ttc aac gtg ctc aag gca atg gac acc ctg gaa ttc gtc	432
Gln Ala Tyr Phe Asn Val Leu Lys Ala Met Asp Thr Leu Glu Phe Val	
130 135 140	
cgc gcc aac aag gcc gcc gta gaa cgt cag ctg gaa cag acc cag cag	480
Arg Ala Asn Lys Ala Ala Val Glu Arg Gln Leu Glu Gln Thr Gln Gln	
145 150 155 160	
cgc ttc gaa gtg ggc ctg acc gcc atc acg gac gtg cat gag gct gaa	528
Arg Phe Glu Val Gly Leu Thr Ala Ile Thr Asp Val His Glu Ala Glu	
165 170 175	
gcc gag cgc gat cag gca ctg gcg gac gag atc aat gcc gag aac acg	576
Ala Glu Arg Asp Gln Ala Leu Ala Asp Glu Ile Asn Ala Glu Asn Thr	
180 185 190	
ctg gac aac agc tac gag agt ctg cgc gag ctg acc ggc atc gac cac	624
Leu Asp Asn Ser Tyr Glu Ser Leu Arg Glu Leu Thr Gly Ile Asp His	
195 200 205	
cgt cag ctg gac gta ctc aac act gag cgt ttc agc ccg cag aag acg	672
Arg Gln Leu Asp Val Leu Asn Thr Glu Arg Phe Ser Pro Gln Lys Thr	
210 215 220	
ccg ttc aac tcc gac aaa tgg ctg gag ctg gca ctg gac aag aac ctg	720
Pro Phe Asn Ser Asp Lys Trp Leu Glu Leu Ala Leu Asp Lys Asn Leu	
225 230 235 240	
caa ctg cac agc gcc cgc atc ggc aag gat atc gcc aag gag cag atc	768
Gln Leu His Ser Ala Arg Ile Gly Lys Asp Ile Ala Lys Glu Gln Ile	
245 250 255	
gat ctg gcc aag acc ggt cac gag ccg acg ctg gat ctg ggt gcc ggt	816
Asp Leu Ala Lys Thr Gly His Glu Pro Thr Leu Asp Leu Gly Ala Gly	
260 265 270	
ctc tcc agc acc tat agc gat tac aag gac gag atc cgc aac ccc gag	864
Leu Ser Ser Thr Tyr Ser Asp Tyr Lys Asp Glu Ile Arg Asn Pro Glu	
275 280 285	

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Arg Ala Asn Lys Ala Ala Val Glu Arg Gln Leu Glu Gln Thr Gln Gln
 145 150 155 160

Arg Phe Glu Val Gly Leu Thr Ala Ile Thr Asp Val His Glu Ala Glu
 165 170 175

Ala Glu Arg Asp Gln Ala Leu Ala Asp Glu Ile Asn Ala Glu Asn Thr
 180 185 190

Leu Asp Asn Ser Tyr Glu Ser Leu Arg Glu Leu Thr Gly Ile Asp His
 195 200 205

Arg Gln Leu Asp Val Leu Asn Thr Glu Arg Phe Ser Pro Gln Lys Thr
 210 215 220

Pro Phe Asn Ser Asp Lys Trp Leu Glu Leu Ala Leu Asp Lys Asn Leu
 225 230 235 240

Gln Leu His Ser Ala Arg Ile Gly Lys Asp Ile Ala Lys Glu Gln Ile
 245 250 255

Asp Leu Ala Lys Thr Gly His Glu Pro Thr Leu Asp Leu Gly Ala Gly
 260 265 270

Leu Ser Ser Thr Tyr Ser Asp Tyr Lys Asp Glu Ile Arg Asn Pro Glu
 275 280 285

Ser Asn Ser Asn Gln Gly Asn Ile Gly Leu Asn Phe Lys Leu Pro Leu
 290 295 300

Tyr Thr Gly Gly Ala Thr Thr Ser Gln Val Lys Gln Ser Gln Phe Asn
 305 310 315 320

Tyr Val Ala Ala Ser Glu Gln Leu Glu Arg Ser Phe Arg Ser Val Gln
 325 330 335

Ser Thr Val Arg Ser Ser Tyr Asn Asn Val Asn Ala Ser Ile Gly Ser
 340 345 350

Val Arg Ala Tyr Gly Gln Ser Val Ile Ser Ala Asp Ser Ala Leu Lys
 355 360 365

Ala Thr Glu Ala Gly Tyr Glu Val Gly Thr Arg Thr Ile Val Asp Val
 370 375 380

Leu Asp Ser Thr Arg Lys Leu Tyr Gln Ala Lys Gln Lys Leu Ser Glu
 385 390 395 400

Ala Arg Tyr Asn Tyr Ile Leu Ser Ile Leu Ser Leu Lys Gln Ala Ala
 405 410 415

Gly Thr Leu Glu Gln Lys Asp Leu Glu Glu Val Asn Gln Gly Leu Ile
 420 425 430

Pro Ala Ala Gln Val Lys Asn Lys Ser
 435 440

<210> SEQ ID NO 29
 <211> LENGTH: 1326
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Vibrio vulnificus
 <220> FEATURE:
 <221> NAME/KEY: CDS
 <222> LOCATION: (1)..(1326)

<400> SEQUENCE: 29

atg aaa aaa ctg ctt cca cta ctt att ggt gca gcg cta ggt agc ctg 48
 Met Lys Lys Leu Leu Pro Leu Leu Ile Gly Ala Ala Leu Gly Ser Leu
 1 5 10 15

agt tct tca gtg tgg gct gat tcc ttg gca gaa atc tat gat ctg gca 96
 Ser Ser Ser Val Trp Ala Asp Ser Leu Ala Glu Ile Tyr Asp Leu Ala
 20 25 30

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aag caa aac gat cca cag tta ttg agc gta caa gct aaa cgt gac gcc Lys Gln Asn Asp Pro Gln Leu Leu Ser Val Gln Ala Lys Arg Asp Ala 35 40 45	144
gca ttt gaa gcg gtc act tct agc cgt agt acc tta tta ccg caa att Ala Phe Glu Ala Val Thr Ser Ser Arg Ser Thr Leu Leu Pro Gln Ile 50 55 60	192
aat tta acc gca ggt tat aac cta aaa cgc ggt gat acg gat ctt gat Asn Leu Thr Ala Gly Tyr Asn Leu Lys Arg Gly Asp Thr Asp Leu Asp 65 70 75 80	240
gct ggg gcg acg atc gat aat gac caa aat gca tta act gct ggg att Ala Gly Ala Thr Ile Asp Asn Asp Gln Asn Ala Leu Thr Ala Gly Ile 85 90 95	288
aat ttc tct cag gaa ctg tat cag cgt tcc tct tgg atc acg cta gac Asn Phe Ser Gln Glu Leu Tyr Gln Arg Ser Ser Trp Ile Thr Leu Asp 100 105 110	336
aac gca gag aaa agc gct cgt caa gca gat gca gca tac gca gcg acg Asn Ala Glu Lys Ser Ala Arg Gln Ala Asp Ala Ala Tyr Ala Ala Thr 115 120 125	384
caa cag ggt ttg atc tta aga acc gcg caa gcg tac ttt gag gtg cta Gln Gln Gly Leu Ile Leu Arg Thr Ala Gln Ala Tyr Phe Glu Val Leu 130 135 140	432
aaa gcg caa gac aac tta gaa ttt gtc cgt gca gaa aaa gcg gcg gtt Lys Ala Gln Asp Asn Leu Glu Phe Val Arg Ala Glu Lys Ala Ala Val 145 150 155 160	480
gct cgt cag cta gag caa acc aaa caa cgt ttt gaa gtg ggt ctc tcg Ala Arg Gln Leu Glu Gln Thr Lys Gln Arg Phe Glu Val Gly Leu Ser 165 170 175	528
gcc att aca gac gtg cat gac gcc caa gcg caa tac gat ggc gta tta Ala Ile Thr Asp Val His Asp Ala Gln Ala Gln Tyr Asp Gly Val Leu 180 185 190	576
gct gac gaa gtt ctg gcc gaa aac agc cta acc aac agt tat gaa gcg Ala Asp Glu Val Leu Ala Glu Asn Ser Leu Thr Asn Ser Tyr Glu Ala 195 200 205	624
ttg cgt gaa atc aca ggt caa gag cat aaa aac ctg aac gtg tta gat Leu Arg Glu Ile Thr Gly Gln Glu His Lys Asn Leu Asn Val Leu Asp 210 215 220	672
acc aag cgt ttc tca gca agc cgc tca aat gct tca gct gaa acc ttg Thr Lys Arg Phe Ser Ala Ser Arg Ser Asn Ala Ser Ala Glu Thr Leu 225 230 235 240	720
atc gaa gaa gcg caa gag aaa aac tta agc tta ctg tca gcg cgt atc Ile Glu Glu Ala Gln Glu Lys Asn Leu Ser Leu Leu Ser Ala Arg Ile 245 250 255	768
aca aaa gac atc gcc aaa gac aat att tct cta gcg agc tct ggc cac Thr Lys Asp Ile Ala Lys Asp Asn Ile Ser Leu Ala Ser Ser Gly His 260 265 270	816
ctt cca tct ctg act cta gac ggt ggc tac aac tac gca gac gtt agt Leu Pro Ser Leu Thr Leu Asp Gly Gly Tyr Asn Tyr Ala Asp Val Ser 275 280 285	864
aac agt gca caa agt gat ggt aca acc aat aat ttc aat gtg ggt gta Asn Ser Ala Gln Ser Asp Gly Thr Thr Asn Asn Phe Asn Val Gly Val 290 295 300	912
aat ctc gtt gtt cca ctc tat acc ggt ggt aat aca acg tcg caa acc Asn Leu Val Val Pro Leu Tyr Thr Gly Gly Asn Thr Thr Ser Gln Thr 305 310 315 320	960
aaa caa gct gag ttt aat tac gtc tct gcg agc caa gat ctt gaa gcc Lys Gln Ala Glu Phe Asn Tyr Val Ser Ala Ser Gln Asp Leu Glu Ala 325 330 335	1008

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act tat cgc ggt gtc gtg aaa gaa gtg cga gcg caa aac aac aac atc   1056
Thr Tyr Arg Gly Val Val Lys Glu Val Arg Ala Gln Asn Asn Asn Ile
          340          345          350

aat gcc tca atc ggc gca ctt cgt gcg tat gag caa tct gtt gtt tct   1104
Asn Ala Ser Ile Gly Ala Leu Arg Ala Tyr Glu Gln Ser Val Val Ser
          355          360          365

gcg cgt tca gca tta gaa gca acc gaa gca gcc ttt gat gtg ggt act   1152
Ala Arg Ser Ala Leu Glu Ala Thr Glu Ala Gly Phe Asp Val Gly Thr
          370          375          380

cgt act att gtg gat gtc ctt gat gcc act cgt cgc ctt tac gat gcc   1200
Arg Thr Ile Val Asp Val Leu Asp Ala Thr Arg Arg Leu Tyr Asp Ala
385          390          395          400

aac aaa aac cta tcg aat gca cgc tac aac tac atc ttg agt gta ctg   1248
Asn Lys Asn Leu Ser Asn Ala Arg Tyr Asn Tyr Ile Leu Ser Val Leu
          405          410          415

caa ctt cgt cag gcg gtg ggt aca ctg agc gag caa gat gta ctg gat   1296
Gln Leu Arg Gln Ala Val Gly Thr Leu Ser Glu Gln Asp Val Leu Asp
          420          425          430

gtt gat gct ggt ttg att gcg aaa aag taa   1326
Val Asp Ala Gly Leu Ile Ala Lys Lys
          435          440

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<210> SEQ ID NO 30

<211> LENGTH: 441

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: *Vibrio vulnificus*

<400> SEQUENCE: 30

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 1          5          10          15

Ser Ser Ser Val Trp Ala Asp Ser Leu Ala Glu Ile Tyr Asp Leu Ala
 20          25          30

Lys Gln Asn Asp Pro Gln Leu Leu Ser Val Gln Ala Lys Arg Asp Ala
 35          40          45

Ala Phe Glu Ala Val Thr Ser Ser Arg Ser Thr Leu Leu Pro Gln Ile
 50          55          60

Asn Leu Thr Ala Gly Tyr Asn Leu Lys Arg Gly Asp Thr Asp Leu Asp
 65          70          75          80

Ala Gly Ala Thr Ile Asp Asn Asp Gln Asn Ala Leu Thr Ala Gly Ile
 85          90          95

Asn Phe Ser Gln Glu Leu Tyr Gln Arg Ser Ser Trp Ile Thr Leu Asp
100          105          110

Asn Ala Glu Lys Ser Ala Arg Gln Ala Asp Ala Ala Tyr Ala Ala Thr
115          120          125

Gln Gln Gly Leu Ile Leu Arg Thr Ala Gln Ala Tyr Phe Glu Val Leu
130          135          140

Lys Ala Gln Asp Asn Leu Glu Phe Val Arg Ala Glu Lys Ala Ala Val
145          150          155          160

Ala Arg Gln Leu Glu Gln Thr Lys Gln Arg Phe Glu Val Gly Leu Ser
165          170          175

Ala Ile Thr Asp Val His Asp Ala Gln Ala Gln Tyr Asp Gly Val Leu
180          185          190

Ala Asp Glu Val Leu Ala Glu Asn Ser Leu Thr Asn Ser Tyr Glu Ala
195          200          205

Leu Arg Glu Ile Thr Gly Gln Glu His Lys Asn Leu Asn Val Leu Asp

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210	215	220	
Thr Lys Arg Phe Ser Ala	Ser Arg Ser Asn Ala	Ser Ala Glu Thr Leu	
225	230	235	240
Ile Glu Glu Ala Gln Glu	Lys Asn Leu Ser Leu	Ser Ala Arg Ile	
	245	250	255
Thr Lys Asp Ile Ala Lys	Asp Asn Ile Ser Leu	Ala Ser Ser Gly His	
	260	265	270
Leu Pro Ser Leu Thr Leu	Asp Gly Gly Tyr Asn Tyr	Ala Asp Val Ser	
	275	280	285
Asn Ser Ala Gln Ser Asp	Gly Thr Thr Asn Asn Phe	Asn Val Gly Val	
	290	295	300
Asn Leu Val Val Pro Leu	Tyr Thr Gly Gly Asn Thr	Thr Ser Gln Thr	
305	310	315	320
Lys Gln Ala Glu Phe Asn	Tyr Val Ser Ala Ser	Gln Asp Leu Glu Ala	
	325	330	335
Thr Tyr Arg Gly Val Val	Lys Glu Val Arg Ala	Gln Asn Asn Asn Ile	
	340	345	350
Asn Ala Ser Ile Gly Ala	Leu Arg Ala Tyr Glu	Gln Ser Val Val Ser	
	355	360	365
Ala Arg Ser Ala Leu Glu	Ala Thr Glu Ala Gly Phe	Asp Val Gly Thr	
	370	375	380
Arg Thr Ile Val Asp Val	Leu Asp Ala Thr Arg	Arg Leu Tyr Asp Ala	
385	390	395	400
Asn Lys Asn Leu Ser Asn	Ala Arg Tyr Asn Tyr	Ile Leu Ser Val Leu	
	405	410	415
Gln Leu Arg Gln Ala Val	Gly Thr Leu Ser Glu	Gln Asp Val Leu Asp	
	420	425	430
Val Asp Ala Gly Leu Ile	Ala Lys Lys		
	435	440	

What is claimed is:

1. A bacterium belonging to the family Enterobacteriaceae, which has the ability to produce L-cysteine and has been modified so that an activity of a protein encoded by a *tolC* gene is increased.

2. The bacterium according to claim 1, wherein the activity of the protein is increased by increasing expression amount of the *tolC* gene, increasing translation amount of the *tolC* gene, or combinations thereof.

3. The bacterium according to claim 2, wherein expression amount of the *tolC* gene is increased by increasing a copy number of the *tolC* gene, or by modifying an expression control sequence of the gene.

4. The bacterium according to claim 1, wherein the protein is selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2, and

(b) a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2, but wherein one or several amino acid residues are substituted, deleted, inserted or added, wherein the increase of the activity in the bacterium improves the ability of the bacterium to produce L-cysteine.

5. The bacterium according to claim 1, wherein the *tolC* gene is selected from a group consisting of:

(a) a DNA comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1,

(b) a DNA which hybridizes with the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1, or a probe prepared from the nucleotide sequence, under stringent conditions, and codes for a protein, wherein the increase of the activity in the bacterium improves the ability of the bacterium to produce L-cysteine.

6. The bacterium according to claim 1, which contains a mutant serine acetyltransferase in which feedback inhibition by L-cysteine has been attenuated.

7. The bacterium according to claim 1, wherein an activity of the protein encoded by a *ydeD* gene is increased.

8. The bacterium according to claim 1, wherein an activity of a protein having cysteine desulfhydrase activity is decreased.

9. The bacterium according to claim 6, wherein an activity of the protein encoded by a *ydeD* gene is increased.

10. The bacterium according to claim 6, wherein an activity of a protein having cysteine desulfhydrase activity is decreased.

11. The bacterium according to claim 7, wherein an activity of a protein having cysteine desulfhydrase activity decreases.

12. The bacterium according to claim 9, wherein an activity of a protein having cysteine desulfhydrase activity decreases.

13. The bacterium according to claim **8**, wherein the protein having the cysteine desulfhydrase activity is tryptophanase.

14. The bacterium according to claim **1**, which is an *Escherichia* bacterium.

15. The bacterium according to claim **14**, which is *Escherichia coli*.

16. A method for producing L-cysteine, L-cystine, a derivative or precursor thereof, or a mixture thereof, which

comprises culturing a bacterium according to claim **1** in a medium and collecting L-cysteine, L-cystine, a derivative or precursor thereof, or a mixture thereof from the medium.

17. The method according to claim **16**, wherein the derivative of L-cysteine is a thiazolidine derivative.

18. The method according to claim **16**, wherein the precursor of L-cysteine is O-acetylserine or N-acetylserine.

* * * * *