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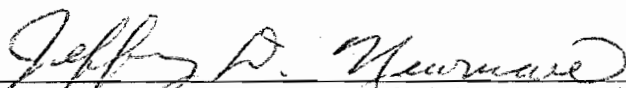
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**Amplification, Cloning, Expression, and Purification of purQ gene from
Staphylococcus aureus; along with an evolutionary study of the multi-
subunit form of the FGAR amidotransferase enzyme using
bioinformatics.**

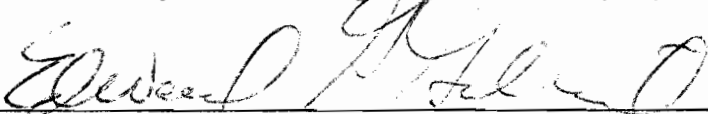
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For Departmental Honors in Biology

By
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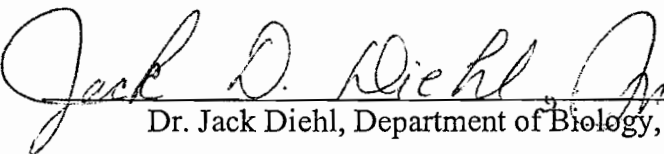
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Abstract

The purine biosynthetic pathway of most pathogenic bacteria differs from that of eukaryotes. A multi-subunit enzyme that converts FGAR, 5'-phosphoribosyl N-formylglycinamide into FGAM, 5'-phosphoribosyl N-formylglycinamide has been found in many prokaryotes. The FGAR amidotransferase enzyme of many pathogenic bacteria is comprised of three subunits encoded by the *purQ*, *purY*, and *purL* genes; the human enzyme is a single subunit encoded by *purL*. This difference in purine synthesis can be used in the development of a new antibiotic. The goal of this study was the amplification, cloning, expression and purification of *purQ* for later biochemical studies. In order to get to the expression and purification stage, *purQ* was amplified and cloned into pTYB2, an expression vector used in the IMPACT™ T7 protein purification system developed by New England BioLabs. This construct was subsequently transformed into *E. coli* strain ER2566 and expressed. A supplementary study of protein sequences from various organisms was also completed to determine the evolutionary pattern of the type I and type II pathways.

Introduction

Pathogenic bacteria are developing resistance to many of the antibiotics prescribed to help the human body fight bacterial infections. Without antibiotics to fight and kill these organisms, medicine will not be able to cure the infections caused by these resistant strains. Pathogens are a fast growing menace; many strains have already developed this resistance and are prevalent in hospitals where patients are susceptible to these nosocomial infections. One such microbe known for achieving resistance is *Staphylococcus aureus*. These strains pose an even greater threat in their ability to pass

this resistance to other strains through a process known as conjugation. Resistant bacteria have encouraged a growth in research for new antibiotics and alternative ways to fight these resistant strains. A recent article in Scientific American demonstrates how prevalent resistance is.

Last year an event doctors had been fearing finally occurred. In three geographically separate patients, an often-deadly bacterium, *Staphylococcus aureus*, responded poorly to a once reliable antidote the antibiotic vancomycin. *S. aureus*, a major cause of hospital-acquired infections, has thus moved one step closer to becoming an unstoppable killer. The looming threat of incurable *S. aureus* is just the latest twist in an international public health nightmare: increasing bacterial resistance to many antibiotics that once cured bacterial diseases readily. Strains of at least three bacterial species capable of causing life-threatening illnesses (*Enterococcus faecalis*, *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*) already evade every antibiotic in the clinician's armamentarium, a stockpile of more than 100 drugs. In part because of the rise in resistance to antibiotics, the death rates for some communicable diseases (such as tuberculosis) have started to rise again, after having declined in the industrial nations (Levy 1999).

This resistance calls for new drugs with new mechanisms of attack. The majority of drugs we have today have been developed from semi-rational optimization programs based on chemical compounds (Rosamond 2000). Most research today however has begun using the vast amount of information made available with the sequencing of organisms. This new method of attack is referred to as target based. Instead of random compounds found to inhibit growth, differences in metabolism and mechanisms of infection have become the targets for anti-microbial drugs. Ideal anti-microbial drugs are those that will inhibit mechanisms necessary for microbial growth, which are highly conserved and absent or different in humans (Rosamond 2000).

The purine nucleotide biosynthetic pathway has provided a new method of attack against resistant bacteria. This pathway is responsible for the *de novo* synthesis of adenine and guanine nucleotides; nucleoside bases with mono phosphate groups attached (fig 1). Adenine and guanine along with the pyrimidines are the building blocks of DNA and RNA; the genetic material of the cell. Inhibition of this pathway would block the cell's ability to replicate DNA, and transcribe mRNA. Without this ability the cell would not be able to copy its' genetic material and reproduce or make the necessary proteins for metabolism.

This pathway consists of fourteen steps catalyzed by a variety of enzymes (fig. 1). Even though the pathway is invariant, its gene organization and regulation differs among organisms (Zalkin 1992). The enzyme of interest in this study is FGAM synthetase also known as FGAR amidotransferase. This is a key enzyme that catalyses the fourth step of the biosynthetic pathway, which is the conversion of FGAR to FGAM (Schendel 1988) (fig 2). FGAR amidotransferase belongs to a family of enzymes known as glutamine amidotransferases. These enzymes catalyze glutaminase, NH_3 dependent, and glutamine dependent reactions (Zalkin 1992). In organisms such as *E.coli* and humans *purL* codes for the type I FGAR amidotransferase. On the basis of the amino acid sequence of PurL, the enzyme was dissected along its polypeptide chain into at least three discrete regions, designated as domains I, II, and III (Sampei 1989). Domain III (255 amino acids), which resides in the C-terminal region, is similar in amino acid sequence to several glutamine amidotransferases and catalyzes the transfer of the amide nitrogen of glutamine. Domain I (791 amino acids) resides in the N-terminal region and contains a potential ATP binding motif. Domain II (249 amino acids) is structural similar to family of triosephosphate

isomerases and is believed to play a role in the transfer of the carbonyl oxygen of FGAR. These results support a model that the *E. coli purL* gene is a fused gene of at least three different gene families (Sampei 1989). Organisms like *B. subtilis* and *Staphylococcus aureus* have a multi- subunit gene referred to as type II. Three separate genes *purL*, *purY*, and *purQ* comprise the FGAR amidotransferase of these organisms (fig 3). The PurL subunit was assigned to code for the aminator subunit. The PurQ subunit was assigned to the glutamine amide transfer subunit (Sampei 1989). *PurL* and *purQ* are homologous to the single subunit *purL* gene of humans and *E. coli*. The specific function of *purY* has not yet been solved and is not homologous to the *purL* gene found in organisms with the type I enzyme. *PurY* is also more commonly recognized as "purorf" or hypothetical protein. Earlier work in our lab has shown that *purY* mutants are deficient in FGAR amidotransferase (Cook, Ferguson, Newman, unpublished data).

The major goal of our lab is to isolate all three subunits of the multi- subunit enzyme that exists in the purine biosynthetic pathway of many pathogenic bacteria. Once these genes are cloned, expressed, and the proteins purified, biochemical studies can be performed to identify an inhibitor for possible antibiotic use. The antibiotic would target the multi- subunit form of FGAR amidotransferase resulting in the inability of bacteria with this multi- subunit enzyme to synthesize new genetic material. *Staphylococcus aureus* DNA was chosen as a model organism because it is a pathogen known for developing antibiotic resistance and contains the type II, multi subunit enzyme.

This project included the amplification and cloning of the *Staphylococcus aureus purQ* gene. Once amplification, cloning, and expression of the gene have been accomplished, purification of the protein coded for by the *purQ* gene can begin. A

supplementary in depth study, using bioinformatics has also been completed. Genomes of various organisms, including eukaryotes, and many different prokaryotic families were retrieved from databases and the FGAR amidotransferase genes were identified and compared. The resulting phylogenetic tree has provided insight into the evolution of the type I and type II enzymes.

Methods and Materials

Bioinformatics.

Template. The *Staphylococcus aureus* genome has not yet been sequenced completely so the genes had not yet been annotated. Entrez searches for FGAR amidotransferase sequences of other sequenced organisms were run. BLAST searches of unfinished genomes were then done using these sequences and the FGAR amidotransferase genes of *Staphylococcus aureus* were found. These sequences were then taken to the EditSeq component of DNASTar's Lasergene software and examined for an open reading frame corresponding to the expected size of *purQ*. Using MapDraw, another Lasergene program, the *purQ* sequence was translated to its corresponding protein sequence. A map was also created for the pTyb2 vector (New England BioLabs) showing the restriction sites used in this study and the location of the *purQ* insert. A circular illustration was made in MapDraw and an enzyme filter with NdeI, EcoRI, and EcoRV was created (fig.6).

Gene annotation. Annotation of the FGAR amidotransferase genes was accomplished with MapDraw. The complete sequence was opened in EditSeq and open reading frames of greater than two hundred bases, the approximate size of the smallest subunit, *purY*, were found and a BLAST search was done to determine what protein each open reading

frame encoded. The complete sequence was then opened in MapDraw and features were made corresponding to *purY*, *purL*, and *purQ* and then labeled (fig. 7).

Sequence comparison and Analysis. Protein sequences of organisms from various families were retrieved through GeneQuest by doing an entrez search for *purL* and *purQ*. Since the function of the *purY* gene has not yet been published, it is listed as “purorf” or hypothetical protein. It was found by searching those sequences adjacent to the *purQ* gene for a ORF of about eighty amino acids, which corresponds to the size of PurY. Other sequences, such as those for eukaryotes, were retrieved through genomic research institutions by running a BLAST search using any *purL* sequence found in GeneQuest. The sequences were then saved and Lasergene software was used for further analysis. The nucleic acid sequences were first translated in Editseq; the protein sequences for *purL* and *purQ* of the same organism was then pasted together to facilitate alignment with the type I PurL protein in Megalign. The *purY* sequences were aligned separately because they do not have a *purL* homologue. The Megalign program also gives an alignment report, which shades the residues matching or mismatching the consensus sequence. Megalign also provided a phylogenetic tree based on the similarity of the sequences.

Amplification, Cloning, Expression, and Purification of *purQ* from *Stapylococcus aureus*.

Oligonucleotides. Primers are short oligonucleotides with free 3' OH groups needed for sequence extension. Primers with specific restriction enzyme sites were then designed and ordered through Sigma Genosys. The restriction sites for NdeI or EcoRI and EcoRV were added to the 5' end of the start and stop primer sequences respectively, and have been underlined on the sequences below. Each primer contained at least twenty bases complementary to the beginning and end of the *purQ* sequence.

5' GAGAGGCATATGAAGTTTGCAGTTCTTGTTTTTCCAGG 3' was used as the start primer with NdeI incorporated into the sequence. A second start primer was also designed using the restriction site for EcoRI,

5' GAGAGGGAATTCATGAAGTTTGCAGTTCTTGTTTTTCCAGG 3'. Start primers attach to the 5' end of the gene.

5' GCACGTGATATCGACATGTTGTTCCCTCCAAC 3' is the stop primer with the EcoRV restriction site incorporated. Stop primers attach to the 3' end of the sequence.

Both primers contain minor alterations in their sequences to prevent them from forming secondary structures, or folding up on themselves. Each alteration was made to conserve the resulting amino acid sequence.

Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR). The primers were then used in a polymerase chain reaction (PCR). PCR amplifies the target sequence, identified by the primers, from bacterial genomic DNA. There are five components used in this reaction. Taq buffer, Taq polymerase enzyme, dNTPs, primers, and water to bring the volume up to fifty microliters. The Taq enzyme reads the sequence being copied and facilitates the addition of bases complementary to the template strand. One unit of Taq enzyme is added to the PCR mixture. dNTPs are added for a final concentration of 0.25 mM. Primers are added at a concentration of 0.75 μ M, and mineral oil is placed on top of the reaction mixture to prevent evaporation of the solution while in the thermocycler. PCR uses numerous cycles of different temperatures to denature the DNA, anneal the primers, and extend the sequence out from the 3' end using free nucleotides; a 60°C annealing temperature was used because of the primers high melting temperature and their moderate tendency to form secondary structures. A 1 % agarose gel was then run at one hundred twenty volts

to determine if product of the expected size is present; this is seen by examining the gel under ultraviolet light. Bands appear on the gel according to size; these bands are compared to markers, which are also run on the gel.

The PCR product was then purified using the Qiagen™ QIAquick system, which utilizes membrane that binds DNA and allows unwanted material to pass through. After washing, an elution buffer is used to release the DNA from the membrane allowing it to be collected in the filtrate. The pure PCR product is then cut with EcoRV and NdeI or EcoRI restriction enzymes, depending on which primers were used in the PCR reaction. The enzymes are added to 10 X H buffer and PCR product at 37°C for one hour. The host plasmid, pTyb2 was cut using NdeI/ EcoRI and Sma I restriction enzymes in combination with buffer # 4 at room temperature for one hour and then at 37°C for an additional hour. The buffers were chosen by examining enzyme- buffer compatibility tables.

The cut DNA fragments were then purified by phenol-chloroform or gel purification methods and used in the ligation. Phenol-chloroform purification uses an equal volume of phenol to chloroform to extract proteins. This is followed by a CHCl₃ extraction to remove residual phenol. The DNA in the resulting aqueous phase was then precipitated with 0.1 volume 3M Sodium acetate and 2.5 volumes 95% Ethanol. The pellet is then rinsed with 70% Ethanol dried in a speed vacuum apparatus and resuspended in water.

Gel purification of DNA is accomplished by running the sample on an agarose gel and then excising and weighing the gel slice containing the band of interest. Three volumes of purification kit binding buffer is then added. Once the gel slice has dissolved,

5 μ l Prep-A-Gene DNA binding resin (Bio-Rad) is added for each microgram of DNA. The suspension is then centrifuged to produce a pellet. The pellet was rinsed in binding buffer in the equivalent of 25 times the amount of matrix that was added. The pellet was then washed in 25 times matrix volume with wash buffer and resuspended in 1 pellet volume of elution buffer to elute the DNA from the membrane. The suspension is centrifuged and the DNA- containing supernatant is transferred to a clean tube for further use (Bio-Rad Instruction Manual).

The purified DNA, which has been cut with restriction enzymes, is then used in a ligation reaction. These enzymes cut the DNA producing either blunt or "sticky" ends, which are complementary to the cuts on the plasmid allowing insertion of the target sequence into the plasmid, which contains an ampicillin resistance gene. This resistance gene allows for selection of transformed bacteria, only colonies with the plasmid will grow on the AMP treated plates. The plasmid also contains an intein and chitin- binding domain immediately downstream from the inserted target gene, such that expression will produce a fusion protein used in purification. The fusion protein is downstream from a T7 promoter, which is indirectly controlled by a lactose promoter. These components are used in the expression and purification of the protein (fig. 4).

Cloning. In order for the ligated DNA fragments to be isolated, they are transformed into competent cells of bacterial strain TB1. Competent cells have been prepared to be capable of the uptake of foreign DNA. TB1 cultures are incubated and harvested while still in the log phase of growth. These cells are centrifuged and resuspended in .1M CaCl₂ and placed on ice. After a 30-minute incubation period on ice they are spun down again and resuspended in 500ul CaCl₂. These cells are then ready for transformation.

They are mixed with the ligated plasmid and placed on ice for another incubation after which they are heat shocked at 42°C for two minutes. LB broth is added and the cells are incubated for 1- 2 hours, spread on LB+ AMP plates and incubated overnight. Each colony that grew was "patched" on another LB+ AMP plate and analyzed to determine whether the plasmid contained the desired insert.

Plasmid mini preparations of each colony were done using the CTAB protocol (Del Sal et al 1989). 1.5ml of an overnight bacterial culture is centrifuged and resuspended in 175µl STET buffer. 12.5µl of a 10mg/ml lysozyme solution in TE buffer was added to the resuspended pellet. Boiling for 1 minute was immediately followed by a 10 minute centrifugation. Then 5µl RNase (10mg/ml) is added and heated at 68°C for 10 minutes. A 10% CTAB solution is then added. The mixture is centrifuged and the pellet is resuspended in 10µl of 1.2M NaCl. 95% Ethanol is then added to precipitate the DNA, this can be left overnight for better yield. The pelleted DNA is then rinsed in 70% Ethanol and dried in a centrifugal evaporator. The DNA is then cut with XbaI and HindIII restriction enzymes, which have sites in the host plasmid located on opposite sides of the insert. Each sample was then loaded on an agarose gel for analysis. Sequencing gels were also run to ensure the correct insert was present.

DNA Sequencing. Sequencing reactions require polymerase chain reactions to be run on the sample. The product is purified and distributed into eight tubes, four for each primer. The four tubes represent the four nucleotide bases, adenine, cytosine, guanine, and thymine. Termination mix is added to the appropriate tube, these are mixes containing ddNTPs. ddNTPs are nucleotides lacking the 3' OH group used in sequence extension. Added to these mixtures are dNTPs, Taq enzyme, DNA, buffer, and the appropriate

primer. Mineral oil is layered over the reaction mix before it is placed in a preheated 90°C thermocycler. An unwinding, annealing, extension cycle is then initiated, using 95°C, 42°C, and 70°C temperatures. After fifty-five cycles are completed a stop solution is added to the tubes.

The glass plates have to be thoroughly washed and treated. The long glass plate is treated with a mixture of bind silane, ethanol, and acetic acid. This is what causes the gel to stick to this plate. The integral plate chamber is treated with Rain X™ to coat the plate so the gel will not adhere to this side. Both plates are separated by 0.4mm spacers and clamped together. The gel is 0.4mm thick and is composed of acrylamide, urea, and tris-borate- EDTA (TBE) buffer. This solution was filtered; tetramethylenediamine (temed) and 10% ammonium persulfate (APS) are added to catalyze polymerization of the solution. The solution was quickly poured between two prepared glass plates. The gel is preheated to 55°C and the samples were warmed to 95°C and run on a sequencing gel. The gel was run for 15 minutes after the leading dye runs off the bottom. The plates are then separated and stained using Promega™ silver stain. After staining the gel is photographed and the sequence is ready to be read.

Expression and purification. Once the ligation is transformed into TB1 and the plasmids are isolated and characterized, desired clones are used in the transformation of ER2566 cells. ER2566 is a strain of *E.coli* used in the expression and purification of the target gene. The plasmid must be in ER2566 because it carries the T7 RNA polymerase gene, which is controlled by the lac promoter. Expression of the fusion protein is induced with the addition of IPTG, which activates the lac promoter inducing expression of T7 polymerase, which can then transcribe the fusion construct. Tubes of LB broth are

inoculated with the ER2566 colonies. Fifty milliliter flasks of broth were then inoculated with fresh culture until they reached an absorption at 600nm of 0.5 - 0.8. IPTG was then added for a final concentration of 5mM. Three flasks were set up and incubated at different temperatures to determine optimal expression temperature. One flask was incubated at 30°C for three hours, another at 20- 25°C for six hours, and the other at 12- 15°C for sixteen hours. The samples were centrifuged and resuspended in B-Per bacterial protein extraction reagent from Pierce Incorporated. DNase was added at a concentration of 10 mg/ml along with 5mM MgCl₂ to breakdown DNA and reduce viscosity. Half of the culture was saved as crude extract; and the other half was centrifuged again and the supernatant saved as clarified extract. The crude extract contains the cell debris and is used to check for insoluble proteins. The clarified extract has the cell debris removed; if expression is found in the clarified extract the protein is in a soluble form.

Sample preparation involved mixing two parts undiluted or 5- fold diluted extract to one part SDS buffer and heated for five to ten minutes at 95°C, centrifuged, and loaded on two 4- 20% SDS protein Ready gels from Bio- Rad. Two SDS gels were run in the same manner and run at 150 volts for twenty minutes after the leading dye ran off the gel. One of the gels was used for coomassie blue staining and the other was used for a western blot. For the western blot, proteins were transferred to a PVDF membrane as follows, the gel was sandwiched in a cassette between filter pads, filter paper, and a PVDF membrane. The cassette is then placed in the chamber with a cooling unit and stir bar and run overnight at 35 volts at 4°C. The membrane is then incubated with 0.1ml per square centimeter of filter with a blocking solution of 5% nonfat dried milk in PBS (phosphate buffered saline) to prevent non- specific binding of antibodies. A primary

antibody (rabbit anti- chitin- binding domain) against the chitin-binding domain was then added and incubated overnight. After the incubation period the filter was washed three times with PBS. The filter was rinsed with a 150mM NaCl, 50mM Tris-HCL (pH 7.5) solution for ten minutes. The filter is then placed in a seal-a-meal bag with 0.1ml per cm² of phosphate free, azide free blocking solution composed of 5% nonfat dry milk in 150mM NaCl and 50mM Tris- HCL (pH 7.5). The secondary antibody against the first has a phosphate attached and was added for at a dilution of 1:1000. After incubation the filter is placed in a 150mM NaCl, 50mM Tris-HCL (pH 7.5) solution and washed three times. For detection of antibodies the filter is placed in an alkaline phosphatase buffer of 100mM NaCl, 5mM MgCl₂, and 100mM Tris- HCL (pH 9.5) with 66µl NBT and 33µl BCIP. The substrate NBT/BCIP is converted into a blue precipitate by immunolocalized alkaline phosphatase. The filter is then placed in a stop solution of 200µl 0.5M EDTA (pH 8.0) in 50ml PBS.

Results and Discussion

Bioinformatics.

The *Staphylococcus aureus* sequence was retrieved from The Institute for Genomic Research (TIGR). The attached printout has the protein translation under the sequence with the primer sites labeled and underlined. The *purQ* sequence is 672bp long. The NdeI restriction site found to cut the insert in the middle is also labeled (fig.5). A map of the pTYB2 vector showing restriction sites where the insert was ligated (fig. 6).

The FGAR amidotransferase subunit genes are ordered with *purY* first then *purQ* and *purL*. The genes appear to be arranged in an operon. Shine- Delgarno sequences can be found in front of each gene sequence. Shine- Delgarno sequences are ribosomal

binding sites (labeled RBS in fig.5). *PurY* is 263 bases or 88 amino acids in length and corresponds to bases 21- 284 of the complete sequence. *PurQ* is 671 bases or 224 amino acids in length and corresponds to bases 286- 957. *PurL* is 2189 bases or 730 amino acids in length and corresponds to bases 950- 3139. *PurQ* and *purL* overlap each other by seven bases and are in separate reading frames. A printout of the annotation is attached (fig.7).

Sequence comparison and analysis. Sequences for both prokaryotes and eukaryotes were found. Single subunit and multi- subunit proteins were used in this analysis. The alignment of *purQ* and *purL* is attached (fig.8a) and does show areas of moderate to strong conservation in the protein coded for by *purL*. The resulting tree (fig. 8a) clearly shows the divergence of the multi- subunit and the single subunit types. All organisms on the branch with *E. coli* have the single subunit form. The organisms starting with *Thermotoga maritima* have the multi- subunit form, including *Staphylococcus aureus*. A split of the proteobacteria can also be observed. *E. coli*, *Salmonella typhimurium*, *Neisseria meningitidis*, and *Haemophilus influenzae* belong to either the gamma or beta proteobacteria families and are consistently single subunit types whereas the delta and epsilon proteobacteria, such as *Camplobacter jejuni* have the multi- subunit type. The alignment report for *purY* (fig. 8b) show areas of strong conservancy. Residues LDP correspond to bases 17- 19 on the consensus sequence and are strongly conserved along with K43 and N71. The tree resulting (fig. 8b) from *purY* alignment predicts different evolutionary patterns than the *purL* and *purQ* trees. Eukaryotes such as *Drosophila melanogaster*, and *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* and members of the gamma and beta proteobacteria have the single subunit enzyme and therefore do not have genes for *purQ*

and *purY*. All other families of bacteria do have the *purY* gene. This tells us that the single subunit form of FGAR amidotransferase evolved in the proteobacteria.

Amplification, Cloning, Expression, and Purification of *purQ* from *Staphylococcus aureus*.

Analysis of the PCR amplification of the *SapurQ* gene shows a strong band slightly smaller than 700bp (fig. 9), which corresponds to the size of *purQ*. During this first attempt at cloning one of the minipreps from patch number 53 was found to have the correct insert with a band at about 1100 bp, corresponding to the size of the target sequence when cut with XbaI and HindIII. The gel picture for this prep was omitted because the band was too light and didn't show up well when scanned. A sequencing reaction was also run on PCR product derived from # 53 to ensure that the target gene was present. The gel picture has been attached (fig. 10). The portion corresponding to the *purQ* insert was read AAACGTCTTCAGC and is bolded on the attached sequence. Number 53 DNA was then isolated and used in a transformation into ER2566. Two ER2566 colonies grew and cultures of both were started in preparation for gene expression.

Expression and purification. The SDS gel did not show a band at 80KD, which would have corresponded to the size of the *purQ* protein (25KD) combined with the intein and chitin binding domain (55KD). Due to this result another miniprep of number 53 was done, and the gels showed no band at 1100 bp. The insert was present which the gel evidenced, however after multiple minipreps and different methods showing no bands number 53 was abandoned.

Cloning. More transformations were done and other miniprep methods were used in hopes of obtaining bands of greater intensity. After analysis of one gel, it was discovered that one of the enzymes was cutting the insert more than once (fig. 11). This was seen by the appearance of two bands close in size on the gel. Another sequencing reaction was done on the PCR of *SapurQ* to determine what enzyme was cutting and where (fig. 12). It was determined the NdeI restriction enzyme cut the insert twice instead of once. This was supported by analysis of the sequence retrieved from the data banks. MapDraw showed that the NdeI enzyme being used cut the insert twice once at the restriction site created by the primer and once close to the end of our target. This was the reason for early cloning difficulties. A new primer using an EcoRI restriction site instead of NdeI was then designed. This primer was used for subsequent PCR reactions and the EcoRI enzyme was used in place of the NdeI enzyme. The first and second transformations did not work; there was no growth on either plate. More ligations were set up using varying amounts of PCR product in relation to the vector. Twenty- three colonies grew on plate one and sixty plus grew on plate two. Uncut plasmid preparations from these colonies were first run on gels; those that migrated slower were more likely to have the insert present and these were then tested further by cutting them with XbaI and HindIII. Colonies 1, 21, 23, and 27 migrated slower than other preps and were cut after a phenol-chloroform extraction, which showed no cutting probably due to the excess of RNA present (fig. 13). The preps were treated with RNase and recut to clean the samples and eliminate RNA contamination (fig. 14). The resulting gel shows two bands about 1100bp apart in size. The top band is about 8100bp this corresponds to the size of an uncut plasmid containing the insert. The bottom band is about 7000bp corresponding to the

size of a cut, insert containing plasmid. The band for the insert should appear at 1100bp, but is not visible this is because of its small size and therefore its low concentration. Additionally PCR reactions were run on all four colonies with the intien reverse and pTyb2, T7 primers, which correspond to vector sequences. Plasmids with no insert produced bands with a size of 450bp; those with the insert produced bands at 1100bp, both band sizes are present on the gel (fig. 15). Instead of using the CTAB miniprep method the Wizard™ miniprep sytem was used because it was found to produce higher concentrations of DNA. The samples were then cut and analyzed by gel electrophoresis (fig. 16). The bands closer to the top of the gel represent the plasmid with the insert removed. The lower, faster migrating bands represent the insert at about 1100bp. The gel showed a band at 1100bp for each sample, however the colony 21 and 23 bands are very light and difficult to see. Four transformations into ER2566 were set up using the purified plasmids extracted from the TB1 cultures. Each plate grew numerous colonies, which is indicative of a successful transformation of the plasmid.

Expression. Colony one was chosen for expression studies because it produced one of the strongest bands at 1100bp. The coomassie blue stained gel showed bands throughout the gel (fig. 17). Bovine serum albumin was run as a marker and has a band at 66kD. The fusion protein which contains the *purQ* protein plus the intein and chitin- binding domains is 80kD in size. Gel analysis shows expression of the protein at all three temperatures. The western blot produced bands for the crude samples, but not the clarified. This is indicative of non- soluble proteins, which are removed along with the cell debris for the clarified extract. Also the greatest amount of expression occurred in the 12- 15°C cultures.

Conclusion.

Amplification and cloning of the *purQ* insert into ER2566 has been accomplished. Expression of the protein has been determined by the western blot. Solubilization of the PurQ protein has to be accomplished for a successful purification and better yield of PurQ. The evolutionary analysis shows that the type I and type II enzyme evolved with the proteobacteria. The analysis shows a split placing the gamma and beta proteobacteria in the type I family along with eukaryotes and the epsilon, alpha, and delta proteobacteria with all other families of prokaryotes in the type II family.

The Purine Biosynthetic Pathway

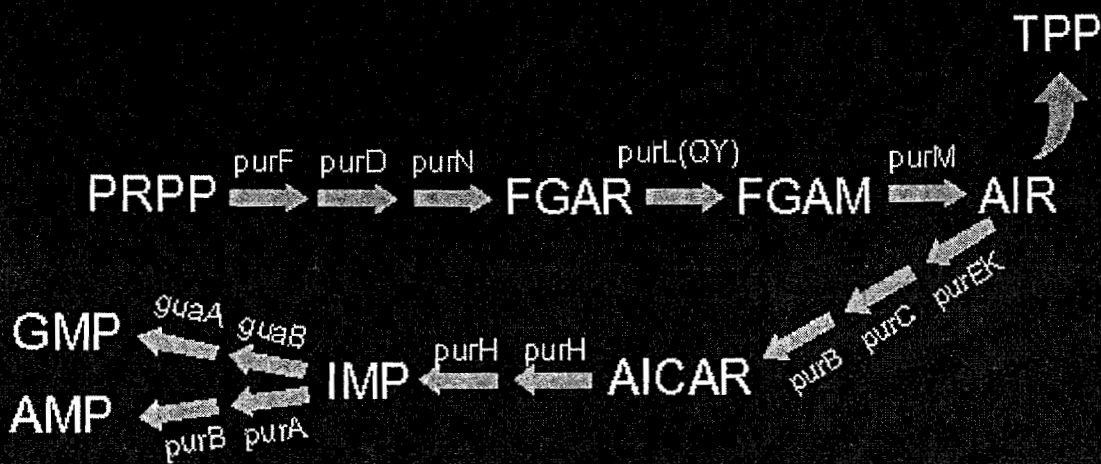


Figure 1. The Purine Biosynthetic Pathway. Genes encoding the enzyme that catalyzes each step is shown above or below each arrow.

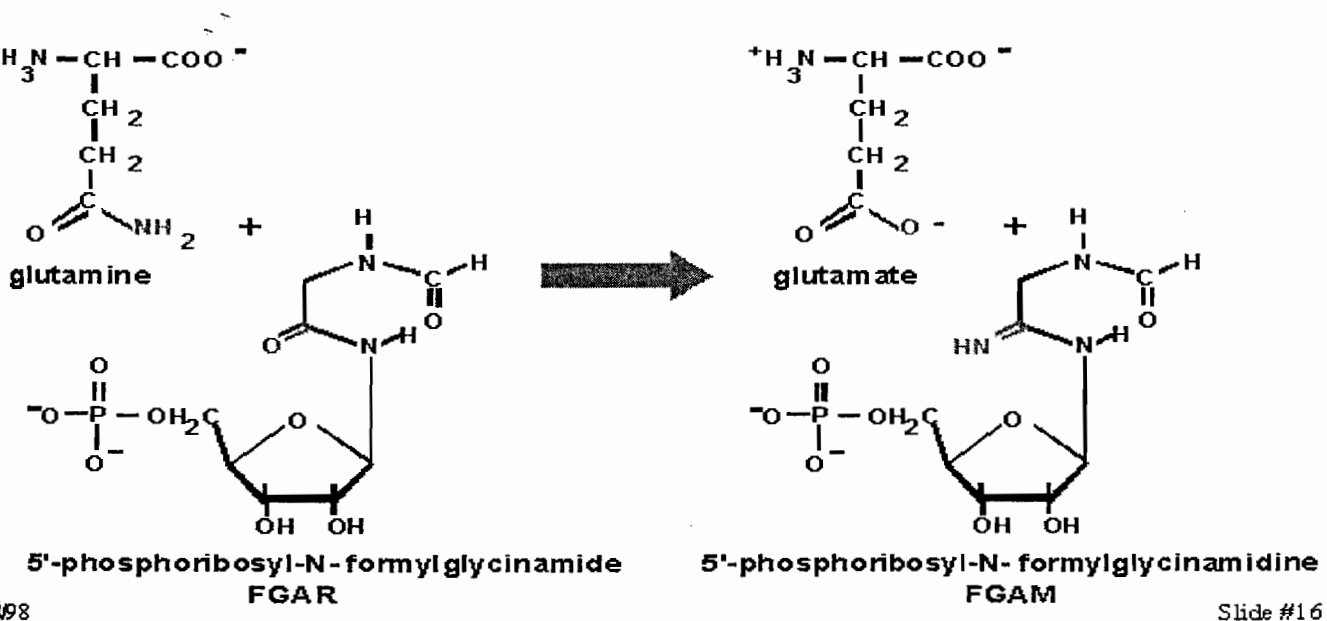


Figure 2. FGAR Amidotransferase catalyzed reaction. This figure shows the reaction catalyzed by FGAR amidotransferase. In this reaction an amino group is transferred from glutamine to FGAR producing FGAM and glutamate.

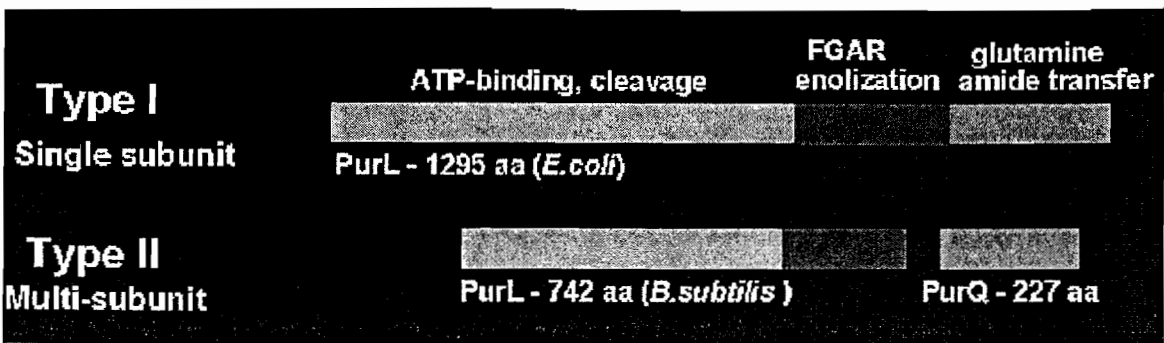


Figure 3. Gene types. Type I is the single subunit found in eukaryotes and some prokaryotes. Type II is the multi subunit enzyme found in many pathogenic bacteria and is composed of *purL*, *purY*, and *purQ*.

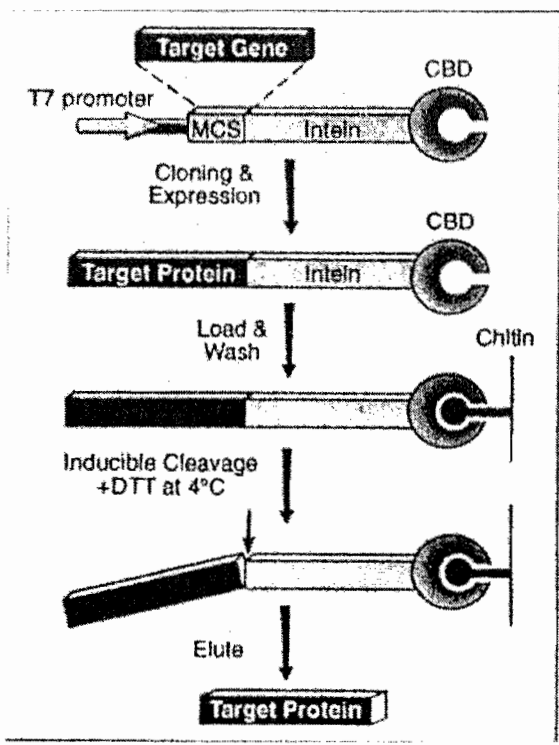


Figure 4. IMPACT™ T7. This figure shows the fusion protein created with the addition of the target insert.

Figure 5. *SapurQ* sequence. The genes for *purL*, *purQ*, and *purY* are shown. The sequence corresponding to *purQ* is underlined and labeled along with the primer sites and the bases corresponding to those read off of gel figure 8. The NdeI cut site is also shown.

ymes : 7 of 502 enzymes (Filtered)
tings : Circular, Certain Sites Only, Standard Genetic Code

ATTGGAGGATTTAAAATAATGAAAACAATTGAACTACATATCACATTACAACCACAAGTATTAGATACGCAAGGACAAACGCTTACTC 90

RBS

M K T I E L H I T L O P Q V L D T O G Q T L T
purY

AGCTGTACATGACTTAGGTTATGCACAAGTGAATGATATTCGTGTAGGAAAAGTATTATATATGACAGTGGATGAGGTTAGTGATGAAA 180

A V H D L G Y A Q V N D I R V G K V L Y M T V D E V S D E
purY

GTACACAACATTATTACAACCTAAGTAAAAATTGTTTGCAATACAGTGATTGAAGAATATAGCTATAAAGTGTTAGATGATGAAA 270

V H N I I T T L S E K L F A N T V I E E Y S Y K V L D D E
purY

RBS

GGAGAATGCATAAAATGAAATTTGCGGTTCTTGTTTTCCAGGTTCGAATTGTGATAGAGACATGTTAATGCTGCTATTAAGTGGT 360

E N A
purY

start primer

RBS
M K F A V L V F P G S N C D R D M F N A A I K S G
purQ

TGAAGCGGAATATGTAGATTATAGAGAAACATCACTAAGTGGATTTGATGGCGTACTTATTCTGGTGGATTTTCATTCGGGGATTAC 450

V E A E Y V D Y R E T S L S G F D G V L I P G G F S F G D Y
purQ

TAAAGTCTGGGGCAATGGCTAGTGTAGCGCCGATTATTTGGAAGTTAAACGTCTTGCAGCTGAAGGTAAGCCAGTATTAGGTGTTTGT 540

sequenced

L R S G A M A S V A P I I S E V K R L A A E G K P V L G V C
purQ

ATGGGTTTCAAATTTAACTGAAATAGGCTTATTACCTGGTGCATTATTGCATAACGATTCACATTTATTTATTAGTAGAAATGAAGAG 630

N G F Q I L T E I G L L P G A L L H N D S H L F I S R N E E
purQ

TAGAAATAGTGAATAATCAAACGGCATTACAAATCTTTATGAACAAGGTGAAAAAGTTATATATCCTGTAGCTCACGGTGAAGGTCAT 720

L E I V N N O T A F T N L Y E Q G E K V I Y P V A H G E G H
purQ

Nde I

ATTATTGTACTGATGAAATATATCAACAATTAAGCTAACAATCAAATTATTCTGAAATATGTGAATAATCCGAACGGTTCATATGAT 810

Y Y C T D E I Y Q Q L K A N N Q I I L K Y V N N P N G S Y D
purQ

ATTAATGGAAGCAACACTTGAAGCAATTACATTTGATGAATTAGTTGGTATTCAAGATATGGGTGCTGCTGGTTTAAACATCTTCATCGTC 1800
L M E A T L E A I T F D E L V G I Q D M G A A G L T S S S S
purL

TGAAATGGCGGCAAAAGGTGGTAGTGGGTTACATTTGAGATTAGAACAAGTGCCAACACGTGAGCCAGGTATTTCTCCTTATGAAATGAT 1890
E M A A K G G S G L H L R L E Q V P T R E P G I S P Y E M M
purL

GCTTTCAGAAACTCAAGAACGTATGTTACTAGTTGTTGAAAAAGTACTGAACAAAAATTCTTAGATTTATTTGATAAGCACGAATTGGA 1980
L S E T Q E R M L L V V E K G T E Q K F L D L F D K H E L D
purL

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S A V I G E V T D T N R F V L T Y D D E V Y A D I P V E P L
purL

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A D E A P V Y I L E G E E K D Y N T S K N D Y T H I D V K D
purL

TACTTTCTTTAAATTACTTAAGCATCCGACTATAGCATCTAAACACTATTTATATGATCAATACGACCAACAAGTTGGTGCCAATACGAT 2250
T F F K L L K H P T I A S K H Y L Y D Q Y D Q Q V G A N T I
purL

AATTAAGCCAGGACTTCAAGCATCGGTAGTACGTGTGGAAGGCACAAATAAGGCAATTGCTTCAACAATTGATGGTGAAGCGCGTTATGT 2340
I K P G L Q A S V V R V E G T N K A I A S T I D G E A R Y V
purL

ATATAACAATCCATATGAAGGTGGAAGATGGTAGTACGTGAAGCTTATCGAAATTTAATTGCCGTGGGTGCAACACCATTAGCAATGAC 2430
Y N N P Y E G G K M V V A E A Y R N L I A V G A T P L A M T
purL

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D C L N Y G S P E K K E I Y Q Q L I D S T K G M A E A C D I
purL

CTTAAGACACCAGTAGTTTCTGGTAATGTATCTTTATATAACGAAACGAAAGGTACTTCTATTTTCCCAACACCAGTTGTTGGAATGGT 2610
L K T P V V S G N V S L Y N E T K G T S I F P T P V V G M V
purL

Nde I
Nde I
Hind III

CGTTTGATTGAAAATGTAAATTATTTAAATGATTTTGAACCTCAAGTTGGAGATAAATTATATTTAATCGGTGATACTAAGGACGACTT 2700
G L I E N V N Y L N D F E P Q V G D K L Y L I G D T K D D F
purL

CGTGGTAGTCAACTTGAAAAGTTAATTTATGGCAAAGTTAATCATGAATTTGAGTCATTAGATTTGAGTTCAGAAGTTGAAAAGGTGA 2790
G G S O L E K L I Y G K V N H E F E S L D L S S E V E K G E
purL

CAATCAAGACCGCTATTCGTGAAGGACTATTATCACATGTTCAAACAGTTGGTAAAGGTGGCTTACTGATTACCTTAGCTAACTAAG 2880
S I K T A I R E G L L S H V O T V G K G G L L I T L A K L S
purL

CGCATTACGGTTTAGGATTAATCTTCAATAGATATAACAAATGCACAATTGTTTAGTGAGACGCAAGGCCGATATGTTGTTTCTGT 2970
A H Y G L G L K S S I D I T N A O L F S E T O G R Y V V S V
purL

AAATCAGGTAAAACCTTAAATATTGATAATGCAATAGAAATTGGACTTTAACAGATAGTGATAATTTCAAGGTAACAACACCATATAC 3060
K S G K T L N I D N A I E I G L L T D S D N F K V T T P Y T
purL

GAGATTAGTGAAAATGTTTCAGATATTAACAAATATGGGAAGGGCAATTGCTCAATGTTTAACTACTCAGGATTAACGAAGAATGT 3150
E I S E N V S D I K Q I W E G A I A O C L T T O D
purL

CGTGTGGTATTTGGAATCATCCTGAAGCAGCGCAACTAACATATATGGGACTTCATAGTTTGAACATCGTGGTCAAGAAGGTGCA 3240

GTATAGTTGTTTCTGATCAAAATGAATTAAGGCGAGCGAGGATTAGGCTTACTAACTGAAGCGATTAAGATGATCAAAATGGAACGA 3330

EcoRV
|

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Hind III

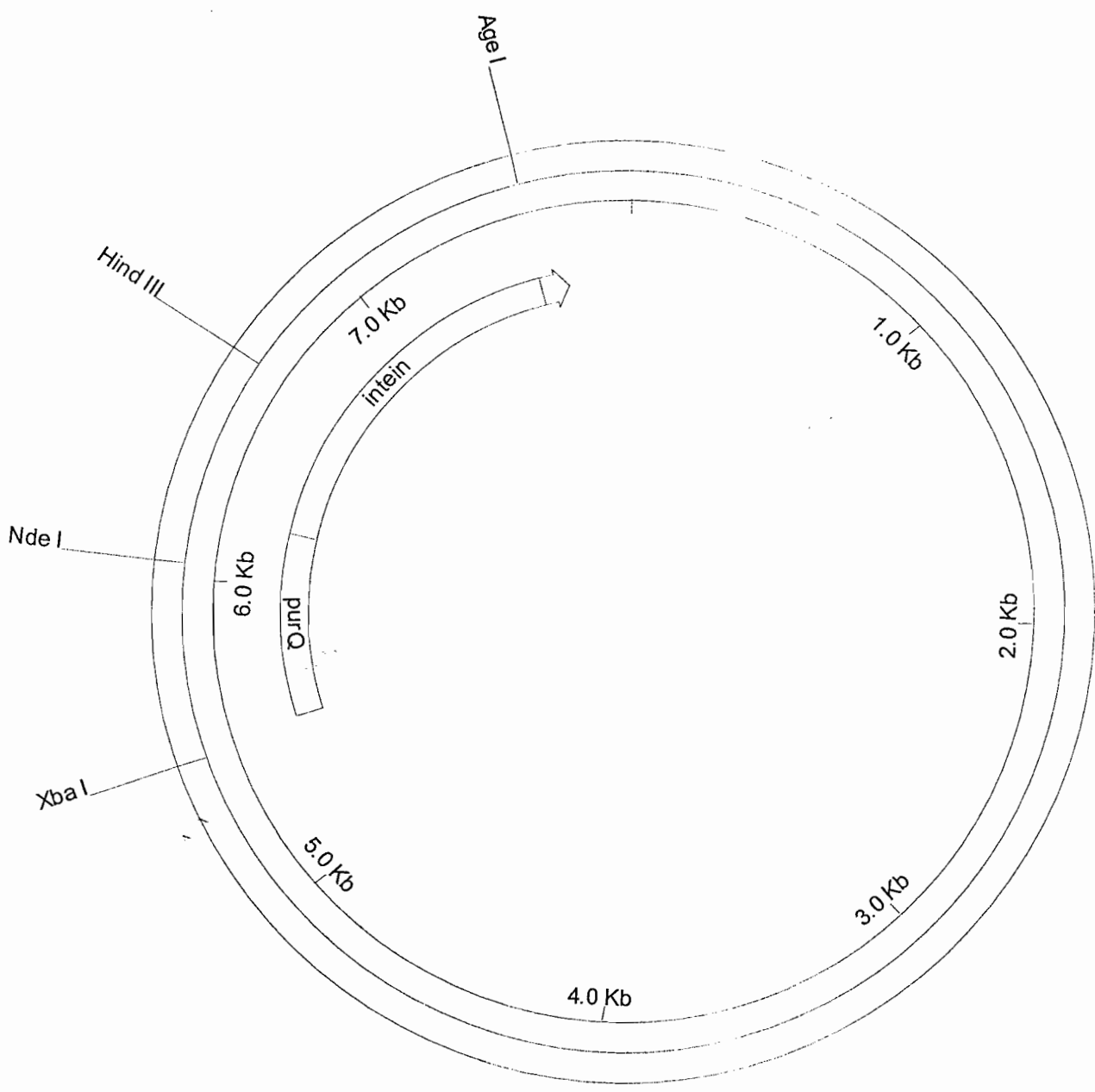
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3960

CTGTAAATGC

→ 3971

Figure 6. *pTYB2 vector*. The circular map of the pTYB2 vector shows the size of the vector and also the restriction sites used in this experiment. The *purQ* insert is inserted between these sites and the intein and chitin-binding domain are also shown.



s : Circular, Certain Sites Only, Standard Genetic Code

ACGTCAGGTGGCACTTTTCGGGGAAATGTGCGCGGAACCCCTATTTGTTATTTTTCTAAATACATTCAAATATGTATCCGCTCAT

90

CAATAACCCTGATAAATGCTTCAATAATATTGAAAAAGGAAGAGTATGAGTATTCAACATTTCCGTGTCGCCCTTATTCCCTTTTT

180

GCATTTTGCCTTCTGTTTTTGCTCACCCAGAAACGCTGGTAAAAGTAAAAGATGCTGAAGATCAGTTGGGTGCACGAGTGGGTTA

270

GAACTGGATCTCAACAGCGGTAAGATCCTTGAGAGTTTTCGCCCCGAAGAACGTTCTCCAATGATGAGCACTTTTAAAGTTCTGCT

360

GGCGCGGTATTATCCCGTGTTGACGCCGGGCAAGAGCAACTCGGTGCGCCGCATACACTATTCTCAGAATGACTTGGTTGAGTACTC

450

GTACAGAAAAGCATCTTACGGATGGCATGACAGTAAGAGAATTATGCAGTGCTGCCATAACCATGAGTGATAAACTGCGGCCAA

540

CTTCTGACAACGATCGGAGGACCGAAGGAGCTAACCGCTTTTTTGACAACATGGGGGATCATGTAACCTGCCTTGATCGTTGGGA

630

GAGCTGAATGAAGCCATACCAAACGACGAGCGTGACACCACGATGCCTGTAGCAATGGCAACAACGTTGCGCAAACCTATTAAGTGG

720

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810

GGCTGGTTTTATTGCTGATAAATCTGGAGCCGGTGAGCGTGGGTCTCGCGGTATCATTGCAGCACTGGGGCCAGATGGTAAGCCCTC

900

ATCGTAGTTATCTACACGACGGGGAGTCAGGCAACTATGGATGAACGAAATAGACAGATCGCTGAGATAGGTGCCTCACTGATTAA

990

TGGTAACTGTCAGACCAAGTTTACTCATATATACTTTAGATTGATTTACCCCGTTGATAATCAGAAAAGCCCCAAAAACAGGAAG

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1170

CCGAAATCGGCAAAATCCCTTATAAATCAAAGAATAGCCCGAGATAGGGTTGAGTGTGTTCCAGTTTGAACAAGAGTCCACTA

1260

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1710

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AATACTGTCTTCTAGTGTAGCCGTAGTTAGGCCACCACTTCAAGAACTCTGTAGCACCGCCTACATACCTCGCTCTGCTAATCCT 189C
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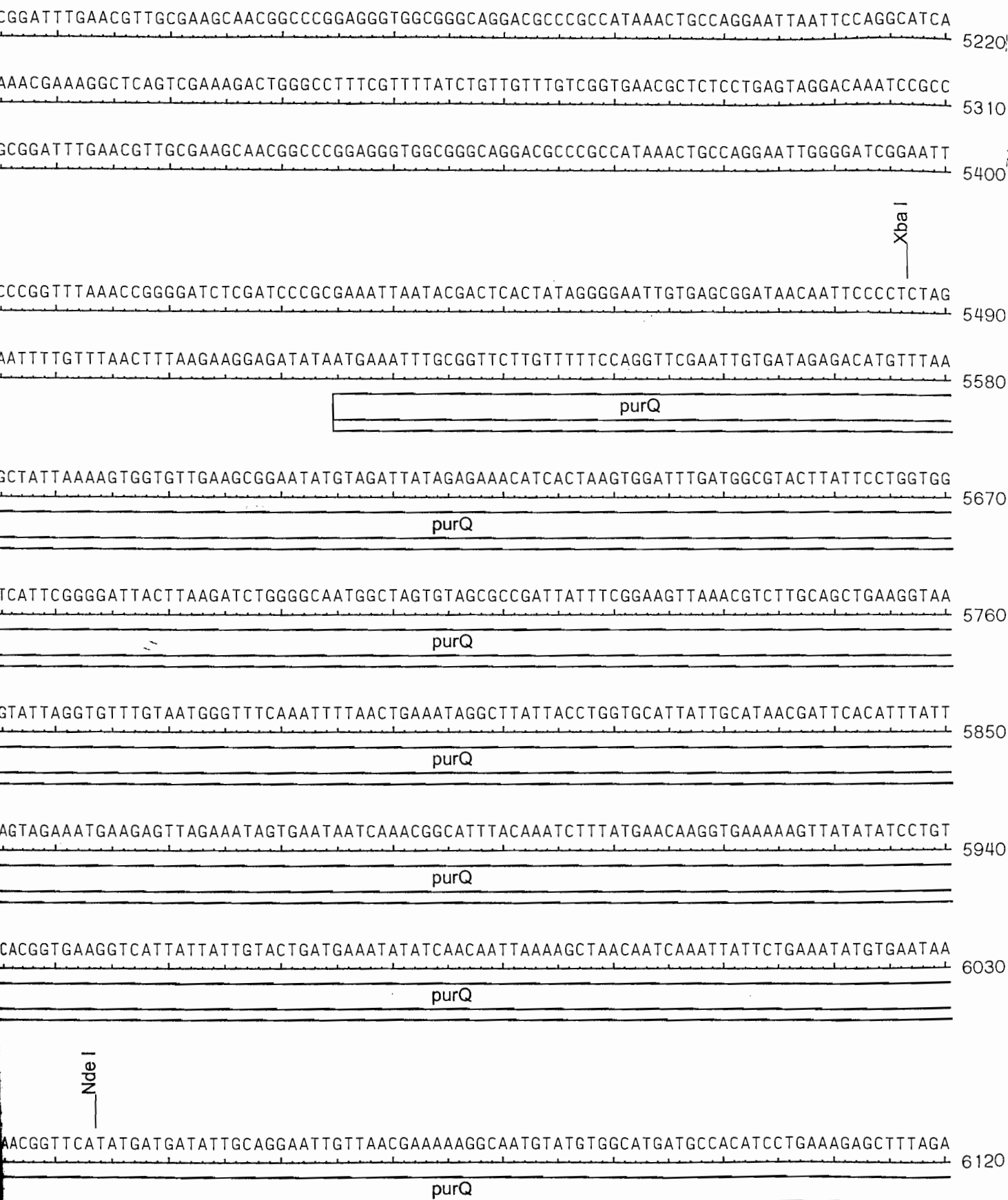
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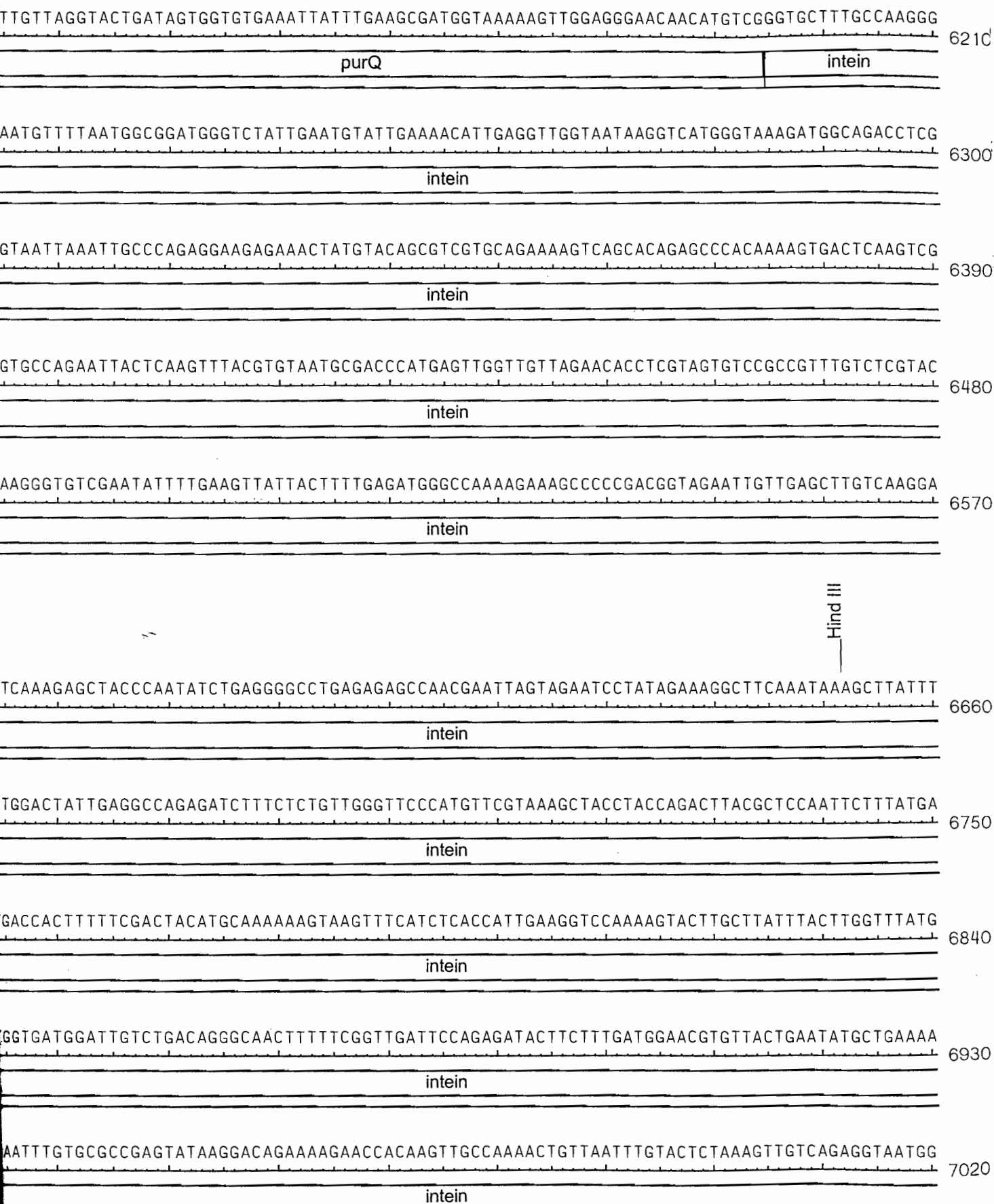
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711

intein

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720

intein

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729

intein

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747

intein

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756

intein

C

Age I

TGGCCTGACCGGTCTGAACTCAGGCCTCACGACAAATCCTGGTGTATCCGCTTGGCAGGTCAACACAGCTTATACTGCGGGACAATT

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774

CBD →

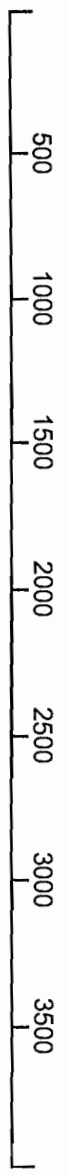
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783

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→ 7898

Figure 7. Gene Annotation. The following printout shows the annotation of the genes coding for FGAR amidotransferase, using the linear minimap illustration.



Nde I 3

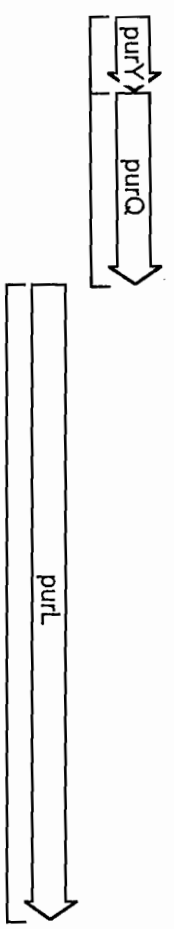
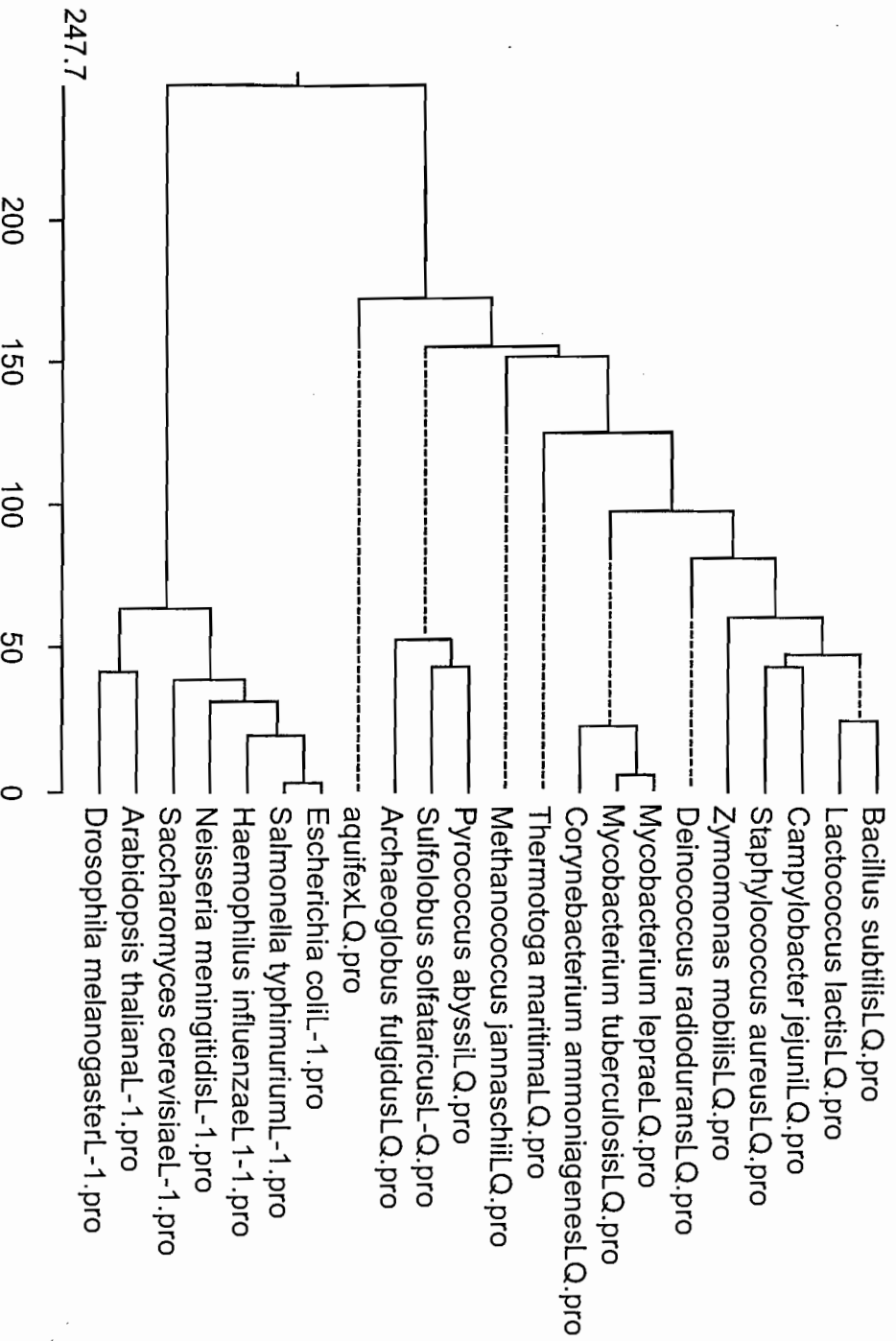


Figure 8a. *Phylogenetic trees created in MegAlign.* The phylogenetic tree for the proteins coded for by *purL* and *purQ* genes are first, along with the alignment report.

Figure 8b. The next tree represents aligned protein sequences for the *purY* gene, along with the alignment report.



Friday, April 28, 2000 3:59 AM

1	MSL---	L-----	LEPSKEQI	KEEKL	YQMGV	SSDDE	FALI	-ESI	LG-	RLPN	YTEI	G	Bacillus subtilisL.Q.pro				
1	MTL---	E-----	MSP--	EQI	QESKI	YREWGL	TDEEY	LKI	KDEI	LG-	GRLPN	FTETG	Lactococcus lactisL.Q.pro				
1	M-----	-----	DKETI	KAHK-	-----	I	SDEEY	AAQL	L-EI	LG-	REP	NLLELG	Campylobacter jejuniL.Q.pro				
1	MSK---	F-----	I	EPSV	VEEIK	LEKVY	QDMGL	SDOEY	EKV-	CDI	LG-	RQPN	FTETG	Staphylococcus aureusL.Q.pro			
1	MTEENSS-	-----	I	TAET	VASH-	-----	GL	SPEEY	DTI	KQAL-	---	GRT	PNLVKLG	Zymomonas mobilisL.Q.pro			
1	MT-----	-----	SQSL	RDQA-	ATFGL	TTEEY	DLFV	SQ---	---	GRE	PNAL	EAA	Deinococcus radioduransL.Q.pro				
1	MI--DT-	-----	VEYA	ATTP	DDQ	PPFAEL	GL	REDEY	QRV-	REI	LG-	RR-	PTDELA	Mycobacterium lepraeL.Q.pro			
1	ML--DT-	-----	VEHA	ATTP	DDQ	PPY	GEL	GL	KDDEY	RRI-	ROI	LG-	RR-	PTDELA	Mycobacterium tuberculosisL.Q.pro		
1	MTVSN	DT-----	VDNA	KATPEL	DQP	WEEL	GL	KODEY	DKI-	VGI	LG-	RR-	PTDAEL	Corynebacterium ammoniagenesL.Q.pro			
1	MKL	R-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	YLN	L	KEK	LG-	REPT	FVELQ	Thermotoga maritimaL.Q.pro	
1	M-----	-----	DENDL	KYI	EKVL	G-	---	---	---	RKPN	HI	ELA	Methanococcus jannaschiiL.Q.pro				
1	M-----	-----	L	PREE-	---	KI	I	RE	RG-	---	REP	NEV	EKA	Methanococcus abyssiiL.Q.pro			
1	M-----	-----	GI	N	LPI	EMDEI	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Sulfolobus solfataricusL.Q.pro			
1	MYRKVDV	PFEL	YEVEI	L	DASEE	EELAKI	SEEM	GLAL	SVDE	MKRI	QDY	FROK	GRNPYDI	ELQ	Archaeoglobus fulgidusL.Q.pro		
1	M-----	-----	ER	V	EAY	GL	T	E	EY	RKI	L	KT	---	KRE	PNHVELG	aquifexL.Q.pro	
1	M-----	-----	MEI	-	LRG	PAL	SAFRI	NKLLAR-	FQAARL	P-	---	---	---	---	Escherichia coliL-1.pro		
1	M-----	-----	MEI	-	LRG	PAL	SAFRI	NKLLAR-	FQAANL	Q-	---	---	---	---	Salmonella typhimuriumL-1.pro		
1	M-----	-----	TVKT-	FRG	PAL	SEFRL	TQ	QOK	COQY	Q	P-	---	---	---	Haemophilus influenzaeL-1.pro		
1	M-----	-----	SVVL	PL	RGV	TAL	SDFR	VEKLL	QK-	AAAL	GL	P-	---	---	Neisseria meningitidisL-1.pro		
1	M-----	-----	TDYI-	L	PG	KAL	SQFR	VDNLI	KD-	I	NSY	TNS-	---	---	Saccharomyces cerevisiaeL-1.pro		
1	MLL	QRSSMSQL	WGS	VRM	RTS	RLS-	LNR-	TKAV	SL	RCSA	QPNK	PKAAV	STGS	FV	TAD	ELP	Arabidopsis thalianaL-1.pro
1	MV-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	---	---	---	Drosophila melanogasterL-1.pro

Friday, April 28, 2000 3:59 AM

46	I FSVMMSEHGSYKNSKPI L R K F P T S G E R - - - - -	VL Q G P G E - - - - -	G A G I V D I G D N Q A V V F K I E	Bacillus subtilisL.Q.pro
46	MYA V M M S E H G C Y K N S K P V L K K F P T T G P Q - - - - -	VL M G P G E - - - - -	G A G V V D I G D D L A V V F K A E	Lactococcus lactisL.Q.pro
34	VI S A M M S E H G S Y K S S K K Y L N G F P T K A P W - - - - -	VI Q G P G E - - - - -	N A G V I D I G Q G M A A V F K V E	Campylobacter jejuniL.Q.pro
46	I F S V M M S E H G S Y K H S K P F L K Q F P T S G D H - - - - -	VL M G P G E - - - - -	G A G V V D I G D N Q A V V F K V E	Staphylococcus aureusL.Q.pro
41	I F S A M M S E H G S Y K S S R K H L R E L P T T G S Q - - - - -	VI C G P G E - - - - -	N A G V V D I G D G Q A A I F K M E	Zymomonas mobilisL.Q.pro
38	I V G A M M S E H G C Y K N S R P L F R A F P T T G P Q - - - - -	VL Q G P G E - - - - -	N A G V V D I G D G M G V A F K M E	Deinococcus radioduransL.Q.pro
46	M Y S V M M S E H G S Y K S S K V H L R Y F G E T T E E M R T G M L A G I G E - - - - -	N A G V V D I G D G W A V T F K V E	Mycobacterium lepraeL.Q.pro	
46	M Y S V M M S E H G S Y K S S K V H L R Y F G E T T S D E M R A A M L A G I G E - - - - -	N A G V V D I G D G W A V T F K V E	Mycobacterium tuberculosisL.Q.pro	
49	V Y S V M M S E H G S Y K S S K T H L R Y F G E T T E E M A S K I L A G I G E - - - - -	N A G V V D I G D G D A V T F R V E	Corynebacterium ammoniagenesL.Q.pro	
24	A F S V M M S E H G C Y S H T K K Y I R R L P K T - - - - -	G F E G - - - - -	N A G V V N L D D Y Y S V A F K I E	Thermotoga maritimaL.Q.pro
24	M F E N L W S E H G A Y R T S I K K L L R M F A K T V N E K T S K N I V V G I G D - - - - -	D A A V I R L K N D I C L A I A M E	Methanococcus jannaschiiL.Q.pro	
24	M L E V M M S E H V S Y K S S R K W L K L P T K N E H - - - - -	VI L G P G E - - - - -	D A G V V K F D E S T W V I G I E	Pyrococcus abyssiL.Q.pro
28	VI D A V W S E H G S Y K S S K I F L K S F S I D S P N - - - - -	VI M G I K D W Q D A G A V D I G D G W A V V I K V E	Sulfobolbus sulfataricusL.Q.pro	
61	S L A Q A W S E H G C Y K S S K Y Y L R Q Y L L E A S K - - A D Y V I S A I E E - - - - -	D A G V V E F D D E Y A Y V T A F E	Archaeoglobus fulgidusL.Q.pro	
33	V L G A L W S E H G S Y K S S K K H L K K F P T K A E W - - - - -	V V Q G P G E - - - - -	N A G V V K I D E K V W A F K V E	aquifexL.Q.pro
30	-- V H - - - - -	NI Y A E Y V H F - - - - -	N A P L N D D E H A Q L E R L - - - - -	Escherichia coliL-1.pro
30	-- V H - - - - -	NI Y A E Y V H F - - - - -	N A P L N D S E Q A Q L T R L - - - - -	Salmonella typhimuriumL-1.pro
31	-- I T - - - - -	S V Y A E Y L H F - - - - -	K T S L V E D E I V K L Q A L - - - - -	Haemophilus influenzaeL-1.pro
32	-- E V - - - - -	K L S E F W F - - - - -	E K A L D A A T V E K L Q A L - - - - -	Neisseria meningitidisL-1.pro
32	S V I N - - - - -	E L R S C Y I H Y - - - - -	V N G I - - - - -	Saccharomyces cerevisiaeL-1.pro
58	S L V E - - - - -	K P A A E V I H F Y R V P L I G E S A N A E L - - - - -	L K A V Q T K I S N Q I V S L T T E	Arabidopsis thalianaL-1.pro
3	-----	I L R Y Y D V Q A H S A A E E S V - - - - -	L R R L R E E - D G A V V S V R M E	Drosophila melanogasterL-1.pro

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150	L FEEV VAGI AGYGN CI GI PT VGGEVQ F DSS Y EGN PL V N A M C V G L N H E D I K K G Q A K G V G N	Bacillus subtilisL,Q.pro
150	I VDQV TAGI AGYGN CI GI PT VGGEVQ F D E S S Y A G N P L V N V M C V G L I E H K H I Q K G Q A K G V G N	Lactococcus lactisL,Q.pro
142	L V K G V N G I S H Y G N C M G V P T I G G E C A F D E C F N G N I L V N A F A L G V C K S E D I F Y A K A E G V G N	Campylobacter jejuniL,Q.pro
150	L L K G V V K G I G G Y G N C I G I P T T A G E I E F D E R Y D G N P L V N A M C V G V I N H D M I Q K G T A K G V G N	Staphylococcus aureusL,Q.pro
145	L V S G V V A G I G G Y G N C V G P T V G G E V N F H P A Y D G N N L V N A M T V A V A E T N K I F Y S A A S G A G N	Zymomonas mobilisL,Q.pro
142	L V N G V V D G I A H Y G N A I G V P T V G G E V T F H P S Y Q E N P L V N V M A L G L L R H E D L A T G T M G E V G N	Deinococcus radioduransL,Q.pro
155	V L D G V V R G I G G Y G N S L G L P N I G G E T V F D S C Y D G N P L V N A L C V G V L R Q E D L H L A F A S G A G N	Mycobacterium lepraeL,Q.pro
155	V L D G V V R G I G G Y G N S L G L P N I G G E T V F D P C Y A G N P L V N A L C V G V L R Q E D L H L A F A S G A G N	Mycobacterium tuberculosisL,Q.pro
158	V L P G V V S G I G G Y G N S L G L P N I G G E T V F D E S Y A G N P L V N A L C V G T L R V E D L K L A F A S G T G N	Corynebacterium ammoniagenesL,Q.pro
114	I I D G I E G I A D Y G N S I G V P T V G G E L R I S S L Y A H N P L V N V L A A G V V R N D M L V D S K A S R P G Q	Thermotoga maritimaL,Q.pro
136	L I E G V V K G I G D Y G N R I G V P T V G G E C E F D S S F D Y N N L V N V V C V G L V K E N E I I T G K A K E P G L	Methanococcus jannaschiiL,Q.pro
128	L F E Y V V K G I A D Y G N R I G V P T V G G E T E F D E S L D N Y T L V N V V C V G I M K P E H L V H S Y V T K P G L	Pyrococcus abyssiL,Q.pro
134	L L K N I I A G I A A Y G N S I G V P V V G G E L S F D D T Y N D N P L V D V A A I G I V R K D K I K P S I V D K A G L	Sulfolobus solfataricusL-Q.pro
177	L L K G V V A G I R D Y G N R V G I P T V A G M F F D N S Y L T N C L V N V G C V G I V R K D R I I H S R A G G A G D	Archaeoglobus fulgidusL,Q.pro
137	L V K G V V S G I S F Y G N C I G V P T V A G E T V F E P S Y K T N P L V N A F C L G V I P A G R M Y R A R A T R E G Q	aquifexL,Q.pro
75	----- L L V T P R P G T I S P W S S K A T D I A H N C G L ----- Q Q - V N R L E R	Escherichia coliL-1.pro
75	----- L L V T P R P G T I S P W S S K A T D I A H N C G L ----- Q Q - V D R L E R	Salmonella typhimuriumL-1.pro
76	----- L I V T P R V G T I S S W S S K A T D I A H N C G L ----- S K - V N R I E R	Haemophilus influenzael-1-1.pro
79	----- F L V T P R L G T I S P W A S K A T N I A E N C G L ----- A G - I E R I E R	Neisseria meningitidisL-1.pro
101	----- I R V V P R S G T I S P W S S K A T N I A H V C G L ----- Q D K V Q R I E R	Saccharomyces cerevisiaeL-1.pro
150	A V - - - - - I V E V G P R L S F T T A W S T N A V S I C R A C G L ----- D E - V T R L E R	Arabidopsis thalianaL-1.pro
85	Q L - - - - - L L E I G P R F N S T P Y S T N C V N I F Q N L G Y ----- S E - V R R M E T	Drosophila melanogasterL-1.pro

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266	DAL VGI QDMGAAGL TSSSAEMASKAGSGI EMNL DLI PORETGMT AYEMML SESQERML LV	<i>Bacillus subtilis</i> .Q.pro
268	DI L VGI QDMGAAGL VSSSTSEMASKAGSGI RL NL DNVPPQRETEMI PYEMML SESQERML V C	<i>Lactococcus lactis</i> .Q.pro
268	DYI VGI QDMGAAGL TSSSSEMAAGRSSGGMKL YL DKTPMRESGMT PYELML SESQERML I C	<i>Campylobacter jejuni</i> .Q.pro
266	DEL VGI QDMGAAGL TSSSSEMAAGKGGSGI HL RL EQVP TREPGI SPYEMML SETQERML LV	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> .Q.pro
261	DAI VAI QDMGAAGL TSSSAVEMASKGEVGI EL DMDMVP CREEGMT PYEMML SESQERML MV	<i>Zymomonas mobilis</i> .Q.pro
258	GL VAGVQDMGAAGL VSSSTCEMAYRASL GI TMDL DKVP TREEGMVPMEL CL SESQERMI LV	<i>Deinococcus radiodurans</i> .Q.pro
273	GL VI GI QDL GGAGL SCATSEL ASAGDV GMAI QL DTVPRRAKDMT PAEVFCSESQERMCAY	<i>Mycobacterium leprae</i> .Q.pro
273	GL VI GI QDL GGAGL SCATSEL ASAGDGMTI QL DSVPL RAKEMT PAEVL CSESQERMCAY	<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> .Q.pro
275	GVVVGI QDL GGGLACATSEL AAAAGDGGMVVNL DNVPL RAENMSAAEI LASEQERMCAY	<i>Corynebacterium ammoniagenes</i> .Q.pro
229	GLVEGAQDL GAGGVL SATSEL VAKGNL GAI VHL DRVPL REPDMEPWEI LI SESQERMAVV	<i>Thermotoga maritima</i> .Q.pro
251	GKVKAMKDL GAAGL SGASSEMCYGGVGCCEL YL ENVYL REP - L TPYEI MVSESQERML LA	<i>Methanococcus jannaschii</i> .Q.pro
245	GKVKAL KDL GGGGL TCAASEMAGKGL GAVI YADRVPL REPGMT PL EVM I SESQERML FA	<i>Pyrococcus abyssi</i> .Q.pro
245	DKVEAI KDL GGGGL AVAVTEI TN - - GL GATVDI EKI PL RVKNNMNP SDVI I SETQERML YA	<i>Sulfolobus solfataricus</i> .Q.pro
294	GL L TGMKDL GGGGL SCVI GEMAL AAGF GAEVY L DKVPL KEEMAPWEI W I SESQERML T	<i>Archaeoglobus fulgidus</i> .Q.pro
253	DLI VGMQDL GAAGL AGSASEI AAKSEKGVEL YL ENVPL REKDMNPYEI L L SESQERML LV	<i>aquifex</i> .Q.pro
157	PVT - - SVDL LGQG - - - - - RQALI DANLR I GL ALAEDEI DY L QDAF - TKL GRNPNDI EL YM	<i>Escherichia coli</i> -1.pro
157	PVS - - SVDL LGEG - - - - - RQALI DANLR I GL ALAEDEI DY L QEAF - TKL GRNPNDI EL YM	<i>Salmonella typhimurium</i> .L-1.pro
159	ALT - - TI DI L NGG - - - - - RQALEQANI AL GL ALADDEMDYL VESF - TAL KRNPQDV EL YM	<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> .L-1.pro
160	TFS - - TVDVL GGG - - - - - KEALVKANTEMGL AL SADEI DY L VENY - QAL GRNPSDVEL MM	<i>Neisseria meningitidis</i> .L-1.pro
188	PLV - - HVP L TPKDKTQSPKDI LSKANTEL GL AL ECGEMEYVI HAFVETMKRDPDVEL FM	<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> .L-1.pro
234	EVK - - YVPVMEKG - - - - - RKALEEI NQEMGLAFDEQDL QY YTRL FREDI KRDP TNVEL FD	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i> .L-1.pro
172	QANWHFVPLVEEG - - - - - RAALERI NQEL GL AFNDYDL DY YHDL FAKEL GRNP TTVEL FD	<i>Drosophila melanogaster</i> .L-1.pro

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326	I ERGREQEI I DI FDKYDLEAVSVGHVTD	DKMLRLTH-KGEVVC	LPVDALAE	EEAPVYHKP	Bacillus subtilis.Q.pro						
328	VKKGHEQEI I DL FKKYDLDAVNI	GEVTD	DDGYTL YH-KGQM/AHV	PVDSLAE	DAPTYRE	Lactococcus lactis.Q.pro					
318	AKKGYEDKVI EI FKKWDLDAVVMGEVT	NTGKMLFWH-DELVGL	PI EPLSEK	API LSRP	Campylobacter jejuni.Q.pro						
326	V-----				Staphylococcus aureus.Q.pro						
321	LKPGREAEAEAI FKKWELDFAI I GRV	TDSKHMLTW-KGDI	VCDI PLAP	LADNAP	CDYDRP	Zymomonas mobilis.Q.pro					
318	PVPGKEQAL HDL LAKWELDVVTI	GEVEA	HDRYRLTW-KGEVVC	DLPV-AL	LEAPKYTRE	Deinococcus radiodurans.Q.pro					
333	VAPENVDAFLAVCRKWEVLATVI	GEVTD	GDRLRI TWH-GETV	VDVPPRTVA	HEGPVYQRP	Mycobacterium leprae.Q.pro					
333	VSPKNVD AFLAVCRKWEVLATVI	GEVTD	GDRLQI TWH-GETV	VDVPPRTVA	HEGPVYQRP	Mycobacterium tuberculosis.Q.pro					
335	VSPDNVEKFR EI CEKWDVTCAEI	GEVTD	DKDLYL VYHNGEL	VDDAP	PSI-DEGPVYERP	Corynebacterium ammoniagenes.Q.pro					
289	TSPQKASRI LEI ARKHLFGDVVAEVI	EEP	VYRVM-YRNDL	VMEVP	YQ-LLANAPEEDI	Thermotoga maritima.Q.pro					
310	VEPGSEEEI I EI FKKYELPASVI	GKTI	PEKRI-I AKYK	GEVVVDL	PLD-LLCEAP	LYDRE	Methanococcus jannaschii.Q.pro				
305	VEPEDVEELAKI FEKYELEMAVVGEI	I EEP	RFVVYWF-KGDK	VADLP	IE-LLTNV	PTI EWP	Pyrococcus abyssus.Q.pro				
303	VEEKNVKEVGEAFEEYEYPCSVI	GEI	TNEPVI	KF-RYI	GKDLVSL	PTNVL- NPPRF	LWP	Sulfobolus solfataricus.Q.pro			
354	VRPEHI DEVLVI FQKWDVPAT	VVGKVI	PEKI	TRI Y-YKGY	KI YEMDTE-FVT	SGPEYCRP	Archaeoglobus fulgidus.Q.pro				
313	VEEENVEKVEI ANKWL	EGAVV	GKI TDD	DFRAYY-KGEL	VAE	LPVSLI	VDEAPVYDRP	aquifex.Q.pro			
209	FAQANSEHCRHKI -- FNADW	I DGEQ	PKSLFKM	KNTF	ETPDHVL	SAYK	DNAAVM--	Escherichia coliL-1.pro			
209	FAQANSEHCRHKI -- FNADW	I DGK	PQPKSLFKM	KNTF	ETPDYVL	SAYK	DNAAVM--	Salmonella typhimuriumL-1.pro			
211	FAQANSEHCRHKI -- FNADW	I DGK	KQDKSLFKM	KNTF	EQTPDFVL	SAYK	DNAAVM--	Haemophilus influenzaeL-1.pro			
212	FAQANSEHCRHKI -- FNADFI	LNGEK	QPKSLFGM	RDTH	NAHPEGT	VVAY	KDNSSVI	Neisseria meningitidisL-1.pro			
246	FAQVNSEHGRHKI -- FNADWT	I DGI	KQQFTL	FQMI	RNTH	KL	NPEYTI	SAYS	DNAAVL--	Saccharomyces cerevisiaeL-1.pro	
287	I AQSNSEHSRHWF -- FAGNMV	I DGK	PMDKSLMQI	VKST	WEANR	NSVI	GF	KDNSSAI	Arabidopsis thalianaL-1.pro		
227	CAQSNSEHSRHWF -- FRGRMV	I DGVE	QPKSLI	RM	MDT	QAHT	NP	NTI	KFSD	DNSSAM--	Drosophila melanogasterL-1.pro

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385	SOEPAYYREFLETDVLP-APQI	EDA-NEMLKALLQOPTI	ASKEWYDQYDYMVRTNTVV	Bacillus subtilisL.Q.pro		
387	AKVPERI QKFTDSEKY-LPEI	TDSAVSEI FKLLAQPTI	ASKKSI YETYDSRVMTNTVV	Lactococcus lactisL.Q.pro		
377	TSEPKYLSEI KNYKFE-----	LKSSVQELFI QMLQENI	NNKAFI YDQFDSSVQTNTI K	Campylobacter jejuniL.Q.pro		
327	-----	-----	-----	Staphylococcus aureusL.Q.pro		
380	W- - - - -	VATPKAKAL GAVPASGSI	TDNL VTLVGS PDLASRRM	Zymomonas mobilisL.Q.pro		
376	GVESADI RAARERDLS- GVP	LPGD- LGAVL LELLSHPTI	ASKRPI FERYDHQVMTNTVV	Deinococcus radioduransL.Q.pro		
392	VSRPESQEALNADSSKGL PRP	VSQDEL RATLLALL GSPHL	CSRAFI TEQYDRYVRGNTVL	Mycobacterium lepraeL.Q.pro		
392	VARPDTQDALNADRS AKL SRP	VTGDEL RATLLALL GSPHL	CSRAFI TEQYDRYVRGNTVL	Mycobacterium tuberculosisL.Q.pro		
394	YARPQWQDEL - - QOAP	PEI ARP - - - - -	ESLVQAFKDMVSSPALSSRAFI	Corynebacterium ammoniagenesL.Q.pro		
347	EYTPGKI PEFKRV EEEVNARE	-----	-----	Thermotoga maritimaL.Q.pro		
368	GKEDLKEKEDDKKI K- - - - -	MPEDL NAVL LKLESPNI	CSKEW YQAYDHEVQI RTVV	Methanococcus jannaschiiL.Q.pro		
363	MKEYK- - - - -	LEEDVE- TPDIA- - - -	LSKAFDLVWSSPNI	VAKRWVWEQYDHEVQGRVV	Pyrococcus abyssilL.Q.pro	
361	I KNTK- - - - -	KNVEEKI VDLPLESAI	YTVL THPDL VSKGWAY	SQFDYEVNTSTVV	Sulfobolbus solfataricusL-Q.pro	
412	YVARKPEKELHEEV- - - - -	EPPADYVKTFMKML	SHNAAFKEM VROYDHEVRAS TVL	Archaeoglobus fulgidusL.Q.pro		
372	YKEPEYMKEV- - RNFN-	QEELPOTDVKKEALKLL	SSPNI SCKEWTQYDYQVGTNTLL	aquifexL.Q.pro		
264	-----	EGSEVGRYFADHETGR- Y-	-----	Escherichia coliL-1.pro		
264	-----	EGSAVGRYFADHNTGR- Y-	-----	Salmonella typhimuriumL-1.pro		
266	-----	EGSKVGRWFPDDP- GQ- Y-	-----	Haemophilus influenzaeL1-1.pro		
267	-----	EGAKVRFYPNAAENQGY- - -	RFHEEDTHI I MKVETHNH- - -	PTAI	Neisseria meningitidisL-1.pro	
301	-----	DSENDAEFFAPNSTKKEW- - -	TSTKERI PLLI KVETHNH- - -	PTAV	Saccharomyces cerevisiaeL-1.pro	
342	-----	RGFLVNQLRP- - -	LPGSVQLDVSARDL DI LFTAETHNF- - -	PCAV	Arabidopsis thalianaL-1.pro	
282	-----	VGFDHQT I VPSSVVAPGAVRL	QSVQS- - -	DLI FTAETHNM- - -	PTAV	Drosophila melanogasterL-1.pro

441	AP	GS	DAVGLRI	R	-----	GTKKALAMTTDCNARYL	YL	DPEVGGKI	AVAEA	Bacillus subtilisL.Q.pro						
445	AP	GS	DAAVLRVR	-----	-----	GTNKALAMTTDCNARYL	YLDPEKGGAI	AVAEA	Lactococcus lactisL.Q.pro							
431	AD	GRLGASVI	RI	K	-----	ENGASVAMAI	EENSRL	NYVNSKI	GAALAVASA	Campylobacter jejuniL.Q.pro						
327	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Staphylococcus aureusL.Q.pro						
432	CP	G	GDAAVVRVH	-----	-----	GTEKALAMSVDT	PRYCRADP	EEEGKQAVAE	C	Zymomonas mobilisL.Q.pro						
433	VP	GAADAAVLRVK	-----	-----	-----	GSPMGVAATSDCNPRF	VQLDPY	AGAAAVAEA	AEAE	Deinococcus radioduransL.Q.pro						
452	A	EHADAGVLR	RI	-----	-----	DESTGRGI	ALSTDASGRY	TRLDPY	YAGAQLAL	AEAE						
452	A	EHADGGM	LR	-----	-----	DESTGRGI	AVSTDASGRY	TLLDPY	YAGAQLAL	AEAE						
449	A	KOSDSGVL	RI	-----	-----	NEETSRGVAI	SADGSGRY	TKLDPNMGARL	LAL	AEAE						
384	PP	GF	GAAVMRI	KR	-----	DGGYSLVTHSRADL	ALQDTY	WSTLI	AVLES	Thermotoga maritimaL.Q.pro						
422	KP	GK	DAAVLR	RI	-----	NEVYPMGI	ALTTDCNSRY	CKLN	PHYVGAVNAVAEA	AEAE						
413	KP	GF	DAAVLR	KI	N	-----	GEYGLAI	TSDGNPSY	CYLN	PHYHGAMGTVAEV						
411	KP	GDADSAVV	SLP	-----	-----	NGKLLAI	KADANPDMCAE	EDGY	ECGKGI	VAEA						
465	KPL	QGMNFETHGDAVI	KPTRSFR	-----	-----	GLAI	TADVNPWMCKV	DPY	WGAASSF	DEM						
428	IP	GH	DAAVLR	LKWL	RP	EL	TEKGI	AI	SSEGN	GRMYYL	NPYEGGK	VVAEV				
303	SP	WP	GAAATGSGGEI	-----	-----	RDEGAT	GRGAKPKAG	-----	-----	LVGF	SVSNL	RI	PGF			
303	SP	WP	GAAATGSGGEI	-----	-----	RDEGAT	GRGAKPKAG	-----	-----	LVGF	SVSNL	RI	PGF			
304	SP	FP	GAAATGSGGEI	-----	-----	RDEGAT	GRGAKPKAG	-----	-----	LTGF	SVSNL	VI	PNF			
307	AP	F	GAAATGAGGEI	-----	-----	RDEGAT	GKGSRP	KAG	-----	LTGF	TVSNL	NI	PGL			
341	SP	F	PGAATGSGGEI	-----	-----	RDEGAT	GRGSKTKC	G	-----	LSGF	SVSDL	LI	PGN			
383	AP	Y	PGAETGAGGRI	-----	-----	RDTHAT	GRGSF	VVAS	-----	TSGY	CVGNL	NME	GS			
323	AP	F	S	GATTGTGGRL	-----	R	D	VQGV	GRGGVPI	AG	-----	T	AGY	CVGAL	HI	PGY

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485	ARNI I CS	GA	EPLAVT	DNLNF	GNPEK-PEI	LWQI	EKA	ADGI	SEAC	NVLST	PVI	GGNV	SL	YN	Bacillus subtilisL.Q.pro																									
489	ARNI VAS	GGKPLAI	TDCL	NF	GNPEK-PEQ	WELTT	AADGI	SRS	CLAL	DT	PVI	SGNV	SL	YN	Lactococcus lactisL.Q.pro																									
476	GRK	VACTGAK	PLAI	SDCL	NY	GNPON-PEV	MMQFA	QCG	EKI	KEACK	ELNT	PVVS	GNV	SL	Campylobacter jejuniL.Q.pro																									
327	-----																																							
476	YRNI I	TAV	GALPLA	STDCL	NF	GNPER-PEI	MGQI	VGAI	KGI	GEAC	RALD	MPI	VSG	NV	SL	Staphylococcus aureusL.Q.pro																								
478	ARNL	ACV	GATPLAI	TDNL	NF	GNPHR-PEV	YYQL	QAAV	QGI	ADAC	RALNT	PVT	GGNV	SL	YN	Zymomonas mobilisL.Q.pro																								
497	YRNV	AVTGA	TPVAV	TNCL	NF	GSPED-PGV	MMQFA	QAVR	RGL	ADG	CAAL	KI	PVT	GGNV	SL	Deinococcus radioduransL.Q.pro																								
497	YRNV	AVTGA	TPVAV	TNCL	NF	GSPED-PGV	MMQF	TQAV	RGL	ADG	CADL	GI	PVT	GGNV	SL	Mycobacterium lepraeL.Q.pro																								
494	YRNV	AVTGAR	PPYAV	TNCL	NF	GSPEN-TDV	MMQF	REAV	HGL	ADG	SKEL	NI	PVSG	GNV	SL	Mycobacterium tuberculosisL.Q.pro																								
427	VRK	TL	SVGA	EPLAI	TNCV	NYG	DPDV-	GL	SAM	TAL	KNACE	FS	GV	PV	AS	Corynebacterium ammoniagenesL.Q.pro																								
467	VRNL	ATV	GA	EPI	AML	DNLNF	GNPER-PER	F	WQ	LA	ECI	KGL	ADA	AE	FEI	Thermotoga maritimaL.Q.pro																								
456	VRNL	VS	VGAK	PLAL	VDNL	NF	ASPER-PEV	Y	MS	F	VE	TK	GL	ADA	AKAF	Methanococcus jannaschiiL.Q.pro																								
455	YRNL	AT	VGAR	GMVAV	DHL	QF	GDP	KK-AE	V	Y	T	F	VE	A	RGI	Pyrococcus abyssiL.Q.pro																								
518	VRNL	VAV	NAVPH	SFND	CL	NF	GNPEK-PER	M	G	E	F	V	E	A	V	KAL	Sulfolobus solfataricusL.Q.pro																							
479	CRNL	ACV	GAKPLAI	TDCL	NF	GNPER-PEI	MMQF	VK	AVE	GMA	EACE	EEL	GI	PV	V	SG	Archaeoglobus fulgidusL.Q.pro																							
346	EQPW-	-----	-----	-----	EE-	DF	GK	PERI	VTAL	DI	MTE	GPL	GGAA	F	NNEF	GRP	AL	NG	Y	FRT	YE	Escherichia coliL-1.pro																		
346	EQPW-	-----	-----	-----	EE-	DF	GK	PERI	VTAL	DI	MTE	GPL	GGAA	F	NNEF	GRP	AL	NG	Y	FRT	YE	Salmonella typhimuriumL-1.pro																		
347	EQPW-	-----	-----	-----	EN-	PL	SK	PNRI	ASAL	DI	MI	DAP	LS	AA	F	NNEF	GRP	AL	L	G	Y	FRT	YE	Haemophilus influenzaeL-1.pro																
350	KQPW-	-----	-----	-----	EQ-	DY	GK	PEHI	SSPL	DI	MI	E	GP	I	GGAA	F	NNEF	GRP	N	L	G	Y	FRT	FE	Neisseria meningitidisL-1.pro															
384	EQPW-	-----	-----	-----	EL-	NI	GK	PHYI	ASAL	DI	MI	EAP	L	G	SA	A	F	NNEF	GRP	C	I	NG	Y	FRT	L	Saccharomyces cerevisiaeL-1.pro														
426	YAPW-	-----	-----	-----	ED	SS	F	QY	PS	NL	ASPL	QI	LI	DAS	NG	AS	DY	GNK	F	G	E	P	M	Q	G	Y	T	R	T	F	G	Arabidopsis thalianaL-1.pro								
366	KQPY-	-----	-----	-----	EP	L	D	F	K	Y	P	A	T	F	A	P	L	Q	V	L	I	EAS	NG	AS	DY	GNK	F	G	E	P	V	I	SG	F	A	L	S	Y	G	Drosophila melanogasterL-1.pro

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544	E----	SNGT	AI	YP	TPV	GMVGL	EDTAHI	TTQHFK	QAGDL	VYVI	GET	----	KPEF	Bacillus subtilisL.Q.pro																																													
548	E----	TNGS	AI	LP	TPM	GMVGL	EDVKNI	TTQEFK	KAGDL	VL	VGAI	----	FDDF	Lactococcus lactisL.Q.pro																																													
535	ETE	G----	VSI	YP	SPT	VS	VGLEDANKT	LKASFE	KENL	SVYLL	GES	----	LGEF	Campylobacter jejuniL.Q.pro																																													
327	-----													Staphylococcus aureusL.Q.pro																																													
535	ETR	QDDGSS	LAI	LP	TPTI	GGVGL	LQDWRDS	TTI	AFK	NT	GEEI	YLV	NSGQ	----	GHL	Zymomonas mobilisL.Q.pro																																											
537	QYTE	GDHKV	AI	HP	TPTI	GMVGL	PDVTVRASL	NLK	AAGQ	TL	LLL	GHRAEK	GWS	DSI	Deinococcus radioduransL.Q.pro																																												
556	QT	GAV	----	AI	LP	TP	VGV	L	DNVARRI	HT	SL	GT	EP	GEI	LML	GGT	----	YDEF	Mycobacterium lepraeL.Q.pro																																								
556	QT	GSA	----	AI	LP	TP	VGV	L	GV	DDVRRRI	PT	GL	GA	EP	GET	LML	GGT	----	RDEF	Mycobacterium tuberculosisL.Q.pro																																							
553	QT	GDE	----	PI	LP	TP	VGV	L	GV	DDVHKAL	AHD	GGI	DE	PET	L	LL	GET	----	KEEF	Corynebacterium ammoniagenesL.Q.pro																																							
484	TY	QK	----	PI	PP	TL	VV	GML	GKVN	----	POK	VAKP	PK	SKV	F	AV	----	GWND	Thermotoga maritimaL.Q.pro																																								
526	ET	V	EGKEH	PI	NP	TP	AI	FVL	GKVED	VEK	VP	GL	DNKI	KE	GI	LI	TNET	----	KDEM	Methanococcus jannaschiiL.Q.pro																																							
515	EV	D	----	R	PVKP	TP	V	VAGI	G	----	KV	KL	KDI	PR	GP	----	RD	GD	VI	AL	GST	----	RREL	Pyrococcus abyssiL.Q.pro																																			
514	E	----	NN	GRPI	KP	TPL	VM	AGL	VQD	----	KL	L	KN	R	V	E	D	N	L	Y	V	S	V	G	Y	T	R	----	KEL	Sulfolobus solfataricusL.Q.pro																													
577	ET	PY	G	----	AVAP	TP	S	L	G	V	G	I	V	E	D	V	R	K	A	I	T	S	E	F	----	KGR	G	A	V	I	L	V	G	E	T	----	HNEF	Archaeoglobus fulgidusL.Q.pro																					
538	ET	VE	KNEI	R	NVFP	TP	I	V	G	V	G	V	L	E	K	A	E	K	Y	T	P	S	K	V	E	----	KE	S	E	L	Y	L	V	G	N	L	E	E	N	L	R	----	L	aquifexL.Q.pro															
394	E	K	V	N	S	H	N	G	E	E	L	R	G	Y	H	K	P	M	L	A	G	G	I	N	I	R	A	D	H	V	O	K	G	E	----	I	N	V	G	A	K	L	V	L	G	G	P	A	M	N	I	G	L	G	G	Escherichia coliL-1.pro			
394	E	K	V	N	S	H	N	G	E	E	L	R	G	Y	H	K	P	M	L	A	G	G	I	N	I	R	A	D	H	V	O	K	G	E	----	I	V	G	A	K	L	V	L	G	G	P	A	M	N	I	G	L	G	G	Salmonella typhimuriumL-1.pro				
395	E	K	V	N	S	F	A	G	K	E	V	R	G	Y	H	K	P	M	L	A	G	G	I	N	I	R	A	D	H	V	O	K	G	E	----	I	P	I	G	A	K	L	V	L	G	G	A	A	M	N	I	G	L	G	G	Haemophilus influenzaeL-1.pro			
398	E	K	F	D	G	----	Q	V	R	G	Y	H	K	P	M	L	A	G	G	I	Q	A	Q	O	T	H	K	D	E	----	I	P	E	G	A	L	L	I	Q	L	G	G	P	G	M	L	I	G	L	G	G	Neisseria meningitidisL-1.pro							
432	T	K	V	L	N	H	O	G	K	E	E	I	R	G	F	H	K	P	M	L	A	G	G	F	G	T	V	R	P	O	F	A	L	K	N	T	P	I	T	P	G	S	C	L	I	V	L	G	G	Q	S	M	L	I	G	L	G	G	Saccharomyces cerevisiaeL-1.pro
475	M	R	L	P	S	----	G	----	D	R	R	E	W	L	K	P	M	F	S	A	G	I	G	Q	I	D	H	I	T	K	G	E	P	----	E	V	G	M	V	V	K	I	G	G	P	A	Y	R	I	G	M	G	G	Arabidopsis thalianaL-1.pro					
415	L	N	S	A	----	D	A	S	Q	R	D	E	V	Y	V	K	P	M	F	S	G	G	L	G	T	M	P	A	T	W	R	E	K	L	P	----	A	R	G	Q	L	A	K	I	G	G	P	V	Y	R	I	G	V	G	G	D	rosophila melanogasterL-1.pro		

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591	AGSELQKMT	EGRIY	---	GKAPQI	DL	DVEL	SRQAKL	---	LDAI	KKGF	VQSAH	VDVSE	GGGL	GV	Bacillus subtilisL.Q.pro																																									
595	SGSELQKML	TGEIS	---	GKI	-	DFDL	ETKVN	ODFV	---	LKAI	TDGLI	NSA	HDLSE	GGLA	Lactococcus lactisL.Q.pro																																									
582	SGSMVMKI	QDKKVS	---	GSL	KEL	DYKAE	LAL	WDL	L	---	YKANQNSL	LE	CANSVGI	GGI	AM	Campylobacter jejuniL.Q.pro																																								
327	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Staphylococcus aureusL.Q.pro																																								
588	GQS	I	WL	RKI	AGREE	---	G	TAP	SV	DLA	QEKAT	GDF	I	---	RAMI	QDGM	CAV	HDI	SD	GGLA	AV	Zymomonas mobilisL.Q.pro																																		
593	GASQYL	ETVHGL	EA	---	G	OV	P	PVDL	DL	AQ	KV	DGT	---	---	L	ALI	RA	GL	TD	A	H	DAE	GGLA	AV	Deinococcus radioduransL.Q.pro																															
604	DGS	VMA	QVMA	GHL	G	---	G	L	P	M	DL	ARE	KL	LA	EV	---	S	S	AR	DE	L	V	S	A	H	D	L	SE	GGLA	AV	Mycobacterium lepraeL.Q.pro																									
604	DGS	VMA	QVT	ADHL	G	---	G	L	P	P	V	DL	ARE	KL	LA	AV	---	S	S	AS	R	D	G	L	V	S	A	H	D	L	SE	GGLA	AV	Mycobacterium tuberculosisL.Q.pro																						
602	GGSI	WQ	QV	SGGL	Q	---	G	L	P	P	Q	V	D	L	A	N	E	A	K	L	A	D	F	---	V	G	N	T	---	V	A	A	S	H	D	L	SE	GGLA	AV	Corynebacterium ammoniagenesL.Q.pro																
523	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Thermotoga maritimaL.Q.pro																
579	GGSE	EY	KV	I	HN	T	E	---	G	R	V	P	R	V	D	L	E	K	E	K	I	Y	E	E	V	---	R	E	V	K	E	G	L	V	S	E	A	V	D	C	S	R	G	G	L	AV	Methanococcus jannaschiiL.Q.pro									
559	GGSEL	YR	V	L	-	G	I	K	G	---	G	I	A	P	R	V	N	E	E	E	K	N	A	L	A	---	L	N	L	I	E	N	D	L	V	T	F	V	H	D	V	S	R	G	G	V	AV	Pyrococcus abyssiL.Q.pro								
559	GGSL	L	S	K	I	F	-	K	I	P	---	S	O	A	P	K	V	R	L	Q	E	D	L	S	S	E	V	---	I	D	S	I	N	E	G	I	T	F	A	K	D	V	S	R	G	G	L	AA	Sulfobolus solfataricusL.Q.pro							
623	GGSL	Y	S	A	V	M	-	G	O	R	C	---	H	K	V	P	R	T	S	P	E	R	L	K	T	S	D	A	---	L	E	S	F	R	K	F	E	V	K	A	C	H	D	V	S	M	G	G	L	AV	Archaeoglobus fulgidusL.Q.pro					
590	DGSE	Y	L	K	V	I	H	G	L	I	K	---	G	D	V	P	P	V	D	L	E	K	E	K	I	L	N	L	---	I	S	F	N	K	E	L	I	T	C	A	H	D	V	S	V	G	G	L	L	I	aquifexL.Q.pro					
452	AASS	M	A	-	S	G	O	S	D	A	D	L	D	F	A	S	V	Q	R	D	N	P	E	M	E	R	R	C	O	E	V	I	D	R	C	W	L	G	D	A	N	P	L	F	I	H	D	V	G	A	G	G	L	SN	Escherichia coliL-1.pro	
452	AASS	M	A	-	S	G	O	S	D	A	D	L	D	F	A	S	V	Q	R	D	N	P	E	M	E	R	R	C	O	E	V	I	D	R	C	W	L	G	D	A	N	P	L	F	I	H	D	V	G	A	G	G	L	SN	Salmonella typhimuriumL-1.pro	
453	AASS	M	D	-	S	G	K	S	K	E	D	L	D	F	A	S	V	Q	R	E	N	P	E	M	E	R	R	C	O	E	V	I	D	R	C	W	L	G	E	E	N	P	L	F	I	H	D	V	G	A	G	G	L	SN	Haemophilus influenzaeL1-1.pro	
452	AASS	M	D	-	T	G	T	N	D	A	S	L	D	F	N	S	V	Q	R	G	N	P	E	I	E	R	R	A	Q	E	V	I	D	R	C	W	L	G	D	K	N	P	I	S	I	H	D	V	G	A	G	G	L	SN	Neisseria meningitidisL-1.pro	
492	PASS	V	A	-	S	R	E	G	S	A	D	L	D	F	A	S	V	Q	R	G	N	P	E	M	E	R	R	C	O	E	V	I	D	A	C	V	A	L	G	N	N	P	I	O	S	I	H	D	V	G	A	G	G	L	SN	Saccharomyces cerevisiaeL-1.pro
530	AASS	M	-	V	S	G	O	N	D	A	E	L	D	F	N	A	V	Q	R	G	D	A	E	M	S	O	K	L	Y	R	V	V	R	A	C	I	E	M	G	E	K	N	P	I	S	I	H	D	O	G	A	G	G	N	C	Arabidopsis thalianaL-1.pro
472	AASS	V	E	I	Q	G	S	D	A	E	L	D	F	N	A	V	Q	R	G	D	A	E	M	N	K	L	N	R	V	V	R	A	C	L	D	L	G	E	O	N	P	I	L	A	I	H	D	O	G	A	G	G	N	C	Drosophila melanogasterL-1.pro	

645	AI AESV - MT TENL GANVTVEG- - - - EAALLF - - SESOSRFVSVKKEHQAAFEATVKA	Bacillus subtilisL.Q.pro
648	ALAEESA - FA - NGL GI DVEVDL - - - - SNAQL F - - SETQGRFVLSI SPENQAAFEKLLTES	Lactococcus lactisL.Q.pro
636	TLAKMFAI SS - - - - - VGANL TSDFDDEKMI F - - DESASRAI I GL SKENEAEFLNLAKEF	Campylobacter jejuniL.Q.pro
327	- - - - -	Staphylococcus aureusL.Q.pro
642	ALAEEMA - LAGN - I GATVEAHD - KAI AEHAYYF - - GEDQGRYL VS - - STNAVAL VSAAEKA	Zymomonas mobilisL.Q.pro
647	ALAEEMA - I AG - GL GL NVSL DAPASVRADALLF - - GEASRVI VAV - - EDAAAGAAGAKLDEL	Deinococcus radioduransL.Q.pro
658	AI VESA - LAGE - TGCR I ALPE - - DADPFVMLF - - SESAGRVL VAVPRPEESRFRSMCEAR	Mycobacterium lepraeL.Q.pro
658	AI VESA - LAGE - TGCR I VLPE - - GADPFVLLF - - SESAGRVL VAVPRTEESRFRGMCEAR	Mycobacterium tuberculosisL.Q.pro
653	AAFEMA - QKNN - VGVDL DLSV - VHEDALTALF - - SESASRVL I STASDHL DGI LGRASEL	Corynebacterium ammoniagenesL.Q.pro
543	- - - - -	Thermotoga maritimaL.Q.pro
633	ALAKMAVLNNI GLEVDL TEYNKNNLRDDI LLF - - SETSGRI I LAVRDENKDKV - - - - -	Methanococcus jannaschiiL.Q.pro
612	ALAEEL - - - - SAWFNVGKAKAKFTSSFKSI DFAP - - SESHGRYI I TLPEDKVEEAKI AKI S	Pyrococcus abyssiL.Q.pro
611	SLFSI LV - HGYGVEI STKSI LSDTDNVI ENLF - - SESSGRFI VLTN - - EPEW VEKSKSK	Sulfolobus solfataricusL-Q.pro
676	CI AEEMSFGRGL GFEAAREL - - - - - SFVELF - - SENTRWVVEVPESVAEGYAEFFRAK	Archaeoglobus fulgidusL.Q.pro
644	ALLEMW - FRTP - - - YGLEVEVYTDERPDVFFF - - SENPTRVI I GVESDKAEVKNAVEKA	aquifexL.Q.pro
511	AMPELVSDGGRGKFEELREI LSDPEGMSPL E I WCNESQERYVL AVAADQL PLFDELCKRE	Escherichia coliL-1.pro
511	AMPELVSDGGRGKFEELRDI LSDPEGMSPL E I WCNESQERYVL AVAADQL PLFDELCKRE	Salmonella typhimuriumL-1.pro
512	AMPELVHDGKRGGKFDLRSI LCDEKGMSPLEI WCNESQERYVL AVAPENL ELFTALCERE	Haemophilus influenzaeL 1-1.pro
511	AFPELVNDAGRGAVF KLRVPL EEHGLNPL QI WCNESQERYVLSI LEKDL DI FRSI CERE	Neisseria meningitidisL-1.pro
551	TLPELVHDNDLGAKFDI RKVLSLEPGMSPMEI WCNESQERYVL GVSPODL SI FKEI CKRE	Saccharomyces cerevisiaeL-1.pro
589	VVKEI I YP - - QGAEI DI RAVVVG DHTMSVLEI WGAEYQ EODAI L VKAESREI LOSI CKRE	Arabidopsis thalianaL-1.pro
532	VLKELVPEPGFAGAVI FSKEFQL GDPTI TALELWGAEYQENNAI LCNADQRELLEKI CRRE	Drosophila melanogasterL-1.pro

697	VH----	I	GEVTADGI	LAI	Q	-----	NQD	-----	GQGM	HAQTKEL	ERVWK	GAI	PC	Bacillus subtilisL.Q.pro		
699	SASSEVI	GKVT	DNGI	LKI	N	-----	E	-----	LSI	STDEAVSI	YEGAL	PC	PC	Lactococcus lactisL.Q.pro		
688	GVKAYKL	GVST	SQKHF	FLD	SI	ELSK	-----	-----	AEL	DKLYEFES	FK	KE	KE	Campylobacter jejuniL.Q.pro		
327	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Staphylococcus aureusL.Q.pro		
695	GI	PVFERL	GV	TGGDAV	VL	NSQSV	SLE	EKL	RK	-----	SHEAF	LPEL	MQ	MTE	Zymomonas mobilisL.Q.pro	
701	GL	PYAVL	GET	VEAPK	VTI	A	-----	APA	-----	QHVHL	SVN	ESL	KT	AWE	Delnocooccus radioduransL.Q.pro	
712	GL	PAMRI	G	VVDQ	SSDSI	E	-----	VRG	-----	QF	TVSL	AEL	RMT	F	Mycobacterium lepraeL.Q.pro	
712	GL	PAVRI	G	VVDQ	SSDAVE	-----	-----	VQG	-----	L	FAVSL	AEL	RAT	SEAVL	Mycobacterium tuberculosisL.Q.pro	
708	GI	PAVVV	G	TTND	SGN	I	T	-----	FAG	-----	E	EVATA	EEL	REAW	Corynebacterium ammoniagenesL.Q.pro	
557	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	VET	FR	-----	YGL	KI	EV	KL	Thermotoga maritimaL.Q.pro	
684	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Methanococcus jannaschiiL.Q.pro		
666	-----	I	VGRV	GGD	-----	NFA	-----	LEV	-----	NGE	KVE	KDI	EEL	SRI	Pyrococcus abyssiL.Q.pro	
666	GI	VASI	I	GRVN	KKTN	LT	DI	DYN	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Sulfolobus solfataricusL-Q.pro	
727	EL	KAEVI	GY	SGG	R	-----	LD	FGA	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Archaeoglobus fulgidusL.Q.pro	
698	GLE	WMYI	GK	TEE	KKI	KVT	-----	F	N	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	aquifexL.Q.pro	
571	RAP	YAVI	GE	ATE	EL	HL	SL	HDR	-----	HF	DNQ	PI	DL	PL	Escherichia coliL-1.pro	
571	RAP	YAVI	GD	ATE	EQ	HL	SL	HDN	-----	HF	DNQ	PI	DL	PL	Salmonella typhimuriumL-1.pro	
572	RAP	FAVI	GE	AT	QAE	HL	L	HDS	-----	HF	DNN	PI	DL	PM	Haemophilus influenzaeL-1-1.pro	
571	RCP	FAVV	GT	AT	DD	GH	L	KVR	DD	-----	L	F	SNN	P	Neisseria meningitidisL-1.pro	
611	RAP	FAVV	GH	AT	AE	QK	L	VEDP	-----	LL	K	T	P	I	Saccharomyces cerevisiaeL-1.pro	
647	RL	SMAVI	GT	NG	GG	R	CT	L	D	ST	AA	K	S	K	Arabidopsis thalianaL-1.pro	
592	RC	PI	SF	V	G	V	T	G	D	G	R	V	T	L	L	Drosophila melanogasterL-1.pro

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737	LLSKA-	-----	Bacillus subtilisL.Q.pro
737	LMK-	-----	Lactococcus lactisL.Q.pro
726	QI Q-	... MKI L L T L I F S - I V V L . . . F G R G . E I S V F S G Q D E N M Q K E L Q K	Campylobacter jejuniL.Q.pro
327	- - -	- - - E K	Staphylococcus aureusL.Q.pro
742	ENSSI	TAETVASHGL SPEEYDTI KQALGRTPLN V . . K L G I F S A M W S E H C S Y K S S R K H L R E	Zymomonas mobilisL.Q.pro
745	I G- M R L R P T P F . P L W R N C T	Deinococcus radioduransL.Q.pro
752	F F G-	-----	Mycobacterium lepraeL.Q.pro
752	Y F G-	-----	Mycobacterium tuberculosisL.Q.pro
746	L F G H A V G A N -	-----	Corynebacterium ammoniagenesL.Q.pro
583	- - - - -	- - - - - V . - F S - - - - -	Thermotoga maritimaL.Q.pro
684	- - - - -	- - - - - L S K L S . - - - - -	Methanococcus jannaschiiL.Q.pro
696	- - - - -	- - - - - W N . Y . - - - - -	Pyrococcus abyssiL.Q.pro
691	- - - - -	- - - - - L K N I V D N Y F N F L E E V M G N G . - - - - -	Sulfolobus solfataricusL-Q.pro
764	F L .	-----	Archaeoglobus fulgidusL.Q.pro
741	LLGST-	-----	aquifexL.Q.pro
616	VQTLKAKGDALAREGI	- TI ADAVKRVL HLPTVAEKTFLVTI GDRSVTGMVARDQWGPWQ	Escherichia coliL-1.pro
616	VQTLKAKGDALNRADI	- TI ADAVKRVL HLPTVAEKTFLVTI GDRTVTGMVARDQWGPWQ	Salmonella typhimuriumL-1.pro
617	VLSKTVENQSLKIESI	- QLKEAFHRVLRPVVAEKTFLTI GDRSVTGMVARDQWGPWQ	Haemophilus influenzaeL-1-1.pro
616	DKTVAPSKKPFHAGDI	- DI TEAAYRVLRLPAVAAKNFLTI GDRSVGGMTHRDQWGYQ	Neisseria meningitidisL-1.pro
656	TI TEALNLPANLSEI	PSLQDAI QRVLNLPVGSKSLTI GDRSVTGLI DRDQFVGPWQ	Saccharomyces cerevisiaeL-1.pro
703	FNRIAYAREPLDI	APGI TLMDALKRVLRLPSVSSKRFLTTKVDRCVTGLVAQQQTVGPLQ	Arabidopsis thalianaL-1.pro
651	LKREQTPLKELSLPKGLL	DEALERVLSLVAVGSKRFLTNKVDRCVGGIIAQQQCVGPLQ	Drosophila melanogasterL-1.pro

743	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Bacillus subtilisL.Q.pro
740	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Lactococcus lactisL.Q.pro
807	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Campylobacter jejuniL.Q.pro
329	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Staphylococcus aureusL.Q.pro
860	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Zymomonas mobilisL.Q.pro
771	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Deinococcus radioduransL.Q.pro
755	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Mycobacterium lepraeL.Q.pro
755	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Mycobacterium tuberculosisL.Q.pro
609	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Corynebacterium ammoniagenesL.Q.pro
693	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Thermotoga maritimaL.Q.pro
699	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Methanococcus jannaschiiL.Q.pro
714	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Pyrococcus abyssiL.Q.pro
780	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Sulfolobus solfataricusL.Q.pro
746	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Archaeoglobus fulgidusL.Q.pro
731	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	aquifexL.Q.pro
731	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Escherichia coliL-1.pro
732	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Salmonella typhimuriumL-1.pro
731	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Haemophilus influenzaeL-11.pro
775	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Neisseria meningitidisL-1.pro
819	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Saccharomyces cerevisiaeL-1.pro
767	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Arabidopsis thalianaL-1.pro
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Drosophila melanogasterL-1.pro

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746	---	MKFAVI	VLPGSNCDI	---	DMYH	Bacillus subtilisL.Q.pro			
743	---	MKFAVI	QFPGSNCDF	---	DL LW	Lactococcus lactisL.Q.pro			
832	- - -	I KFDNI	SVEKTNLS	---	TL WF	Campylobacter jejuniL.Q.pro			
334	---	AVL	VFPGSNCDRDMFN	---	AAI K	Staphylococcus aureusL.Q.pro			
914	DGNNL	VNAMTVVA	VAETNKI FY	---	DGI H	Zymomonas mobilisL.Q.pro			
796	---	VMKTAVI	QFPGSNCD	---	DALH	Deinococcus radioduransL.Q.pro			
760	---	NARI	GVI TFPGLDDV	---	DAAR	Mycobacterium lepraeL.Q.pro			
760	---	TARI	GVVTFPGTLDV	---	DAAR	Mycobacterium tuberculosisL.Q.pro			
764	---	TAKI	GVI TFPGLDDV	---	DAQR	Corynebacterium ammoniagenesL.Q.pro			
611	---	RACVVVY	PGSNCDR	---	D	Thermotoga maritimaL.Q.pro			
710	VVN-	LDVEEMK	KRYEA-	---	ETVE	Methanococcus jannaschiiL.Q.pro			
710	---	MPRFAVI	VFPGTNCF	---	ETVE	Pyrococcus abyssiL.Q.pro			
714	---	MI	AI KFPGTTCE	---	ETV	Sulfobolbus solfataricusL.Q.pro			
780	---	L	RMEGTNCD	---	ETV	Archaeoglobus fulgidusL.Q.pro			
749	---	MKFAV	CVFPGSNCDY	---	DTYY	aquifexL.Q.pro			
790	EEEREMT	SPLSLVI	SAFARVEDV	RHTI TPQLSTED	NALLLI DLG	KGNNAL	GATALAQ	Escherichia coliL-1.pro	
790	EQREMT	SPLSLVI	SAFARVEDV	RHTL TPQLSTED	NALLLI DLG	EGHNAL	GATALAQ	Salmonella typhimuriumL-1.pro	
791	EKKSVTAPL	SLVI	SAFARVEDV	RKTL TPQLRTDKGFSS	LLI DLG	EGHNRL	GATALAQ	Haemophilus influenzaeL-1.pro	
789	EKKS	VSPSLI	SAFAPVQDV	RKTVTPPELKNVED	SVL LFVDLG	F GKARM	GGSAFQQ	Neisseria meningitidisL-1.pro	
832	- -	KEVTAPL	SLNI TAFAPVFN	TSKWTPLLNRNTD	DSVL VLDL	SAKQET	KSLGASALLQ	Saccharomyces cerevisiaeL-1.pro	
873	DGEVVKAP	GNLVI	SAYVVT	CPDI TKTVTPDL	KLGGDDG	L LHVDL	AKGKRRL	GGSALLAQ	Arabidopsis thalianaL-1.pro
821	GGETI	KSPGTL	VI STYAPCPD	VRRLKVTPTDL	KGPGAGSK	TSLLW	NLENSAR	L GGSALLAQ	Drosophila melanogasterL-1.pro

766	A	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	V	Bacillus subtilisL.Q.pro																											
763	A	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	I	Lactococcus lactisL.Q.pro																											
868	EAKNSNA	-----	-----	-----	-----	SLSKI	SI	KL	RNNEAFQ	-----	Campylobacter jejuniL.Q.pro																											
354	S	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Staphylococcus aureusL.Q.pro																											
958	GATMASADFGKDAEEKRPTVAVG	-----	-----	-----	-----	DPFSEKLLI	EACL	EL	MASDAI	VAI	QDMGA																											
816	A	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	A	Zymomonas mobilisL.Q.pro																											
780	A	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Deinococcus radioduransL.Q.pro																											
780	A	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Mycobacterium lepraeL.Q.pro																											
784	A	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Mycobacterium tuberculosisL.Q.pro																											
626	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Corynebacterium ammoniagenesL.Q.pro																											
728	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Thermotoga maritimaL.Q.pro																											
730	A	-----	-----	-----	-----	KMMGEL	-----	-----	-----	-----	Methanococcus jannaschiiL.Q.pro																											
727	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Pyrococcus abyssiL.Q.pro																											
793	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Sulfolobus solfataricusL.Q.pro																											
769	V	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Archaeoglobus fulgidusL.Q.pro																											
846	VFRQLGDKPADVRDVAQLKGFYDAI	QAL	VAQRK	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Escherichia coliL-1.pro																											
846	VYRQLGDKPADVRDVAQLKGFYDAMQAL	VAARK	-----	LLAWHDRSSDGL	LVT	LAEMAFAGHC	-----	-----	-----	-----	Salmonella typhimuriumL-1.pro																											
849	VYKQLGDKPADVVKVQRLKDFYNA	MQTL	VAEDK	-----	-----	LLAYHDRSSDGL	ITL	AE	MAFAGHC	-----	Haemophilus influenzaeL-1.pro																											
846	VYNNMSGDAPDL	DDT	SRL	KAFYNNV	QAL	VAEDK	-----	-----	-----	-----	Neisseria meningitidisL-1.pro																											
890	VYNGVGNKSP	TVYD	NAI	L	KGF	LESLI	Q	L	HQAKEDI	V	L	SAC	CHAROMYCES	CEREVISIAEL-1.PRO																								
931	VFGQI	GND	CPDL	DDV	PYL	KNV	F	D	GVQALI	AE	-----	NL	V	S	A	G	H	D	I	SD	G	L	V	T	A	L	E	M	A	F	A	G	N	K				
880	AYAAQAGKDT	PNL	TRSD	VL	GK	A	F	A	V	T	Q	S	L	L	G	-----	GL	Q	A	G	H	D	V	S	D	G	L	V	C	V	L	E	M	A	I	G	L	S

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768	KDEL GHEVEYVWHEE- TSLDG	FDGV	Bacillus subtilisL.Q.pro
765	RDVMGAEAEFVWHD- KSLAG	FDGV	Lactococcus lactisL.Q.pro
892	-- EADI NLNPI KFENTLFNKDFSHLVASSLEI KKVKASYFDANI	I MMI ELNAT	Campylobacter jejuniL.Q.pro
355	GVEAEYVDYRETSL S- GF DGV	LI PG	Staphylococcus aureusL.Q.pro
1010	AGL TSSAVEMASKGEVGI ELDMDM/PCREEGMTPYEMML SESEQR	ML MVLKPGR	Zymomonas mobilisL.Q.pro
818	RLLLDGAGQFVWHTETALPEG	TELV	Deinococcus radioduransL.Q.pro
781	ARHVGAEAVSLWHA- DADLKG	VDAY	Mycobacterium lepraeL.Q.pro
781	ARQVGAEVVSLWHA- DADLKG	VDAY	Mycobacterium tuberculosisL.Q.pro
785	VRL AGAEAVSLWHA- DTDLKG	VDAY	Corynebacterium ammoniagenesL.Q.pro
629	----- ALEI NGFEPS	YVGLDDKL D	Thermotoga maritimaL.Q.pro
736	-----	-----	Methanococcus jannaschiiL.Q.pro
731	I RKAGGEAERVW- YKESI RE	YDGV	Pyrococcus abyssisL.Q.pro
732	----- ALI EAGVPTVI VKYKDFDPD	R- YNGV	Sulfobolbus solfataricusL.Q.pro
811	----- YSDMI RFEEQRSVFD	YQCL	Archaeoglobus fulgidusL.Q.pro
771	RDI LEKDVVEFVWEEK- NL SK	YDVV	aquifexL.Q.pro
904	GI DADI ATLGDDRLAA	L FNEELGAVI QVRAADR	Escherichia coliL-1.pro
904	GVQVDI AALGDDHLAA	L FNEELGGVI QVRAEDR	Salmonella typhimuriumL-1.pro
907	GVEVDI SALGDNDLAV	L FNEELGAVI QVADSQL	Haemophilus influenzael1-1.pro
904	GLDI DLNLLLAQTFI TNHTAL SQSLRTEEVKALAEWDETI ARTL FNEELGAVI QV/RKQDV	FNEELGAVFQI SAKNL	Neisseria meningitidisL-1.pro
950	GLEI NI D- GGDLESQLTNL	L FSEELGLVLEI SKTNL	Saccharomyces cerevisiaeL-1.pro
989	GI NL DLASNG- I SL- FET	VLFAEECGWVEV LDTDL	Arabidopsis thalianal-1.pro
938	GLRVDLSEPL- AKLKNF DKSVEKLNRPELA	-----	Drosophila melanogasterL-1.pro

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802	YLRGAI ARFANI MPAV	Bacillus subtilisL.Q.pro
799	YLRGAI ASFANI MPEI	Lactococcus lactisL.Q.pro
990	FNKDSKLENI NLKLR- I SDDEI ST	Campylobacter jejuniL.Q.pro
389	GAMASVAPI I SEVKRLA	Staphylococcus aureusL.Q.pro
1120	ATPKAKAL GAVPASGSI TDNL VTL VGSPDLASRRW WEQYDNMVGADTVQCPGGDAAVVR	Zymomonas mobilisL.Q.pro
853	HLRSGAI AARSPI MNAV	Deinococcus radioduransL.Q.pro
815	YLRAGAI ARLSPI MTEV	Mycobacterium lepraeL.Q.pro
815	YLRAGAI ARFAPVMDEV	Mycobacterium tuberculosisL.Q.pro
819	YLRSGAI SALAPVMQSV	Corynebacterium ammoniagenesL.Q.pro
663	YLRPGAVVAREKI	Thermotoga maritimaL.Q.pro
749	YLRAGAI AARQRI MEEV	Methanococcus jannaschiiL.Q.pro
764	YLRAGSI AASTETMKKV	Pyrococcus abyssiL.Q.pro
767	YLRAGSI AASTETMKKV	Sulfolobus solfataricusL-Q.pro
840	YI RAGAI FSARVKSVL	Archaeoglobus fulgidusL.Q.pro
805	YLRPGAL AARTPLAQAI	aquifexL.Q.pro
992	MQRLRDNPECADQGEHQAKSNDADPGLNVKL	Escherichia coliL-1.pro
992	MQRLRDNPECADQGEHEAKANDTDPGLNVKL	Salmonella typhimuriumL-1.pro
995	MQRLRDNPECAEQEF EAKKNPDDKGLSAFL	Haemophilus influenzaeL-1.pro
1019	I QRLRDNPECADSEFFALI GDNGRSALFANL	Neisseria meningitidisL-1.pro
1043	MQKLRDNPKTAEFFASI TDDRDPGLQYAL	Saccharomyces cerevisiaeL-1.pro
1075	LEKLRQLASCVEWMEKEGLKFRHEPNW	Arabidopsis thalianaL-1.pro
1041	LEKLRGANPECAEAEYNSLEYRQAPQY	Drosophila melanogasterL-1.pro

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819	----	KQA	AAEGK	PVL	GV	CNG	FQI	L	QEL	GL	L	P	G	M	R	R	N	K	----	Bacillus subtilis	Q.pro																																								
816	----	KRL	AKEGK	PVF	GT	CNG	FQI	L	VES	GL	L	P	G	V	L	I	R	N	E	----	Lactococcus lactis	Q.pro																																							
1014	-	QSDL	NPVN	KDL	NI	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	Campylobacter jejuni	Q.pro																																							
406	----	AEGK	PVL	GV	CNG	FQI	L	TEI	GL	L	P	G	A	L	L	H	N	S	H	L	F	----																																							
1180	VH	GTEK	ALAM	SV	DV	TP	RY	CR	AD	PE	E	E	G	K	Q	A	----	----	----	----	----	Staphylococcus aureus	Q.pro																																						
870	----	KAH	A	E	A	G	G	V	L	GV	CNG	FQI	L	T	E	A	G	L	L	P	G	A	L	S	R	N	K	----	Zymomonas mobilis	Q.pro																															
832	----	VDA	V	Q	R	G	M	P	V	L	GI	CNG	FQI	L	C	E	A	G	L	L	P	G	A	L	I	R	N	V	----	Deinococcus radiodurans	Q.pro																														
832	----	VAA	A	D	R	G	M	P	V	L	GI	CNG	FQI	L	C	E	A	G	L	L	P	G	A	L	T	R	N	V	----	Mycobacterium leprae	Q.pro																														
836	----	VDR	A	R	Q	G	M	P	T	L	GI	CNG	FQI	L	T	E	A	G	L	L	E	G	A	L	T	R	N	K	----	Mycobacterium tuberculosis	Q.pro																														
676	----	A	F	E	I	AK	AA	E	R	G	L	I	M	G	L	L	K	G	A	L	L	O	N	S	----	----	----	----	----	Corynebacterium ammoniagenes	Q.pro																														
749	----	REF	A	E	E	G	R	P	V	L	GI	CNG	FQI	L	T	E	A	G	L	L	P	G	A	L	R	P	N	K	----	Thermotoga maritima	Q.pro																														
781	----	REF	A	E	E	G	R	P	V	L	GI	CNG	FQI	L	T	E	A	G	L	L	P	G	A	L	R	P	N	K	----	Methanococcus jannaschii	Q.pro																														
784	----	KQ	MA	E	D	G	K	I	V	I	GI	CNG	FQI	L	V	E	S	G	L	L	K	G	A	L	L	P	N	L	----	Pyrococcus abyssi	Q.pro																														
862	----	F	I	K	M	G	Y	P	I	L	GI	CNG	FQI	L	V	E	L	G	A	L	P	G	F	D	----	----	----	----	----	Sulfobolus sulfataricus	Q.pro																														
822	----	YD	F	A	O	K	G	K	Y	V	GI	CNG	FQI	L	T	E	L	G	L	L	P	G	A	L	P	N	L	----	----	----	Archaeoglobus fulgidus	Q.pro																													
1047	EQ	GV	N	S	H	V	E	M	A	A	A	F	H	R	A	G	F	D	A	I	D	V	H	M	S	D	L	L	T	G	R	T	G	L	E	D	F	H	A	L	V	A	C	G	G	F	S	Y	G	D	V	L	G	A	G	E	G	W	Escherichia coli	-1.pro	
1047	EQ	GV	N	S	H	V	E	M	A	A	A	F	H	R	A	G	F	D	A	I	D	V	H	M	S	D	L	L	G	R	I	G	L	G	N	F	H	A	L	V	A	C	G	G	F	S	Y	G	D	V	L	G	A	G	E	G	W	Salmonella typhimurium	L-1.pro		
1050	EQ	GV	N	S	H	Y	E	M	A	A	A	F	D	R	A	G	F	N	A	I	D	V	H	M	S	D	L	M	I	G	R	R	N	L	A	E	F	N	A	M	A	C	G	G	F	S	Y	G	D	V	L	G	A	G	G	W	Haemophilus influenzae	1-1.pro			
1074	EQ	GV	N	G	Q	I	E	M	A	A	A	F	T	R	A	G	F	D	A	I	D	V	H	M	S	D	L	M	A	G	R	V	H	L	A	D	F	K	M	L	A	A	C	G	G	F	S	Y	G	D	V	L	G	A	G	K	G	W	Neisseria meningitidis	-1.pro	
1098	EQ	GV	N	G	Q	M	E	M	A	W	C	F	Q	A	G	F	N	S	V	D	V	T	M	T	D	L	L	E	G	R	F	H	L	D	D	F	I	G	L	A	A	C	G	G	F	S	Y	G	D	V	L	G	A	G	A	G	W	Saccharomyces cerevisiae	-1.pro		
1127	EE	G	S	N	G	D	R	E	M	S	A	A	F	Y	A	A	G	F	E	P	W	D	V	T	V	S	D	L	L	A	G	D	I	T	L	D	Q	F	R	G	I	V	F	V	G	G	F	S	Y	A	D	V	L	D	S	A	K	G	W	Arabidopsis thaliana	-1.pro
1092	EE	G	V	N	S	E	R	E	M	M	A	C	L	L	R	A	N	F	E	V	H	D	V	T	M	S	D	L	L	Q	G	T	A	S	V	S	Q	Y	R	G	L	I	F	P	G	G	F	S	Y	A	D	T	L	G	S	A	K	G	W	Drosophila melanogaster	-1.pro

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853	---	DLKFI	CRPVEL	IQONDET	LF	TASY	EKGESI	---	Bacillus subtilisL.Q.pro
850	---	GLK	FVSKWQVL	KVENNSQ	NFT	EYAKDAL	I	---	Lactococcus lactisL.Q.pro
1031	---	---	---	---	---	---	ALWF	---	Campylobacter jejuniL.Q.pro
440	---	I	SRNEELEI	VNNQTA	F	TNLYE	QGEKVI	YPV	Staphylococcus aureusL.Q.pro
1236	PERPEI	MGAI	VGAI	KGI	GEAC	RALD	MP	VS	Zymomonas mobilisL.Q.pro
904	---	ELH	FMCKP	VHL	RVEN	NATD	FS	SRAY	Deinococcus radioduransL.Q.pro
866	---	GL	HFI	CRD	VML	RVI	ST	STAW	Mycobacterium lepraeL.Q.pro
866	---	GL	HFI	CRD	VML	RVA	ST	STAW	Mycobacterium tuberculosisL.Q.pro
870	---	GL	HFC	VD	THL	EV	VNN	TAW	Corynebacterium ammoniagenesL.Q.pro
714	---	SG	KFI	CKW	DL	VEN	ND	P	Thermotoga maritimaL.Q.pro
773	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Methanococcus jannaschiiL.Q.pro
815	---	I	PRFI	CKW	YL	KV	ND	NT	Pyrococcus abyssusL.Q.pro
818	---	KL	RFI	SKW	YL	KVI	RAD	TI	Sulfobolbus solfataricusL.Q.pro
895	AEEK	PEMAL	AMND	---	SS	R	FEC	RPT	Archaeoglobus fulgidusL.Q.pro
856	---	N	MR	FV	CKW	NL	R	VEN	aquifexL.Q.pro
1107	AKSI	L	F	N	D	R	V	R	Escherichia coliL-1.pro
1107	AKSI	L	F	N	H	R	V	R	Salmonella typhimuriumL-1.pro
1110	AKSI	L	F	N	P	K	L	H	Haemophilus influenzaeL-1.pro
1134	AKSI	L	F	H	P	A	L	R	Neisseria meningitidisL-1.pro
1158	AKSV	L	Y	H	E	G	V	R	Saccharomyces cerevisiaeL-1.pro
1187	AASI	R	F	N	E	P	V	L	Arabidopsis thalianaL-1.pro
1152	AANI	L	H	N	P	R	L	L	Drosophila melanogasterL-1.pro

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883	TI PVAHG	EGNFYCDDETLATLKENNQI AF	T	Bacillus subtilisL.Q.pro
880	NL PI AHG	EGGYVADEATLAELEKENGQI VFT	Y	Lactococcus lactisL.Q.pro
1042	LFV	W RKNY I L		Campylobacter jejuniL.Q.pro
470	AHGEHY	YCTDEI YQQL KANNQI I LKYYN	N	Staphylococcus aureusL.Q.pro
1296	LQDWRDSTTI AFKNTG	EEL YLVGNSSGGHLGQSI WL RKI AGREEGT APSVDLA		Zymomonas mobilisL.Q.pro
934	EI PI AHG	EGNYVADAATI AELEEGRVV	R	Deinococcus radioduransL.Q.pro
896	LVSLKSG	EGRYVASENVLDEL DGEGRVVR		Mycobacterium lepraeL.Q.pro
896	LVPLKSG	EGRYVASENVLDEL DGEGRVVR		Mycobacterium tuberculosisL.Q.pro
900	FVPAKHG	EGRFQAAPETI DKLEGEQQVVR		Corynebacterium ammoniagenesL.Q.pro
744	RI PI AHG	FGRYVK	I DDVNV	Thermotoga maritimaL.Q.pro
773	DLN	VG	KFFDFD	Methanococcus jannaschiiL.Q.pro
845	RMP I AHA	EGNYVV	DDPSRI RI VFQYS	Pyrococcus abyssiL.Q.pro
847	RMP I AHA	EGRYVDDI	DYAKTHMLQYG	Sulfolobus solfataricusL.Q.pro
937	FPVAHAEGKVVFPSSGK	EDEYLERLTSNDQI VFRYVDEKGDYA	G	Archaeoglobus fulgidusL.Q.pro
886	RI PI AHH	DGRYVPEEELRKMENGGQI LFRYC		aquifexL.Q.pro
1155	FVRN TSDRFEARFSLVEVTQS	PSLL LQGMVGSQMP I AVSHGEGRVEV		Escherichia coliL-1.pro
1155	FVRNHSDRFEARFSLVEVTQS	PSLL LQGMVGSQMP I AVSHGEGRVEV		Salmonella typhimuriumL-1.pro
1158	FVRNKSERFEARVSLVKI NEV	DSVWFAGMAGSHMP I AVSHGEGQVKF		Haemophilus influenzaeL-1.pro
1182	FKRNLSEQFEARLSMHWPKS	ASL I L NEMQSSSLPVVSSHGEGRADF		Neisseria meningitidisL-1.pro
1209	FERNVSEQFEARVCMQI SOEKKDSSSESVFLNGMAGSKLPI AVAHGEGKATF			Saccharomyces cerevisiaeL-1.pro
1241	FVHNESGRFEGRFTSVTI KDS	PSI MLKGMEGSTLGVWAHGEGRAYF		Arabidopsis thalianaL-1.pro
1205	L LHNKSQRFEGRWATVKI PSN	RSI MLGSMKDLVLGCWVAHGEGRFAF		Drosophila melanogasterL-1.pro

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913	- YGSNI N	GSVSDI	AGV	VNEK	G	Bacillus subtilisL.Q.pro
911	- ADEPNP	GSVENI	AGI	I	NKEG	Lactococcus lactisL.Q.pro
1070	-----	QNAI	I	KAG	SRAKI	Campylobacter jejuniL.Q.pro
500	- PNGSYD	-----	DI	AGI	VNEKGNVCG	Staphylococcus aureusL.Q.pro
1349	- QEKATGDFI	RAMI	QDGM	CAVHDI	SDG	Zymomonas mobilisL.Q.pro
964	- YADNPN	-----	GL	AVALAEM	LAGNI	Deinococcus radioduransL.Q.pro
926	- YHDNI N	-----	GS	LNDI	AGI	Mycobacterium lepraeL.Q.pro
926	- YHDNPN	-----	GS	LNDI	AGI	Mycobacterium tuberculosisL.Q.pro
930	- YTDNPN	-----	GS	LNDI	AGI	Corynebacterium ammoniagenesL.Q.pro
763	-----	VL	RYVKDV	-----	NGSDERI	Thermotoga maritimaL.Q.pro
792	- KE-----	KATEI	ANE	-----	-----	Methanococcus jannaschiiL.Q.pro
878	- EEANPN	-----	GS	VMI	AGV	Pyrococcus abyssiL.Q.pro
882	- EDVNP	-----	GS	LNI	ASI	Sulfolobus solfataricusL-Q.pro
980	- YPWNPN	-----	GS	FYNI	AGI	Archaeoglobus fulgidusL.Q.pro
925	- EEVNP	-----	GS	VSI	AGV	aquifexL.Q.pro
1204	- RDAHLAAL	ESKGL	VAL	RYVDNF	GKVTETYPANPN	Escherichia coliL-1.pro
1204	- RDDAHLAAL	ESKGL	VAL	RYVDNF	GKVTETYPANPN	Salmonella typhimuriumL-1.pro
1207	- KSVEQF	AGL	KAQGI	AAQYI	DNNGSPTELYPANPN	Haemophilus influenzael-1.pro
1231	- ALHGGNI	SADL	GI	AL	QYVDGQNI	Neisseria meningitidisL-1.pro
1264	- SKSAEQL	EKFEK	DGL	CCI	RYVDNYGNVTERFPFN	Saccharomyces cerevisiaeL-1.pro
1290	- PDEGVL	DHML	HSDL	APL	RYCDDDDGNVTEAYPFNL	Arabidopsis thalianaL-1.pro
1254	- RDEKLI	SHLQSEQL	VTL	QYVDDV	GKPTEL	Drosophila melanogasterL-1.pro

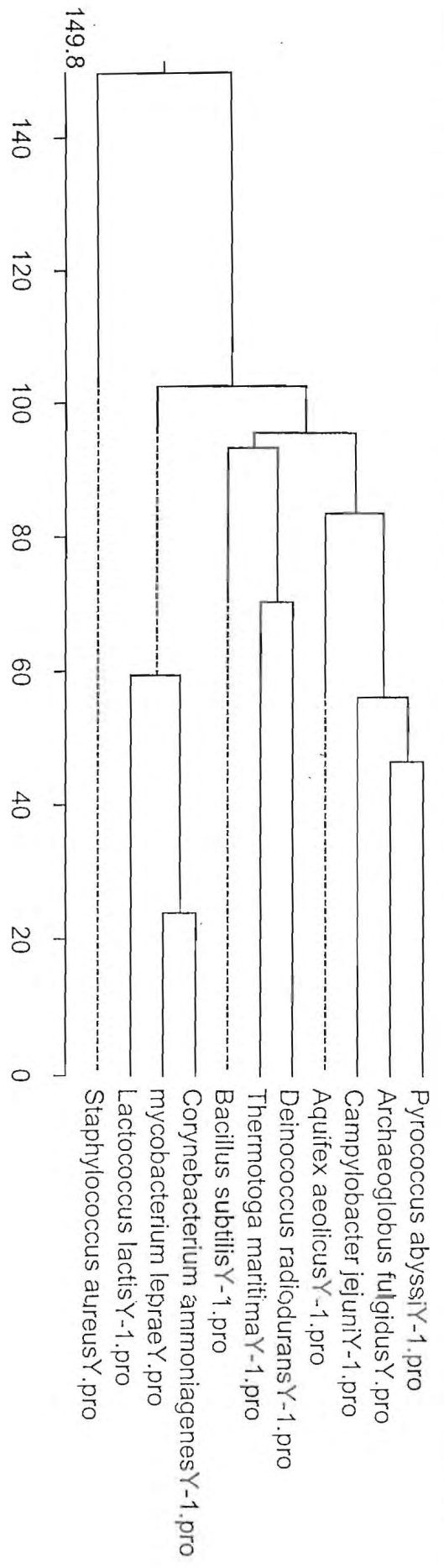
Friday, April 28, 2000 4:00 AM

933	----	NVLGMMPHPERAVD-ELLGSADGL	----	KLFGSI	VKNWR	Bacillus subtilisL.Q.pro
931	----	NVLGMMPHPERAME-ELLGGADGR	----	KMFASL	LKN-F	Lactococcus lactisL.Q.pro
1089	T-----	YFYTANADEKVEVLGKRQNYI	KVLFSD	GKI	GWNK	Campylobacter jejuniL.Q.pro
520	----	MMPHERAL ETL LG-TDSGVKLF E-	----	AMVKS	WREQHV	Staphylococcus aureusL.Q.pro
1405	AYYFGEDDGRYLVSSSTNAVALVSAAEKAGI	PVFR LGVTGGDAVVLNSQ	SVSLEKLRKSH	----	----	Zymomonas mobilisL.Q.pro
984	----	NVLGMMPHERAVE-LLLGS EDDGK-	----	GV	----	Deinococcus radioduransL.Q.pro
946	----	RVVGMMPHERHAI E VLTGPSDDGL	----	GLF	YSAL	Mycobacterium lepraeL.Q.pro
946	----	RVVGLMPHERHAI EALTGPSDDGL	----	GLF	YSAL	Mycobacterium tuberculosisL.Q.pro
950	----	RI VGLMPHERHAI ETLTGPSTDGL	----	GLF	VSAL	Corynebacterium ammoniagenesL.Q.pro
786	----	NVFG LMPHERAVE-ELI GG EDDG-	----	----	KKVF	Thermotoga maritimaL.Q.pro
802	----	LANP NME TYKVEI L TEQS	----	----	----	Methanococcus jannaschiiL.Q.pro
898	----	NVLGMMPHERASD-AFLGS EDDGL	----	KVF	----	Pyrococcus abyssiL.Q.pro
902	----	NVIGMMPHP	----	ERASF	KLTSI	Sulfolobus solfataricusL.Q.pro
1000	----	TVFGLMPH- PER	----	AFFGY	QVGRRE	Archaeoglobus fulgidusL.Q.pro
945	----	NVFGMMPHERASE-DI L GSHDGL	----	ML	WYSL	aquifexL.Q.pro
1257	----	MMPHERVFR TVSNS	----	WHPE	----	Escherichia coliL-1.pro
1257	----	MMPHERVFR TVANS	----	WHPE	----	Salmonella typhimuriumL-1.pro
1260	----	MMPHERVFR AVSNS	----	WHPE	----	Haemophilus influenzaeL-1.pro
1282	----	MMPHERVYRAAQMS	----	WKPE	----	Neisseria meningitidisL-1.pro
1318	----	MMPHERVCRLEANS	----	WPEG	KYE	Saccharomyces cerevisiaeL-1.pro
1343	----	MMPHERCF L MWQFP	----	WPT	SWDVEKAGP	Arabidopsis thalianaL-1.pro
1307	----	LMPHERCROSSMYQWP	----	YVPS	SFEV	Drosophila melanogasterL-1.pro

Friday, April 28, 2000 4:00 AM

967	ET - - HVTTA	Bacillus subtilisL.Q.pro
964	LVTVKN.	Lactococcus lactisL.Q.pro
1125	- - - DDLQKN	Campylobacter jejuniL.Q.pro
554	.	Staphylococcus aureusL.Q.pro
1464	EAFLPELMA	Zymomonas mobilisL.Q.pro
1011	SL - - KTVKK	Deinococcus radioduransL.Q.pro
977	DSVLAS	Mycobacterium lepraeL.Q.pro
977	DAVLTG	Mycobacterium tuberculosisL.Q.pro
981	NA - - ITATV	Corynebacterium ammoniagenesL.Q.pro
812	QSI LNYLKR	Thermotoga maritimaL.Q.pro
821	- - - - EGVKK	Methanococcus jannaschiiL.Q.pro
926	MV - - EYAKR	Pyrococcus abyssiL.Q.pro
933	- - - - LGEWA	Sulfolobus solfataricusL-Q.pro
1035	- - - DYLEKL	Archaeoglobus fulgidusL.Q.pro
976		aquifexL.Q.pro
1295	G	Escherichia coliL-1.pro
1295	G	Salmonella typhimuriumL-1.pro
1297	G	Haemophilus influenzaeL-1-1.pro
1320	G	Neisseria meningitidisL-1.pro
1360	G	Saccharomyces cerevisiaeL-1.pro
1387	C	Arabidopsis thalianaL-1.pro
1354	Q	Drosophila melanogasterL-1.pro

Decoration 'Decoration #1': Shade (with bright yellow at 90% fill) residues that match the Consensus exactly.



Friday, April 28, 2000 3:50 AM

	10	20	30	40	50	60	Majority
MA - - KVRVYVMLKEGVLDPQGAVERALHSLGYNVSDVRVGVFELEEVDA - - EVAAEE							
1 MR-WKVRVLVRLKEGLNDPEGRVI GKALKNLGYK-VEELKVPKCFEEFVLES--EKPEEE							Pyrococcus abyssiY-1.pro
1 VY-----I ELKEGVADPEGEATLKALRLGFKRVKKVSTVKVFRIDIEARSREEAERE							Archaeoglobus fulgidusY.pro
1 M--EVI VNI SLKNGVLDPOGKAVEKALHSLNFNSVKEVKI AKQI KISLDEKDEKLAKEQ							Campylobacter jejuniY-1.pro
1 MK-LVRVI MPKEGLDPQGRAVEEMLKENGFN-VSNVRYGVKVELEVSE-----DTD							Aquifex aeolicusY-1.pro
1 MPHYQAKI YVTLRPSI LDPQGRTERALSHLNHDNVGSVRI GKVI ELNLSGEKADVEAQL							Deinococcus radioduransY-1.pro
1 MPLFKFAI DVQYRSNVRDPRGETI ERVLRREEKGLPVKKLRLGKSI HLEVEAENKAKAYEI							Thermotoga maritimaY-1.pro
1 MY--KVKYVYVSLKESVLDPOGSAVQHALHSMTYNEVDVRI GKYMELTI EKSDRDL DV-L							Bacillus subtilisY-1.pro
1 MA--RVVNVNMPKAEI LDPQGAVVVRLGRLGVNGVSDVRQGRFELI EVDSD--VSAED							Corynebacterium ammoniagenesY-1.pro
1 MA--RAVVHVMLRAEI LDPQGAIALAGALGRLGHTGI SDVROGKRFELI DDT--VDDSE							mycobacterium lepraeY.pro
1 MT--KVRVYVAYKASILDPQAQAI KAATHKMGYQEVSDLVNGKFFDFDFA-EAELAKEK							Lactococcus lactisY-1.pro
1 MK--TIELHI TLQPQVLDTGGQTL TRAVVHDLGYAQNDRVGVKLVMTVDEVSDEKVVHNI							Staphylococcus aureusY.pro
VKEMCEKLLANPVI EDY EYEI EEVE- - - - K							Majority
70	80	90					
56 VEEMCRRLANPLIHTWEYTI EPV-----K							Pyrococcus abyssiY-1.pro
54 I AEMCEKLLANPVI QKY							Archaeoglobus fulgidusY.pro
58 VKKMCHEELVNSVI EDYELI I EK-----E							Campylobacter jejuniY-1.pro
52 LRKLVEKYLINPLI EDYE- I EELSQ-----K							Aquifex aeolicusY-1.pro
61 - KDI VENVLSNPI MEDARWEL EEVQ							Deinococcus radioduransY-1.pro
61 VKKAGEELLVNPVVEE- YEVREL							Thermotoga maritimaY-1.pro
58 VKEMCEKLLANTVI EDYRYVEVEEVA- - - - Q							Bacillus subtilisY-1.pro
56 LDKVAASLLANTVI EDYE- VVGL E V- - - - K							Corynebacterium ammoniagenesY-1.pro
56 LAMI AESLLANTVI EDWT- I TR-ES- - - - Q							mycobacterium lepraeY.pro
58 ATEIANELLANPNMETYKVEI L TEQSEG VKK							Lactococcus lactisY-1.pro
59 I TTLSEKLFANTVI E EYSYKVL DDEKENA.							Staphylococcus aureusY.pro

Decoration #1: Shade (with bright yellow at 90% fill) residues that match the Consensus exactly.

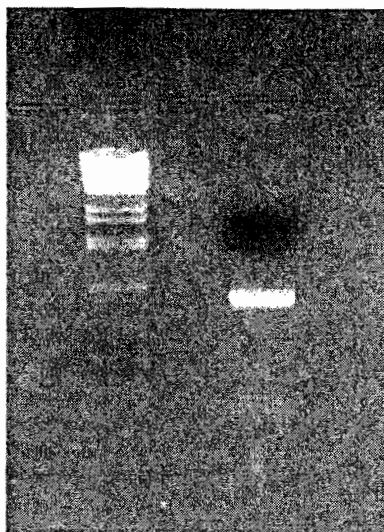


Figure 9. *PCR gel.* The lane on the left is a lambda BstEII marker. The lane on the right shows the size of the PCR product obtained with *Staphylococcus aureus* genomic DNA and the *SapurQ* start NdeI and stop EcoRV primers.

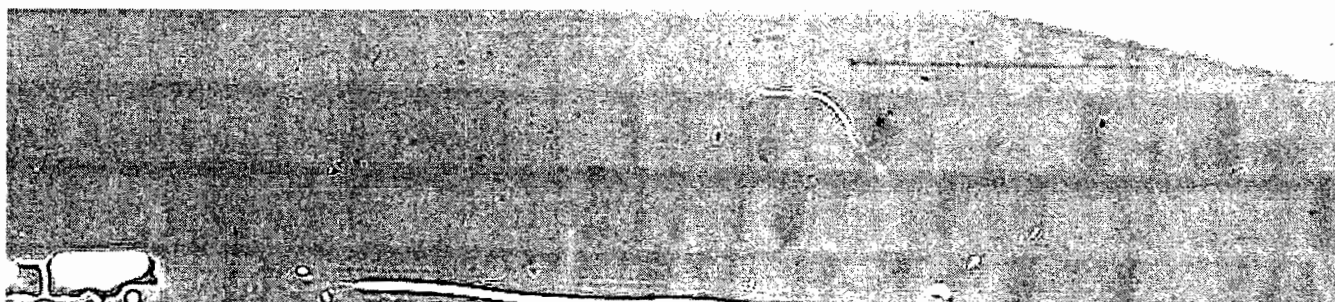


Figure 10. *Sequencing gel.* A sequencing reaction was done on the plasmid preparation of colony number 53. The sequence AAACGTCTTCAGC can be read this is identical to bases 213-227 of the *purQ* gene

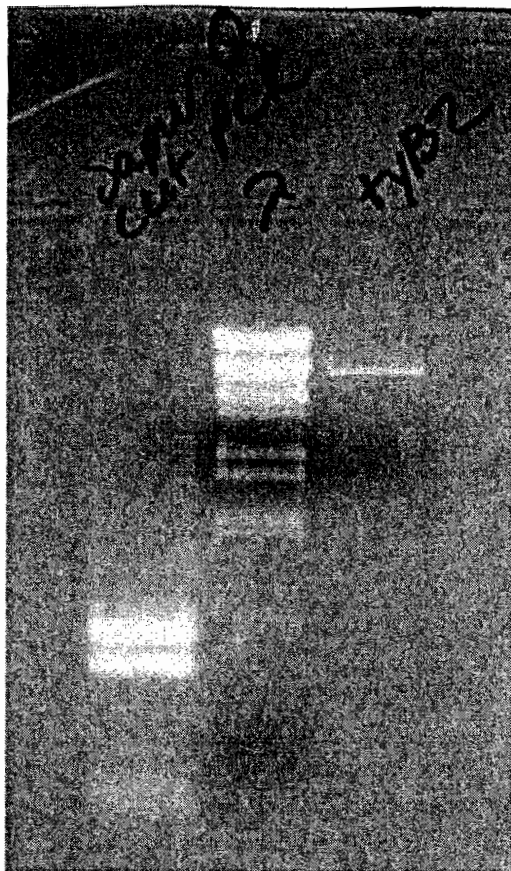


Figure 11. *Enzyme analysis on PCR.* The first lane is PCR product of genomic *S. aureus* DNA. It was cut with NdeI and EcoRV.

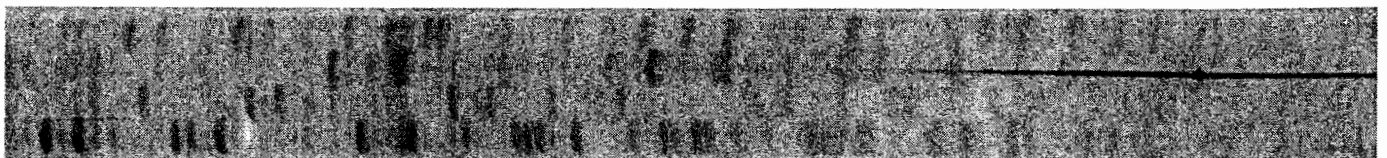


Figure 12. *Sequencing gel.* Sequencing reactions were run on PCR reactions to determine where the NdeI site is in the *purQ* gene.

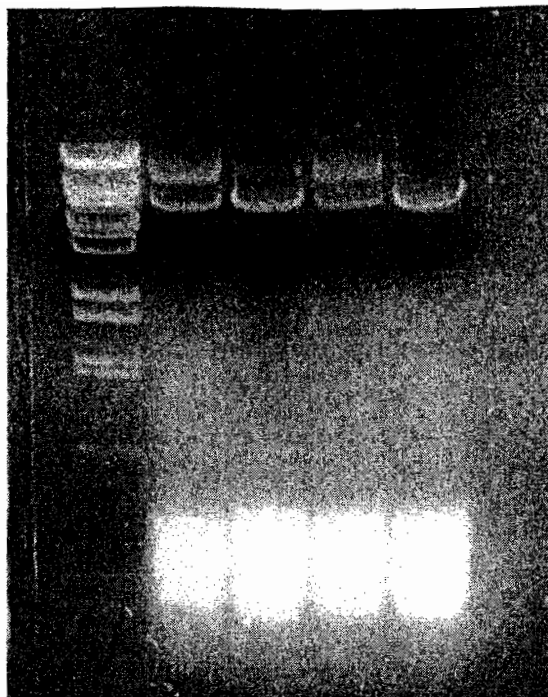


Figure 13. *Digest gel.* Phenol- Chloroform purified plasmid preparations of colonies 1, 21, 23, 27 were digested with XbaI and HindIII. This gel shows no cutting, which was probably due to the amount of RNA on the gel shown by the bright bands on the bottom.

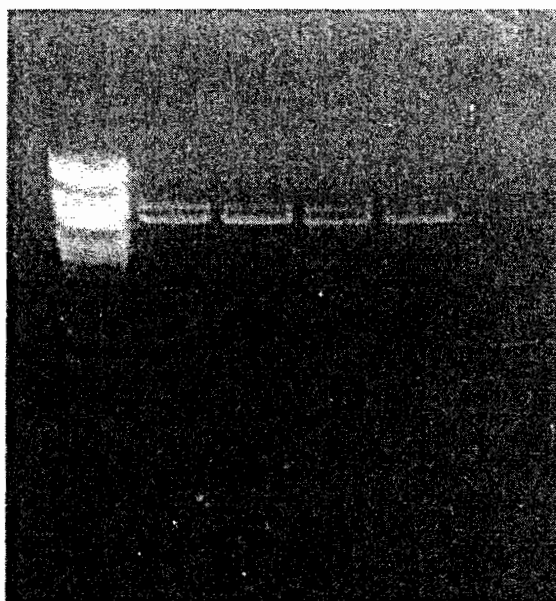


Figure 14. *Digest gel.* The samples run on the previous gel were treated with RNase and recut.

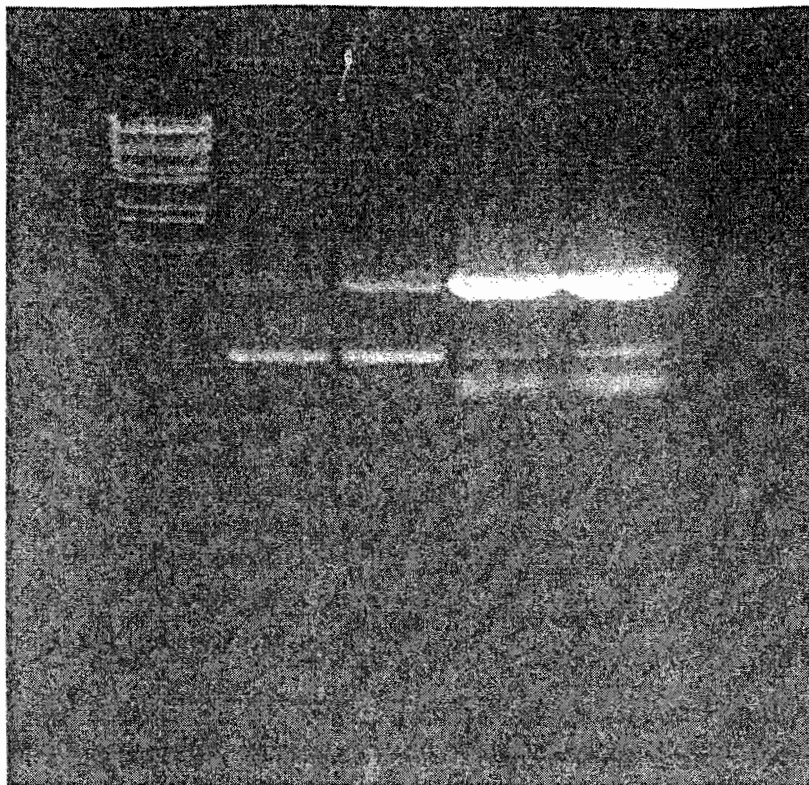


Figure 15. *PCR gel.* PCR reactions were run using the TYB2 and intien reverse primers of plasmid preparations 1, 21, 23, and 27. Bands of 1100bp can be seen along with bands of about 450bp.

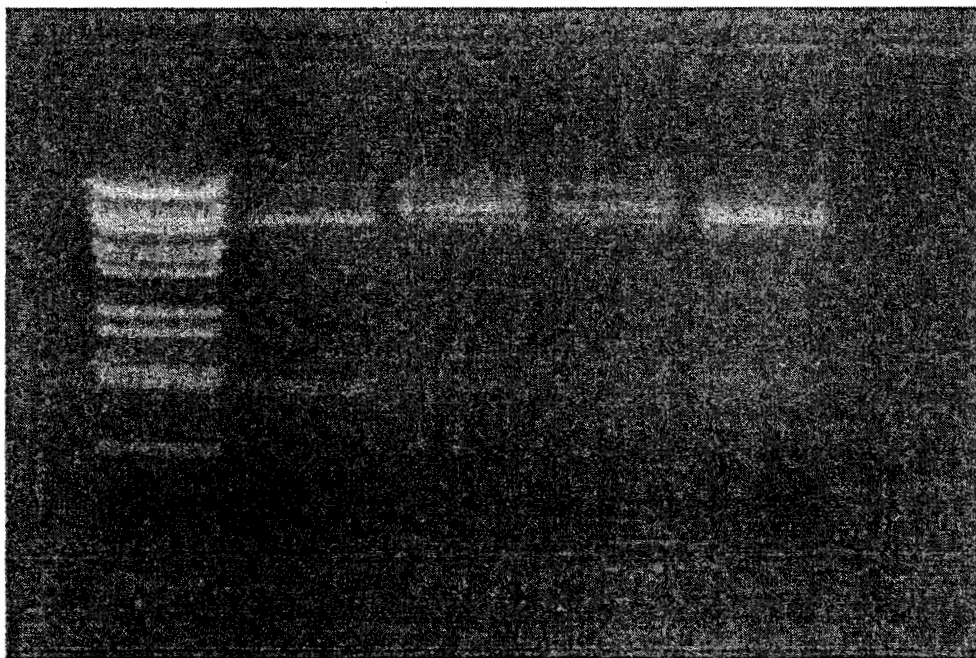


Figure 16. *Wizard™ plasmid preparation.* Plasmid preparations using the Wizard SV minipreps system. Each prep was cut with XbaI and HindIII. The lane order from left to right is Lambda marker then preps of colonies 1, 21, 23, and 27.

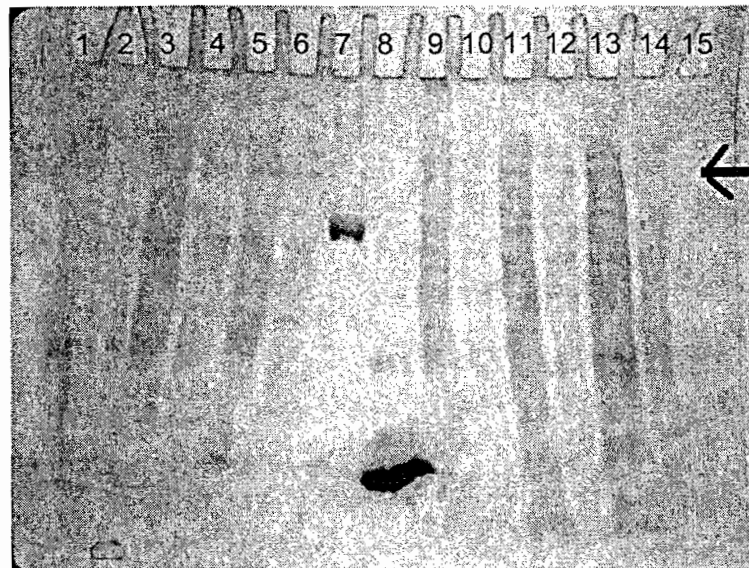


Figure 17. SDS Page gel. Samples from each expression temperature were run. Lane order is: Clarified 30 degrees 2:1, dilution, Clarified 25 degrees 2:1, dilution, Clarified 15 degrees 2:1, dilution, BSA, RNase, crude 30 degrees 2:1, dilution, crude 25 degrees 2:1, dilution, crude 15 degrees 2:1, dilution, and a blank sample.

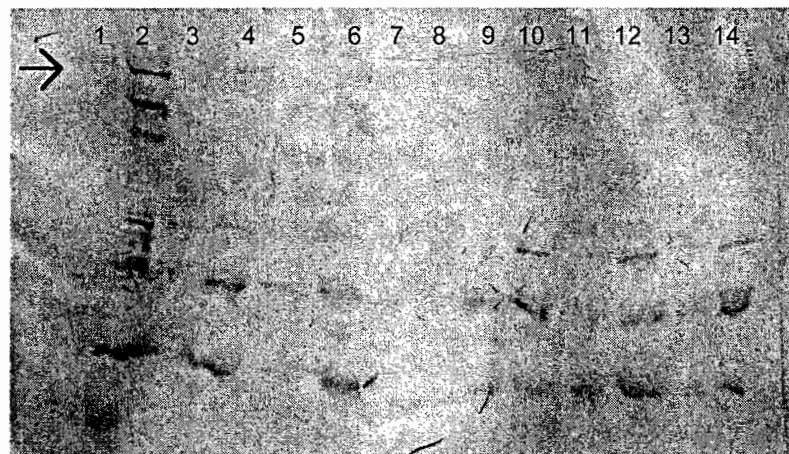


Figure 18. Western Blot. Lane order is the same as SDS page gel order. The arrow is pointing to the band showing expression of the target protein.

Abbreviations:

FGAR- 5'-phosphoribosyl N-formylglycinamide

FGAM- 5'-phosphoribosyl N-formylglycinamide

BLAST- Basic local alignment search tool

PCR- polymerase chain reaction

dNTP/ ddNTP- deoxy and dideoxy nucleotides

CTAB- cetyltrimethylammonium bromide

IPTG- isopropyl-1-thio-β-D-galactoside

SDS- sodium dodecyl sulfate

PVDF- polyvinylidene difluoride

PBS- phosphate buffered saline

NTB- nitro blue tetrazolium

BCIP- 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl phosphate

Work Cited

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All methods were taken from standard protocol manual in the lab or from instruction booklets sent with the product.