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Pseudomonas fluorescence 의 PHA(Poly hydroxy alkanate) 생합성에 대한 연구.

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PHA 는 다양한 미생물에서 생성되는 저장물질이며 생분해성 플라스틱으로써 많은 주목을 받고 있는 고분자물질이다. 본 연구에 이용된 *Pseudomonas fluorescence* 는 질소원이 고갈된 상태에서 sodium acetate, sodium citrate, benzoic acid, gluconic acid, glucose, sucrose 등을 단일 탄소원으로 하여 배양 하였을 때 polyhydroxybutyrate와 copolymer 인 poly(3-hydroxybutyrate-co-3-hydroxyvalerate) 등이 합성 되었다. 또한 *Alcaligenes calcoaceticus* 와 서울 중랑천에서 분리 동정된 *Acinetobacter lowffii* HN 401은 질소원이 고갈된 상태에서 sodium citrate, sodium acetate, glucose 등을 단일 탄소원으로 하여 polyhydroxybutyrate 생성을 보여 주었다. *Alcaligenes eutrophus* 에서 클로닝한 생합성 유전자를 probe로 이용하여 *Pseudomonas fluorescence* 와 southern hybridization 실험을 한 결과 동질성의 유전자가 존재함을 알 수 있었다.

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Comparative Analysis of Nucleotide and Amino Acid Sequences of Hypervariable Region of Korean HCV

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cDNAs encoding part of the putative envelope glycoprotein (E2) including HVR1 and HVR2 of hepatitis C virus (HCV) obtained from 10 independent Korean patient's serum were synthesized, amplified by polymerase chain reaction (PCR), and the nucleotide sequences were determined. Comparison of the nucleotide sequences of Korean types to those of foreign isolates showed 65-70% homology to HCV-1, 73-80% homology to HCV-BK, 64-67% homology to HCV-J6, and 63-65% homology to HCV-J8 suggesting that Korean types are closely related to the Japanese type. Analysis of the deduced amino acid sequences revealed that Korean types have relatively well conserved sequences and could be divided few major groups based on amino acid sequence within HVR1. In seven isolates (S3, S8, E9, E10, E3, E4, E6), four amino acids (AQRL) were inserted at the amino acid position 382 to 385 and at least 23 amino acids within HVR1 were identical. Amino acid sequences within HVR2 of these 7 isolates were conserved to HDASGNL while those of the rest isolates were heterogeneous.