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srf Operon and the Role of comS gene in Competence Development of Bacillus subtilis

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srf operon of Bacillus subtilis encodes surfactin synthetase complex which catalyzes the nonribosomal biosynthesis of the lipopeptide surfactin using the multienzyme thiotemplate mechanism. The complex is composed, in part, of three subunits SrfA, SrfB, and SrfC, which constitute the seven amino-acid activating domains required for the synthesis of the peptide portion of surfactin. Immunoprecipitation experiments using a hemagglutin(HA) epitope – tagged SrfA derivative and anti-HA antiserum resulted in co-precipitation of these three subunits, indicating that they are working in a complex form. Single amino acid substitution mutations in the active site or intermodule domain showed no effect on this subunit co-precipitation.

The comS gene, which is nested in the srfB gene and encodes a small, 46 amino acid protein, is required for competence development at early stationary phase. It has been known that ComS antagonizes ComK-inhibitor MecA, thereby activate ComK, a key protein responsible for the expression of late competence genes. Both SinR and DegU are also known to promote competence development. Through the multicopy suppression experiments with plasmid amplified comS, sinR, and degU genes, it was found that multicopy comS suppresses sinR mutation but not degU mutation, indicating sinR acts at upstream of comS and degU at downstream, respectively. Experiments testing the efficiencies of srf-lacZ and comS-lacZ expressions under the $\triangle sinR$ or $\triangle degU$ background showed that only the comS-lacZ expression was reduced by sinR mutation, while neither srf-lacZ nor comS-lacZ expression was affected by degU mutation. These results suggest that sinR is required for optimal comS expression but not transcription from the srf promoter, and degU appears to be in a separate, pararell pathway controlling competence development.