F214 Molecular Characterization of putative *nifA* clones from *Frankia* EulK1, a symbiont of *Elaeagnus umbellata*

Si-Bum Sung* and Chung Sun An Department of Biology, Seoul National University

To identify *nif*A homologous gene from *Frankia* EulK1, degenerate PCR primers based on conserved central domain of *nif*A was used to amplify *nif*A homologous sequence on the genome of *Frankia* EulK1. The subclone of amplified PCR product was sequenced and showed homology with other *nif*A-like genes. Putative *nif*A clones were selected from the cosmid library of *Frankia* EulK1 using the subclone of PCR product as a probe. The putative *nif*A clones were divided into four groups based on restriction digestion and hybridization patterns. The sbuclones of restriction fragments hybridized with the probe were partially sequenced and showed homology with transcriptional activators of other microbial organisms. Molecular characterization of four putative *nif*A clones will be discussed on the basis of nucleotide sequence and genomic Southern hybridization.

F215 Molecular Cloning and Characterization of *nif*S from *Frankia* EuIK1, a symbiont of *Elaeagnus umbellata*

Won Young You* and Chung Sun An Department of Biology, Seoul National University

It has been shown that major nif gene cluster of Frankia EuIK1 strain from nifH to part of nifS was contained in a cosmid genomic clone, pEuNIF. To clone rest of nifS and other putative nif genes, another genomic clone, pEuNIF2, was selected by screening the library using the partial nifS as a probe and its overlapping was confirmed by partial restriction nature with the pEuNIF mapping and hybridization experiments. The total size of the pEuNIF2 was estimated to be about 44 kb and 7.2 kb BamHI fragment was hybridized For determination of nucleotide sequence, with the previous probe. BamHI fragment was subcloned as two fragments; 4.2 kb EcoRI/BamHI and 3.0 kb EcoRI/BamHI fragments. Partial nucleotide sequence of the two fragments showed homology with nifS and fdx from other nitrogen-fixing microorganisms, respectively. Structure and function of nifS and other putative nif genes located on the 7.2 kb BamHI fragment and organization of entire nif genes in EuIK1 strain will be discussed.