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Conversion to Cysteine Autotrophy of Salmonella typhi Ty2 by STM1490, a Putative Chloride Channel Protein

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When S. typhi Ty2 genes involved in cysteine biosynthesis were compared to those in S. typhimurium LT2, there were no much differences at the level of nucleotide sequence and amino acids. To investigate gene(s) involved in S. typhi Ty2 cysteine auxotrophy, S. typhimurium LT2 libriary constructed in pBR322 was introduced into S. typhi Ty2 strain (x3769) though transduction method using bacteriophage P22. Eleven transductants forming colony on Cys media were screened and named as pCys1 to pCys11. Based on restriction enzyme digestion analyses, the plasmids were classified into 3 groups; pCys1, pCys9 and pCys11. Among them, pCys9 and pCys11 complemented cysteine auxotrophy weakly. However, the pCysl provides apparent growth on Cys minimal media. To identify gene involved in cysteine auxotrophy in pCys1, nucleotide sequencing were performed. The pCys1 contain three orfs; yrfK, STM1490 and STM1491. Because pCys1 contains only a part of STM1491 orf, we eliminated STM1491 orf from further characterization. The genes yrfK and STM1490 were independently subcloned into pBR322. Results of complementation tests of using these subcloned DNA segments revealed that STM1490, a putative chloride channel protein, play a role to overcome cysteine auxotrophy of x3769. Since the sulfate permease of S. typhimurium LT2 and S. typhi Ty2 contain cysU, cysW and cysA, function for sulfate and thiosulfate transport, and SBP, a periplasmic sulfatebinding protein, it is classified to osmotic shock-sensitive permease. If STM1490 originated from S. typhimurium LT2 leads to change ionic balance to S. typhi Ty2, S. typhi Ty2 containing STM1490 would be changed to cysteine autotrophy by indirect effects of STM1490 for cysteine biosynthesis genes or sulfate permease.