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Identification and Characterization of *Vibrio vulnificus* AphB, a Novel Global Regulator

Hee Gon Jeong*, Man Hwan Oh, and Sang Ho Choi

National Research Laboratory of Molecular Microbiology and Toxicology, Department of Agricultural Biotechnology, Seoul National University, Seoul 151-921

Vibrio vulnificus AphB is a member of the LysR family of transcriptional regulators. The functions of the AphB were assessed by comparing phenotypes of the V. vulnificus aphB mutant with those of the parental wild type in vitro and in mice. The disruption of aphB resulted in a substantial decrease in cytotoxic activity, adherence to host cells *in vitro*, and motility. Furthermore, the intraperitoneal LD_{50} of the *aphB* mutant was approximately 10^3 times higher than that of the parental wild type. To identify genes regulated by AphB, gene expression profiles of the wild type and those of the *aphB* mutant were analyzed using the V. vulnificus whole genome microarray. A number of novel targets regulated by AphB were identified, including nanA encoding N-acetylneuraminate lyase. N-acetylneuraminate lyase catalyzes the reversible reaction of N-acetylneuraminic acid to N-acetylmannosamine and pyruvate. A mutant in which *nanA* gene was inactivated by allelic exchanges was constructed and phenotype changes between the nanA mutant and its parental wild type were evaluated. The activity of cytotoxicity from the INT 407 cells infected with the nanA mutant was almost 2 to 3-fold less than that from the cells infected with the wild type. In a mouse model, the LD_{50} of the wild type was about 10^3 times lower than that of the *nanA* mutant. The cell density of the *nanA* mutant colonizing in the mouse intestine was 10^2 times lower than that of the wild type. These results suggest that nanA is essential for virulence of V. vulnificus in mice as well as in vitro. Accordingly, it appears that the AphB and its candidate NanA are important proteins involved in V. vulnificus virulence.