

POTENTIAL FOR GENETIC ENHANCEMENT OF BACTERIAL
DEGRADATIVE PROCESSES IN WASTEWATER

FINAL REPORT

TO

NATIONAL WATER RESEARCH INSTITUTE
AND
IRVINE RANCH WATER DISTRICT

RESEARCH PROJECT NUMBER RAN 91-05

Department of Environmental Analysis and Design,
and
Department of Biochemical Engineering

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT IRVINE
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February 1994

**POTENTIAL FOR ENHANCEMENT FOR BACTERIAL
DEGRADATIVE PROCESSES IN WASTEWATER**

-Administrative Report for the Period Ending

December 31, 1993

Principal Investigator: Betty Olson/Oladele Ogunseitan

Agency: National Water Research Institute

Total Award: \$100,000 (47.5% Indirect Cost)

Project Period: January 1, 1992 - December 31, 1993

Agency Grant Number: RAN-91-05

UCI Account/Fund Number: 447670-51526

EXPENSE DETAIL

Expense Categories	Allocation	Expenses for December	Expended To Date	Projected Expenses	End of Project Balance
Salaries	\$30,940	\$0	\$27,872	\$0	\$3,068
Supplies & Expense	\$15,000	\$162	\$16,885	\$0	(\$1,885)
Equipment	\$18,587	\$0	\$20,729	\$0	(\$2,142)
Travel	\$3,000	\$0	\$1,000	\$0	\$2,000
Benefits	\$5,570	\$0	\$6,628	\$0	(\$1,058)
Other	\$685	\$0	\$22	\$0	\$663
Indirect	\$26,218	\$77	\$26,863	\$0	(\$645)
Total	\$100,000	\$238	\$100,000	\$0	\$0

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

There were two active research periods during the conduction of this project. The initial period was March to December 1992 and the second period was July to December 1993. During the first phase, the primary objective of the project, namely the use of molecular and physiological methods to identify microorganisms carrying out denitrification and phosphorus accumulation in wastewater, was fulfilled. During the second period, the other major objective of the research, to clone the genes for nitrite reductase and polyphosphate kinase into high level expression vectors was also fulfilled. We are in possession of the recombinant *Escherichia coli* strains harboring the genes for denitrification and phosphorus removal from wastewater. However, because of time limitations and the break in project schedule, the third objective of the research, to evaluate the performance of the recombinant strains in bioreactors simulating the wastewater treatment process was not conducted to completion. Additional sources of funding to further the research to include scale-up applications are presently sought.

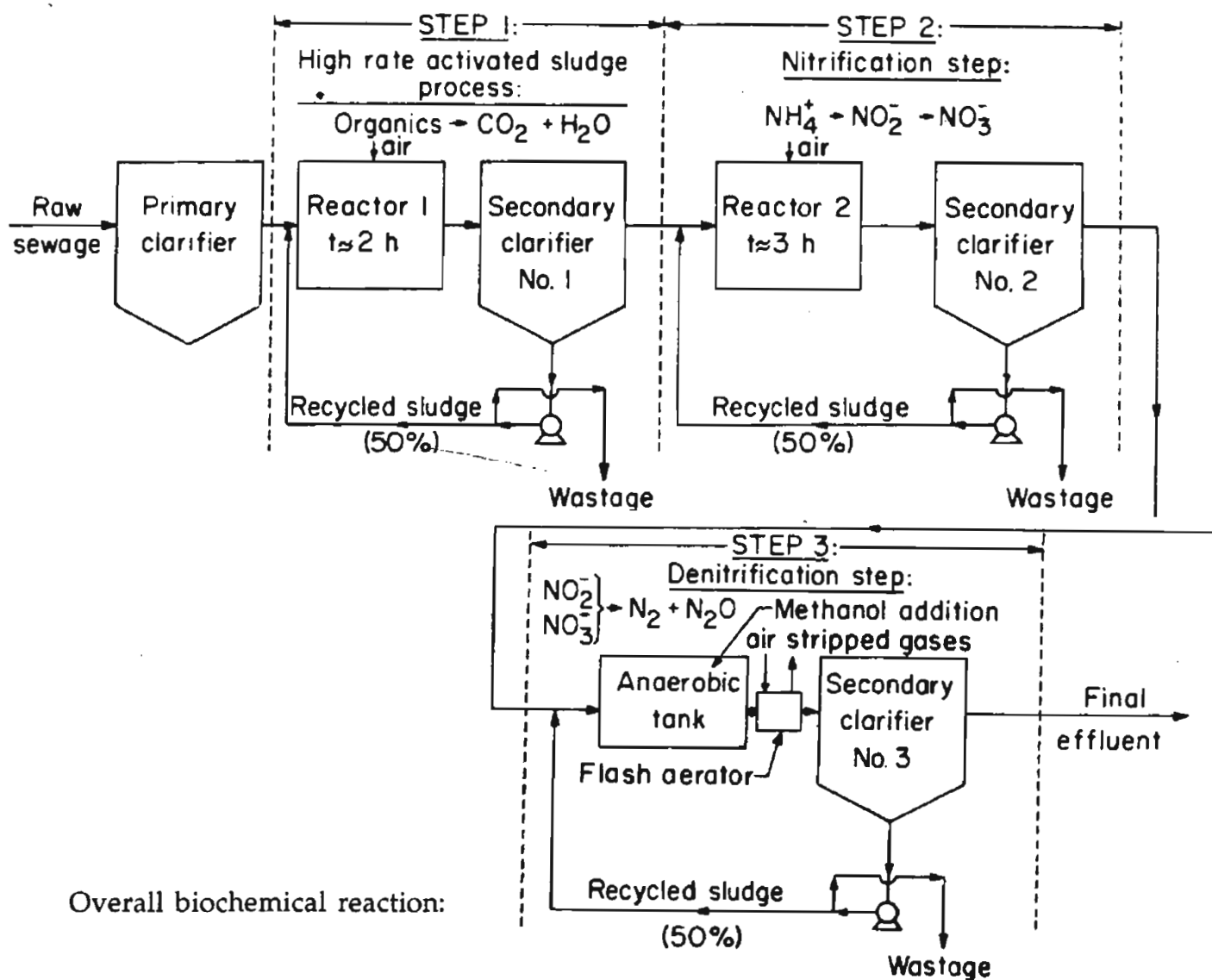
INTRODUCTION

The disposal and fate of nitrate (NO_3) and inorganic phosphorus (P_i) compounds in aquatic systems are important aspects of wastewater treatment and environmental water resources conservation. When the crucial processes affecting these nutrients are not controlled, excessive accumulation leads to eutrophication of creeks, lakes, and estuaries, with significant adverse ecological consequences (Ramalho, 1983). The removal of nitrate and phosphorus from wastewaters is expensive and usually conducted by manipulating aeration or by addition of chemicals such as lime, alum, and ferric chloride (Ramalho, 1983; Toerien *et al.*, 1990). Because of the expense and time consuming nature of traditional processes aimed at nitrate and phosphorus removal, biotechnological alternatives to the chemical methods have been under constant investigation, and are the subject of the present research effort.

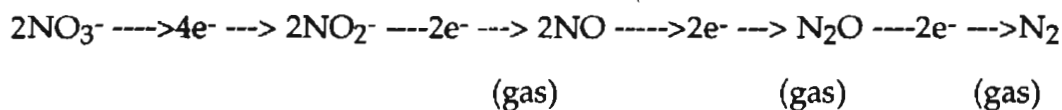
Many organisms are known to be capable of nitrification and denitrification, and of phosphorus accumulation from aqueous media. The process of nitrate removal is tightly linked to the well studied nitrogen cycle consisting mainly of nitrification and denitrification reactions (Figure 1). The goal of biotechnological denitrification processes is to manipulate the direction and dynamics of the nitrogen cycle such that the formation of gaseous nitrogen compounds is favored. These compounds with sufficient partial pressures are then released into the atmospheric pool of nitrogenous compounds, thereby resulting in a lower concentration in the aqueous phase (i.e. dissimilatory nitrate reduction).

In the case of phosphorus removal from aquatic environments, biotechnological strategies depend on the ability of certain bacteria including

Figure 1. An example of a three-step process for nitrification and dissimilatory denitrification in a wastewater treatment process. (After Ramalho, 1983)



Overall biochemical reaction:



nitrate

nitrite

nitric

nitrous

reductase

reductase

oxide

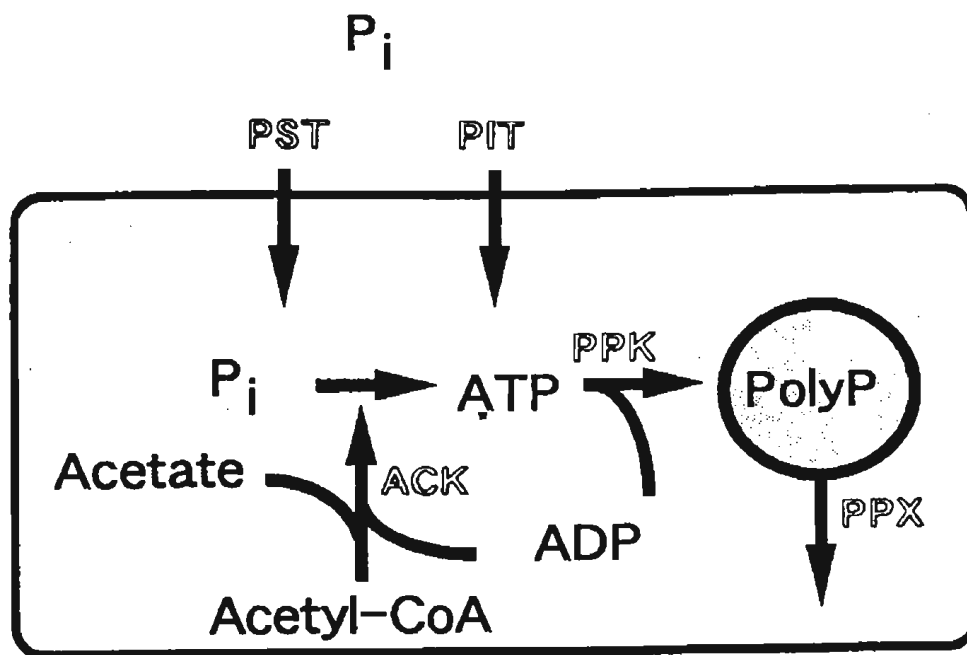
oxide

reductase

reductase

Escherichia coli to accumulate polyphosphate granules in their cells during growth under certain nutritional conditions. The physiological functions of polyphosphate in cells are not completely understood, but there is sufficient evidence that it may serve as a source of energy because the reaction leading to its formation is reversible, leading to the production of adenosine triphosphate (ATP) which supports many biochemical reactions (Kato *et al.*, 1993). There are many enzymes involved in the accumulation and degradation of polyphosphate granules, but the one amenable to biotechnological manipulations is polyphosphate kinase (PPK; see Figure 2), and is the targeted enzyme in the study reported here.

Figure 2. Process by which phosphorus accumulation might be improved through genetic engineering of polyphosphate kinase. (From Kato *et al.*, 1993).



MATERIALS AND METHODS

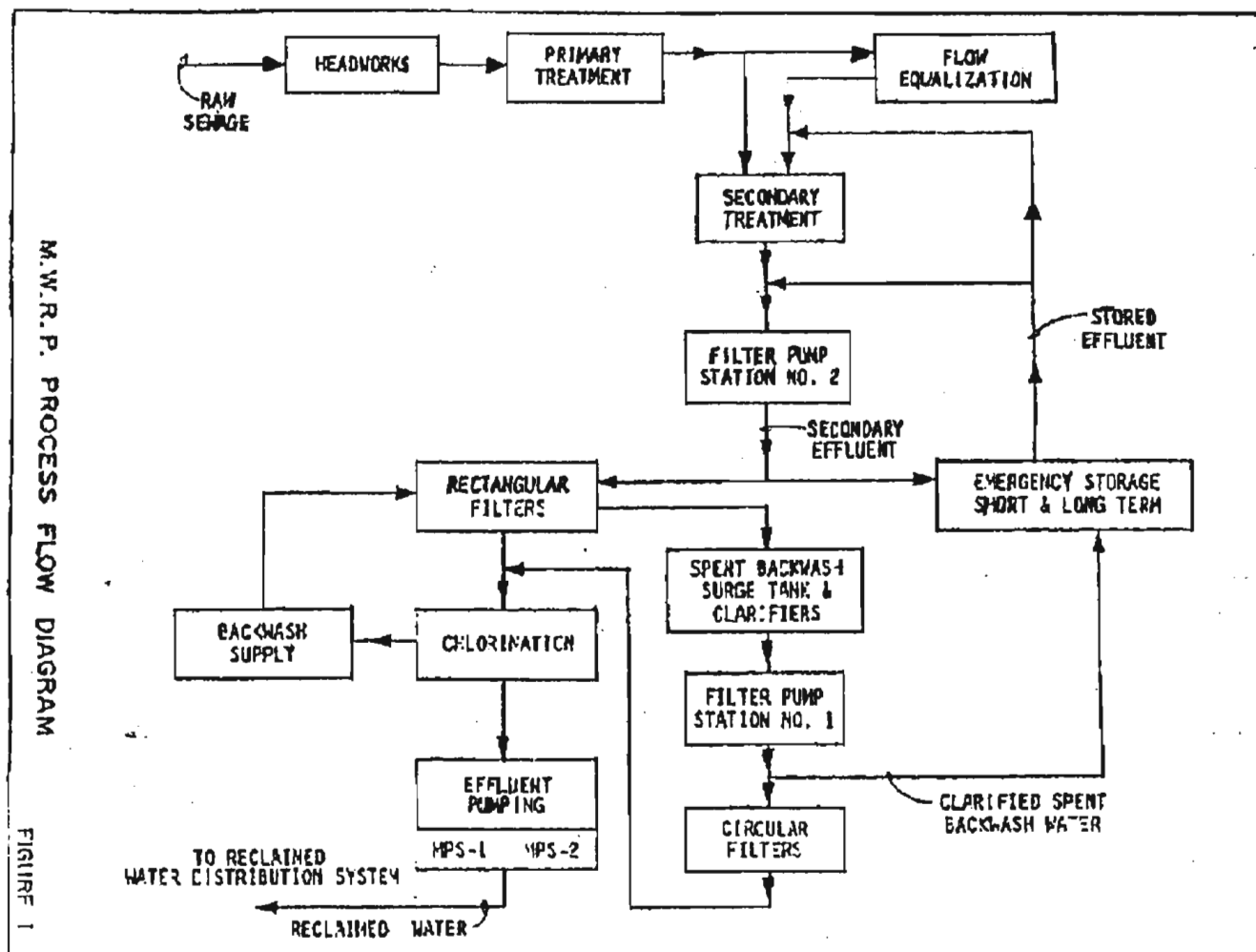
WASTEWATER SAMPLES

Throughout the project, wastewater samples were obtained from the Michelson wastewater treatment Plant operated by the Irvine Ranch Water District (IRWD). Samples were routinely collected from points representing the raw sewage inlet, primary and secondary settling outflows and the treated effluent (Figure 3). One liter water samples were collected in polystyrene vessels and immediately placed on ice. Water samples were routinely analyzed within two hours of collection.

DENITRIFICATION

The first step taken for biotechnological enhancement of denitrification in wastewater was to determine the population densities of bacteria capable of carrying out denitrification (phenotypic assay), and of bacteria containing DNA sequences homologous to the segment cloned from *Pseudomonas stutzeri* encoding for nitrite reductase (Smith and Tiedje, 1992). The second phase involved the cloning of the nitrite reductase gene into a high expression level plasmid. The resulting recombinant plasmid was then transformed into *E. coli*, and the relative expression level of the cloned gene was checked through protein analysis by performing a denaturing polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE). The third planned phase of the project was comparative performance of the recombinant nitrite reductase-producing *E. coli* and the control of the naturally-occurring denitrifying bacterial population through manipulation of aeration levels in bioreactors simulating wastewater treatment processes.

Figure 3. Sampling points in the Michelson wastewater treatment Plant.



PHOSPHORUS REMOVAL

The design of experiments aimed at biotechnological enhancement of phosphorus removal from wastewater was similar to those for denitrification. An initial assessment of phenotype (ability of wastewater bacteria to accumulate polyphosphate granules) through staining techniques and microscopy was conducted. The phenotype assay was followed by a genotype assay where wastewater bacteria containing DNA sequences homologous to the cloned fragment from *E. coli* encoding for polyphosphate kinase were detected through colony hybridization. The second phase of work regarding biotechnological phosphorus removal was the cloning of the *E. coli* polyphosphate gene (ppk) into a high level expression plasmid for increased production of the crucial enzyme. Finally, the efficiency of phosphorus removal was to be compared between the recombinant strain containing the high level expression ppk-plasmid and the natural induction of polyphosphate accumulating potential of wastewater bacteria.

NEW METHOD DEVELOPMENT FOR MOLECULAR MICROBIAL ECOLOGY

In order to facilitate quantitative analysis of gene expression and consequential enzyme production in natural microbial communities, a method was developed for electrophoretic resolution of proteins extracted directly from natural or assembled microbial communities. The results of the method development and preliminary applications to monitoring polyphosphate kinase production was the first published article derived directly from the project (see appended manuscript).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Tables 1 through 5 summarize the data on selected bacterial population densities in the wastewater samples investigated during this project. By comparing data on phenotypes with the data on DNA hybridization, the results indicate the possibility of increasing the expression of latent genetic potential. For example, in the primary effluent, 32% of the heterotrophic bacterial population contained DNA sequences homologous to the nitrite reductase gene, whereas only 15% of the bacteria in the same sample showed phenotypic ability to convert nitrate directly to gaseous products (Tables 2 and 3).

However, in the case of phosphorus accumulation the data indicate that there is significant diversity in the genetic potential responsible for the function of polyphosphate kinase in the wastewater microbial community. This is because, for example, 43.5% of total heterotrophic bacteria were able to accumulate phosphate granules according to the microscopic assay (Table 4), whereas only 1% of the bacteria in the same sample contained DNA sequences homologous to the *E. coli* polyphosphate kinase gene (Table 5).

These are important results because they indicate that the biotechnological strategy of choice for enhancing denitrification might be genetic induction of the latent genetic potential by means of aerobic-anaerobic system manipulation (e.g. with *E. coli* membranes) or with certain amino acids. That strategy will likely not work for phosphorus removal because the prototype genetic system does not account for the majority of phosphorus accumulating bacteria in the wastewater samples analyzed. Therefore, installing bioreactors containing genetically-engineered high expression level *E. coli* strains containing the polyphosphate kinase gene might be a better strategy. We subsequently

decided to explore both strategies for denitrification and the reactor strategy for phosphorus removal.

TABLE 1. Aerobic heterotrophic bacterial population densities in IRWD Michelson Plant wastewater.

Wastewater Sample	Colony forming units (CFU) per ml
Raw influent	3.1 +/- 2.0 x 10 ⁵
Primary effluent	2.6 +/- 1.2 x 10 ⁵
Secondary effluent	9.6 +/- 3.2 x 10 ⁴
Treated effluent	less than one

TABLE 2. Population densities of bacteria exhibiting denitrification phenotype in IRWD Michelson Plant wastewater.

Wastewater sample	CFU/ml	Proportion of total (%)
Raw influent	2.8 +/- 1.4 x 10 ⁴	9.0
Primary effluent	3.9 +/- 2.3 x 10 ⁴	15.0
Secondary effluent	2.9 +/- 1.1 x 10 ³	3.0
Treated effluent	not detected	

TABLE 3. Population densities of bacteria containing DNA sequences homologous to *E. coli* nitrite reductase gene in the IRWD Michelson Plant wastewater.

Wastewater sample	CFU/ml	Proportion of total (%)
Raw influent	1.6 +/- 0.8 x 10 ⁴	37.0
Primary effluent	4.4 +/- 2.1 x 10 ⁴	32.0
Secondary effluent	2.1 +/- 1.2 x 10 ⁴	19.0
Treated effluent	not detected	

TABLE 4. Population densities of bacteria exhibiting phenotypic polyphosphate accumulation in the IRWD Michelson Plant wastewater.

Wastewater sample	CFU/ml	Proportion of total (%)
Raw influent	4.1 +/- 2.3 x 10 ⁴	13.2
Primary effluent	2.4 +/- 1.4 x 10 ⁴	9.2
Secondary effluent	4.2 +/- 1.1 x 10 ⁴	43.8
Treated effluent	not detected	

TABLE 5. Population densities of bacteria containing DNA sequences homologous to the *E. coli* polyphosphate kinase (ppk) in the IRWD Michelson Plant wastewater.

Wastewater sample	CFU/ml	Proportion of total (%)
Raw influent	9.3 +/- 3.3 x 10 ³	3.0
Primary effluent	2.6 +/- 1.4 x 10 ³	1.0
Secondary effluent	9.6 +/- 2.7 x 10 ²	1.0
Treated effluent	not detected	

Figure 4 shows the data for *in situ* induction of the denitrification potential for natural wastewater bacteria. The data showed a significant enhancement of denitrification in the wastewater achieved through the addition of *E. coli* membranes (Oxyrase®). Simple prevention of oxygen diffusion into the batch reactors by sealing was not enough to account for any significant removal of nitrate beyond the levels achieved in constantly aerated reactors.

Figure 5 shows the data from experiments conducted to detect the increase in the production of specific protein molecules, presumable enzyme important in phosphate accumulation, in wastewater bacteria, compared to an induced strain of *Acinetobacter calcoaceticus*, a noted accumulator of phosphate in many sewage treatment operations. Again the data suggest a highly diverse

genetic system for phosphate accumulation in the particular wastewater investigated.

GENETIC CLONING

Similar molecular cloning process was undertaken for introducing the polyphosphate kinase (ppk) and the nitrite reductase (nir) genes into a high expression level plasmid vector. Therefore the process will be described in general terms. The ppk gene was obtained from professor Kornberg's laboratory at Stanford University, and it was supplied as plasmid pBC29 (Figure 6). The hyper-expression plasmid vector used was pET-15b (Figure 7). The scheme for integrating ppk with pET-15b is illustrated in the flow diagram in Figure 8. Generally, this procedure leads to a 30 - 40% increase in specific enzyme production. The exact level, with IPTG induction can be determined by performing a polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, as shown in Figure 9. At present we have generated two independent recombinant *E. coli* strains containing the *ppk* gene and the *nir* gene respectively. We were able to conduct only preliminary experiments on the maintenance of these strains in fermentors by the end of the project. One of the outstanding goals is to incorporate the two genes into one strain of *E. coli*. Presumably, this will improve the efficiency of biotechnological enhancement of wastewater treatment with recombinant organisms.

Figure 4.

Induction of Nitrate Removal from Batch Wastewater Microcosms

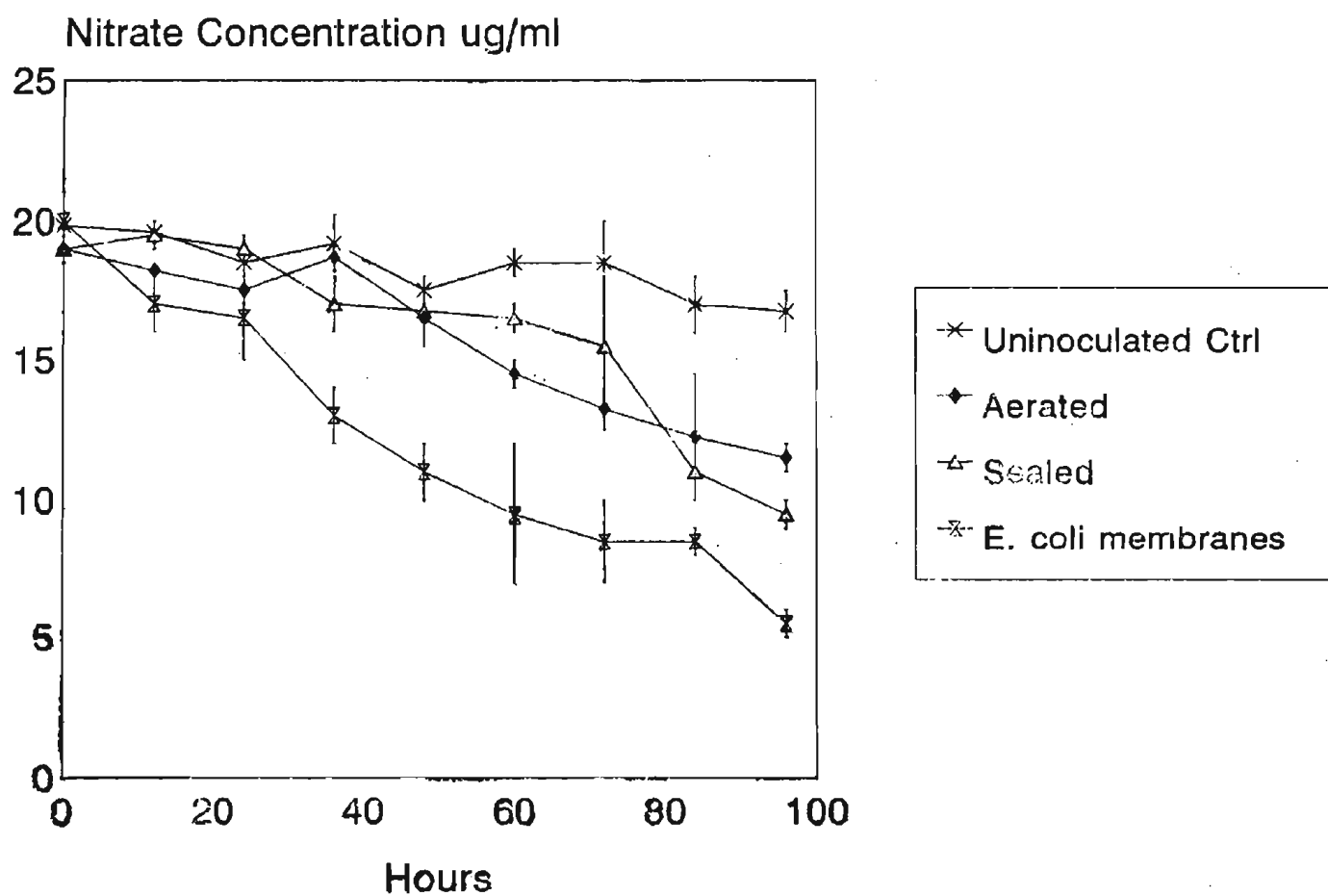


Figure 5. Polypeptides extracted from induced *A. calcoaceticus* and wastewater bacteria for phosphorus removal. Lanes 1 and 2; influent; 3 and 4, primary effluent; 1 and 3: induced; 2 and 4:uninduced. compared to lane M.



Figure 6. Plasmid pBC29 containing ppk from Kornberg laboratory at Stanford.

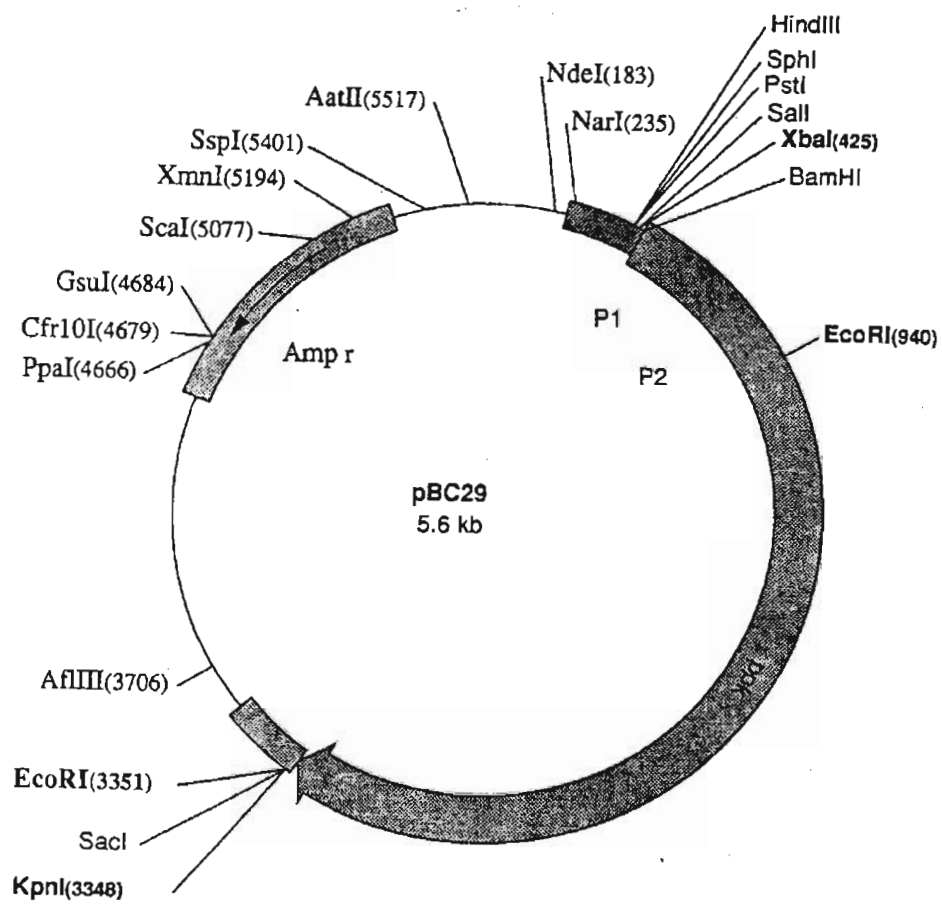


Figure 8. Construction of recombinant plasmid containing ppk.

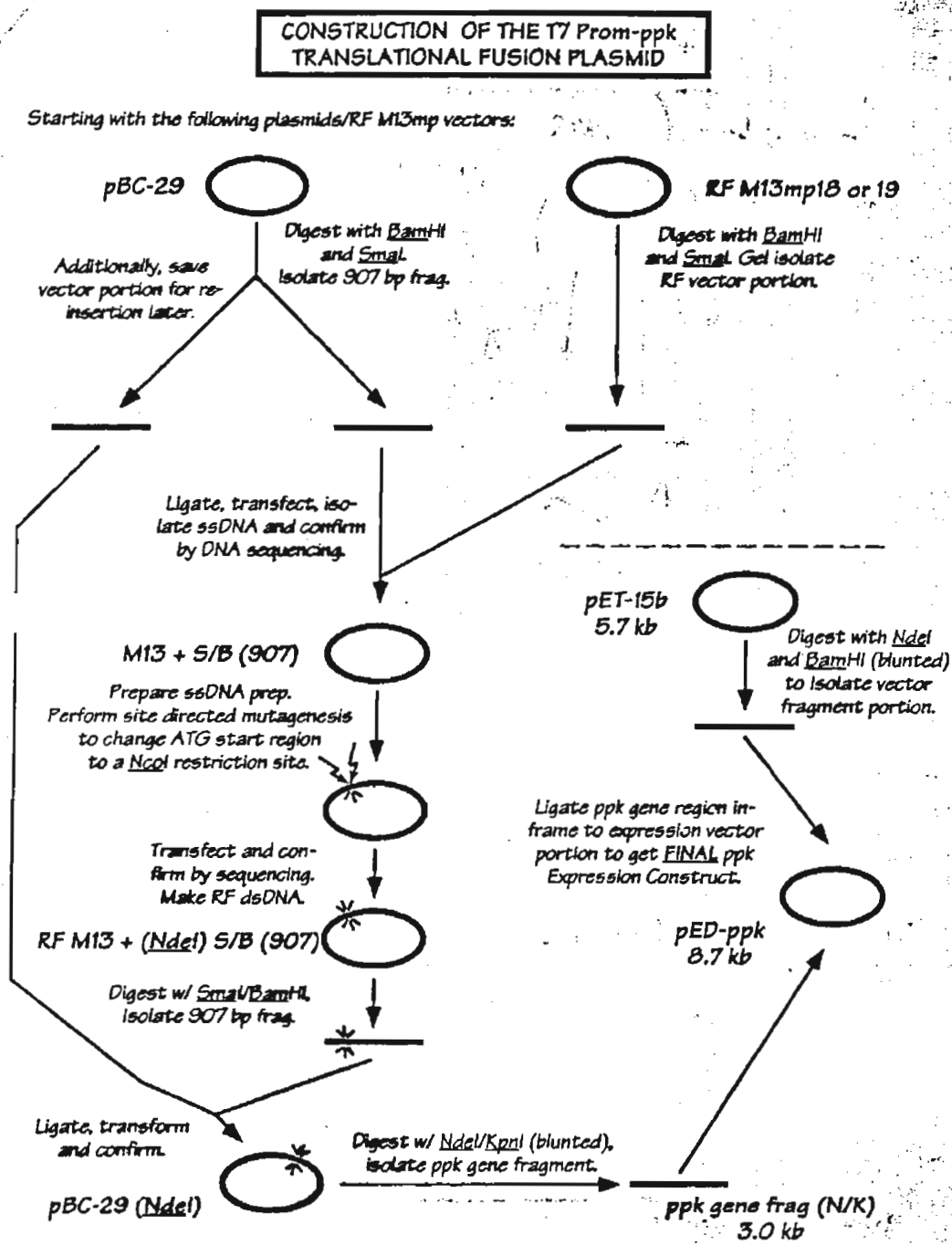
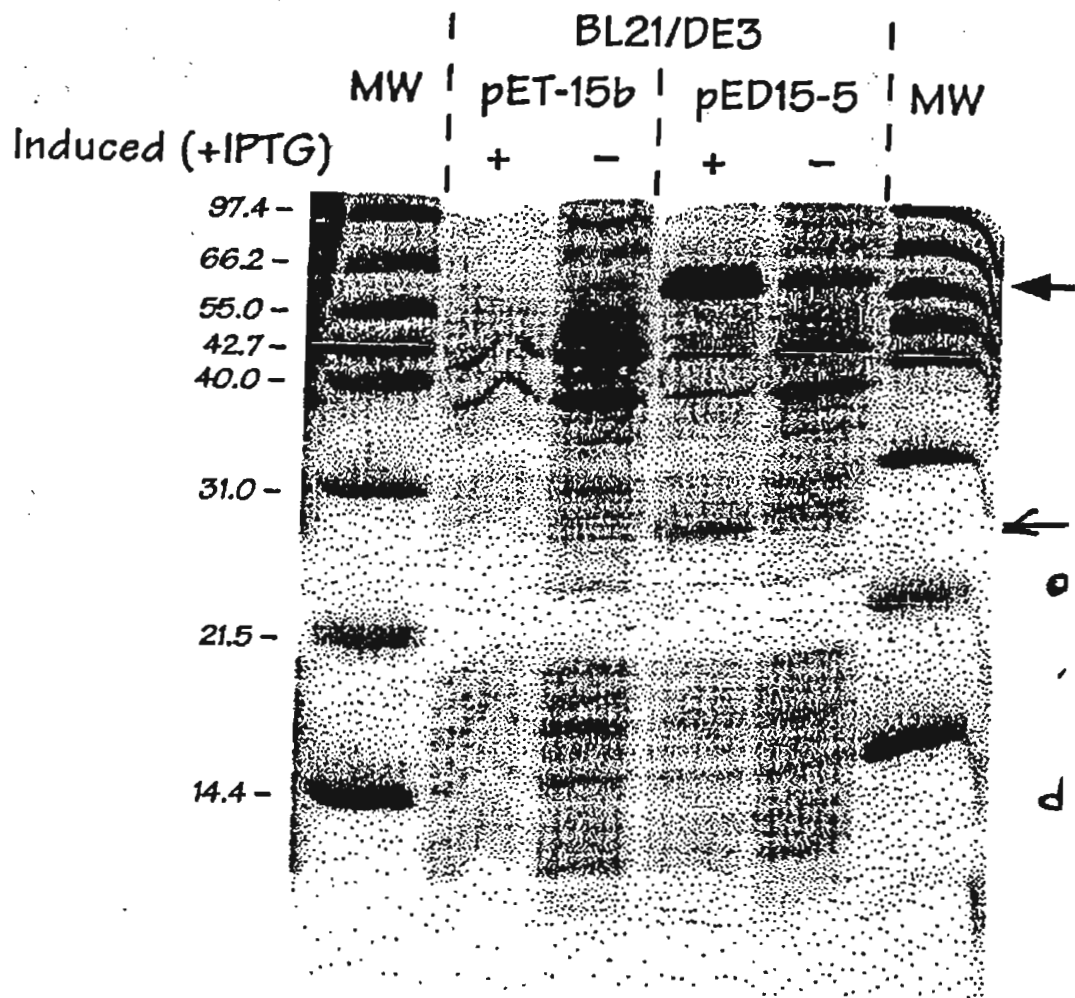


Figure 9. Picture of SDS-PAGE gel showing increased level of enzyme production by strain containing recombinant plasmid pED15-5 induced with IPTG.



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APPENDIX

(attached)

DNA sequences describing the polyphosphate kinase gene and the nitrite reductase gene used.

Publication from the study. In addition to the published article, we are preparing another manuscript describing the cloning work. Presentations were also made to the 1992 and 1993 Annual Meetings of the American Society for Microbiology.

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January 16, 1992

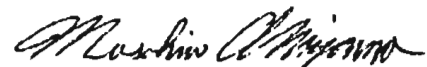
Dr. Oladele Ogunseitan
Enviromental Microbiology and
Genetics Laboratory
Enviromental Analysis and Design Program
in Social Ecology
University of California
Irvine, Ca 92717

Dear Dr. Oladele Ogunseitan:

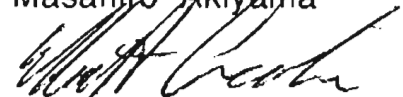
Thank you for your letter of December 14, 1991. We are sending you the clone pBC29 and the DNA sequence of the *ppk* gene. In pBC29, a 3-kb *BglI-KpnI* fragment encoding the *ppk* gene is inserted into *SmaI-KpnI* sites of the vector pUC18. The 3-kb fragment can be isolated by digesting pBC29 with *KpnI-BamHI* or *KpnI-HindIII*. The plasmid DNA (10 µg, also indicated on the tube) was ethanol precipitated and dried; add an appropriate amount of TE buffer before your use.

We have not yet published the cloning of the *ppk* gene, nor its DNA sequence. We understand that you will limit the use of the sequence data and the plasmid for identifying other polyphosphate solubilizing bacteria in activated sludge. We would appreciate receiving your reprints related to polyphosphate metabolism.

Sincerely yours,



Masahiro Akiyama



Elliott Crooke

cc: Arthur Kornberg

Nucleotide sequence of the 2.8-kb region of *ppk*. The nucleotide sequence of the noncoding strand of the *ppk* gene is given from 5' to 3', starting at nt-187 and terminating at 2250. The transcription start sites are marked by asterisks; the putative promoters (P₁ and P₂) are boxed; a possible Shine-Delgarno sequence for translation initiation is marked by a wavy line. The predicted amino acid sequence is also shown. Analyzed internal peptide sequences were in agreement with the deduced amino acid sequence, and are underlined.

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 12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890
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purN *P₁-35*

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P₁-10 P₂-35 P₂-10

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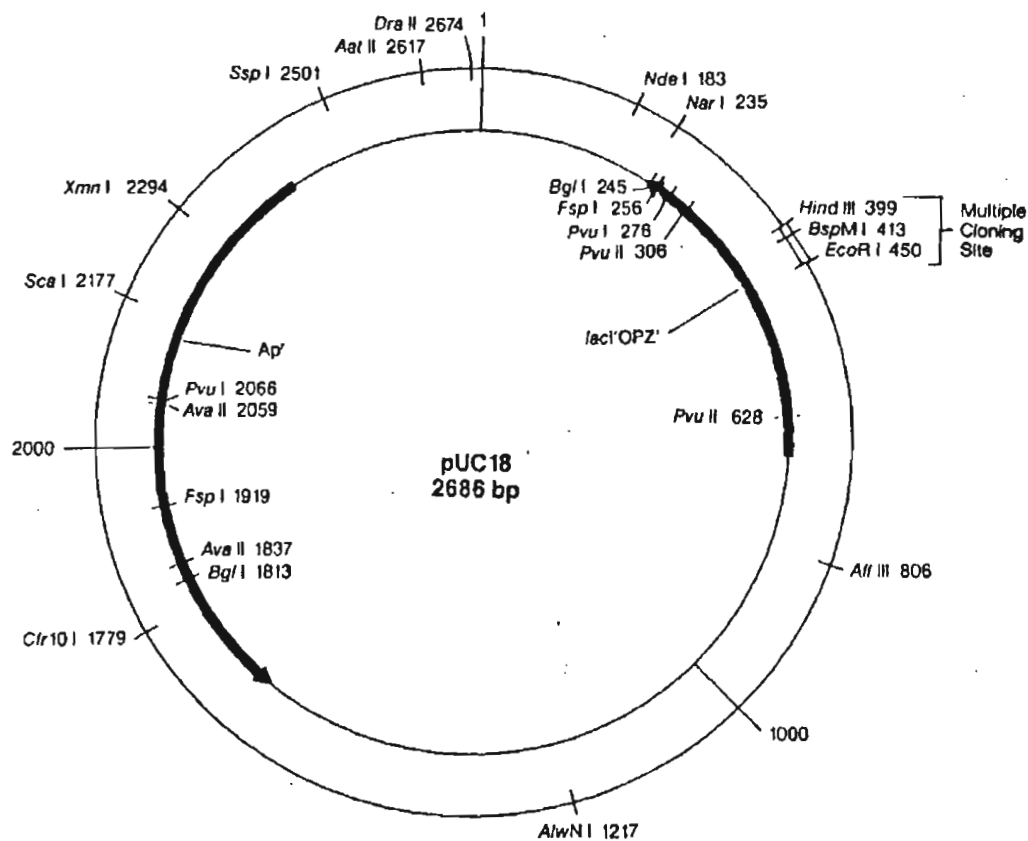
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 1021 GAAGACAAGT ACCTGATCGG TGGACCTAC TGGCCGCCAC AGTACTCGAT CATGGACGGC
 1081 GAGACTCTGG AACCGATGAA AGTCCTCTCC ACCCGCGGCC AGACCGTGA TGGCGACTAC
 1141 CACCCUGAUC CGCGGTGGC GTCCATCGTC GCCTCGCACA TCAAGCCCGA GTGGGTGGTG
 1201 AACGTGAAGG AGACCGGGCA GATCATGCTG GTCGACTACA CCGACATCAA GAACCTCAAG
 1261 ACCACCACCA TCGAATCCGC CAAGTTCCTG CACGACGGCG GCTGGGATGC CTCCCATCGC
 1321 TACTTCATGG TCGCCGCCAA CGCCTCCAAC AAGGCTGCGC CTGCAGTGA TACCAAGACC
 1381 GGTAAGCTGG CAGCTCTGAT CGATACCGCG AAGATCCGCA CCGGACGGCG CAACTTCGTG
 1441 CACCCGCAGT TCGCCCCCGT ATCTCCACC GGCCACCTGG GCGACGACGT GGTGTCCCTC
 1501 ATCTCCACGC CTTCGGATGA ATCCAAGTAC GCCAAGTACA AGGAGCACAA CTGGAAGGTG

①

LOCUS Nira00th1. 2382 bp DNA 21-OCT-1991
 DEFINITION Pseudomonas stutzeri JM 300 Nitrite Reductase.
 KEYWORDS Nitrite Reductase; nitrite reductase.
 SOURCE Pseudomonas stutzeri, 2.4 KB Cla I fragment.
 ORGANISM Pseudomonas stutzeri
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 2382)
 AUTHORS Smith, C.B. and Tiedje, J.M.
 TITLE Isolation and Characterization of a Nitrite Reductase Gene
 and its Use as a Probe for Denitrifying Bacteria
 JOURNAL Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 58 (1), 376-384 (1992)
 STANDARD full-automatic
 REFERENCE 2 (bases 1 to 2382)
 AUTHORS Jungst, A., Wakabayashi, S., Matsubara, H. and Zumft, W.G.
 TITLE The nirSTBM region coding for cytochrome cd1-dependent
 nitrite respiration of Pseudomonas stutzeri consists of a
 cluster of mono-, di-, and tetraheme proteins
 JOURNAL FEBS Letters 279 (2), 205-209 (1991)
 COMMENT

Data kindly submitted in computer readable form by:

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Phone: 505-646-3611

Corresponding Author for Reference #2:

FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers
promoter	1..306
RBS	294..299
	/note="Shine-Dalgarno sequence"
RBS	307..309
	/note="initiation codon"
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mat_peptide	385..1959
	/product="nitrite reductase"
misc_feature	445..459
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	/note="Shine-Dalgarno sequence"
RBS	2029
	/note="initiation codon"

LOCUS PSENITRED 1872 bp ds-DNA BCT 21-MAY-1991
 DEFINITION Pseudomonas aeruginosa gene for nitrite reductase (EC 1.6.6.4)
 ACCESSION X16452
 KEYWORDS nitrite reductase (NAD(P)H).
 SOURCE Pseudomonas aeruginosa DNA.
 ORGANISM Pseudomonas aeruginosa
 Prokaryota; Bacteria; Gracilicutes; Scotobacteria;
 Pseudomonadaceae.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 1872)
 AUTHORS Silvestrini,M.C., Galeotti,C.L., Gervais,M., Schinina,E., Barra,D.,
 Bossa,F. and Brunori,M.
 TITLE Nitrite reductase from Pseudomonas aeruginosa: sequence of the gene
 and the protein
 JOURNAL FEBS Lett. 254, 33-38 (1989)
 STANDARD full automatic
 COMMENT From EMBL 26 entry PANITRED; dated 27-MAR-1991.
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
 mRNA <1..1872
 /gene="nitrit reductase gene"
 /evidence=EXPERIMENTAL
 CDS 82..1788
 /EC_number="1.6.6.4"
 /product="nitrite reductase (NAD(P)H)"
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 /codon_start=1
 BASE COUNT 402 A 651 C 555 G 264 T
 ORIGIN

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121 TCGCTGACGC TGCTGGGCCT GGCCACCGCT CACGCCAAGG ACGACATGAA AGCCGCCGAG
181 CAATACCAGG GTGCCGCTTC CGCCGTCGAT CCCGCTCACG TGGTGCGCAC CAACGGCGCT
241 CCCGACATGA GTGAAAGCGA GTTCAACGAG GCCAAGCAGA TCTACTTCCA ACGCTGCGCC
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421 CCGAACTGGG GCAGCTCCGG CGAGCTGAGC AAGGAACAGA TCACCCTGAT GGCCAAGTAC
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541 AAGGTGCTGG TGAAGCCGGA GGACCGGCCG AAGAAACAGC TCAACGACCT CGACCTGCCC
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661 AAAAAGATCG TCAAGGTCAT CGATACCGGC TATGCCGTGC ATATCTCGCG GATGTCCGCT
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781 GCCAAGGAGC CGACCAAGGT CGCCGAGATC AAGATCGGCA TCGAGGCGCG CTCGGTGGAA
841 AGTCCCAAGT TCAAGGGCTA CGAGGACCGC TACACCATCG CCGGCGCCTA CTGGCCGCCG
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961 ATGACCGTAG ACACCCAGAC CTACCACCCG GAACCGCGCG TGGCGGCGAT CATCGCCTCC
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1081 TACAAGGATA TCGACAACCT CACCGTCACC AGCATCGGTG CGGCGCCGTT CCTCCACGAC
1141 GGCGGCTGGG ACAGCAGCCA CCGCTACTTC ATGACCGCCG CCAACAACCTC CAACAAGGTT
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1681 GTGGTGGACG ACAAGACCTT GAAGCTCAAG GCCGTGGTCA AGGACCCGCG GCTGATCACC
1741 CCGACCGGTA AGTTCAACGT CTACAACACC CAGCACGACG TGTACTGAGA CCCGCGTGCG
1801 GGGCACGCCC CGCACGCTCC CCCCTACGAG GAACCGTGAT GAAACCGTAC GCACTGCTTT
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Missile Redux. (P. stutzeri) -> **Unique Sites**

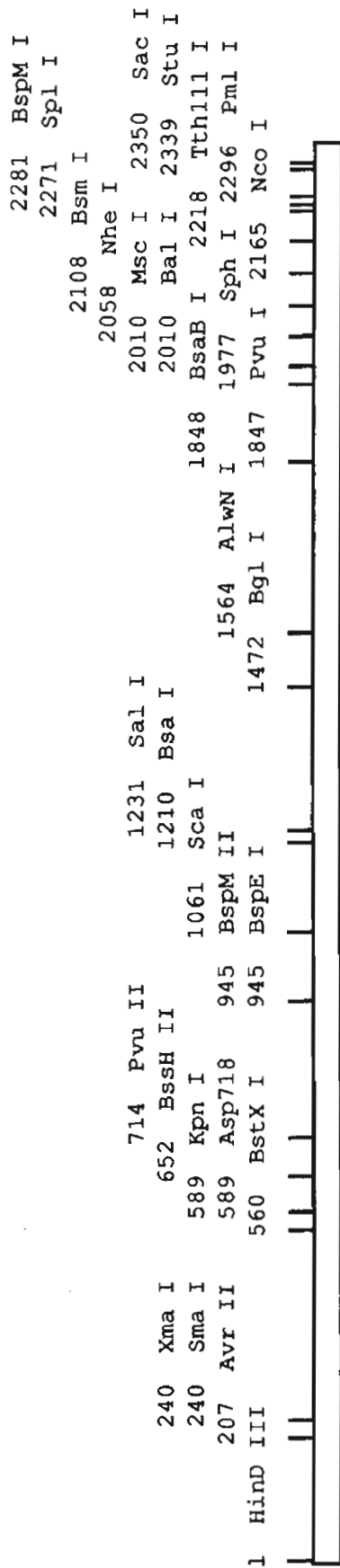
DNA sequence 2382 b.p. AAGCTTGATTAC ... GGCACCATCGAT linear

Enzyme	Site	<--	Pos.	-->
Hind III	a/agctt	0	1	2382
Avr II	c/ctagg	206	207	2176
Sma I	ccc/ggg	239	240	2143
Xma I	c/ccggg	239	240	2143
BstX I	ccannnn/ntgg	559	560	1823
Asp718	g/gtacc	588	589	1794
Kpn I	ggtac/c	588	589	1794
BssH II	g/cgcgc	651	652	1731
Pvu II	cag/ctg	713	714	1669
BspE I	t/ccgga	944	945	1438
BspM II	t/ccgga	944	945	1438
Sca I	agt/act	1060	1061	1322
Bsa I	ggtctc 1/5	1209	1210	1173
Sal I	g/tcgac	1230	1231	1152
Bgl I	gccnnnn/nggc	1471	1472	911
AlwN I	cagunn/ctg	1563	1564	819
Pvu I	cgat/cg	1846	1847	536
BsaB I	gatnn/nnatc	1847	1848	535
Sph I	gcattg/c	1976	1977	406
Bal I	tgg/cca	2009	2010	373
Msc I	tgg/cca	2009	2010	373
Nhe I	g/ctagc	2057	2058	325
Bsm I	gaatgc 1/-1	2107	2108	275
Nco I	c/catgg	2164	2165	218
Tth111 I	gacn/nngtc	2217	2218	165
Spl I	c/gtacg	2270	2271	112
BspM I	acctgc 4/8	2280	2281	102
Pml I	cac/gtg	2295	2296	87
Stu I	agg/cct	2338	2339	44
Sac I	gagct/c	2349	2350	33

DNA Strider 1.0 ## Friday, July 24, 1992 7:40:13 AM

Nitrite redux. (P. stutzeri) -> **Graphic Map**

DNA sequence 2382 b.p. AAGCTTGATTAC ... GGCACCATCGAT linear



Nitrite redux. (P. stutzeri) 2382 base pairs Unique Sites

Nitrite redux. (P. stutzeri) -> All Sites

DNA sequence 2382 b.p. AAGCTTGATTAC ... GGCACCATCGAT linear

AlwN I	cagnnn/ctg	1	1 (1563)	1	1564 (819)	2	
Asp718	g/gtacc	1	1 (588)	2	589 (1794)	1	
Avr II	c/ctagg	1	1 (206)	2	207 (2176)	1	
Bal I	tgg/ccca	1	1 (2009)	1	2010 (373)	2	
Bgl I	gccnnnn/nggc	1	1 (1471)	1	1472 (911)	2	
Bsa I	ggtctc 1/5	1	1 (1209)	1	1210 (1173)	2	
BsaB I	gatnn/nnatc	1	1 (1847)	1	1848 (535)	2	
Bsm I	gaatgc 1/-1	1	1 (2107)	1	2108 (275)	2	
BspE I	t/ccgga	1	1 (944)	2	945 (1438)	1	
BspM I	acctgc 4/8	1	1 (2280)	1	2281 (102)	2	
BspM II	t/ccgga	1	1 (944)	2	945 (1438)	1	
Bsh II	g/cgcgc	1	1 (651)	2	652 (1731)	1	
BstX I	ccannnnn/ntgg	1	1 (559)	2	560 (1823)	1	
Hind III	a/agctt	1	1 (0)	2	1 (2382)	1	
Kpn I	ggtac/c	1	1 (588)	2	589 (1794)	1	
Msc I	tgg/cca	1	1 (2009)	1	2010 (373)	2	
Nco I	c/catgg	1	1 (2164)	1	2165 (218)	2	
Nhe I	g/ctagc	1	1 (2057)	1	2058 (325)	2	
Pml I	cac/gtg	1	1 (2295)	1	2296 (87)	2	
Pvu I	cgat/cg	1	1 (1846)	1	1847 (536)	2	
Pvu II	cag/ctg	1	1 (713)	2	714 (1669)	1	
Sac I	gagct/c	1	1 (2349)	1	2350 (33)	2	
Sal I	g/tcgac	1	1 (1230)	1	1231 (1152)	2	
Sca I	agt/act	1	1 (1060)	2	1061 (1322)	1	
Sma I	ccc/ggg	1	1 (239)	2	240 (2143)	1	
Sph I	gcatg/c	1	1 (1976)	1	1977 (406)	2	
Spl I	c/gtacg	1	1 (2270)	1	2271 (112)	2	
Stu I	agg/cct	1	1 (2338)	1	2339 (44)	2	
Tth11 I	gacn/nggtc	1	1 (2217)	1	2218 (165)	2	
Xma I	c/ccggg	1	1 (239)	2	240 (2143)	1	
Aat II	gacgt/c	2	1 (140)	3	141 (856)	2	997 (1386) 1
Acc I	gt/mkac	2	1 (896)	2	897 (334)	3	1231 (1152) 1
Ava II	g/gwcc	2	1 (978)	1	979 (484)	3	1463 (920) 2
Ban II	grgcy/c	2	1 (79)	2	80 (2270)	1	2350 (33) 3
Bbe I	ggcgc/c	2	1 (474)	3	475 (1107)	1	1582 (801) 2
Bgl II	a/gatct	2	1 (427)	2	428 (402)	3	830 (1553) 1
BsaA I	yac/gtr	2	1 (1677)	1	1678 (618)	2	2296 (87) 3
Cla I	at/cgat	2	1 (1398)	1	1399 (978)	2	2377 (6) 3
Dde I	c/tnag	2	1 (1003)	1	1004 (695)	2	1699 (684) 3
Drd I	gacnnnn/nggtc	2	1 (1832)	1	1833 (64)	3	1897 (486) 2

Eco47 III	agc/gct	2	1(282)	2	283(157)	3	440(1943)	1	
EcoN I	cctnn/nnnagg	2	1(36)	3	37(1661)	1	1698(685)	2	
Fsp I	tgc/gca	2	1(466)	2	467(1860)	1	2327(56)	3	
Kas I	g/gcgcc	2	1(474)	3	475(1107)	1	1582(801)	2	
Nar I	gg/cgcc	2	1(474)	3	475(1107)	1	1582(801)	2	
Nru I	tcg/cga	2	1(961)	2	962(1165)	1	2127(256)	3	
Paer7 I	c/tcgag	2	1(40)	3	41(728)	2	769(1614)	1	
Pf1M I	ccannnn/ntgg	2	1(2204)	1	2205(98)	2	2303(80)	3	
Pst I	ctgca/g	2	1(696)	2	697(664)	3	1361(1022)	1	
Xcm I	ccannnnn/nnntgg	2	1(1118)	1	1119(347)	3	1466(917)	2	
Xho I	c/tcgag	2	1(40)	3	41(728)	2	769(1614)	1	
Xmn I	gaann/nttc	2	1(773)	2	774(846)	1	1620(763)	3	
Apal I	g/tgcac	3	1(49)	4	50(812)	2	862(576)	3	1438(945)
Bbs I	gaagac	3	1(516)	2	517(229)	4	746(275)	3	1021(1362)
Bbv II	gaagac	3	1(516)	2	517(229)	4	746(275)	3	1021(1362)
Hae I	wgg/ccw	3	1(123)	3	124(1886)	1	2010(329)	2	2339(44)
Hinc II	gty/rac	3	1(606)	2	607(156)	4	763(468)	3	1231(1152)
Mae I	c/tag	3	1(207)	3	208(57)	4	265(1794)	1	2059(324)
Nsp7524 I	r/catgy	3	1(346)	4	347(588)	2	935(1042)	1	1977(406)
NspH I	rcatg/y	3	1(346)	4	347(588)	2	935(1042)	1	1977(406)
Rma I	c/tag	3	1(207)	3	208(57)	4	265(1794)	1	2059(324)
Sac II	ccgc/gg	3	1(400)	4	401(712)	1	1113(651)	2	1764(619)
Alw I	ggatc	4	1(839)	1	840(144)	5	984(429)	3	1413(398)
Eag I	c/ggccg	4	1811(572)	2					
			1(887)	2	888(20)	5	908(993)	1	1901(179)
Nae I	gcc/ggc	4	2080(303)	3					
			1(342)	3	343(105)	5	448(1137)	1	1585(493)
NspB II	cmg/ckg	4	2078(305)	4					
			1(400)	3	401(313)	5	714(399)	4	1113(651)
Ple I	gagtc	4	1764(619)	2					
			1(167)	5	168(915)	1	1083(652)	2	1735(249)
SfaN I	gcatc	4	1984(399)	3					
			1(211)	4	212(1094)	1	1306(269)	3	1575(620)
Afl III	a/crygt	5	1(775)	1	776(159)	5	935(744)	2	1679(252)
			1931(21)	6	1952(431)	3			
Aha II	gr/cgyc	5	1(140)	6	141(334)	4	475(522)	2	997(161)
BsmA I	gtctc	5	1158(424)	3	1582(801)	1			
			1(297)	3	298(702)	2	1000(81)	5	1081(24)
Bsr I	actgg	5	1105(105)	4	1210(1173)	1			
			1(121)	6	122(381)	4	503(546)	1	1049(501)
BstN I	cc/wgg	5	1550(289)	5	1839(544)	2			
			1(566)	1	567(408)	4	975(501)	3	1476(537)
BstY I	r/gatcy	5	2013(120)	6	2133(250)	5			
			1(427)	3	428(402)	4	830(9)	6	839(573)

EcoR II	/ccwgg	5	1412(399) 5 1(566) 1 2013(120) 6 1(49) 5 1543(807) 2 1(787) 1 1798(94) 5 1(200) 4 1463(168) 5 1(206) 3 2303(42) 5 1(353) 3 1669(349) 4	1811(572) 2 567(408) 4 2133(250) 5 50(812) 1 2350(33) 6 788(29) 6 1892(491) 3 201(778) 1 1631(752) 2 207(1523) 1 2345(38) 6 354(919) 1 2018(365) 2	975(501) 3 862(576) 3 817(380) 4 979(474) 3 1730(435) 2 1273(246) 5	1476(537) 2 1438(105) 4 1197(601) 2 1453(10) 6 2165(138) 4 1519(150) 6
HgiA I	gwgw/c	5				
Hph I	ggtga	5	8/7			
Sau96 I	g/gncc	5				
Sty I	c/cwggg	5				
Tfi I	g/awtc	5				
Bbv I	gcagc	6	8/12			
Bcg I	cgannnnntgc	12/10				
Hae II	rgcgc/y	6				
Mae III	/gtnac	6				
Fok I	ggatg	7	9/13			
Gdi II	yggccg	7	-5/-1			
Hga I	gacgc	7	5/10			
Ava I	c/ycgrg	8				
Bcn I	ccs/gg	8				
Bsp1286 I	gdgch/c	8				
Eae I	y/ggccr	8				
Nci I	cc/sgg	8				
Ban I	g/gyrcc	9				

Nitrite redux. (P. stutzeri) -> ~~Albany Strain~~

DNA sequence	2382 b.p.	AAGCTTGATTAC ... GGCACCATCGAT	linear
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Afl II	c/ttaag	Ear I	ctcttc	1/4	Pac I	ttaat/taa
Apa I	gggcc/c	EcoO109 I	rg/gnccy		PpuM I	rg/gwccy
Ase I	at/taat	EcoR I	g/aattc		Rsr II	cg/gwccg
BamH I	g/gatcc	EcoR V	gat/atc		Sfi I	ggccnnnn/nggcc
Bcl I	t/gatca	Esp I	gc/tnagc		SnaB I	tac/gta
BspH I	t/catga	Hpa I	gtt/aac		Spe I	a/ctagt
BstB I	tt/cgaa	Mlu I	a/cgcgt		Ssp I	aat/att
BstE II	g/gtnacc	Mse I	t/taa		Tth111 II	caarca 11/9
Bsu36 I	cc/tnagg	Nde I	ca/tatg		Xba I	t/ctaga
Dra I	t/tt/aaa	Not I	gc/ggccgc		Xca I	gta/tac
Dra III	cacnnn/gtg	Nsi I	atgca/t			

Nitrite redux. (P. stutzeri) -> Restriction Map

DNA sequence 2382 b.p. AAGCTTGATTAC ... GGCACCATCGAT 1 linear

Alu I
Hind III
||
AAGCTTGATTACGGTCAAGTCCCGCTTGAATGGCACCTTCTCGAGGCGCGTGGACCCCGCAGCGCAGCGCCGTACTCG 80
TTCGAACTAATGCCAGTTTCAGGGCGGAACCTTACCGTGGAGAGACTCCGGCAGCTCGGCGGCTCGTCGCGTCCGGCATGAGC
||
1
2
33 41 50 62 70 80
33 41 50 62 74 80
37 46 65 77 80
41 50 65 80
42
44

Alu I
||
GGCTCGCGAGCTTTCGTTTCTGCATACAACTCGCCCGCACTGGCCTCCCGCGCAGCAGCTCAGCTCGGGGGGTC 160
CCGAGCGGCTCGAAAGCAAAGACGTATGTTGGAGCGGGCGTGACCGAGGGCGCTGTGTGCTGAGTGCAAGCCCCCAG
| 90 112 122 133 141 141 142 144 147

BstU I
Hinf I
Hha I
||
GCCGAAAGACTCTTGACTGCCATCAAGCGGCTTCGCAAGAGGCCACCTAGGATGCAACCGCGCACAGAAAGCAC 240
CGGCTTCTGAGAACTGACGGTAGTTCGCGCAAGCGTTCTCCGGGTGGATCCTACGTTTGGCGCGTGTCTTCTTCGTG

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Hha I Msp I Mae II
 BstU I Hpa II Afl III
 Hga I ScrF I BsaA I
 Hae III Nci I Tfi I
 Sau96 I Bcn I Hinf I Rsa I
 Xmn I
 Taq I
 TCAAGACCCACCGAAGTCTGAGGACCTTCTGGGCGGACCGCCGATGAACCGGAGCGTGAGGTAGCCGAATCGGTGTAC 1680
 AGTTCTGGGTGGGCTTCAGCTTCGTGAAGACCGGGCTGCGGGCTACTTGGGCTCGCACTCCATCGGCTTAGCCACATG
 1618 1631 1650 1660 1669 1677
 1620 1632 1650 1650 1669 1678
 1636 1650 1679
 1638 1651 1679
 1639 1651
 1639

Ple I
 Sty I
 Sec I Msp I
 Mae II Hinf I Msp I
 Alu I BsaJ I Hpa II Hpa II
 Nla III Dde I Nla IV
 Taq I EcoN I Ban I
 GTGTTGACATGAACGACCTGAGCAAGGCACCGACCCAGCTCAACGTCGCAAGGACTCCGGTCTGCCGGAAGCAAGGC 1760
 CACAGCTGTACTTGCTGGACTCGTTCGCTGGCTGGGTGAGTTCAGCGGTTCTCTGAGGCCAGACGCGCTTTCGTTCCG
 1685 1698 1707 1718 1730 1739 1747
 1689 1699 1707 1724 1730 1735 1747
 1730 1730 1739
 1730 1735 1739
 1735

HinP I
 Hha I
 Hae II
 Fnu4H I
 BstU I
 Sec I
 Sac II
 NspB II
 BsaJ I
 Ava I
 Fnu4H I
 Bbv I
 Rsa I
 Mae III
 Hph I
 BstY I
 Alw I
 MnI I
 Sau3A I
 Mbo I
 Dpn II
 Dpn I
 Bsr I
 Drd I
 AATCCGCGCGGCTGTGACGCCCCGAGTACAACAAGGCGGTGACGAAGTGTGGATCTCCTCTGGGCGGGCAAGACCGACC 1840
 TTAGGCGCGGACACGTCGGGCTCATGTTGTTCCGCCCCACTGCTTCACACCTAGAGGAGACCCCGCCGTTCTGGCTGG
 1764 1776 1785 1798 1811 1833 1839
 1764 1776 1811
 1764 1780 1812
 1764 1785 1812
 1765 1812
 1766 1812

Hae I Rma I Mae I
 Eae I Mae I
Bal I Nhe I
 Alu I Alu I
 | | | | | | | |
 CGGGGAGCTGGCCAGGAATCGCACCCATGACAGACCAAGACCCGAAACCGAGCTTAGCCGCCTTTATTCTGCGCC 2080
 GCCCCCTCGACCGGTCCCTTAGCGTGGTACTGTCTGGTGTCTTCTGGGCTTTGGCTCGATCGGCGGAAATAAGACGCGG 2076
 | | | | | | | |
 2007 2018 2028 2057 2076
 2010 2018 2058 2076
 2010 2059 2078
 2010 2059 2078
 2010 2062 2079
 2011 2079
 2013 2080
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 2013 2080
 2013 2080
 2013 2080

Sec I
 ScrF I
 EcoR II
 BstN I
 BsaJ I
 BstU I
 Nru I
 Fnu4H I
 Bsm I
 Bcg I
 Fnu4H I
 Hae III BstU I Fnu4H I
 | | | | | | | | | | | |
 GGCCGAGTACGGCTACTCGCTCGGCGCATTCATCGTCGGTATTCGCGACCGAGGGTATTTTGGGCGGCTTCAAC 2160
 CCGGCTCATGCGCGATGAGCGAGCGCGCGTAAGAGTAGCAGCCATAGCGCTGGTCCCATATAAAACCCCGCGGAAGTTG 2150
 | | | | | | | | | | | |
 2081 2090 2105 2127 2150
 2087 2108 2128 2133
 2091 2108 2133
 2091 2133
 2133
 2133

Nla III
 Sty I
 Sec I
Nco I
 BsaJ I
 SfaN I PflM I Mae II
 | | | | | | | | | | | |
 ACCGCCATGGAAGCCAGCAACACCGAAACCTTCTGCATCTCCTGCCACGAGATGGCGGACACGCTCTATCCCGAATACAA 2240
 TGGCGGTACCTTCGGTCGTCTGGGCTTTGGAAGACGCTAGAGGACGGTGTCTACCCGCTGTTGCAGATAGGGCTTATGTT 2222
 | | | | | | | | | | | |
 2165 2195 2205 2218 2222
 2165

[illegible]

Alu I	Sty I	Mnl I	Sac I	Nla IV
		Hae III	HgiA I	Sau3A I
		Stu I	Bsp1286 I	Mbo I
		Hae I	Ban II	Dpn II
HinP I	Mnl I	Sec I	Alu I	Ban I
Hha I	Taq I	BsaJ I	Bcg I	Dpn I
Fsp I				
AGATGTCGCAAGGTCGAGGCTCCAAGGAGCTCTGGGGCAAGCTGATCGGCACCATCGAT	2327	2336	2345	2382
TCTACCAACGCGTTCAGCTCCGGAGGTTCTCGAGACCCCGTTCGACTAGCCGTGGTAGCTA	2328	2338	2345	
2327	2336	2345	2360	2367
2328	2338	2345	2363	2371
2328	2339	2350	2367	2378
	2339	2350	2367	
	2340	2350	2367	
	2342	2350	2371	
	2345	2351		