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آموزش مهارت های کاربردی در تدوین و جاب مقاله
Integration of a lipase gene into the *Bacillus subtilis* chromosome: Recombinant strains without antibiotic resistance marker

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**Abstract**

A new system is presented for the generation of recombinant *Bacillus subtilis* strains without antibiotic markers. This system is based on two plasmids constructed in *Escherichia coli*. The first plasmid pHM30 contains an incomplete *hisI* gene, the last gene in the histidine biosynthesis operon of *B. subtilis* and part of the genes *yvcA* and *yvcB* of unknown function flanking *hisI* at the 3′-end. The spectinomycin resistance gene is inserted between *hisI* and the downstream *yvcAB* region. Transformation of *B. subtilis* with this plasmid pHM30 led to spectinomycin resistant, histidine auxotrophic strains. The integrated parts of pHM30 act like a docking station for the second plasmid pHM31. The plasmid pHM31 contains the same *yvcAB* region but a complete copy of the *hisI* gene and no antibiotic resistance marker. Heterologous genes to be expressed in *B. subtilis* were inserted into a multiple cloning site between *hisI* and the downstream *yvcAB* region. Transformation of *B. subtilis* with this plasmid pHM30 led to spectinomycin resistant, histidine auxotrophic strains. The integrated parts of pHM30 act like a docking station for the second plasmid pHM31. The plasmid pHM31 contains the same *yvcAB* region but a complete copy of the *hisI* gene and no antibiotic resistance marker. Heterologous genes to be expressed in *B. subtilis* were inserted into a multiple cloning site between *hisI* and the downstream *yvcAB* region. Transformants of *B. subtilis* with plasmid pHM30 derivatives were selected on minimal medium without histidine. By double crossovers during homologous recombination the heterologous genes were integrated, replacing the defect copy of *hisI* and the spectinomycin resistance gene. The plasmids were also successfully applied in the chromosomal integration of the lipase gene of *Bacillus thermocatenulatus* under a *B. subtilis* glucose regulated promoter/antiterminator system.

**Keywords:** Chromosomal integration; Antibiotic marker free strains; Food-grade organisms.

**INTRODUCTION**

The introduction of heterologous genes in organisms by plasmids, viruses or integration into the chromosomes is usually selected by antibiotic resistance markers. The occurrence of multiple antibiotic resistances in pathogenic organisms is a growing problem and there are concerns that antibiotic resistance genes in transgenic plants and microorganisms used for food production might cause a further spread of this problem. Today the main method to remove an antibiotic resistance gene from a chromosome is to use antibiotic resistance gene cassettes flanked by recognition sites for site-specific recombinases, for instance the Cre or FLP recombinases. When the recombinase genes are transiently expressed in the recombinant organism, the antibiotic resistance genes are excised. This has been done successfully in plants as well as in bacteria (Marx and Lindstrom, 2004; Kopertekh et al., 2004). There are only a few other methods reported that generate recombinant strains free of antibiotic resistance genes. One method was described by Brans et al. (2004). They brought the lysine biosynthesis gene *lysA* of *Bacillus subtilis* under the control of a β-lactamase promoter. Then they introduced the β-lactamase repressor gene *blaI* together with an antibiotic resistance marker and the gene of interest into the chromosome of this strain which made the cells conditionally auxotrophic for lysine. The *blaI* gene and the resistance marker were flanked by long direct repeats allowing the loss of the cassette by a single crossover. The eviction of the *blaI* and antibiotic resistance genes were identified simply by selecting lysine prototrophic strains. In another method previously described by Fabret et al. (2002), a gene cassette with an antibiotic resistance marker and a gene for counterselection were integrated into the chromosome. As before, the cassette was flanked by direct repeats which led to spontaneous eviction of the cassette via homologous recombination. The antibiotic sensitive strains were selected by the counterselection marker *upp* (uracil resistance marker) which is normally present in the chromosome.
phosphoribosyl-transferase) which make cells sensitive to 5-fluorouracil. Fabret et al. (2002) used this method for generating chromosomal deletions and chromosomal point mutations, but in principle it can also be used to introduce foreign genes into a chromosome too. This was shown by Zhang et al. (2006) who used the same strategy, but with a different counterselection gene (an IPTG inducible E. coli mazF gene) to integrate a gene of interest into the chromosome or to generate point mutations in chromosomal genes. All three methods were developed for B. subtilis.

Bacillus subtilis is classified as a food-grade organism, i.e. it produces no endotoxins and other toxic substances and can be safely used for production of enzymes for food processing or for pharmaceuticals. Besides E. coli, it is the most deeply investigated bacterium. The genome is completely sequenced (Kunst et al., 1997) and all except 271 essential genes were knocked out recently (Kobayashi et al., 2003). A major advantage of B. subtilis is its genetic ability to take up any double-stranded DNA from the environment. This type of DNA is degraded to a single strand during uptake and efficiently integrated into the chromosome via homologous recombination (Dubnau, 1991). Such natural competence for transformation was exploited in the methods described above for generating recombinant strains without antibiotic resistance markers. The disadvantage of all three methods is the need for tight regulation systems or well functioning counterselection markers. In the following study, we describe a new way for generating recombinant B. subtilis strains without antibiotic resistance marker which, in contrast to the known methods does not need any sophisticated regulatory system or counterselection.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Strains and culture conditions: Escherichia coli JM109 was used as host for transformation (Yanisch-Perron et al., 1984). Bacillus subtilis 3NA was transformed by taking advantage of its natural competence. Competent cells were prepared and transformed according to protocol No 3.8 (Bron, 1990) with plasmid DNA from E. coli linearized with SacI. E. coli and B. subtilis cells were grown at 37ºC on LB agar plates and in LB liquid medium or minimal liquid medium and agar plates [2 g/l (NH₄)SO₄, 14.8 g/l K₂HPO₄, 5.4 g/l KH₂PO₄, 1.9 g/l trisodium citrate, 0.2 g/l MgSO₄·2H₂O, 0.02 % (w/v) casamino acids, 15 g/l agar; protocol No 3.8] with 0.5 % w/v glucose and 0.5 % glycerol, respectively. The media were supplemented with spectinomycin (100 µg/ml) and histidine (20 µg/ml) when necessary.

Molecular techniques: All standard molecular techniques such as restriction enzyme analysis, ligation, PCR, transformation of E. coli were carried out as described in Ausubel et al. (1994). For Southern blots the DNA was blotted onto nitrocellulose and hybridized with pHM31 DNA and λ DNA labeled with digoxigenin, according to the manufacturer’s instructions (Roche, Germany).

Plasmid constructions: The plasmids pHM30 and pHM31 were constructed from pIC20HE (Altenbuchner et al., 1992). A DNA fragment from B. subtilis containing the C-terminal part of hisF, the complete downstream hisI gene, which are the last two genes in the his operon (http://genolist.pasteur.fr/SubtiList/), were amplified with the primers S3597 (5´-GGC GGA TCT CGA AGC TC -3´) and S3598 (5´- AAA AAA GCT AGC ACC CAA TAT AAA TCT AAA TAC-3´), cleaved with endoR MluI and NheI and inserted between the MluI/NheI sites of pIC20HE to give pJOE4476.1. From same PCR fragment a MluI/BsaAI fragment was inserted into pIC20HE cut with MluI and BsaAI to give pJOE4475.2. Hereby the C-terminal end of hisI was deleted. A 1.3 kb fragment containing the C-terminal end of yveA and N-terminal end of yveB downstream of hisI was amplified by PCR using the primers S3599 (5´-GGA TGC AGT ATG AAT GGT CAT CTT TTG AGA T -3´), cleaved with endoR VspI and BglI and inserted into pIC20HE to give pJOE4482.1. From pJOE4482.1 the cloned PCR fragment was isolated again together with vector DNA as a BglI/Scal fragment to replace the corresponding restriction fragment in pJOE4476.1 to give pHM31 and in pJOE4475.2 leading to pJOE4519.1. Finally, an EcoRI/EcoRV fragment from plasmid pDG1730 (Guérout-Fleury et al., 1996) encoding a spectinomycin resistance gene was inserted between the two SacII sites of pJOE4519.1 leading to formation of the plasmid pMH30. Hereby a 108 bp SacII fragment was deleted from pJOE4519.1. The lipase gene (lip) without signal sequence for export was isolated from plasmid pT-BTL-2 (Rua et al., 1998) as a NdeI/BamHI fragment and first inserted into the E. coli expression vector pJOE4042.1 giving plasmid pJOE4615.1. For regulated expression of the lipase gene in Bacillus, the B. subtilis ptsGHI promoter (Stülke et al., 1997)
together with the corresponding antiterminator gene glcT, the terminator/antiterminator sequence and ribosomal binding site of ptsG were amplified with the primers S4163 (5’-AAA AAA CAA TGG CCC GGG AAG GAC AGC CGA TTG AAA-3’) and S4164 (5’-AAA AAA CAT ATG ATA TGA CCT CCT CTT TTT-3’). The resulting PCR fragment was inserted between the Mrel/NdeI sites of pJOE4615.1. Finally, the glcT-lip fusion fragment was isolated again as a Xmal-fragment and inserted into pHM67 giving the pHM67 plasmid.

Induction kinetics of the Bacillus thermocatenulatus lipase: Lipase activity in the strains 3NA and 3NA/pHM67 was determined as follows. Cells were grown at 37°C in minimal medium with 0.5% w/v glycerol to an optical density (OD550) of 0.4. Glucose was added to a final concentration of 0.5% w/v and the cells were further incubated. Samples were taken immediately and after 2, 4 and 6 h, the cells were lysed by ultrasonication. The crude extract was cleared by centrifugation and the lipase activity was determined by adding 10 µl of crude extract to 990 µl of reaction buffer (0.05 mM NaPO4, 5 mM Na-desoxycholate. 0.8 mM p-nitrophenyl palmitate). The resulting change in absorption was measured in a spectrophotometer at 410 nm for 1 min at 65°C. One unit of lipase corresponds to the release of 1 µmol p-nitrophenol per min (Kaufmann and Schmitt-Dannert, 2001). Protein concentrations were determined according to Bradford (1970), using bovine serum albumin as standard.

RESULTS

Basically, to obtain marker-free recombinant strains DNA must be integrated into the B. subtilis chromosome by homologous recombination with an incomplete B. subtilis gene from the histidine biosynthesis operon which leads to auxotrophy for histidine. This first event is selected by an antibiotic resistance marker. These auxotrophic strains can then be used for integration of the target genes by a second plasmid. This plasmid has now the complete his gene but lacks the antibiotic resistance marker. This allows a selection of the his prototrophic strains, and by homologous recombination the target genes are integrated and the antibiotic resistance marker replaced. For this purpose we constructed two plasmids which are shown in Figure 1. Both plasmids pHM30 and pHM31 were constructed from the E. coli plasmid pIC200HE (Altenbuchner et al., 1992) which can not replicate in B. subtilis. The plasmid pHM30 contains the C-terminal part of hisF and the N-terminal part of hisI gene, the last two genes in the his operon. Downstream of the his operon in B. subtilis, the yvcA and yvcB genes of unknown function are located. A 1.3 kb fragment containing the C-terminal end of yvcA and N-terminal end of yvcB was amplified by PCR and fused with the fragment containing the incomplete hisFI genes.

Finally, a spectinomycin resistance gene was inserted between the his-yvc region to give pHM30. The plasmid pHM31 contains the same yvc-region and the same C-terminal end of hisF’ but has the complete hisI gene and lacks the antibiotic marker. Therefore, integration of pHM30 into the B. subtilis chromosome by two crossovers should lead to spectinomycin resistant, his auxotrophic mutants. The insertion of pHM31 into this mutant must lead to a spectinomycin sensitive, his prototrophic strain.

To demonstrate that this system is useful for integration and expression of heterologous genes, a lipase gene (lip) from B. thermocatenulatus was inserted into the B. subtilis chromosome via pHM30/pHM31. The lipase gene without a signal sequence for export was obtained from plasmid pT-BTL-2 (Rua et al., 1998). For regulated expression of the lipase gene, the B. subtilis ptsGHI promoter (Stülke et al., 1997) was inserted upstream of the lipase gene. The ptsGHI operon is controlled by an antiterminator gene glcT located upstream of the ptsGHI operon. Transcription of ptsGHI starts from a constitutive ptsGHI promoter within the C-terminal end of glcT and ends at a terminator sequence between the glcT and ptsG gene. In the presence of glucose the GlcT antiterminator protein binds between the promoter and the ptsG gene at a transcriptional antiterminator (RAT) sequence leading to transcription of ptsGHI. Therefore, the correspon-
The glcT gene was amplified together with the promoter, the terminator/antiterminator sequence and ribosomal binding site of ptsG, then fused with the lipase gene and inserted into pHM31 to give pHM67. A sporulation negative B. subtilis 3NA (genotype spoA3, Michel and Millet, 1970) was transformed by pHM30 and the resulting transformants were selected by spectinomycin resistance. The colonies turned out to be histidine negative as expected. One of the clones was transformed again with pHM67 and the transformants were selected on minimal glucose medium lacking histidine. Testing of these colonies showed that most of them were spectinomycin sensitive but positive for lipase. The homologous recombination events are illustrated in Figure 2. To see that there were no further DNA rearrangements the chromosomal DNA of B. subtilis 3NA, 3NA/pMH30 and 3NA/pHM67 were isolated and digested with endoR MunI. The resulting fragments were then separated on an agarose gel, blotted on nitrocellulose filter and hybridized with digoxigenin labeled pHM31 DNA (Figure 3). A 3.58 kb MunI band was observed in the wild type 3NA, a 4.13 kb band in 3NA/pHM30 and a 5.78 kb in 3NA/pHM67 as expected, which indicates that no other further rearrangements happened except for the homologous recombination events illustrated in Figure 2.

To see that the lipase gene was actively expressed in the recombinant strain, the wild type 3NA and the recombinant 3NA/pHM67 were grown in minimal medium with glycerol and the ptsGHI promoter was induced by addition of glucose. Every two hours samples of the induced cultures were harvested and the cells were lysed by ultrasonic treatment. Lipase activity was determined by incubation of the crude extracts with p-nitrophenyl palmitate and measuring the change in the absorption at 410 nm by a spectrophotometer. Only very low lipase activities were found in the B. subtilis 3NA wild type strain (0.013 U/mg protein) whereas the recombinant strain with pHM67

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**Figure 2.** Schematic illustration of the two successive integration events of plasmids pHM30 and pHM67 into the B. subtilis 3NA chromosome.

**Figure 3.** Southern blot of B. subtilis 3NA wild type (lane 1), 3NA/pHM30 (lane 2) and 3NA/pHM67 (lane 3) chromosomal DNA cleaved with MunI. Molecular size marker (lane M) is λ DNA digested with BglII.
showed 0.25 U/mg of lipase activity. The induction kinetics of the lipase gene with glucose in B. subtilis 3NA/pHM67 is shown in Figure 4.

**DISCUSSION**

The successful integration and expression of the lipase gene into the B. subtilis chromosome and removal of the antibiotic resistance gene proves that this new system for genetic engineering of B. subtilis is efficient and easy to handle. With plasmid pHM30, any B. subtilis strain can be made histidine auxotrophic and ready for integration of any other gene which is inserted into pHM31. By just one further transformation, one gets recombinant strains free of antibiotic resistance genes. The same principle might be used for insertions of recombinant genes into other biosynthetic or catabolic operons where inactivation leads to auxotropic or any other growth negative mutants, allowing the engineering of B. subtilis with multiple insertions. In addition this method could be extended to any other bacterial strain able to take up linear DNA.

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**References**


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