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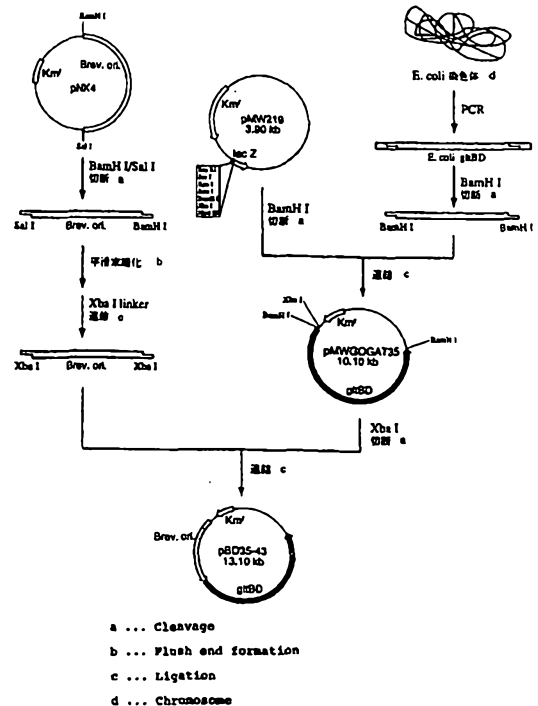
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(54)Title: **PROCESS FOR PRODUCING L-GLUTAMIC ACID BY FERMENTATION METHOD**

(54)発明の名称 発酵法によるL-グルタミン酸の製造法

(57) Abstract

L-Glutamic acid is efficiently produced at a low cost by culturing a strain which belongs to the genus *Corynebacterium*, has an enhanced glutamine-oxoglutarate aminotransferase activity and is capable of producing L-Glutamic acid in a liquid medium to accumulate L-Glutamic acid in the culture medium, and harvesting the acid thus accumulated.



Abstract

L-glutamic acid is produced by cultivating, in a liquid medium, a bacterial strain belonging to the Corynebacterium which has an ability to produce L-glutamic acid, wherein glutamine-oxoglutarate amino transferase activity is enhanced in a cell of the bacterial strain, producing and accumulating L-glutamic acid in the culture medium, and recovering the L-glutamic acid from the medium.



Method for Producing L-Glutamic Acid by Fermentation

Technical Field

The present invention relates to a method for producing L-glutamic acid by fermentation. L-glutamic acid is an important amino acid which is used for food, clinical drugs and others.

Background Art

Conventionally, L-glutamic acid has been mainly produced by fermentative methods using so-called L-glutamic acid-producing coryneform bacteria which belong to the genus Brevibacterium, Corynebacterium or Microbacterium, or mutants thereof (Amino Acid Fermentation, Gakkai Shuppan Center, 195-215, (1986)). As fermentative methods for producing L-glutamic acid using other bacterial strains, those which use microorganisms including Bacillus, Streptomyces, and Penicillium (U.S. Patent 3,220,929), and those which use microorganisms including the genera Pseudomonas, Arthrobacter, Serratia, and Candida (U.S. Patent 3,563,857) are known. Although productivity for L-glutamic acid has been much increased by using conventional methods, development of a method for



producing L-glutamic acid which is more effective and inexpensive is required in order to satisfy further increasing demand.

L-glutamic acid is biosynthesized from α -
5 ketoglutaric acid which is an intermediate in the citric acid cycle existing in cell of microorganisms, and there are two different biosynthetic pathways to form L-glutamic acid from α -ketoglutaric acid by assimilation of ammonium ion. One is the pathway through which, in
10 the presence of ammonium ion with a high concentration, L-glutamic acid is synthesized by catalysis of glutamate dehydrogenase (hereinafter referred to as "GDH"), and the other is the pathway (GS/GOGAT pathway) through which L-glutamic acid is synthesized by glutamine
15 synthetase (hereinafter referred to as "GS") which catalyzes reaction from L-glutamic acid and ammonium ion to glutamine, and by glutamine-oxoglutaric acid amino transferase (also called as "glutamate synthase", and hereinafter referred to as "GOGAT") which catalyzes L-
20 glutamic acid synthetic reaction in which two molecules of L-glutamic acid is produced from one molecule of glutamine, that has been synthesized by GS, and one molecule of α -ketoglutaric acid. So far, L-glutamic acid production by a bacterial strain GDH pathway of which has been enhanced through elevation of the GDH
25 activity has been reported, but L-glutamic acid



production by bacterial strain GS/GOGAT pathway of which is enhanced has not been known.

Disclosure of the Invention

5

One aspect of the present invention is to breed bacterial strains having high L-glutamic acid productivity, and to provide a method for producing L-glutamic acid which is more effective and inexpensive, in order to satisfy further increasing demand of L-glutamic acid.

The present inventors has conducted studies on methods for producing L-glutamic acid using bacterial strains being enhanced GOGAT activity which is one of enzymes that participate in the GS/GOGAT pathway, and catalyzes production of L-glutamic acid. As a result, the inventors has found that a bacterial strain having an ability to produce L-glutamic acid which is enhanced GOGAT activity has higher L-glutamic acid productivity, and thus completed the present invention.

That is, the present invention provides a bacterial strain belonging to the genus Corynebacterium which has an ability to produce L-glutamic acid, wherein glutamine-oxoglutarate amino transferase activity is enhanced in a cell of the bacterial strain. The enhancement of the glutamine-oxoglutarate amino



transferase activity may be caused through amplifying the copy number of a gene encoding glutamine-oxoglutarate amino transferase. Alternatively, the enhancement of the glutamine-oxoglutarate amino transferase activity may be also caused through alteration of expression regulation sequence of a gene encoding the enzyme. The glutamine-oxoglutarate amino transferase may be derived from bacterium belonging to the genus Escherichia or Corynebacterium.

10 Further, the present invention provides a gene encoding glutamine-oxoglutarate amino transferase which comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to at least nucleotide numbers of 565 to 6614 of a nucleotide sequence depicted in SEQ ID NO: 7.

15 Also, the present invention provides a method for producing L-glutamic acid by fermentation, comprising the steps of cultivating, in a liquid medium, a bacterial strain belonging to the genus Corynebacterium which has an ability to produce L-glutamic acid, wherein
20 glutamine-oxoglutarate amino transferase activity is enhanced in a cell of said bacterial strain, producing and accumulating L-glutamic acid in the culture medium, and recovering the L-glutamic acid from the medium.

25 The present invention will be explained in detail below.



(1) Bacteria belonging to the genus Corynebacterium having an ability to produce L-glutamic acid

Bacteria belonging to the genus Corynebacterium as referred to herein are a group of microorganisms defined in Bergey's Manual of Determinative Bacteriology, 8th Ed., p. 599 (1974). The bacteria are aerobic, Gram-positive, non-acid-fast bacilli not having the ability to sporulate, and include bacteria which had been classified as bacteria belonging to the genus Brevibacterium but have now been unified into the genus Corynebacterium [see Int. J. Syst. Bacteriol., 41, 255 (1981)] and also include bacteria of the genus Brevibacterium and Microbacterium which are closely related to the genus Corynebacterium. Of such bacteria belonging to the genus Corynebacterium, those mentioned below, which are known as L-glutamic acid-producing bacteria, are most preferred for use in the present invention.

Corynebacterium acetoacidophilum
Corynebacterium acetoglutamicum
Corynebacterium callunae
Corynebacterium glutamicum
Corynebacterium lilium (Corynebacterium glutamicum)
Corynebacterium melassecola
Brevibacterium divaricatum (Corynebacterium glutamicum)



Brevibacterium lactofermentum (Corynebacterium glutamicum)

Brevibacterium saccharolyticum

Brevibacterium immariophilium

5 Brevibacterium roseum

Brevibacterium flavum (Corynebacterium glutamicum)

Brevibacterium thiogenitalis

Specifically, the following strains of these bacteria are exemplified:

10	<u>Corynebacterium acetoacidophilum</u>	ATCC 13870
	<u>Corynebacterium acetoglutamicum</u>	ATCC 15806
	<u>Corynebacterium callunae</u>	ATCC 15991
	<u>Corynebacterium glutamicum</u>	ATCC 13032
	<u>Corynebacterium glutamicum</u>	ATCC 13060
15	<u>Brevibacterium divaricatum</u>	ATCC 14020
	<u>Brevibacterium lactofermentum</u>	ATCC 13869
	<u>Corynebacterium lilium</u>	ATCC 15990
	<u>Corynebacterium melassecola</u>	ATCC 17965
	<u>Brevibacterium saccharolyticum</u>	ATCC 14066
20	<u>Brevibacterium immariophilium</u>	ATCC 14068
	<u>Brevibacterium roseum</u>	ATCC 13825
	<u>Brevibacterium flavum</u>	ATCC 13826
	<u>Brevibacterium thiogenitalis</u>	ATCC 19240

These strains can be obtained from the American



Type Culture Collection (ATCC). A registration number has been assigned to each strain of bacteria. Based on the registration number, anyone can obtain the corresponding strain of bacteria from ATCC. The registration numbers of the strains of bacteria deposited in ATCC are described in the ATCC catalog.

To produce L-glutamic acid using above described bacteria belonging to the genus Corynebacterium, any of the following means is effective.

1. The biotin concentration in the medium is made suboptimal. Refer to S. Okumura, T. Tsugawa, T. Tsunoda and A. Kitai, Nippon Nogeikagaku Kaishi, 36, 197-203 (1962).

2. A surfactant is added to the medium provided that a sufficient amount of biotin is present. Refer to I. Shiio, H. Otsuka and N. Atsuya, J. Biochem., 53, 333-340 (1963); K. Takinami, H. Okada and T. Tsunoda, Agr. Biol. Chem., 27, 853-863 (1963).

3. Penicillin is added to the medium provided that a sufficient amount of biotin is present. Refer to U.S. Patent 3,080,297; Japanese Patent Publication No. 37-1695 (1962); M. Shibui, T. Kurima, S. Okabe and T. Osawa, Amino Acid and Nucleic Acid, 17, 61-65 (1968).

Also, L-glutamic acid can be produced by a method using mutants derived from the above-described bacteria belonging to the genus Corynebacterium. As examples of



the mutant, the following may be mentioned:

Brevibacterium lactofermentum AJ 12745 (FERM-BP 2922); see U.S. Patent No. 5,272,067.

5 Brevibacterium lactofermentum AJ 12746 (FERM-BP 2923); see U.S. Patent No. 5,272,067.

Brevibacterium flavum AJ 12747 (FERM-BP 2924); see U.S. Patent No. 5,272,067.

Corynebacterium glutamicum AJ 12478 (FERM-BP 2925); see U.S. Patent No. 5,272,067.

10 Corynebacterium glutamicum ATCC 21492.

In the present invention, it is most preferable to use L-glutamic acid-producing bacterial strains as described above.

(2) Enhancement of GOGAT activity

15 GOGAT activity in a bacterial cell can be enhanced by constructing recombinant DNA by ligating a gene fragment that codes for GOGAT with a vector that functions in bacteria belonging to the genus Corynebacterium, transforming a host strain of bacterium
20 belonging to the genus Corynebacterium which has an ability to produce L-glutamic acid by introducing the recombinant DNA to the strain. GOGAT is a heterooligomer comprising large subunit and small



subunit each of which is coded by gltB gene and gltD gene, respectively. As a result of increase of copy number of the gene that codes for GOGAT (hereinafter referred to as "gltBD gene") in cells of the transformants, GOGAT activity is enhanced.

As to the gltBD gene, the gene of bacteria belonging to the genus Corynebacterium and also the gene derived from other organisms including Esheria coli can be used. Nucleotide sequence of the gltBD gene derived from bacteria belonging to the genus Corynebacterium has not been known, but nucleotide sequences of gltBD genes of Esheria coli K-12 (Gene, 60, 1-11 (1987)) and yeast (Saccharomyces cerevisiae, GenBank accession No. X89221) has been already clarified. Therefore, it is possible to synthesize primers based on the nucleotide sequences of these gltBD genes, and to obtain the gltBD gene of microorganisms such as Esheria coli K-12 and Brevibacterium lactofermentum ATCC 13869 by the PCR method by using chromosomal DNA prepared from these microorganisms as a template. Such primers may be exemplified by the primers shown in SEQ ID Nos: 3 to 6. The nucleotide sequence of gltBD gene of Brevibacterium lactofermentum ATCC 13869 isolated in Example described later is shown in SEQ ID NO: 7. The gltBD gene of Brevibacterium lactofermentum is novel.



As for plasmids which are used for gene cloning, any plasmid that is replicable in cells of microorganism such as Esherichia may be used, and pBR322, pTWV228, pMW119 and pUC19 are concretely exemplified.

5 The vector functioning in bacterium belonging to the genus Corynebacterium as referred to herein is, for example, a plasmid which is autonomously replicable in bacteria belonging to the genus Corynebacterium. Specific examples of the vector are mentioned below.

10 pAM 330 see Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 58-67699 (1983)

 pHM 1519 see Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 58-77895 (1983)

15 pAJ 655 see Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 58-192900 (1983)

 pAJ 611 see Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 58-192900 (1983)

 pAJ 1844 see Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 58-192900 (1983)

20 pCG 1 see Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 57-134500 (1982)

 pCG 2 see Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 58-35197 (1983)

25 pCG 4 see Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 57-183799 (1982)

 pCG 11 see Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open



No. 57-183799 (1982)

In order to prepare recombinant DNA by ligating the
gltBD gene which encodes GOGAT and a vector which can
function in a cell of bacterium belonging to the genus
5 Corynebacterium, the vector is digested by restriction
enzyme(s) corresponding to the termini of the gltBD
gene. Ligation is generally performed by using a ligase
such as T4 DNA ligase.

To introduce the recombinant DNA prepared as
10 described above to bacterium belonging to the genus
Corynebacterium, any known transformation methods can be
employed. For instance, employable are a method of
treating recipient cells with calcium chloride so as to
increase the permeability of DNA, which has been
15 reported for Escherichia coli K-12 [see Mandel, M. and
Higa, A., J. Mol. Biol., 53, 159 (1970)]; and a method
of preparing competent cells from cells which are at the
growth phase followed by introducing the DNA thereinto,
which has been reported for Bacillus subtilis [see
20 Duncan, C.H., Wilson, G.A. and Young, F.E., Gene, 1, 153
(1977)]. In addition to these, also employable is a
method of making DNA-recipient cells into the protoplast
or spheroplast which can easily take up recombinant DNAs
followed by introducing the recombinant DNA into the
25 cells, which is known to be applicable to Bacillus



subtilis, actinomycetes and yeasts [see Chang, S. and Choen, S.N., Molec. Gen. Genet., 168, 111 (1979); Bibb, M.J., Ward, J.M. and Hopwood, O.A., Nature, 274, 398 (1978); Hinnen, A., Hicks, J.B. and Fink, G.R., Proc. Natl. Sci., USA, 75, 1929 (1978)].

The method of transformation used in embodiments of the present invention is the electric pulse method (refer to Japanese Patent Publication Laid-Open No. 2-207791).

Enhancement of GOGAT activity can also be achieved by introducing multiple copies of the gltBD gene into the chromosomal DNA of the above-described host strains. In order to introduce multiple copies of the gltBD gene in the chromosomal DNA of bacterium belonging to the genus Corynebacterium, the homologous recombination is carried out using a sequence whose multiple copies exist in the chromosomal DNA as targets. As sequences whose multiple copies exist in the chromosomal DNA, repetitive DNA, inverted repeats exist at the end of a transposable element can be used. Also, as disclosed in Japanese Patent Publication Laid-Open No. 2-109985, it is possible to incorporate the gltBD gene into transposon, and allow it to be transferred to introduce multiple copies of the gltBD gene into the chromosomal DNA. By either method, the number of copies of the gltBD gene within cells of the transformant strain increases, and



as a result, GOGAT activity is enhanced.

Other than the above-described gene amplification, enhancement of GOGAT activity can also be achieved by substituting the expression regulation sequence such as promoter of the *gltBD* gene with a more potent one. For example, lac promoter, trp promoter, trc promoter, tac promoter, and P_R promoter and P_L promoter of lambda phage are known as potent promoters. By substituting the promoter inherent in *gltBD* gene with these promoters, the expression of *gltBD* gene is enhanced, thereby enhancing GOGAT activity.

(3) Production of L-glutamic acid using bacterial strains of the present invention

By using a bacterial strain belonging to the genus Corynebacterium which has an ability to produce L-glutamic acid, wherein GOGAT activity is enhanced in a cell of said bacterial strain, L-glutamic acid can be produced by an ordinary method which uses a common nutrient culture medium containing carbon source, nitrogen source, inorganic salts and other minor organic nutrients such as amino acids and vitamins as necessary. Both of synthetic and natural medium can be used. Any carbon or nitrogen source used for the medium can be employed if it can be used in the bacterial strain to be cultivated.



As carbon sources, sugars such as glucose, glycerol, fructose, sucrose, maltose, mannose, galactose, hydrolysate of starch, and molasses are used, and other organic acids such as acetic acid and citric acid are also used alone or in combination with other carbon sources.

As nitrogen sources, ammonia, ammonium salts such as ammonium sulphate, ammonium carbonate, ammonium chloride, ammonium phosphate and ammonium acetate or nitrate may be used.

As minor organic nutrients, amino acids, vitamins, fatty acids, nucleic acids, and further peptone, casamino acids, yeast extract and soy bean protein hydrolysate which contain these nutrients may be used, and in case of using an auxotrophic mutant which needs amino acids or others for its growth, necessary nutrients should be supplemented.

As inorganic salts, phosphates, magnesium salts, calcium salts, iron salts, manganese salts and the like are used.

As to the cultivation method, it is performed under an aerobic condition while fermentation temperature is controlled at between 20 and 45°C, and pH at between 5 and 9. If the pH value lowers during cultivation, calcium carbonate may be added or the culture medium is neutralized with alkaline substance such as ammonia gas.



By thus cultivating for about ten hours to four days, a significant amount of L-glutamic acid is accumulated in the culture medium.

5 As to the method for recovering L-glutamic acid from the culture medium after the cultivation, any known method for recovery can be used. For example, the product can be collected by the concentration crystallization method after removal of cell from the culture medium, or by ion-exchange chromatography or the like.

10 For the purposes of this specification it will be clearly understood that the word "comprising" means "including but not limited to", and that the word "comprises" has a corresponding meaning.

15 It will be clearly understood that, although a number of prior art publications are referred to herein, this reference does not constitute an admission that any of these documents forms part of the common general knowledge in the art, in Australia or in any other country.

20 Brief Description of Drawing

Fig. 1 shows the process for construction of plasmid pBD35-43.

25 Description of Preferred Embodiments

The present invention will be more specifically explained below with reference to Examples.

30 Example 1

(1) Cloning of gltBD gene of Esheria coli K-12

Nucleotide sequence of the gltBD gene of Esheria coli K-12 has already been known (Gene, 60, 1-11 (1987)). Based on the reported nucleotide sequence,



primers shown by SEQ ID NOs: 1 and 2 in the Sequence Listing were synthesized and the gltBD gene was amplified according to the PCR method by using the chromosomal DNA of JM109 strain (produced by Takara Shuzo Co., Ltd.) derived from *Esherichia coli* K-12 as a template.

Among the synthesized primers, SEQ ID NO: 1 corresponds to a sequence ranging from the 57th to 96th nucleotides in the Figure of nucleotide sequence of the gltBD gene described in Gene, 60, 6 (1987), but the 77th and 78th nucleotides were changed from A to G in the primer, and the recognition site for the restriction enzyme BamHI has been inserted. SEQ ID NO: 2 corresponds to a sequence ranging from the 6261st to 6290th nucleotides in the Figure of nucleotide sequence of the gltBD gene described in Gene, 60, 7 (1987), but the 6380th nucleotide T was changed to G, the 6282nd nucleotide A was changed to T, and the 6284th nucleotide A was changed to C in the primer, thus the recognition site for the restriction enzyme BamHI has been inserted. Also the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 2 is a sequence which is the oposite strand of the nucleotide sequence ranging from the 6261st to 6290th nucleotides described in the Figure of nucleotide sequence in Gene, 60, 7 (1987), and is directed from the 5' end.

Preparation of chromosomal DNA of *Esherichia coli*



K-12 was performed according to the ordinary method (Seibutsu-kogaku Jikken-sho, edited by Nihon Seibutsu Kougaku-kai, 97-98, Baifu-kan, (1992)). Also, the PCR reaction was performed by using standard reaction conditions described in PCR Technology (Edited by Henry Ehrich, Stockton Press, 1989, page 8).

After the obtained PCR product was purified using the ordinary method, it was treated with a restriction enzyme BamHI, and ligated with pMW219 (produced by Nippon Gene Co., Ltd.), which had been digested with BamHI, using a ligation kit (produced by Takara Shuzo Co., Ltd.), and then transformation was performed using competent cells of Esherichia coli JM109 (produced by Takara Shuzo Co., Ltd.). Then, the cells were plated on L medium (10 g/l Bacto-trypton, 5 g/l Bacto-yeast extract, 15 g/l NaCl, 15 g/l agar, pH 7.2) containing 10 µg/ml of IPTG (isopropyl-β-D-thiogalactopyranoside), 40 µg/ml of X-Gal (5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl-β-D-galactoside) and 25 µg/ml of kanamycin and cultivated over night, then formed white colonies were picked up and isolated as single colonies to obtain transformants.

Plasmids were prepared from the transformants using the alkaline method (Seibutsu-kogaku Jikken-sho, edited by Nihon Seibutsu Kogaku-kai, 105, Baifu-kan, (1992)), and after that, a restriction map of DNA fragment which had been inserted into vectors was prepared, and based



on the comparison with reported restriction map of the gltBD gene, a plasmid in which DNA fragment having the restriction map same as the reported map had been inserted was named as pMWGOGAT35.

5 Further, in order to confirm that the gltBD gene was expressed, pMWGOGAT35 was introduced in Esheria coli PA340 strain which lacked gdh and gltB and had L-glutamic acid requirement (E. coli Genetic stock center (Yale University, U.S.A.)) using the electroporation
10 method. As a result, the transformant in which pMWGOGAT35 was introduced lost the L-glutamic acid requirement, thereby expression of the gltBD gene was confirmed.

(2) Construction of a plasmid having the gltBD gene of
15 Esheria coli K-12 and a replication origin of bacterium belonging to the genus Corynebacterium

Process of construction of plasmid pBD35-43 which has the gltBD gene of Esheria coli K-12 and a replication origin of bacterium belonging to the genus
20 Corynebacterium is shown in Fig. 1. Concretely, plasmid pHK4 (Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 5-7491) which carries the replication origin (Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. Hei 5-7491) derived from plasmid pHM1519 which is autonomously replicable in
25 bacterium belonging to the genus Corynebacterium (Agric.



Biol. Chem., 48, 2901-2903 (1984)) was digested with restriction enzymes BamHI and KpnI to obtain a gene fragment including the replication origin, and the obtained fragment was blunt-ended using DNA blunting kit (produced by Takara Shuzo Co., Ltd., Blunting kit), and was then introduced at the XbaI site in the plasmid pMWGOGAT35 to which cloned gltBD gene of Esherichia coli K-12 strain had been inserted using XbaI linker (produced by Takara Shuzo Co., Ltd.). This plasmid was designated as pBD35-43.

(3) Introduction of pBD35-43 to wild strains of bacteria belonging to the genus Corynebacterium AJ12036 and AJ13029 and estimation of the obtained transformants by cultivation

Wild strains of bacteria belonging to the genus Corynebacterium AJ12036 (Agric. Biol. Chem., 51, 93-100 (1987)) and AJ13029 were transformed with plasmid pBD35-43 using the electric pulse method (refer to Japanese Patent Publication Laid-Open No. 2-207791), and thus transformants were obtained. The transformant AJ12036/pBD35-43 which was obtained by introducing the plasmid pBD35-43 into the wild strain AJ12036 was cultivated to produce L-glutamic acid under biotin restriction condition as follows. Cells of AJ12036/pBD35-43 strain cultivated on CM2B medium plate



containing 25µg/ml of kanamycin were inoculated into culture medium in which 80 g of glucose, 1 g of KH_2PO_4 , 0.4 g of $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 30 g of $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$, 0.01 g of $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 0.01 g of $\text{MnSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 15 ml of soybean hydrolysate, 200 µg of thiamine hydrochloride, 60 µg of biotin, 25 mg of kanamycin, and 50 g of CaCO_3 were added in one liter of pure water (adjusted at pH 8.0 using KOH), and the cells were cultivated with shaking at 31.5 °C until sugar in the medium was consumed. Obtained culture was inoculated in the medium of the same composition except that biotin and kanamycin were not added (hereinafter referred to as "biotin restriction medium") at the amount of 5%, then cultivated with shaking at 31.5 °C until sugar in the medium was consumed. As a control, AJ12036 strain was cultured in the same manner as mentioned above. After the completion of cultivation, amount of accumulated L-glutamic acid in the culture medium was measured using Biotech Analyzer AS-210 produced by Asahi Chemical Industry Co., Ltd. Obtained results are shown in Table 1.

Table 1

Bacterial Strains	Accumulation of L-glutamic acid (g/L)
AJ 12036	34.3
AJ 12036/pBD35-43	36.8



Also, using a transformant AJ13029/pBD35-43 which had been obtained by introducing the plasmid pBD35-43 into AJ 13029 strain, cultivation for L-glutamic acid production was performed as follows. Cells of

5 AJ13029/pBD35-43 strain cultured on CM2B medium plate containing 25 µg/ml of kanamycin were inoculated into culture medium in which 30 g of glucose, 1 g of KH_2PO_4 , 0.4 g of $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 30 g of $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$, 0.01 g of $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 0.01 g of $\text{MnSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 15 ml of soy bean

10 hydrolysate, 200 µg of thiamine hydrochloride, 60 µg of biotin, 25 mg of kanamycin, and 50 g of CaCO_3 were added in one liter of pure water (adjusted at pH 8.0 using KOH), and the culture medium was subjected to cultivation with shaking at 31.5 °C until sugar in the

15 medium was consumed. Obtained culture was inoculated in the medium of the same composition at the amount of 5%, then cultivated with shaking at 37.0 °C until sugar in the medium was consumed. As a control, AJ12029 strain was cultured in the same manner as mentioned above.

20 After the completion of cultivation, amount of accumulated L-glutamic acid in the culture medium was measured using Biotech Analyzer AS-210 produced by Asahi Chemical Industry Co., Ltd. Obtained results are shown in Table 2. AJ12029 strain is a strain which is described in W096/06180 and has temperature-sensitivity

25



for biotin activity repressing substance. This strain was deposited in National Institute of Bioscience and Human Technology, Agency of Industrial Science and Technology, Ministry of International Trade and Industry
5 (zip code: 305-8566, 1-3 Higashi 1-Chome, Tsukuba-shi, Ibaraki-ken, Japan) under the Budapest Treaty. The deposition number of the strain is FERM BP-5189.

Table 2

Bacterial Strains	Accumulation of L-glutamic acid (g/L)
10 AJ 13029	16.5
AJ 13029/pBD35-43	17.7

Based on the above results, it was clarified that L-glutamic acid-producing bacterium which belong to the genus Corynebacterium and have enhanced GOGAT activity
15 via introduction of the gltBD gene showed increased yield of L-glutamic acid.

Example 2

(1) Cloning of the gltBD gene of Brevibacterium
lactofermentum ATCC13869

20 It is desirable to use the gltBD gene originated from bacterium belonging to the genus Corynebacterium in



the case of fermentative production of L-glutamic acid using bacterium belonging to the genus Corynebacterium.

Oligonucleotides shown in SEQ ID NOs: 3 and 4 were synthesized according to the nucleotide sequence assumed
5 from the amino acid sequence of the selected region of gltB gene products which are highly homologous between Escherichia coli and yeast. Chromosome DNA of was prepared from Brevibacterium lactofermentum ATCC 13869 using Bacterial Genomic DNA Purification Kit (produced
10 by Advanced Genetic Technologies Corp.). Using the above oligonucleotides as primers and the chromosomal DNA as a template, PCR was performed under the standard reaction conditions described in "PCR Technology" (edited by Henry Ehrich, Stockton Press, 1989, page 8).
15 As a result of agarose gel electrophoresis of the PCR product, it was revealed that a DNA fragment of approximately 1.4 kbp was amplified. Both termini of obtained DNA was sequenced using oligonucleotides of SEQ ID Nos: 3 and 4. Sequencing was performed using DNA
20 Sequencing Kit (produced by Applied Biosystems Co., Ltd.) according to the Sanger method (J. Mol. Biol., 143, 161 (1980)). Determined nucleotide sequence was translated into amino acids, and compared the sequence with the amino acid sequences deduced from gltB genes of
25 Escherichia coli and yeast. As a result, because of high homology, it was concluded that the DNA fragment



amplified by the PCR was a part of the *gltB* gene of Brevibacterium lactofermentum ATCC 13869. Then the chromosomal DNA of Brevibacterium lactofermentum ATCC13869 prepared by the above-described method was

5 digested with EcoRI, BamHI, HindIII, PstI and SalI (produced by Takara Shuzo Co., Ltd.) by the ordinary method and was analyzed by Southern hybridization using the amplified DNA fragment as a probe and the DIG DNA Labeling and Detection Kit (produced by Boeringer

10 Mannheim). As a result, it was found that an approximately 14 kb fragment cleaved by HindIII hybridizes with the probe DNA. Therefore, HindIII fragment of chromosomal DNA of Brevibacterium lactofermentum ATCC13869 prepared by the ordinary method

15 was subjected to the agarose gel electrophoresis, and DNA fragments with approximately 10 kb or larger were recovered using glass powder. The recovered DNA fragment was ligated to vector pMW219 (produced by Nippon Gene Corporation) that had been cleaved with the

20 restriction enzyme HindIII (produced by Takara Shuzo Co., Ltd.) using the Ligation kit (produced by Takara Shuzo Co., Ltd.). Competent cells of Escherichia coli JM109 (produced by Takara Shuzo Co., Ltd.) were transformed by the ligation mixture. Transformants were

25 plated on L medium (10 g/ml of Bacto-Trypton, 5 g/l of Bacto-Yeast extract, 15 g/l of NaCl , 15 g/l of agar, pH



7.2) containing 10 µg/ml of IPTG (isopropyl-β-D-thiogalactopyronoside), 40 µg/ml of X-Gal (5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indryl-β-D-galactoside) and 25 µg/ml of kanamycin, and incubated overnight. Thus formed white colonies were picked up and isolated to single colonies, and approximately 1,000 transformants were obtained. Using obtained transformants, plasmids were prepared by the alkaline method (Seibutsu-Kogaku Jikken-sho, edited by Nihon Seibutsu-kogaku Gakkai, 105, Baifu-kan, (1992)). PCR was performed using synthetic oligonucleotides having nucleotide sequences shown in SEQ ID NOs: 5 and 6 which were synthesized according to the sequenced portion in the DNA sequence which was used as a probe, and using above plasmid as a template and primers, respectively, under the above-described condition. Then, the transformants which gave an amplified fragment of approximately 1.3 kbp, the size of which is same with the DNA fragment that was amplified when PCR was performed using above primers and using chromosome of Brevibacterium lactofermentum ATCC 13869 as the template, were selected.

(2) Determination of nucleotide sequence of the gltBD gene of Brevibacterium lactofermentum ATCC13869

Plasmid DNA prepared from the transformants obtained in (1) by the alkaline method contained a DNA



fragment of approximately 14 kbp derived from chromosome
of Brevibacterium lactofermentum ATCC13869. In the same
manner with the above-described method, nucleotide
sequence of the gltBD gene contained in the DNA fragment
5 of approximately 14 kbp derived from chromosome of
Brevibacterium lactofermentum ATCC 13869 was determined.

Within the thus determined nucleotide sequence,
that of AatII fragment which contains gltBD gene is
shown in SEQ ID NO: 7. From the nucleotide sequence,
10 two open reading frame was presumed to exist, and amino
acid sequences of the translation products that were
deduced from the nucleotide sequence were also shown in
SEQ ID NO: 7. That is, the gene which encode two
proteins having the amino acid sequences shown in SEQ ID
15 NP: 7 is the gltBD gene of Brevibacterium lactofermentum
ATCC 13869. In the sequence, nucleotide numbers 565 to
5094 corresponds to the gltB gene, and nucleotide
numbers 5097 to 6614 corresponds to the gltD gene.
Amino acid sequences coded by the gltB gene and the gltD
20 gene are shown in SEQ ID Nos: 8 and 9, respectively in
this order. Incidentally, since the methionine residue
located on the N-termini of the proteins are derived
from ATG which is the initiation codon, the residue
usually has no relation with the function of proteins in
25 temselves, and it is well known that it will be removed
by function of peptidase after translation. Accordingly,



in case of the above-described proteins, there is a possibility that the methionine residue may be removed.

The nucleotide sequences and amino acid sequences were compared homology with known sequences. Employed data bases were EMBL and SWISS-PROT. As a result, it was revealed that the DNA shown in SEQ ID NO: 7 is a novel gene in bacteria belonging to the genus Corynebacterium which has homology with the gltBD genes of Esherichia coli, yeast, or the like, which had already reported.

(3) Preparation of a plasmid carrying the gltBD gene of Brevibacterium lactofermentum ATCC 13869 and the replication origin of bacterium belonging to the genus Corynebacterium

In order to study the effect of amplification of the gltBD gene of Brevibacterium lactofermentum ATCC 13869, a plasmid which carried the gltBD gene of Brevibacterium lactofermentum ATCC 13869 and a replication origin of bacterium belonging to the genus Corynebacterium was constructed. Specifically, the plasmid DNA containing the approximately 14 kbp DNA fragment derived from chromosome of Brevibacterium lactofermentum ATCC 13869 which had been prepared from the transformants obtained in (1) by the alkalile method was cleaved with the restriction enzyme AatII to obtain



DNA fragment containing the gltBD gene of Brevibacterium lactofermentum ATCC 13869, and obtained fragment was blunt-ended with the DNA blunting kit (produced by Takara Shuzo Co., Ltd., Blunting kit), followed by being
5 inserted into the site of restriction enzyme SmaI within plasmid pVC7 which carried the replication origin derived from plasmid pAM330 which can autonomously replicate in bacterium belonging to the genus Corynebacterium (Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open
10 No. Sho 58-67699). This plasmid was designated as pVCGOGAT. The plasmid pVC7 was constructed by ligating pHSG399, a vector for E. coli (Cm^r; Takeshita, S. et al., Gene, 61, 63-74 (1987)) with pAM330, a cryptic plasmid of Brevibacterium lactofermentum. pAM330 was
15 prepared from Brevibacterium lactofermentum ATCC 13869 strain. pHSG399 was digested with a restriction enzyme resulting one cleavage site, AvaII (produced by Takara Shuzo), blunt-ended by using T4 DNA polymerase, and ligated with pAM330 having been digested with HindIII
20 (produced by Takara Shuzo) and blunt-ended by using T4 DNA polymerase. pVC7 is autonomously replicable in both E. coli and Brevibacterium lactofermentum and has a multiple cloning site originating from pHSG399 and lacZ'.

25 Further, in order to confirm that the gltBD gene was expressed, pVCGOGAT was introduced into Esherichia



coli PA340 strain which lacks *gdh* and *gltB* and has L-glutamic acid requirement (E. coli Genetic stock center (Yale University, U.S.A.)) by the electroporation method. As a result, the transformant strain carrying
5 pVCGOGAT did not show L-glutamic acid requirement any longer, and expression of the *gltBD* gene was thus confirmed.

(4) Introduction of pVCGOGAT into wild strain of bacterium belonging to the genus Corynebacterium AJ
10 12036 and estimation of cultivation

Wild strain of bacterium belonging to the genus Corynebacterium AJ 12036 (Agric. Biol. Chem., 51, 93-100 (1987)) was transformed with plasmid pVCGOGAT by the electric pulse method (Japanese Patent Publication Laid-
15 Open No. Hei 2-207791) to obtain a transformant. The transformant AJ 12036/pVCGOGAT which was obtained by introducing plasmid pVCGOGAT into wild strain AJ 12036 was cultivated for L-glutamic acid production under biotin restriction condition as follows. Cells of AJ
20 12036/pVCGOGAT strain obtained by cultivating on CM2B medium plate containing 5 mg/ml of chloramphenicol were inoculated in culture medium in which 80 g of glucose, 1 g of KH_2PO_4 , 0.4 g of $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 30 g of $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$, 0.01 g of $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 0.01 g of $\text{MnSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 15 ml of soybean
25 hydrolysate, 200 μg of thiamine hydrochloride, 60 μg of



biotin, 10 mg of chloramphenicol, and 50 g of CaCO₃ were added in one liter of pure water (pH was adjusted at 8.0 with KOH) and cultivated with shaking at 31.5 °C until sugar in the culture medium was consumed.

5 Obtained culture was inoculated at amount of 5% to the medium of the same composition except that biotin and chloramphenicol were not added (hereinafter referred to as "biotin restriction medium"), and cultivated with shaking at 31.5 °C until sugar in the culture medium was
10 consumed. As a control, a bacterial strain which was prepared by introducing pVC7 into AJ 12036 strain using the above-described method was cultivated in the same method as described above. After cultivation, amount of accumulated L-glutamic acid in the medium was measured
15 using the Biotech Analyzer AS-210 (produced by Asahi Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.). The results are shown in Table 3.

Table 3

Bacterial Strains	Accumulation of L-glutamic acid (g/L)
AJ 12036/pVC7	33.6
AJ 12036/pVCGOGAT	37.0

20



Industrial Applicability

According to the method of the present invention, productivity of L-glutamic acid in bacterial strains which belong to the genus Corynebacterium, have enhanced
5 GOGAT activity and are capable of producing L-glutamic acid can be increased, and thereby making L-glutamic acid production more inexpensive and effectively. And, gltBD gene derived from bacterium belonging to the genus corynebacterium was obtained and effectively used to the
10 glutamate production in bacterium belonging to the genus corynebacterium.



EDITORIAL NOTE - NO.85615/98

The following sequence listing is part of the description.

SEQUENCE LISTING

<110> AJINOMOTO CO., INC.

<120> Method for Producing L-Glutamic Acid by Fermentation

<130> OP778

<140> PCT/JP98/03535

<141> 1998-08-07

<150> JP 9-216906

<151> 1997-08-12

<160> 9

<170> PatentIn Ver. 2.0

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Met Lys Pro Gln Gly Leu Tyr Asn Pro

1 5

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10 15 20 25
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Gly Arg Pro Ser Arg Ser Ile Val Asp Arg Ala Leu Glu Ala Leu Arg
30 35 40
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Ser Gly Ile Glu Leu Pro Glu Ala Gly Glu Tyr Ala Thr Gly Ile Ala			
75	80	85	
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110	115	120	
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Leu Gly Thr Thr Asn Gly Arg Asp Thr Val Tyr Phe Pro Ser Leu Ser			
170	175	180	185
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190	195	200	
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Gly Phe Phe Glu Asp Leu Gly Asp Ala Arg Leu Glu Ser Ala Ile Ala			
205	210	215	
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220	225	230	
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cgt ggc aat gaa aac tgg atg cgc gcc cgc gag gcg ctt atc aaa aac	1359		
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250	255	260	265
gac aag ctg ggc aat ttg agc agc gtg ctg cct atc tgc acc ccg gag	1407		
Asp Lys Leu Gly Asn Leu Ser Ser Val Leu Pro Ile Cys Thr Pro Glu			
270	275	280	
ggc tcg gat acc gcg cgt ttc gac gag gct ttg gag ctt ttg cac ctg	1455		
Gly Ser Asp Thr Ala Arg Phe Asp Glu Ala Leu Glu Leu Leu His Leu			



	285		290		295		
ggc gga tac tca ctt ccg cat gct gtt gcg atg atg atc cct cag gcg						1503	
Gly Gly Tyr Ser Leu Pro His Ala Val Ala Met Met Ile Pro Gln Ala							
	300		305		310		
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Trp Glu His Asn Lys Thr Leu Ser Pro Glu Leu Arg Asp Phe Tyr Glu							
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Tyr His Ser Cys Leu Met Glu Pro Trp Asp Gly Pro Ala Ala Leu Ala							
	330		335		340		345
ttt act gac ggt cgt ttt gtg ggt gcc gtg ctg gac cgt aat ggc ctg						1647	
Phe Thr Asp Gly Arg Phe Val Gly Ala Val Leu Asp Arg Asn Gly Leu							
		350		355		360	
cga cct ggg cga atc acc att act gat tcg ggt ttg gtt gtg atg gct						1695	
Arg Pro Gly Arg Ile Thr Ile Thr Asp Ser Gly Leu Val Val Met Ala							
	365		370		375		
tct gaa tcg gga gtg ttg gac ttg agg gag gag agc gtc gta aag cgt						1743	
Ser Glu Ser Gly Val Leu Asp Leu Arg Glu Glu Ser Val Val Lys Arg							
	380		385		390		
act cgc gta cag cct gga cgc atg ttc ctt gtt gac acg gcc gag ggt						1791	
Thr Arg Val Gln Pro Gly Arg Met Phe Leu Val Asp Thr Ala Glu Gly							
	395		400		405		
cgc atc gtt gaa gac gag gaa atc aag cag aaa tta agc gaa gcg cag						1839	
Arg Ile Val Glu Asp Glu Glu Ile Lys Gln Lys Leu Ser Glu Ala Gln							
	410		415		420		425
cca tat ggt gag tgg att cgc gat aat ttt gtg cat ctg gat cgt ctg						1887	
Pro Tyr Gly Glu Trp Ile Arg Asp Asn Phe Val His Leu Asp Arg Leu							
		430		435		440	
cct cag aca cgc tac aac tac atg gcg cac tct cgt gct gtg ttg cgt						1935	
Pro Gln Thr Arg Tyr Asn Tyr Met Ala His Ser Arg Ala Val Leu Arg							
		445		450		455	
cag cgt gtt ttc gga atc act gaa gaa gat gtg gat ttg ttg ctg ctg						1983	
Gln Arg Val Phe Gly Ile Thr Glu Glu Asp Val Asp Leu Leu Leu Leu							
	460		465		470		
ccg atg gcc cgc cag ggt gct gag gcg att ggt tcc atg ggt tcg gat						2031	
Pro Met Ala Arg Gln Gly Ala Glu Ala Ile Gly Ser Met Gly Ser Asp							
	475		480		485		
acg cca att gcg gcg cta tcc cag cga cca cgc atg ctt tat gat ttc						2079	
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cgc gaa aag cct gtg acc agc atg ttc act ttg ttg ggt gcg cag tct						2175	
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Ala Phe Leu Pro Arg Pro Glu Glu His Ala His Arg Glu Leu Asp Leu			
780	785	790	
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795	800	805	
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Pro Glu Thr Ile Phe Lys Leu Gln His Ala Thr Arg Ser Gly Ser Tyr			
810	815	820	825
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Glu Ile Phe Lys Asp Tyr Thr Arg Lys Val Asp Asp Gln Ser Thr Arg			
830	835	840	
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Ser Thr Gly Ala Met Ser Tyr Gly Ser Ile Ser Ala Glu Ala His Glu			
875	880	885	
gtc ttg gcc atc gcc atg aac cga ctg ggc ggt atg tcc aac tcc ggc			3279
Val Leu Ala Ile Ala Met Asn Arg Leu Gly Gly Met Ser Asn Ser Gly			
890	895	900	905
gaa ggt ggc gag gac gcc cgc cga ttc gat gtg gaa ccc aac ggt gac			3327
Glu Gly Gly Glu Asp Ala Arg Arg Phe Asp Val Glu Pro Asn Gly Asp			
910	915	920	
tgg aag cgc tct gcc att aag cag gtg gcc tcg gga cgt ttc ggc gtg			3375
Trp Lys Arg Ser Ala Ile Lys Gln Val Ala Ser Gly Arg Phe Gly Val			
925	930	935	
acc agc cac tac ttg aac aac tgc acc gat att cag atc aag atg gca			3423
Thr Ser His Tyr Leu Asn Asn Cys Thr Asp Ile Gln Ile Lys Met Ala			
940	945	950	
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Gln Gly Ala Lys Pro Gly Glu Gly Gly Gln Leu Pro Pro Asn Lys Val			
955	960	965	
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Tyr Pro Trp Val Ala Glu Val Arg Ile Thr Thr Pro Gly Val Gly Leu			
970	975	980	985
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990	995	1000	
cag ctg atc cac gac ctg aag aac gct aac cca cgc gca cga atc cac			3615
Gln Leu Ile His Asp Leu Lys Asn Ala Asn Pro Arg Ala Arg Ile His			



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Ser Lys Ala His Ala Asp	Val Val Leu Ile Ser Gly His Asp Gly Gly						
	1035		1040		1045		
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Glu Leu Gly Leu Ala Glu Thr Gln Gln Thr Leu Leu Leu Asn Gly Leu							
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Asp Val Val Ile Ala Ala Leu Leu Gly Ala Glu Glu Phe Gly Phe Ala							
	1100		1105		1110		
acc gca ccg ctg gtg gtt gaa ggc tgc atc atg atg cgc gtc tgc cac							3951
Thr Ala Pro Leu Val Val Glu Gly Cys Ile Met Met Arg Val Cys His							
	1115		1120		1125		
ctg gac acc tgc ccg gtg ggt atc gct acc cag aac ccg gat ttg cgt							3999
Leu Asp Thr Cys Pro Val Gly Ile Ala Thr Gln Asn Pro Asp Leu Arg							
	1130		1135		1140		1145
tcc aag ttc acc ggc aag gct gaa cac gtg gtc aac ttc ttc acc ttc							4047
Ser Lys Phe Thr Gly Lys Ala Glu His Val Val Asn Phe Phe Thr Phe							
	1150		1155		1160		
atc gcc cag gaa gtc cgt gag tac ttg gca cag ctt ggt ttc cgc tct							4095
Ile Ala Gln Glu Val Arg Glu Tyr Leu Ala Gln Leu Gly Phe Arg Ser							
	1165		1170		1175		
att gat gaa gcc gta gga caa gcc cag gtg ctg cgt aag cgt tcc gga							4143
Ile Asp Glu Ala Val Gly Gln Ala Gln Val Leu Arg Lys Arg Ser Gly							
	1180		1185		1190		
atc cca gct gat tcc cgc gca gca cac ctg gat ttg agc cca att ttc							4191
Ile Pro Ala Asp Ser Arg Ala Ala His Leu Asp Leu Ser Pro Ile Phe							
	1195		1200		1205		
cat cgc cca gaa act cca cac ttc cca act cag gat gtg cgt tgc acc							4239
His Arg Pro Glu Thr Pro His Phe Pro Thr Gln Asp Val Arg Cys Thr							
	1210		1215		1220		1225
aag acc cag gaa cac agc cta gaa aaa gcc ctg gac aac gca ttt att							4287
Lys Thr Gln Glu His Ser Leu Glu Lys Ala Leu Asp Asn Ala Phe Ile							
	1230		1235		1240		
gat aag gct tcg gac aca atc acc cgt gcc gca gcg ggt gtg gaa acc							4335
Asp Lys Ala Ser Asp Thr Ile Thr Arg Ala Ala Ala Gly Val Glu Thr							



	1245		1250		1255		
agc att gtt att gat agc tcc atc agc aac gtc aac cgt tca gtt ggc						4383	
Ser Ile Val Ile Asp Ser Ser Ile Ser Asn Val Asn Arg Ser Val Gly							
	1260		1265		1270		
acg atg ctg ggt tct gca gtc agc cgc gtg gct ggt gcc caa ggt ttg						4431	
Thr Met Leu Gly Ser Ala Val Ser Arg Val Ala Gly Ala Gln Gly Leu							
	1275		1280		1285		
cca gac ggc acc atc acc ttg aat ctt caa ggc tgc gcc ggt aac tcc						4479	
Pro Asp Gly Thr Ile Thr Leu Asn Leu Gln Gly Cys Ala Gly Asn Ser							
	1290		1295		1300		1305
ttt ggc gcg ttc atc cca cga ggc atc acc atc aac ctc acc ggc gat						4527	
Phe Gly Ala Phe Ile Pro Arg Gly Ile Thr Ile Asn Leu Thr Gly Asp							
	1310		1315		1320		
gcc aat gac ttt gtg ggc aag gga tta tct ggc gga aag att gtg atc						4575	
Ala Asn Asp Phe Val Gly Lys Gly Leu Ser Gly Gly Lys Ile Val Ile							
	1325		1330		1335		
aag cct tcc gct cag gct ccg aag cag ctg aag aac aat cca aat atc						4623	
Lys Pro Ser Ala Gln Ala Pro Lys Gln Leu Lys Asn Asn Pro Asn Ile							
	1340		1345		1350		
att gcc gga aac gtg ctt gga tac ggc gca acc agt ggt gaa ttg ttc						4671	
Ile Ala Gly Asn Val Leu Gly Tyr Gly Ala Thr Ser Gly Glu Leu Phe							
	1355		1360		1365		
att cgt ggc cag gtc ggc gaa cgt ttc tgc gtc cgt aac tct ggc gcc						4719	
Ile Arg Gly Gln Val Gly Glu Arg Phe Cys Val Arg Asn Ser Gly Ala							
	1370		1375		1380		1385
acc gca gtg gtt gaa ggt atc gga aac cac ggt tgt gag tac atg act						4767	
Thr Ala Val Val Glu Gly Ile Gly Asn His Gly Cys Glu Tyr Met Thr							
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ggc ggc cga gtc ctg gtt ttg ggc ccg gtt ggt gag aac ttt ggt gcc						4815	
Gly Gly Arg Val Leu Val Leu Gly Pro Val Gly Glu Asn Phe Gly Ala							
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ggc atg tct ggt ggc att gca tac ctg gct aat tcc ccg gac cta aac						4863	
Gly Met Ser Gly Gly Ile Ala Tyr Leu Ala Asn Ser Pro Asp Leu Asn							
	1420		1425		1430		
cag aag atc aat ggc gaa ttg gtg gat gtt gtt cca ctg agc gct gac						4911	
Gln Lys Ile Asn Gly Glu Leu Val Asp Val Val Pro Leu Ser Ala Asp							
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gat ctg acg tgg gct gat gag ctc att gct cgc cac cgc gaa ctc acc						4959	
Asp Leu Thr Trp Ala Asp Glu Leu Ile Ala Arg His Arg Glu Leu Thr							
	1450		1455		1460		1465
gga tcc gag acc aag ctg cgt gca caa gat ttg gtg aaa atc atg ccg						5007	
Gly Ser Glu Thr Lys Leu Arg Ala Gln Asp Leu Val Lys Ile Met Pro							
	1470		1475		1480		
cgc gat ttc caa aaa gta ctc aac atc atc gaa acg gcc cac gct gag						5055	
Arg Asp Phe Gln Lys Val Leu Asn Ile Ile Glu Thr Ala His Ala Glu							



1485					1490					1495						
ggc	caa	gac	cca	gca	atc	aag	atc	atg	gag	gca	gtg	agc	ta	atg	gcc	5102
Gly	Gln	Asp	Pro	Ala	Ile	Lys	Ile	Met	Glu	Ala	Val	Ser		Met	Ala	
		1500						1505				1510			1	
gac	cca	caa	gga	ttc	atc	aaa	tac	tcc	cga	cgc	gag	cct	gca	cac	cgc	5150
Asp	Pro	Gln	Gly	Phe	Ile	Lys	Tyr	Ser	Arg	Arg	Glu	Pro	Ala	His	Arg	
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ccg	gtc	ccg	ctg	cgc	ctc	atg	gac	tac	tcc	gag	gtc	tac	gaa	aag	gca	5198
Pro	Val	Pro	Leu	Arg	Leu	Met	Asp	Tyr	Ser	Glu	Val	Tyr	Glu	Lys	Ala	
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ccg	gca	ggt	cag	atc	gag	gaa	cag	gct	gcc	cgc	tgc	atg	gat	tgc	ggt	5246
Pro	Ala	Gly	Gln	Ile	Glu	Glu	Gln	Ala	Ala	Arg	Cys	Met	Asp	Cys	Gly	
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gtc	ccg	ttc	tgc	cac	gaa	ggc	tgc	cca	ctg	ggc	aac	atc	atc	cct	gag	5294
Val	Pro	Phe	Cys	His	Glu	Gly	Cys	Pro	Leu	Gly	Asn	Ile	Ile	Pro	Glu	
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tgg	aat	gat	ctg	gta	cgc	caa	ggt	cgg	tgg	aag	gaa	gcc	tac	gat	cgc	5342
Trp	Asn	Asp	Leu	Val	Arg	Gln	Gly	Arg	Trp	Lys	Glu	Ala	Tyr	Asp	Arg	
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ctg	cac	gcg	acc	aac	aat	ttc	ccc	gag	ttc	acc	ggc	cgt	ttg	tgc	ccc	5390
Leu	His	Ala	Thr	Asn	Asn	Phe	Pro	Glu	Phe	Thr	Gly	Arg	Leu	Cys	Pro	
		85					90								95	
gca	ccc	tgc	gaa	ggc	gcc	tgc	gtg	ctc	ggc	atc	aac	gat	gat	tct	gtc	5438
Ala	Pro	Cys	Glu	Gly	Ala	Cys	Val	Leu	Gly	Ile	Asn	Asp	Asp	Ser	Val	
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acc	atc	aaa	aac	ggt	gag	ctg	gaa	atc	gtc	gaa	aaa	gca	ttc	cgc	gaa	5486
Thr	Ile	Lys	Asn	Val	Glu	Leu	Glu	Ile	Val	Glu	Lys	Ala	Phe	Arg	Glu	
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ggc	tgg	ggt	cag	cct	gtc	gtc	gca	tcc	atg	tcc	acc	ggc	ctg	tcc	gta	5534
Gly	Trp	Val	Gln	Pro	Val	Val	Ala	Ser	Met	Ser	Thr	Gly	Leu	Ser	Val	
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gcc	gtc	gtc	ggc	tcc	ggt	ccc	gct	ggc	ctt	gcc	gcc	gcg	cag	cag	ctc	5582
Ala	Val	Val	Gly	Ser	Gly	Pro	Ala	Gly	Leu	Ala	Ala	Ala	Gln	Gln	Leu	
			150						155						160	
acc	cgc	gca	ggt	cac	agc	gtg	acc	gtc	ttc	gaa	cgc	gac	gac	cgc	ctc	5630
Thr	Arg	Ala	Gly	His	Ser	Val	Thr	Val	Phe	Glu	Arg	Asp	Asp	Arg	Leu	
			165						170						175	
ggc	ggc	ctc	atg	cgc	tac	ggc	gtg	cca	gaa	tac	aaa	atg	gaa	aac	cgc	5678
Gly	Gly	Leu	Met	Arg	Tyr	Gly	Val	Pro	Glu	Tyr	Lys	Met	Glu	Asn	Arg	
			180				185					190				
tgg	atc	gac	cgc	cgc	atc	gag	caa	atg	gaa	gca	gag	ggc	aca	act	ttc	5726
Trp	Ile	Asp	Arg	Arg	Ile	Glu	Gln	Met	Glu	Ala	Glu	Gly	Thr	Thr	Phe	
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cag	gta	ggc	acc	tcg	cca	cgc	gcc	gct	gaa	cta	gcg	ctt	ttc	gac	gcg	5774
Gln	Val	Gly	Thr	Ser	Pro	Arg	Ala	Ala	Glu	Leu	Ala	Leu	Phe	Asp	Ala	



atc ctc ctc gca acc ggc acc cca gtg gcc cgc gaa ctc tca gtt cca	215	220	225	5822
Ile Leu Leu Ala Thr Gly Thr Pro Val Ala Arg Glu Leu Ser Val Pro				
230	235	240		
ggc cac gat ctc aac ggc atc cat gcg gca atg gat tac ctc acc gcc				5870
Gly His Asp Leu Asn Gly Ile His Ala Ala Met Asp Tyr Leu Thr Ala				
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caa aac cgc atc aat gaa ggc gac ggt gaa gtc tct cca atc aac gcc				5918
Gln Asn Arg Ile Asn Glu Gly Asp Gly Glu Val Ser Pro Ile Asn Ala				
260	265	270		
aaa ggc aag aaa gtt gtc atc atc ggt ggc ggc gac acc ggc acc gac				5966
Lys Gly Lys Lys Val Val Ile Ile Gly Gly Gly Asp Thr Gly Thr Asp				
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Cys Phe Gly Thr Ala Leu Arg Gln Gly Ala Glu Ser Val Thr Gln Phe				
295	300	305		
gat atc cgc ccc cgc gct cct ttc cag cgc gcc gat tcc acc cca tgg				6062
Asp Ile Arg Pro Arg Ala Pro Phe Gln Arg Ala Asp Ser Thr Pro Trp				
310	315	320		
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Pro Met Tyr Pro Asn Leu Phe Arg Thr Ala Thr Ala His Glu Glu Gly				
325	330	335		
gaa tac atc atc act ggc gat gaa tca gcc gat gaa atc gca gcc ctg				6158
Glu Tyr Ile Ile Thr Gly Asp Glu Ser Ala Asp Glu Ile Ala Ala Leu				
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ggc ctc gcc gaa cgc gcc gca ggc tcc acg ctt ggt gaa cgt aaa ttt				6206
Gly Leu Ala Glu Arg Ala Ala Gly Ser Thr Leu Gly Glu Arg Lys Phe				
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gct gtc aac acc gtg gaa ttc cac ggc aac aac ggc cac gtc acc gga				6254
Ala Val Asn Thr Val Glu Phe His Gly Asn Asn Gly His Val Thr Gly				
375	380	385		
ctc acc ggc aac caa atc cga gtt gtc aac ggc aaa cgt gaa cca atc				6302
Leu Thr Gly Asn Gln Ile Arg Val Val Asn Gly Lys Arg Glu Pro Ile				
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gaa ggc acc gaa ttt ccc ttc gaa gca gac ctc gtt ctc gtc gca ctc				6350
Glu Gly Thr Glu Phe Pro Phe Glu Ala Asp Leu Val Leu Val Ala Leu				
405	410	415		
gga ttc acc ggc gca gaa caa ggc gga ttg gca cac gaa cta ggc gta				6398
Gly Phe Thr Gly Ala Glu Gln Gly Gly Leu Ala His Glu Leu Gly Val				
420	425	430		
ggt ttc gac gac cga gga cgc atc ctc cgc gat tcc gaa tac cgc agc				6446
Gly Phe Asp Asp Arg Gly Arg Ile Leu Arg Asp Ser Glu Tyr Arg Ser				
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ccc acc aac tcc cgc gtt tac atc gca ggc gac aac ggc cgt ggc caa				6494
Pro Thr Asn Ser Arg Val Tyr Ile Ala Gly Asp Asn Gly Arg Gly Gln				



	455		460		465		
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Ser Leu Ile Val Trp Ala Ile Ala Glu Gly Arg Ala Cys Ala Ala Ala							
	470		475		480		
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Ile Asp Ala Asp Leu Met Gly Glu Thr Ala Leu Pro Val Ala Val Ala							
	485		490		495		
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Pro Gln Asp Val Pro Leu Ala Val							
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Val Asp Arg Ala Leu Glu Ala Leu Arg Asn Ile Asp His Arg Gly Ala
35 40 45
Ala Gly Ala Glu Lys Asn Thr Gly Asp Gly Ala Gly Ile Leu Met Gln
50 55 60
Ile Pro Asp Gly Phe Tyr Arg Glu Val Ser Gly Ile Glu Leu Pro Glu
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Ala Gly Glu Tyr Ala Thr Gly Ile Ala Phe Leu Pro Arg Gly Arg Met
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Ala Met Met Asp Ala Gln Lys Glu Ile Glu Arg Ile Ala Lys Gln Glu
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Gly Ala Asp Val Leu Gly Trp Arg Met Val Pro Phe Asp Ser Arg Glu
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Leu Gly Ser Met Ala Glu Glu Ala Met Pro Ser Phe Ala Gln Ile Phe
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Leu Thr Val Pro Gly Lys Ser Gly Glu Asp Leu Asp Arg Val Met Phe
145 150 155 160
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Asp Thr Val Tyr Phe Pro Ser Leu Ser Ser Arg Thr Ile Ile Tyr Lys
180 185 190
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Asp Ala Arg Leu Glu Ser Ala Ile Ala Ile Val His Ser Arg Phe Ser
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225 230 235 240
Ala His Asn Gly Glu Ile Asn Thr Val Arg Gly Asn Glu Asn Trp Met
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260 265 270
Ser Val Leu Pro Ile Cys Thr Pro Glu Gly Ser Asp Thr Ala Arg Phe
275 280 285
Asp Glu Ala Leu Glu Leu Leu His Leu Gly Gly Tyr Ser Leu Pro His
290 295 300
Ala Val Ala Met Met Ile Pro Gln Ala Trp Glu His Asn Lys Thr Leu



Gly Phe Gly Ala Asp Ala Ile Asn Pro Tyr Met Ala Phe Glu Thr Ile
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Asp Glu Leu Arg Met Lys Gly Gln Leu Gly Asp Leu Ser Leu Asp Glu
690 695 700
Ala Ser Arg Asn Tyr Ile Lys Ala Ala Thr Thr Gly Val Leu Lys Val
705 710 715 720
Met Ser Lys Met Gly Ile Ala Thr Val Ser Ser Tyr Arg Gly Ala Gln
725 730 735
Leu Ala Asp Val Thr Gly Leu His Gln Asp Leu Leu Asp Asn Tyr Phe
740 745 750
Gly Gly Ile Ala Ser Pro Ile Ser Gly Ile Gly Leu Asp Glu Val Ala
755 760 765
Ala Asp Val Glu Ala Arg His Arg Ser Ala Phe Leu Pro Arg Pro Glu
770 775 780
Glu His Ala His Arg Glu Leu Asp Leu Gly Gly Glu Tyr Lys Trp Arg
785 790 795 800
Arg Glu Gly Glu Tyr His Leu Phe Asn Pro Glu Thr Ile Phe Lys Leu
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Gln His Ala Thr Arg Ser Gly Ser Tyr Glu Ile Phe Lys Asp Tyr Thr
820 825 830
Arg Lys Val Asp Asp Gln Ser Thr Arg Leu Gly Thr Ile Arg Gly Leu
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Phe Glu Phe Ser Thr Asp Arg Lys Pro Ile Ser Val Ser Glu Val Glu
850 855 860
Pro Val Ser Glu Ile Val Lys Arg Phe Ser Thr Gly Ala Met Ser Tyr
865 870 875 880
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Gln Val Ala Ser Gly Arg Phe Gly Val Thr Ser His Tyr Leu Asn Asn
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Arg Ile Thr Thr Pro Gly Val Gly Leu Ile Ser Pro Pro Pro His His
980 985 990
Asp Ile Tyr Ser Ile Glu Asp Leu Ala Gln Leu Ile His Asp Leu Lys
995 1000 1005
Asn Ala Asn Pro Arg Ala Arg Ile His Val Lys Leu Val Ala Glu Gln
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Gly Val Gly Thr Val Ala Ala Gly Val Ser Lys Ala His Ala Asp Val



Gly Asn His Gly Cys Glu Tyr Met Thr Gly Gly Arg Val Leu Val Leu
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 1410 1415 1420
 Tyr Leu Ala Asn Ser Pro Asp Leu Asn Gln Lys Ile Asn Gly Glu Leu
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 Val Asp Val Val Pro Leu Ser Ala Asp Asp Leu Thr Trp Ala Asp Glu
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<213> Brevibacterium lactofermentum

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 Lys Ala Pro Ala Gly Gln Ile Glu Glu Gln Ala Ala Arg Cys Met Asp
 35 40 45
 Cys Gly Val Pro Phe Cys His Glu Gly Cys Pro Leu Gly Asn Ile Ile
 50 55 60
 Pro Glu Trp Asn Asp Leu Val Arg Gln Gly Arg Trp Lys Glu Ala Tyr
 65 70 75 80
 Asp Arg Leu His Ala Thr Asn Asn Phe Pro Glu Phe Thr Gly Arg Leu
 85 90 95
 Cys Pro Ala Pro Cys Glu Gly Ala Cys Val Leu Gly Ile Asn Asp Asp
 100 105 110
 Ser Val Thr Ile Lys Asn Val Glu Leu Glu Ile Val Glu Lys Ala Phe
 115 120 125
 Arg Glu Gly Trp Val Gln Pro Val Val Ala Ser Met Ser Thr Gly Leu
 130 135 140
 Ser Val Ala Val Val Gly Ser Gly Pro Ala Gly Leu Ala Ala Ala Gln
 145 150 155 160
 Gln Leu Thr Arg Ala Gly His Ser Val Thr Val Phe Glu Arg Asp Asp
 165 170 175



Arg Leu Gly Gly Leu Met Arg Tyr Gly Val Pro Glu Tyr Lys Met Glu
180 185 190
Asn Arg Trp Ile Asp Arg Arg Ile Glu Gln Met Glu Ala Glu Gly Thr
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Thr Phe Gln Val Gly Thr Ser Pro Arg Ala Ala Glu Leu Ala Leu Phe
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225 230 235 240
Val Pro Gly His Asp Leu Asn Gly Ile His Ala Ala Met Asp Tyr Leu
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Asn Ala Lys Gly Lys Lys Val Val Ile Ile Gly Gly Gly Asp Thr Gly
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Thr Asp Cys Phe Gly Thr Ala Leu Arg Gln Gly Ala Glu Ser Val Thr
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Gln Phe Asp Ile Arg Pro Arg Ala Pro Phe Gln Arg Ala Asp Ser Thr
305 310 315 320
Pro Trp Pro Met Tyr Pro Asn Leu Phe Arg Thr Ala Thr Ala His Glu
325 330 335
Glu Gly Glu Tyr Ile Ile Thr Gly Asp Glu Ser Ala Asp Glu Ile Ala
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Ala Leu Gly Leu Ala Glu Arg Ala Ala Gly Ser Thr Leu Gly Glu Arg
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Lys Phe Ala Val Asn Thr Val Glu Phe His Gly Asn Asn Gly His Val
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Pro Ile Glu Gly Thr Glu Phe Pro Phe Glu Ala Asp Leu Val Leu Val
405 410 415
Ala Leu Gly Phe Thr Gly Ala Glu Gln Gly Gly Leu Ala His Glu Leu
420 425 430
Gly Val Gly Phe Asp Asp Arg Gly Arg Ile Leu Arg Asp Ser Glu Tyr
435 440 445
Arg Ser Pro Thr Asn Ser Arg Val Tyr Ile Ala Gly Asp Asn Gly Arg
450 455 460
Gly Gln Ser Leu Ile Val Trp Ala Ile Ala Glu Gly Arg Ala Cys Ala
465 470 475 480
Ala Ala Ile Asp Ala Asp Leu Met Gly Glu Thr Ala Leu Pro Val Ala
485 490 495
Val Ala Pro Gln Asp Val Pro Leu Ala Val
500 505



THE CLAIMS DEFINING THE INVENTION ARE AS FOLLOWS:

1. A bacterial strain belonging to the genus *Corynebacterium* which has an ability to produce L-glutamic acid, wherein glutamine-oxoglutarate amino transferase activity is enhanced in a cell of said bacterial strain.

2. A strain according to claim 1, wherein the enhancement of the glutamine-oxoglutarate amino transferase activity is caused through amplifying the copy number of a gene encoding glutamine-oxoglutarate amino transferase.

3. A strain according to claim 1, wherein the enhancement of the glutamine-oxoglutarate amino transferase activity is caused through alteration of expression regulation sequence of a gene encoding glutamine-oxoglutarate amino transferase.

4. A strain according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein said glutamine-oxoglutarate amino transferase is derived from bacterium belonging to the genus *Escherichia* or *Corynebacterium*.

5. A strain according to claim 2 or 3, wherein said gene encoding glutamine-oxoglutarate amino transferase comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to at least nucleotide numbers of 565 to 6614 of a nucleotide sequence depicted in SEQ ID NO: 7.

6. A gene encoding glutamine-oxoglutarate amino transferase which comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to at least nucleotide numbers of 565 to 6614 of a nucleotide sequence depicted in SEQ ID NO: 7.

7. A method for producing L-glutamic acid by fermentation, comprising the steps of:



cultivating, in a liquid medium, a bacterial strain
belonging to the genus *Corynebacterium* which has an
ability to produce L-glutamic acid, wherein glutamine-
oxoglutarate amino transferase activity is enhanced in a
5 cell of said bacterial strain,

producing and accumulating L-glutamic acid in the
culture medium, and

recovering the L-glutamic acid from the medium.

10 8. A bacterial strain according to claim 1,
substantially as herein described with reference to any
one of the examples or figures.

15 9. A method according to claim 7, substantially as
herein described with reference to any one of the examples
or figures.

20 Dated this 29th day of October 2001

AJINOMOTO CO., INC.

By their Patent Attorneys

GRIFFITH HACK

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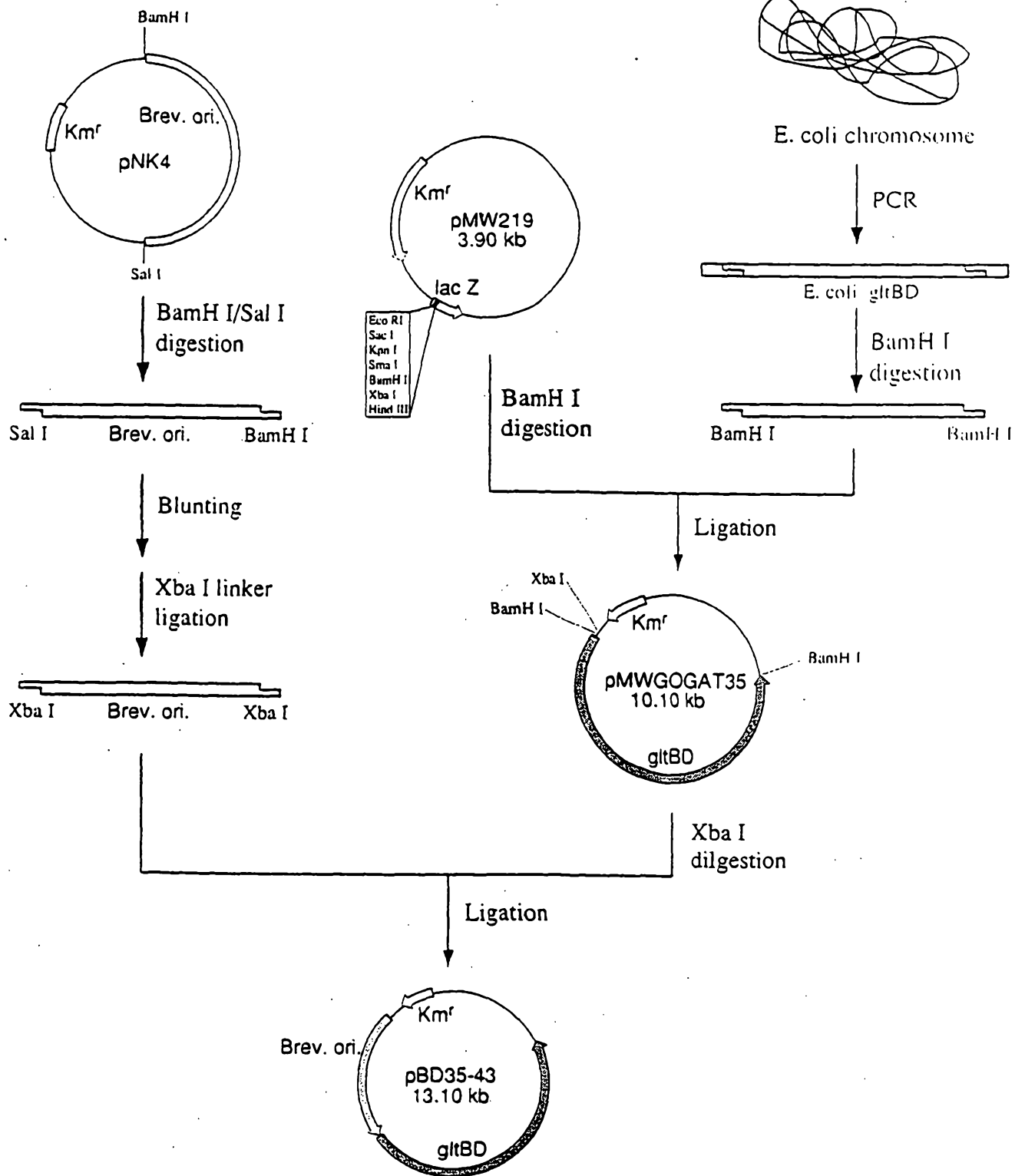


Fig. 1