

Chloramphenicol acetyltransferase gene of staphylococcal plasmid pC221

Nucleotide sequence analysis and expression studies

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The nucleotide sequence of the inducible chloramphenicol acetyltransferase gene (*cat*) of *Staphylococcus aureus* plasmid pC221 has been determined. The deduced primary structure for the 215 residue polypeptide (25.9 kDa) is in agreement with partial amino acid sequence data on the purified protein, previously designated as the type C variant of CAT. In common with the inducible *cat* elements of pC194 and *B. pumilus*, the 5' non-coding region of the *cat* of pC221 contains an inverted complementary repeat ('stem-loop' or 'hairpin') which may sequester the predicted ribosome bonding site of the mRNA. The likely transcription initiation site has been determined in vitro using purified *B. subtilis* RNA polymerase. Recombinant plasmids carrying the *cat* of pC221 on a 1156 bp *TaqI* fragment are expressed inefficiently in *Escherichia coli*, wherein induction is both poor and orientation-specific.

Chloramphenicol acetyltransferase DNA sequence Plasmid Antibiotic resistance

1. INTRODUCTION

Chloramphenicol acetyltransferase (EC 2.3.1.28) commonly serves as the effector of chloramphenicol resistance in bacteria by catalysing the acetyl-CoA dependent acetylation and inactivation of the antibiotic. The active form of CAT is a tetramer consisting of identical subunits of 215 to 220 amino acids, and various *cat* determinants may be

found on plasmids in both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria (review [1,2]). Plasmid pC221 is a 4.5 kb multicopy replicon (Inc 4) of *Staphylococcus aureus* which replicates in *Bacillus subtilis* [3] and yeasts [4] and which specifies the synthesis of the type C variant of CAT [5,6]. The synthesis of CAT by pC221 in *S. aureus* is induced by the presence of chloramphenicol [7], and the inducible phenotype is observed for the *cat* determinants of *S. aureus* plasmid pC194 [8] and the chromosomal *cat*-86 of *Bacillus pumilus* [9]. The nucleotide sequences of the latter genes have been determined [10,11]. Each contains a striking inverted complementary repeat in the 5' non-coding region, yielded a predicted 'stem-loop' which sequesters the probable ribosomal binding sites in the deduced mRNA [12,14]. Although the precise mechanism by which chloramphenicol promotes expression is not yet clear, there is evidence that control is mainly exerted following the initiation of transcription and requires an intact stem-loop for inducibility.

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Abbreviations: CAT, chloramphenicol acetyltransferase; kb, kilobase pairs

catabolite repression mediated at the transcriptional level by cyclic AMP [17,18], expression of the *cat* of Tn9 is constitutive and is not responsive to chloramphenicol].

The properties of plasmids pC221 and pCW41 and the methods for their isolation and purification from *S. aureus* 8325-4 have been described in detail elsewhere [19]. The *cat* determinant (see fig. 1) and its flanking regions are contained within a 1156 bp *Taq*I fragment of pC221 which was inserted into the *Cl*aI site of pBR322 to generate plasmids pSES15 and pSES16. The latter constructions contain the *cat* gene in the same and opposite



Fig. 1. The nucleotide sequence of the *cat* gene of pC221 and flanking regions displayed as the 1156 base pair *TaqI* fragment corresponding to the approximate coordinates 2 kb to 3.2 kb on the map in [19]. The rightward arrow from residue 127 indicates the start of the *cat* transcript. The underlined nucleotide clusters marked -35 and -10 are the putative RNA polymerase recognition sites [29], and SD indicates the likely ribosome binding site from the observations of Shine and Dalgarno [33]. The opposing arrows correspond to the ascending and descending limbs of the proposed stem-loop structure for the corresponding mRNA (see text and fig. 2). Commonly used restriction sites are marked. The vertical arrow above the His at nucleotide residues 772-774 calls attention to the amino acid likely to play a critical role in catalysis [1]. The underlined nucleotides 921-940 and 973-9 constitute a pair of inverted complementary sequences, the latter of which is followed immediately by five T residues, the composite structure being the most likely termination site for the mRNA [28].

orientations, respectively, to the direction of transcription of the *tet* gene of pBR322 [20] and were used to study CAT expression in *E. coli*. Plasmid pCW41 is a 2-kb replicon which contains *cat* and replication functions and which was generated by *Mbo*I cleavage of pC221 [19].

The nucleotide sequence data were obtained by the combined use of two independent strategies. The detailed restriction map of pC221 (and pCW41) [19] allowed the use of selected restriction fragments to provide partial sequence data by the dideoxy chain termination method, using phages M13 mp8 and mp9 and a universal primer external to the cloned segment [21]. An unambiguous sequence on both strands was then obtained for the *Taq*I fragment shown in fig.1 by the use of a 'universal template' consisting of pC221 (cloned in both orientations via its unique *Hind*III site (in M13 mp8) and synthetic oligonucleotides as primers [22].

The determination of the start of the in vitro transcript for CAT involved the use of highly purified RNA polymerase from *B. subtilis*, dinucleotides as primers, and pCW41 as template (supercoiled or linearized by cleavage at the unique site for *Bst*EII endonuclease). The reaction conditions and polyacrylamide gel methods for the sizing of transcripts were as in [23].

The CAT induction experiments were performed essentially as in prior studies using 3-deoxychloramphenicol [7] or the 3-fluoro analogue of chloramphenicol [24], a gift of Dr G. Miller, Schering-Plough, Bloomfield, NJ.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The nucleotide sequence data shown in fig.1 yield a deduced amino acid sequence for CAT which corresponds to a polypeptide of 25.9 kDa and which is in substantial agreement with directly determined partial sequence data on the purified protein [6,25]. The 5' non-coding sequence contains the stem-loop structure expected by analogy with the corresponding regions of the *cat* genes of pC194 and *B. pumilus* [10,11]. The likely stability of each of these secondary structures may be estimated by calculations [26] which yield the data given in fig.2. The deduced initiation codons for *cat* of pC221 and pC194 are both AUG rather than UUG, the corresponding start codon for *cat*-86 of

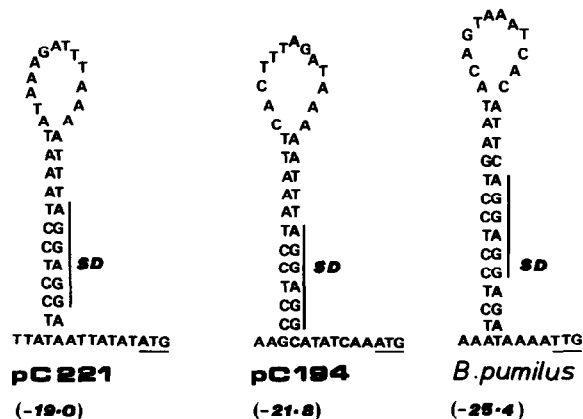


Fig.2. Predicted secondary structures of non-coding regions of the mRNA for three chloramphenicol-inducible *cat* genes with estimates of their likely relative stabilities (ΔG) in kcal \cdot mol $^{-1}$ [26]. For comparison with fig.1, the secondary structure diagrams show the anti-sense strand of the DNA duplex rather than the mRNA. The sequence for pC221 is from this study and those of pC194 *cat* and *cat*-86 pf *B. pumilus* from published data [10,11]. Nuclease digestion results for the pC194 *cat* mRNA [13] are in keeping with the structure shown, and deletion at the DNA level of the leading arm leads to constitutive expressions in *B. subtilis* [14].

B. pumilus [11] and the staphylococcal β -lactamase [27].

The likely start of the *cat* mRNA has been deduced from the results of in vitro transcription with *B. subtilis* RNA polymerase (see section 2); The 'run off' transcript observed with *Bst*EII cut plasmid was estimated to be 650–675 bases in length, localizing the likely start site to the 115–140 region of the sequence in fig.1. Dinucleotide priming of the in vitro system yielded stimulation with UpU, UpA and ApC, thus favoring the sequence –TTAC– at the start of the transcript with the A at 127 as the likely first base of the mRNA. Upstream sequences (boxed in fig.1) which seem likely to be involved in recognition by RNA polymerase are TATAAT and TTTATA. The former is identical with the '–10' site favored by both the *E. coli* holoenzyme [28] and by the *B. subtilis* vegetative (σ^{55}) transcription system [29]. The proposed '–35' sequence for the *cat* of pC221 differs at only two positions from the consensus sequence (TTGACA) deduced for *E. coli* and the *B. subtilis* σ^{55} polymerases. The corresponding –10 and –35

The chloramphenicol-inducible synthesis of CAT in Gram-positive bacteria remains a puzzle. The mRNA for the *cat* of pC194 [13] and that of the *cat*-86 of *B. pumilus* [12] seem certain to assume secondary structures that involve stem-loop ('hairpin') configurations which sequester the

putative ribosome binding sites in each case. Fig.2 indicates that the *cat* of pC221 is no exception. Studies of the synthesis in *S. aureus* of CAT encoded by pC221 suggest that specific induction occurs at a concentration of chloramphenicol which is below that which inhibits growth completely, but at which effects on protein synthesis are noted [7]. Since chloramphenicol (the inducer) is acetylated following induction of CAT, it has been necessary to turn to non-substrate congeners of the parent antibiotic such as 3-deoxychloramphenicol [7] and the 3-fluoro analogue [24]. Use was made of both of these compounds here to test the inducibility of *cat* in *E. coli* in a hybrid vector consisting of the *TaqI* 'cartridge' shown in fig.1 cloned (in both orientations) into the *ClaI* site of pBR322. The

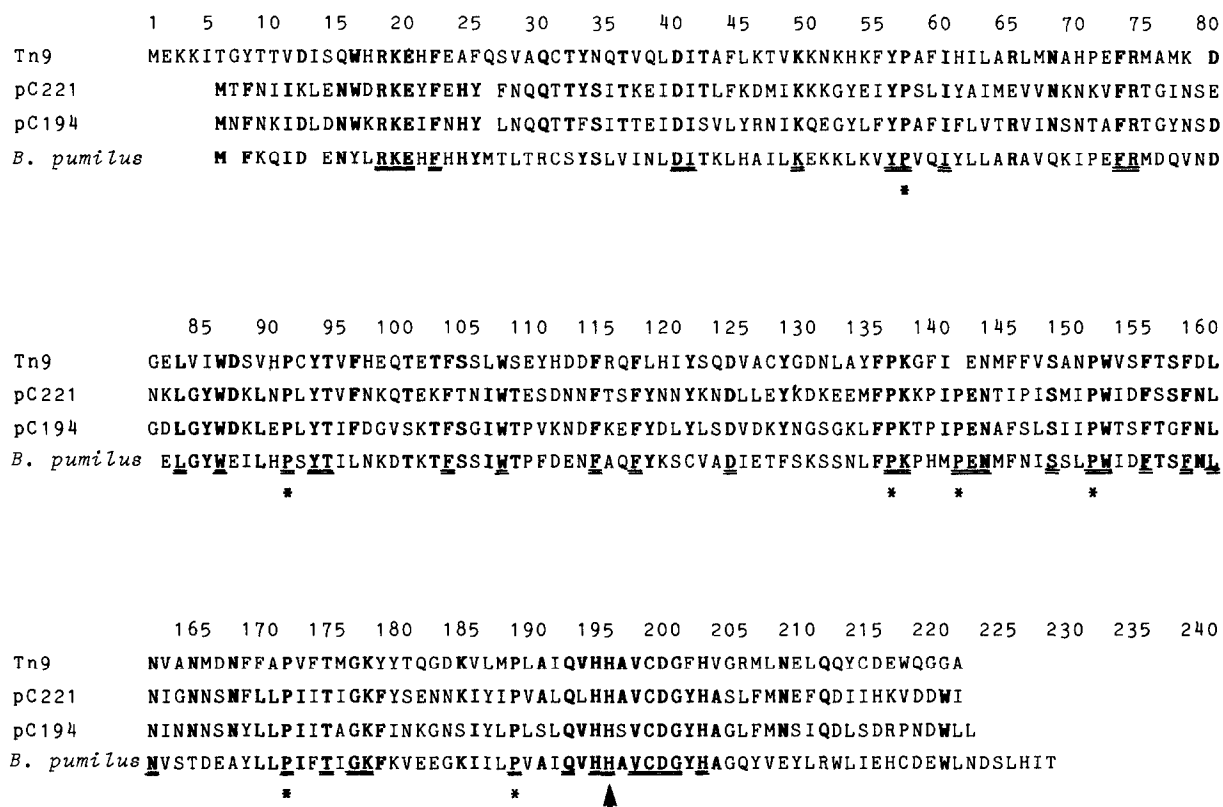


Fig.3. Comparison of the deduced amino acid sequence of the CAT encoded by pC221 with those pC194 [10], *cat-86* of *B. pumilus* [11], and Tn9 [15,16]. The sequences have been aligned to maximize homologies which are emphasized in bold type. Sites of identity are indicated by underlining, and the positions where prolines are conserved are marked with asterisks. The arrow at His-195 of the sequence for the CAT of Tn9 marks the residue implicated as the catalytic center [1]. The deduced sequence for the CAT of pC221 is identical with that of pC194 at 118 residues and with those of *cat-86* (*B. pumilus*) and Tn9 at 94 and 80 residues, respectively.

basal levels of CAT were more than an order of magnitude lower than those observed with pC221 in *S. aureus*, and inducibility by 3-deoxychloramphenicol occurred only when the *TaqI cat* cartridge was in the *opposite* orientation to that of the *tet* gene of pBR322. A 5-fold increase in the specific activity of CAT was observed following exposure to 3-deoxychloramphenicol (7 μ M), whereas a 50-fold increase is regularly observed for pC221 in *S. aureus* under similar conditions or when the 3-fluoro analogue of chloramphenicol (3 μ M) was used (not shown). Circumstantial evidence favors the view that a sub-population of ribosomes to which chloramphenicol is bound are involved in translating the *cat* mRNA. The efficiency of this phenomenon may be related not only to recognition of the 16 S ribosomal RNA of the 30 S subunit by the Shine-Dalgarno sequence but also to a chloramphenicol-responsive change in the structure of the 50 S ribosomal subunit, allowing the latter to bind the complement of the Shine-Dalgarno sequence and destabilize the hairpin [13]. Theoretical considerations [26] argue that the stability of the stem-loop for the *cat* of pC221 is likely to be less than those of pC194 and *B. pumilus* (see fig.2).

A comparison of the deduced amino acid sequence for the CAT of pC221 with those of other

variants for which published data are available is shown in fig.3. Pair-wise comparisons and a scan for over-all identities reveal patterns which are likely to be important for folding the subunits (proline residues at 7 positions) and catalytic activity (cluster centered at His-196). The conserved arginines and lysines seem likely to be involved in binding the anionic backbone of CoA [30]. The deduced sequence of the CAT encoded by pC221 is identical with that of pC194 for 118 residues and with those of *cat*-86 (*B. pumilus*) and Tn9 at 94 and 80 positions, respectively.

The codon usage for the pC221 *cat* is shown in fig.4 and reveals a pattern not unlike that observed for the other two *cat* genes from Gram-positive bacteria [10,11]. The predominance of codons using A or U (70% overall; 77 and 78%, respectively, for the second and third bases) reflects the known content (65–68%) of A + T for *S. aureus* [31] and an even greater abundance (70%) in pC221 [22]. In the fully induced state, *S. aureus* harboring multiple copies (≥ 20) of pC221 produces approx. 0.4% of the soluble protein as CAT [25]. Use of the rules in [32] to relate the level of gene expression of pC221 to codon usage yields an ambiguous result because of a consistent preference for U over C at the third position of both 'quartet' and 'duet' codons. Thus, in high A + T genomes base com-

Table 1
Codon usage for the *cat* gene of pC221

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|---|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|---|
| UUU | Phe | 15 | UCU | Ser | 3 | UAU | Tyr | 13 | UGU | Cys | 1 |
| UUC | Phe | 1 | UCC | Ser | 0 | UAC | Tyr | 1 | UGC | Cys | 0 |
| UUA | Leu | 6 | UCA | Ser | 3 | UAA | End | 0 | UGA | End | 0 |
| UUG | Leu | 6 | UCG | Ser | 0 | UAG | End | 1 | UGG | Trp | 5 |
| CUU | Leu | 2 | CCU | Pro | 6 | CAU | His | 4 | CGU | Arg | 0 |
| CUC | Leu | 0 | CCC | Pro | 0 | CAC | His | 1 | CGC | Arg | 0 |
| CUA | Leu | 0 | CCA | Pro | 1 | CAA | Gln | 3 | CGA | Arg | 0 |
| CUG | Leu | 0 | CCG | Pro | 2 | CAG | Gln | 2 | CGG | Arg | 0 |
| AUU | Ile | 18 | ACU | Thr | 8 | AAU | Asn | 16 | AGU | Ser | 3 |
| AUC | Ile | 1 | ACC | Thr | 1 | AAC | Asn | 8 | AGC | Ser | 2 |
| AUA | Ile | 6 | ACA | Thr | 2 | AAA | Lys | 17 | AGA | Arg | 2 |
| AUG | Met | 6 | ACG | Thr | 2 | AAG | Lys | 4 | AGG | Arg | 0 |
| GUU | Val | 3 | GCU | Ala | 3 | GAU | Asp | 11 | GGU | Gly | 4 |
| GUC | Val | 0 | GCC | Ala | 0 | GAC | Asp | 1 | GGC | Gly | 0 |
| GUA | Val | 3 | GCA | Ala | 1 | GAA | Glu | 13 | GGA | Gly | 2 |
| GUG | Val | 1 | GCG | Ala | 0 | GAG | Glu | 2 | GGG | Gly | 0 |

position may over-ride a tendency towards the optimization of codon-anticodon interaction energies for highly or moderately expressed genes.

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