

## Secretory S Complex of *Bacillus subtilis*: Sequence Analysis and Identity to Pyruvate Dehydrogenase

HARRI HEMILÄ,<sup>†\*</sup> AIRI PALVA, LARS PAULIN, STAFFAN ARVIDSON,<sup>‡</sup> AND ILKKA PALVA

*Genesit Ltd., Valimotic 7, 00380 Helsinki, Finland*

Received 27 December 1989/Accepted 10 April 1990

We have cloned the operon coding for the *Bacillus subtilis* S complex, which has been proposed to be a component in protein secretion machinery. A lambda gt10 library of *B. subtilis* was screened with antiserum directed against the *Staphylococcus aureus* membrane-bound ribosome protein complex, which is homologous to the *B. subtilis* S complex. Two positive overlapping lambda clones were sequenced. The S-complex operon, 5 kilobases in size, was shown to contain four open reading frames and three putative promoters, which are located upstream of the first, the third, and the last gene. The four proteins encoded by the operon are 42, 36, 48, and 50 kilodaltons in size. All of these proteins were recognized by antisera separately raised against each protein of the *S. aureus* membrane-bound ribosome protein and *B. subtilis* S complexes, thus verifying the S-complex identity of the lambda clones. Sequence analysis revealed that all four proteins of the *B. subtilis* S complex are homologous to the four subunits of the human pyruvate dehydrogenase (PDH). Also, the N terminus of the 48-kilodalton protein was found to have 70% amino acid identity with the N-terminal 211 amino acids, determined so far, from the E2 subunit of *B. stearothermophilus* PDH. Furthermore, chromosomal mapping of the S-complex operon gave a linkage to a marker gene located close to the previously mapped *B. subtilis* PDH genes. Thus, the S complex is evidently identical to the *B. subtilis* PDH, which has been shown to contain four subunits with molecular weights very similar to those of the S complex. Therefore, we propose that the S complex is not a primary component of protein secretion.

Several secreted proteins of *Escherichia coli* and *Bacillus subtilis* are synthesized by membrane-bound ribosomes (55, 58). This led to the comparison of *B. subtilis* membrane fractions free of ribosomes (free membranes) with those with bound ribosomes (complexed membranes). Some of the proteins unique to complexed membranes were presumed to be components of the protein secretion machinery (33, 44). One of these proteins (64 kilodaltons [kDa]) appeared to be located between the membrane and the attached ribosomes, since it was protected against trypsin or proteinase K, unless the membrane fraction was first treated with EDTA, which detaches ribosomes (15, 34). Antiserum raised against the 64-kDa protein immunoprecipitated three additional proteins of 41, 36, and 60 kDa. This set of four proteins was termed the S complex (secretory complex). The 41-, 36-, and 64-kDa proteins appeared to have a stoichiometric ratio, while the 60-kDa protein was found in smaller amounts. The S complex was attached to membrane-free ribosomes, whereas the 64-kDa protein was also found in the cytosol and in the complexed membrane, without the other proteins. Based on these findings, it was suggested that the S complex plays a cyclic role in protein secretion, mediating initiation of the secretion process by promoting attachment of ribosomes to the membrane (15).

A similar rationale has independently led to the search for proteins attached to membrane-bound ribosomes in *Staphylococcus aureus*. Ribosomes released from *S. aureus* membranes were shown to bind a 60-kDa protein, which was not found in cytoplasmic ribosomes. Antiserum to this protein caused immunoprecipitation of four proteins with molecular

weights of 46,000, 41,000, 71,000, and 60,000 (2). This set of four proteins was designated the membrane-bound ribosome protein (MBRP) complex. These four proteins were found in roughly stoichiometrical amounts in the complex, although the 60-kDa protein appeared to be loosely bound to it (2, 3). The MBRP complex was found both on membrane and in the cytoplasm. The membrane-bound fraction of the MBRP complex appeared to be mostly bound to ribosomes, since it was protected against trypsin (3). Thus, the MBRP complex seems to be shielded by ribosomes similarly to the *B. subtilis* 64-kDa protein. The efficient binding of MBRP to membrane-bound ribosomes was considered to support the assumption that the MBRP complex participates in protein secretion.

The MBRP complex was also shown to become more membrane attached under conditions enhancing protein secretion, even though the total amount of the complex remained quite constant (3). This redistribution supported the concept that MBRP participates in secretion. Moreover, antiserum to the *S. aureus* 60-kDa protein immunoprecipitated from *B. subtilis* cell lysate a set of four proteins of 43, 40, 64, and 62 kDa (1). The molecular weights of these proteins are similar enough to those of the *B. subtilis* S complex to indicate that the antiserum directed against the *S. aureus* MBRP complex recognizes the *B. subtilis* S complex.

No obvious counterpart for the S complex has been found in *E. coli*. This may suggest dissimilarity of protein translocation mechanisms in gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria, which has made the S complex even more intriguing. However, data supporting the participation of the S complex in protein translocation are indirect and nonconclusive. More definitive elucidation of the function of the MBRP and S complexes has suffered from the lack of genetic analysis and of usable in vitro translocation systems in *B. subtilis* and

\* Corresponding author.

<sup>†</sup> Present address: Institute of Biotechnology, Valimotic 7, 00380 Helsinki, Finland.

<sup>‡</sup> Present address: Department of Bacteriology, Karolinska Institutet, S-104 01 Stockholm, Sweden.

*S. aureus*. The *S. aureus* MBRP complex operon has recently been cloned, but not yet sequenced (4).

In this paper, we describe the cloning and sequencing of the *B. subtilis* S-complex operon. The sequence analysis and chromosomal mapping data strongly suggest that the S complex is identical to the pyruvate dehydrogenase (PDH) complex, which connects the glycolysis to the tricarboxylic acid cycle. This result implicates that the S complex has no major role in protein secretion.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

**Bacterial strains, bacteriophages, and growth media.** *B. subtilis* 168 strains were BRB1 (*sacA321 metB5*) and BRB34 (*his sacA321*) (our collection). *B. subtilis* QB943 (*pyrD1 ilvA1 thyA1 thyB1 trpC2*), the kit 4 reference strain (16), was used for genetic mapping with phage PBS1. The *E. coli* cloning host for plasmids and bacteriophage M13 derivatives was TG1 [K-12  $\Delta$ (*lac-pro*) *supE thi hsdD5*(F' *traD36 proA<sup>+</sup>B<sup>+</sup> lacI<sup>a</sup> lacZ*- $\Delta$ -M15)]. *E. coli* NM514 and L87 strains for lambda gt10 were included in the Amersham cDNA cloning kit as insert selection (*hfl<sup>+</sup>*) and control strain, respectively. Strains were grown in Luria broth or L agar (42), unless otherwise indicated. QB943 was grown on Penassay medium (Difco Laboratories) supplemented with 20  $\mu$ g of thymine per ml unless otherwise stated. Bacteria carrying antibiotic resistance markers were grown in the presence of the appropriate antibiotic in concentrations of 100  $\mu$ g of ampicillin or 5  $\mu$ g of chloramphenicol per ml. SMS medium (5) supplemented with 0.1% solution A was used in cell cultivation for immunoprecipitation. Solution A contained 120 g of MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 0.5 g of FeSO<sub>4</sub>, 0.5 g of ZnSO<sub>4</sub>, 70 mg of MnSO<sub>4</sub>, 6 mg of CuSO<sub>4</sub>, and 2 mg of K<sub>2</sub>Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub> per liter.

**Genetic and DNA techniques.** Transformation of *E. coli* and *B. subtilis* was by the methods of Hanahan (25) and Gryczan et al. (23), respectively. M13 phage infections and propagations in TG1 cells were as described earlier (45). Lambda infection was by standard methods (42). Transduction with PBS1 was essentially as described by Young and Wilson (71). DNA manipulations were performed by standard methods (42). DNA probes for Southern (59) and Northern hybridization experiments were labeled by nick translation with [ $\alpha$ -<sup>32</sup>P]dCTP (>3,000 Ci/mmol; Amersham), using the protocol of the Boehringer-Mannheim nick translation kit. Plasmid DNAs were prepared essentially by the alkaline method (6). The oligonucleotides were made with an Applied Biosystems synthesizer, model 381A. For mRNA analysis, total RNA was isolated from *B. subtilis* BRB1 cells at late stationary phase followed by agarose gel electrophoresis and Northern (RNA) blotting as described before (52). mRNAs of the S-complex operon were detected by nick-translated pKTH1878 and pKTH1879 probes and visualized by autoradiography.

**Reagents and antisera.** Reagents and enzymes were obtained from commercial suppliers. The specific rabbit antisera separately raised against the four individual proteins of the *S. aureus* MBRP complex and the antiserum directed against the *S. aureus* 60- and 70-kDa MBRP proteins have been described earlier (3, 4). Purified immunoglobulin G fractions of rabbit antisera to each protein of the *B. subtilis* S complex were kindly donated by P. C. Tai.

***B. subtilis* gene library.** Chromosomal DNA was isolated from *B. subtilis* BRB1 by the method of Marmur (43). A *B. subtilis* gene library was constructed into lambda gt10 (36), utilizing a cDNA cloning kit (Amersham). Chromosomal DNA of BRB1 was partially digested with *Hae*III and

separated by agarose gel electrophoresis followed by isolation and purification of the size fraction of approximately 7 kilobases (kb). These DNA fragments were treated with *Eco*RI methylase and ligated with *Eco*RI linkers. After ligation, the fragments were digested with *Eco*RI, purified from the agarose gel, religated with lambda gt10 arms, and packaged into lambda particles. The library contained approximately  $5 \times 10^7$  PFU/ml, and the insertion frequency was roughly 90% as determined by the difference in the infection frequencies between the lambda selective (NM514) and nonselective (L87) strains. To detect positive clones, plaques were blotted to nitrocellulose filters (Schleicher & Schuell) (68) and treated with antiserum raised against the *S. aureus* 60- and 70-kDa MBRP proteins. Filters were stained with anti-rabbit immunoglobulin G-alkaline phosphatase conjugate (Protoblot; Promega).

**Immunoprecipitation of the S complex.** *B. subtilis* BRB34 was grown at 37°C in SMS-A medium supplemented with 1% glucose and 20  $\mu$ g of each amino acid per ml, except Met, Trp, Gln, and Asn. A 1-ml portion of cells grown to an A<sub>660</sub> of 0.5 was labeled with 30  $\mu$ Ci of [<sup>35</sup>S]methionine (>1,000 Ci/mmol; Amersham) by shaking for 30 min at 37°C. After labeling, cells were centrifuged, suspended in 1 ml of SMM (0.5 M sucrose, 20 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 20 mM maleate, pH 7.5), and divided into aliquots and frozen at -20°C. A 250- $\mu$ l amount of frozen cells was treated with 200  $\mu$ g of lysozyme, 20  $\mu$ g of RNase A, and 10  $\mu$ g of DNase I for 5 min at room temperature, followed by additions of 750  $\mu$ l of NTT (0.1 M NaCl, 50 mM Tris [pH 7.5], 2% Triton X-100) and 5  $\mu$ l of antiserum to the *S. aureus* 60- and 70-kDa MBRP proteins. After shaking for 30 min, 250  $\mu$ l of 10% protein A-Sepharose (Pharmacia) was added and the sample was slowly shaken for 6 h more at room temperature. Protein A-Sepharose was washed twice with NTT and once with 50 mM Tris (pH 6.8) and finally suspended in Laemmli sample buffer. Half of the sample was separated by sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) (38). The 10% gel was dried and analyzed by autoradiography. <sup>14</sup>C-labeled methylated proteins (Amersham) were used as standards.

**Western blotting.** *E. coli* TG1 cells ( $5 \times 10^7$ ) were infected with the lambda gt10 clones sc2 and sc4 and with an intact lambda gt10 control, using a multiplicity of infection of 2. Cells were grown in L broth supplemented with 5 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub> and allowed to lyse. The lysate was stored at -20°C as aliquots. For Western blot (immunoblot) analysis, proteins were precipitated with 10% trichloroacetic acid, washed with acetone, and dissolved in Laemmli sample buffer. TG1 cells with and without pKTH1878, and *B. subtilis* BRB1 cells, were grown in L broth. Cell samples were taken at an A<sub>660</sub> of 1.0. Cells were treated with 500  $\mu$ g of lysozyme per ml for 5 min at room temperature, and Laemmli sample buffer was added. Proteins were separated by SDS-PAGE (10%), and the gel was immunoblotted (68) with each antiserum to the *S. aureus* MBRP and *B. subtilis* S complexes. Filters were stained with anti-rabbit immunoglobulin G-alkaline phosphatase conjugate (Protoblot; Promega).

**DNA sequencing and sequence analysis.** For DNA sequencing, plasmids were produced by a large-scale alkaline method (6) and purified by CsCl gradient centrifugation, followed by DNA sample preparation as described previously (27). Recombinant M13 phage DNAs were isolated as described earlier (45). DNA sequencing was carried out by the dideoxy-chain termination method (56), using [<sup>35</sup>S]dATP (>1,000 Ci/mmol; Amersham) as the labeled nucleotide. The DNA polymerase used was Sequenase (U.S. Biochemicals),

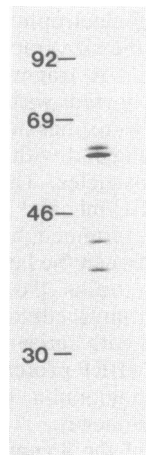


FIG. 1. Immunoprecipitation of the *B. subtilis* BRB34 cellular proteins. Cells were labeled with [<sup>35</sup>S]methionine and immunoprecipitated with antiserum raised against the 60- and 70-kDa proteins of the *S. aureus* MBRP complex. Immunoprecipitate was analyzed by SDS-PAGE followed by autoradiography.

and the protocol recommended by the manufacturer was followed. From the pUC9 and M13mp18 subclones of the S complex, sequencing was done by the primer walking strategy. Sequence analysis was performed with the PCGENE set of programs (Genofit). SWISSPROT and EMBL were used as protein and nucleic acid sequence data banks, respectively. The protein sequence data bank was screened with the FASTP program (40), and protein sequence alignments were made by using the algorithm of Myers and Miller (46).

**Mapping of the S-complex locus.** To determine the chromosomal map position of the S-complex operon in *B. subtilis*, the integration vector pJH101 (19), PBS1 transduction, and the kit 4 mapping strain (QB943) were utilized as follows. The *Sph*I fragment of 740 base pairs (bp), located downstream from the S-complex operon (see Fig. 2), was cloned into pJH101, resulting in plasmid pKTH1916. Competent *B. subtilis* BRB1 cells were transformed with pKTH1916 DNA and selected for chloramphenicol resistance. Since pJH101 is unable to replicate in *B. subtilis*, pKTH1916 was forced to integrate to the chromosomal locus adjacent to the S-complex operon by homologous recombination. Southern blot analysis of the chromosomal integrants verified the integration event expected (data not shown).

One of the clones was designated BRB693 and was used as the donor for PBS1 transduction. The PBS1 phage lysate, obtained after infection of the BRB693 donor, was used to infect the *B. subtilis* QB943 recipient cells. The transductants were selected for chloramphenicol resistance on L-agar-chloramphenicol plates and for *pyrD* or *trpC2* markers on minimal plates supplemented with appropriate amino acids and bases. Since the *B. subtilis* PDH genes *aceA* and *citL*, encoding the E1 and E3 subunits, are located at map positions 126 and 124° (72), respectively, only the kit 4 reference strain, carrying the selectable *pyrD* and *trpC2* markers at positions 135 and 205°, respectively, was used for mapping.

## RESULTS

**Cloning the *B. subtilis* S-complex operon.** Antiserum raised against the 60-kDa protein of the *S. aureus* MBRP complex has been found to immunoprecipitate four proteins in *B. subtilis* (1). These cross-reacting *B. subtilis* proteins have been assumed to correspond to the *B. subtilis* S complex. In this study, we used antiserum raised against the *S. aureus* 60- and 70-kDa proteins, and also this antiserum immunoprecipitated the four proteins from *B. subtilis* cell lysate (Fig. 1). The molecular sizes of these *B. subtilis* proteins were 41, 37, 61, and 59 kDa (Fig. 1), being essentially the same as those reported earlier for the *B. subtilis* S-complex proteins (41, 36, 64, and 60 kDa [15]).

To clone the S-complex operon, a *B. subtilis* gene library was constructed with lambda phage gt10. The average size of DNA fragments inserted was 7 kb. After infecting the *E. coli* NM514 host, approximately 2,000 plaques from the library were screened for the S-complex proteins by immunoblotting with the above-mentioned rabbit antiserum to the *S. aureus* 60- and 70-kDa proteins. Immunoblotting of the plaques revealed five positive clones. All of these clones contained a 1.2-kb *Eco*RI fragment and were thus preliminarily considered to be overlapping. Two of the clones, denoted sc2 and sc4, were expected to cover the region containing the entire S-complex operon (Fig. 2). The inserts of the sc2 and sc4 clones were later subcloned as *Eco*RI fragments into pUC9 for further studies.

**Southern blot and Western blot analyses of the S-complex operon.** To confirm the *B. subtilis* chromosomal origin and colinearity of the inserts in lambda clones sc2 and sc4, Southern blot analysis was performed. Chromosomal DNA of *B. subtilis* BRB1 was digested with *Eco*RI, separated in an agarose gel, transferred to a nylon membrane, and hybrid-

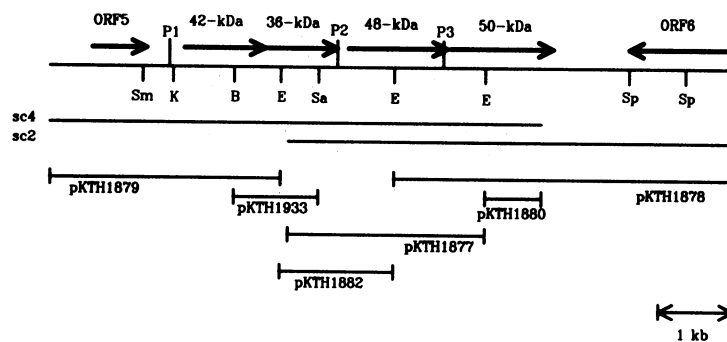


FIG. 2. Physical map and subclones of the S-complex operon from *B. subtilis*. Sc2 and sc4 refer to two overlapping lambda gt10 clones carrying the S-complex genes and pKTH numbers indicate the pUC9 subclones of the operon. Restriction enzyme sites for *Bam*HI (B), *Eco*RI (E), *Kpn*I (K), *Sal*I (Sa), *Sma*I (Sm), and *Sph*I (Sp) are marked. P1, P2, and P3 refer to promoters of the S-complex operon. The 42-, 36-, 48-, and 50-kDa proteins encoded by the operon are marked. The two adjacent ORFs are designated ORF5 and ORF6.

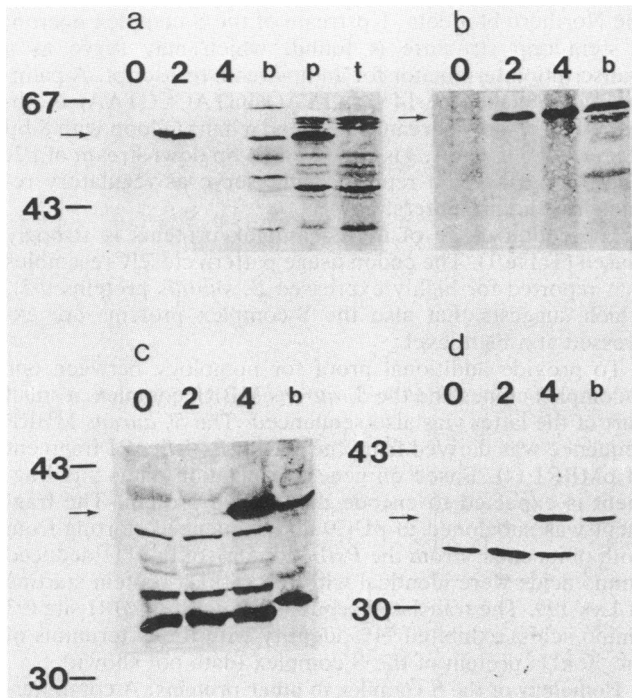


FIG. 3. Western blot of the S-complex clones, using antisera directed against the four individual *S. aureus* MBRP proteins. Filters a, b, c, and d were immunoblotted with antiserum against 60-, 70-, 46-, and 41-kDa MBRP complex proteins, respectively. Antisera were used at a dilution of 1:1,000. Lanes: 0, lambda gt10 control; 2, clone sc2; 4, clone sc4; b, *B. subtilis* BRB1; p, subclone pKTH1878 in *E. coli* TG1; t, TG1 control cells. As samples, 250  $\mu$ l of lambda lysate, 25  $\mu$ l of BRB1 cells, and 10  $\mu$ l of *E. coli* cells were used, except for gel c, when 1 ml of lysate and 75  $\mu$ l of BRB1 cells were added. The S-complex proteins are indicated by arrows.

ized with the nick-translated sc2 and sc4 DNA. The approximate sizes of the chromosomal *Eco*RI fragments, identified by the sc2 and sc4 probes, were 1.2, 1.6, and 3.2 kb and 1.2, 1.7, and 6.5 kb, respectively (data not shown). The 3-kb insert of the pKTH1879 subclone of sc4 obviously forms part of the 6.5-kb chromosomal fragment, found by the sc4

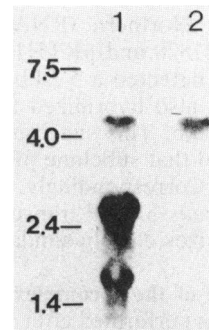


FIG. 5. Northern blot of the *B. subtilis* S complex. Total RNA from *B. subtilis* BRB1 was analyzed by nick-translated pKTH1878 (lane 1) and pKTH1879 (lane 2) probes.

probe. Thus, the organization of the *Eco*RI fragments of interest in the *B. subtilis* chromosomal DNA is similar to that of our lambda clones (Fig. 2). *Pst*I and *Cla*I digestions of the chromosomal DNA also revealed bands in Southern blots corresponding to the restriction sites found in the DNA sequence of the S complex (data not shown).

To determine whether the sc2 and sc4 clones expressed all of the S-complex proteins, *E. coli* TG1 cells were infected with them and analyzed by Western blotting with antisera separately raised against the four proteins of the *S. aureus* MBRP complex (Fig. 3). In the cells infected with sc4, the anti-46-kDa and anti-41-kDa antisera recognized a 43- and a 36-kDa protein, respectively. Anti-70-kDa antiserum detected a 64-kDa protein in the cells infected either with sc4 or sc2, whereas anti-60-kDa antiserum recognized a 60-kDa protein only in the cells infected with sc2 or carrying an sc2 subclone, pKTH1878. Proteins of the same size as those of the lambda clones were also detected from *B. subtilis* cell lysate.

The four antisera against the individual proteins of the *B. subtilis* S complex also recognized the same four proteins, thus confirming the S-complex origin of our clones (Fig. 4). This is the first immunological data showing the homology between the individual proteins of these two complexes.

**Northern blot analysis of the S complex.** To analyze the transcripts of the S complex, total RNA of *B. subtilis* BRB1

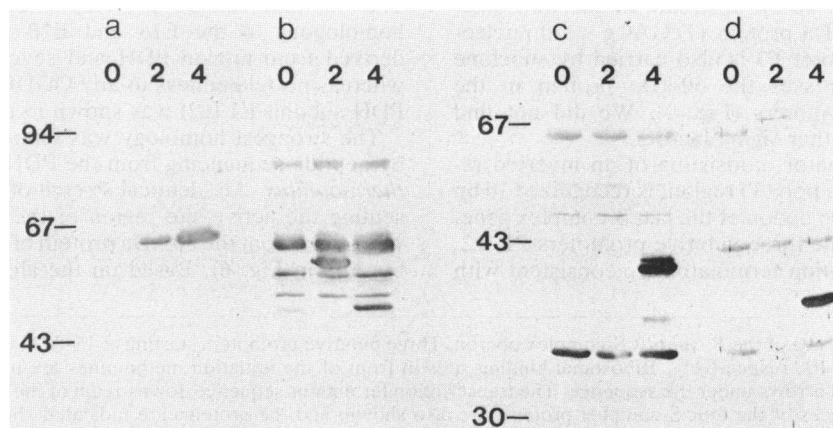


FIG. 4. Western blot of the S-complex lambda clones with antisera separately raised against the four individual *B. subtilis* S-complex proteins. Filters a, b, c, and d were immunoblotted with antiserum to 64-, 60-, 41-, and 36-kDa S-complex proteins, respectively. For lanes, see legend to Fig. 3. Purified immunoglobulin fraction was used at a concentration of 4  $\mu$ g/ml. For each lane, 250  $\mu$ l of lambda lysate was used as the sample.

was hybridized after Northern (RNA) blotting with the nick-translated pKTH1878 and pKTH1879 probes (Fig. 5). Both of these probes detected a 5.2-kb transcript, whereas the pKTH1878 probe also hybridized to two smaller transcripts of 2.8 and 1.7 kb. This suggests that there are two internal promoters and that subclone pKTH1878 is at the 3' end of the operon. Correspondingly, the Northern blot analysis of the *S. aureus* MBRP transcripts revealed three mRNA species with sizes closely similar to those observed here (4).

**Nucleotide sequence of the S complex.** Sequencing of the sc2 and sc4 inserts was performed after subcloning in pUC9. Both strands of the plasmids were sequenced by the primer walking method. One of the strands was also sequenced from M13mp18 subclones, except for the region included in pKTH1879, which contains the promoter of the S complex. The combined sequence is shown in Fig. 6. The sequence of the S-complex operon contains four open reading frames coding for proteins of 41.6, 35.5, 47.5, and 49.7 kDa (Fig. 2 and 6), herein designated 42-, 36-, 48-, and 50-kDa proteins, respectively. The genomic order of the S-complex proteins is the same as that of the homologous *S. aureus* proteins (4). The sizes of the two smallest proteins of the S complex, as deduced from the sequence, are with reasonable accuracy the same as those observed by SDS-PAGE. In contrast, the 48- and 50-kDa proteins have an abnormally low mobility in the SDS-PAGE gel system, resulting in apparent molecular weights of 64,000 and 60,000, respectively (Fig. 3 and 4).

The first three of the S-complex proteins are translated from the same frame. The intergenic distances between the adjacent genes encoding the 42-, 36-, 48-, and 50-kDa proteins are 3, 114, and 4 bp, respectively. Upstream of each of the four genes there is a ribosome-binding site complementary to the 3'-end sequence of 16S rRNA (24).

Approximately 80 bp upstream of the ribosome-binding site of the 42-kDa protein, a putative promoter sequence, P1 (TTGgCA < 19 nucleotides > TATAAT), can be found (Fig. 6). Except for a single nucleotide, P1 is identical to the consensus sequence of the *B. subtilis* sigma-43 promoter (18). The putative promoter P2 can be recognized ca. 100 bp upstream of the ribosome-binding site for the 48-kDa protein (TTGAaA < 21 nucleotides > TtTAAT). In this case, there is a difference in two nucleotides from the consensus sequence and, furthermore, the distance between the -35 and -10 regions is unusually long. The third putative promoter, P3, can be observed ca. 40 bp upstream of the ribosome-binding site for the 50-kDa protein (TcGACg < 20 nucleotides > TtaAAT). Promoter P3 is also carried by subclone pKTH1878, which expresses the 50-kDa protein in the absence of external promoters (Fig. 2). We did not find putative promoters for other sigma factors.

A transcription terminator, consisting of an inverted repeat (14 bp) followed by a poly(T) region, is recognized 10 bp downstream from the stop codon of the last S-complex gene. The distances between the three putative promoters P1, P2, and P3 and the transcription terminator are consistent with

the Northern blot data. Upstream of the S-complex operon, a stem-loop structure is found, which may serve as a transcription terminator for an upstream transcript. A palindromic sequence of 14 bp (TTAGGGTACCCTAA) is observed 20 bp downstream of P1, and a hairpin loop with 8-bp stem (AGAGGGAA..) is observed 16 bp downstream of P2. These long inverted repeats might serve as regulatory regions for the promoters.

The codon usage of the S-complex proteins is strongly biased (Table 1). The codon usage pattern closely resembles that reported for highly expressed *B. subtilis* proteins (57), which suggests that also the S-complex proteins are expressed at a high level.

To provide additional proof for homology between our S-complex clones and the *S. aureus* MBRP complex, a small part of the latter was also sequenced. The *S. aureus* MBRP sequence was derived from the 1.1-kb *PstI*-*EcoRI* fragment of pMBR1 (4). Based on gene organization data, this fragment is expected to encode the 71-kDa protein. The fragment was subcloned to pUC9 and sequenced starting from both of its ends. From the *PstI* end, 56% of the 111 deduced amino acids were identical with the 48-kDa protein starting at Lys-199. The translated sequence from the *EcoRI* site (93 amino acids) exhibited 71% identity with the N terminus of the 50-kDa protein of the S complex (data not shown).

**Homology of the S complex to other proteins.** A computer-aided search for homologous proteins was performed. Table 2 shows that significant sequence homology (26 to 70%) was found between the *B. subtilis* S-complex proteins and the subunits of PDH, branched-chain 2-oxoacid dehydrogenase (BCDH), and 2-oxoglutarate dehydrogenase (OGDH) multi-protein complexes of different origins. PDH, BCDH, and OGDH consist of subunits termed E1 (or E1 $\alpha$  and E1 $\beta$ ), E2, and E3. The E3 subunit is common for all PDH, OGDH, and BCDH complexes identified, except for *Pseudomonas putida*, in which three different E3 proteins have been found (12). The E2 subunits are complex specific but still partly homologous to each other. The E1 subunits react with the primary substrate of the complex and are therefore most diverged in these complexes. All four S-complex proteins shared homology with the subunits of the human PDH and *P. putida* BCDH. Furthermore, the 50-kDa S-complex protein was found to be strongly homologous to the E3 subunits and the 48-kDa protein was strongly homologous to the E2 subunits of several PDH, BCDH, and OGDH complexes. The 42- and 36-kDa proteins were found to be closely homologous to the E1 $\alpha$  and E1 $\beta$  subunits, respectively, derived from human PDH and several BCDH complexes, whereas no relatedness to any OGDH subunits or to *E. coli* PDH subunit E1 (62) was shown in these proteins.

The strongest homology was found to sequences derived by peptide sequencing from the PDH subunits of *B. stearothermophilus*. An identical stretch of 14 amino acids, representing the active-site region of the PDH subunit E3 (51), was found from the 50-kDa protein of the S complex (marked by dots in Fig. 6). Based on the alignment, the active-site

FIG. 6. Nucleotide sequence of the *B. subtilis* S-complex operon. Three putative promoters starting at 1548, 3742, and 5134 are underlined and marked as P1, P2, and P3, respectively. Ribosomal binding sites in front of the initiation methionines are underlined. Major inverted repeats are shown by dotted arrows under the sequence. The transcription terminator sequence downstream of the operon starts at 6644. The deduced amino acid sequences of the four S-complex proteins are also shown, and the proteins are indicated above the sequence by their molecular sizes (42, 36, 48, and 50 kDa). E1 $\alpha$ , E1 $\beta$ , E2, and E3 refer to the *B. subtilis* PDH subunits identified by homology. A stretch of 14 amino acids, identical with the active-site region of PDH subunit E3 of *B. stearothermophilus* (51), is marked by a dotted line starting at Leu-43 in the 50-kDa protein. The putative lipoyl binding residue, Lys-43, in the 48-kDa protein is marked by an asterisk. Numbering refers to the *B. subtilis* sequence in the sc2 and sc4 clones carrying also the flanking regions of the S-complex operon. The entire sequence has been submitted to the EMBL/Genbank nucleotide sequence data base (accession number M31542).

**ORF5**

1200 1210 1220 1230 1240 1250  
 AAATAATAAAGCCCGGGAAGATTATATGATGCTGCAGGCTATCGTGTGAAAAAGAGC  
 LysTyrAsnLysAlaArgGluAspLeuTyrAspAlaAlaGlyTyrArgValLysLysSer

1260 1270 1280 1290 1300 1310  
 TGACTCGATCAGCTCTTTTTTGAATGAAATGCGATTTCGGATTTCGTTCAAATTTTCAT  
 <-----> <----->

1320 1330 1340 1350 1360 1370  
 TTCTATTGTAGTACAGCATAGTAAGGTACTAGTACAGTTTTGGGTGCGGTGGCATCT

1380 1390 1400 1410 1420 1430  
 GTTTTTTGTAGAAAAATGAAAGCGAATACATTTATGAAAAATCAGCGATGAAAAAGATT

1440 1450 1460 1470 1480 1490  
 GACGGTCTCTTTATTGGTGTAACTAATCCATGTTAAGCGGTGTTATTAGTTTTT

1500 1510 1520 1530 1540 1550  
 TACAACCTCGAAATAACAGTTCAAAGCAGAGTAACTATCCTACATAAAAGGTTTTG

**P1**

1560 1570 1580 1590 1600 1610  
 GCAAACCTGGGATCGGCTAAAAATAAATACGACTTACTGCTGATACTTTAGGGTACCCTA

1620 1630 1640 1650 1660 1670  
 AGTTTGTATGATAAAAGGAATGCACGCTAATGACTGTTTAAAGAAAGGAAGAGGTGA

**42-kDa (E1α)**

1680 1690 1700 1710 1720 1730  
 CTTAGTATGGCTGCAAAAACGAAAGCTATCGTTGACAGTAAAGCAATTTGATGCC  
 MetAlaAlaLysThrLysLysAlaLeuValAspSerLysLysGlnPheAspAla

1740 1750 1760 1770 1780 1790  
 ATAAAAAGCAGTTCGAAACGTTCCAAATTTAAATGAAAGGAGAAAGCTGTAATGAA  
 IleLysLysGlnPheGluThrPheGlnIleLeuAsnGluLysGlyGluValValAsnGlu

1800 1810 1820 1830 1840 1850  
 GCGGGATGCGCTGATTTAACTGATGATCAATTAAGAGCTAATGCGCCGCTGGTATT  
 AlaAlaMetProAspLeuThrAspAspGlnLeuLysGluLeuMetArgArgMetValPhe

1860 1870 1880 1890 1900 1910  
 ACGGCTGTGCTTGACCAACGCTCTATCTCATTAAACCGTCAAGGAGCTCTCGGATTTAC  
 ThrArgValLeuAspGlnArgSerIleSerLeuAsnArgGlnGlyArgLeuGlyPheTyr

1920 1930 1940 1950 1960 1970  
 GCTCCTACTGCGGGTCAAGAGCTTCTCAGATTGCAACGCATTCGCGCTGAAAAAGAA  
 AlaProThrAlaGlyGlnGluAlaSerGlnIleLeuAlaThrHisPheAlaLeuGluLysGlu

1980 1990 2000 2010 2020 2030  
 GACTTTGTTCTTCTGGATACCGTGTGTCCTCAGTTAATTTGGCAGCGGCTTCCATTA  
 AspPheValLeuProGlyTyrArgAspValProGlnLeuIleTrpHisGlyLeuProLeu

2040 2050 2060 2070 2080 2090  
 TATCAAGCGTTCTTCTCTCGGGACTTTTCAGAGAAACCAATGCTGATGATGG  
 TyrGlnAlaPheLeuPheSerArgGlyHisPheArgGlyAsnGlnMetProAspAspVal

2100 2110 2120 2130 2140 2150  
 AATGCCCTTCTCCCAAAATCATTACGGTCTCAATACATTCAAACCTGCCGGTGTGGC  
 AsnAlaLeuSerProGlnIleIleLeuGlyAlaGlnTyrIleGlnThrAlaGlyValAla

2160 2170 2180 2190 2200 2210  
 CTAGGCTTAAAAACCGGGTAAAGAAAGCTGTCGCAATCACTTACTGGTGGCAGCGGA  
 LeuGlyLeuLysLysArgGlyLysLysAlaValAlaIleThrTyrThrGlyAspGlyGly

2220 2230 2240 2250 2260 2270  
 CGTTCTCAAGGGGACTTACGAAAGGAATTAACCTTGGCCGAGCTTATAAAGCACCTGCA  
 ArgSerGlnGlyAspPheTyrGluGlyIleAsnPheAlaGlyAlaTyrLysAlaProAla

2280 2290 2300 2310 2320 2330  
 ATCTTCGTGGTCAAAAACACCGTTACGCGATTTCAACTCCTGTTGAAAAACAATCTGCA  
 IlePheValValGlnAsnAsnArgTyrAlaIleSerThrProValGluLysGlnSerAla

2340 2350 2360 2370 2380 2390  
 GCTGAAACAATGCAAAAAGCTGAGCTGCCGATTGTCGGGTACAAGTAGACGGA  
 AlaGluThrIleAlaGlnLysAlaValAlaAlaGlyIleValGlyValGlnValAspGly

2400 2410 2420 2430 2440 2450  
 ATGGATCGGCTTGTGATACGCAAGCACTGCTGAAGCACGCGAGCGCAATCAAGCGC  
 MetAspProLeuAlaValTyrAlaAlaThrAlaGluAlaArgGluArgAlaIleAsnGly

2460 2470 2480 2490 2500 2510  
 GAAGGTCACAACTAATGAAACACTTACATTCCTGTTGCCCCGACACAATGGCTGGT  
 GluGlyProThrLeuIleGluThrLeuThrPheArgTyrGlyProHisThrMetAlaGly

2520 2530 2540 2550 2560 2570  
 GACGATCTACTAAATATCGTCAAAAAGAAATCGAAAATGAGTGGGAACAAAAAGATCCG  
 AspAspProThrLysTyrArgThrLysGluIleGluAsnGluTrpGluGlnLysAspPro

2580 2590 2600 2610 2620 2630  
 CTTGTACGTTTTCCGTGGTCTTGAACAAGGCTTATGGTCTGAAGAAGAAGAAAGCA  
 LeuValArgPheArgAlaPheLeuGluAsnLysGlyLeuTrpSerGluGluGluAla

2640 2650 2660 2670 2680 2690  
 AAAGTGATTGAGGATGCGAAAGAAATTAAGCAAGCGATCAAAAAGCTGATGCTGAA  
 LysValIleGluAspAlaLysGluGluIleLysGlnAlaIleLysLysAlaAspAlaGlu

2700 2710 2720 2730 2740 2750  
 CCGAAGCAAAAAGTAAGTAACTGATTAATGAAATCATGTACGAAAAATGCCTCACAACTT  
 ProLysGlnLysValThrAspLeuMetLysIleMetTyrGluLysMetProHisAsnLeu

2760 2770 2780 2790 2800 2810  
 GAGGAGCAATTTGAAATTTATACACAGAGGAGTCCGAAAGTAAAGCATGGCCGCAATGACA  
 GluGluGlnPheGluIleTyrThrGlnLysGluSerLys--- MetAlaGlnMetThr

**36-kDa (E1β)**

2820 2830 2840 2850 2860 2870  
 ATGATTCAGCAATCACGGATCGCTTACGCACAGAACTGAAAAATGACGAAAAATGCTTAA  
 MetIleGlnAlaIleThrAspAlaLeuArgThrGluLeuLysAsnAspGluAsnValLeu

2880 2890 2900 2910 2920 2930  
 GTTTCGGAGAACGCTTGGTAAACGGCGGCTTCCGTGCGACAGAAAGGATTGCAAA  
 ValPheGlyGluAspValGlyValAsnGlyGlyValPheArgAlaThrGluGlyLeuGln

2940 2950 2960 2970 2980 2990  
 AAAGAATTCGGTGAAGACCGTGTGTTGACACGCCACTTGCTGAATCTGGTATCGGCGGT  
 LysGluPheGlyGluAspArgValPheAspThrProLeuAlaGluSerGlyIleGlyGly

3000 3010 3020 3030 3040 3050  
 CTTGCCCTTGGTTAGGCTTAAACGGCTTCCGTCCGTAATGAAATCCAAATCTTCCGA  
 LeuAlaLeuGlyLeuGlyLeuAsnGlyPheArgProValMetGluIleGlnPheGly

3060 3070 3080 3090 3100 3110  
 TTTGTTTGAAGTAATGGATTGCTTCTGGCCAAATGGCTCGTATCGCTACCGTCT  
 PheValTyrGluValMetAspSerValSerGlyGlnMetAlaArgMetArgTyrArgSer

3120 3130 3140 3150 3160 3170  
 GCGGAGCTGGACTTACCTGTAACAATTCGTTCCATTCGCGCGGCTGTTCACTA  
 GlyGlyArgTrpThrSerProValThrIleArgSerProPheGlyGlyGlyValHisThr

3180 3190 3200 3210 3220 3230  
 CCTGAACCTTACCGTGACAGCTTGGAAAGTCTTGTGCAACAGCCTGGTATCAAAGTT  
 ProGluLeuHisAlaAspSerLeuGluGlyLeuValAlaGlnGlnProGlyIleLysVal

3240 3250 3260 3270 3280 3290  
 GTTATCCACTCACTTACGATGCCAAAGGACTTTAATTTCTGGATCAGAGACAAT  
 ValIleProSerThrProTyrAspAlaLysGlyLeuLeuIleSerAlaIleArgAspAsn

3300 3310 3320 3330 3340 3350  
 GATCCTGTGTTCTTCTAGAGCATAGAAGCTTACCGTCTTCCGTCAGGAAGTCTCT  
 AspProValPheLeuGluHisMetLysLeuTyrArgSerPheArgGlnGluValPro

3360 3370 3380 3390 3400 3410  
 GAAGAAGTAACACAATTGAGCTTGGAAAAGCTGACGTGAAACGTAAGGACTGATCTT  
 GluGluGluTyrThrIleGluLeuGlyLysAlaAspValLysArgGluGlyThrAspLeu

3420 3430 3440 3450 3460 3470  
 TCAATCATCACTTACGGCGCAATGGTTCATGAATCATTAAAGCTGCTGATGAGCTTGA  
 SerIleIleThrTyrGlyAlaMetValHisGluSerLeuLysAlaAlaAspGluLeuGlu

3480 3490 3500 3510 3520 3530  
 AAAGCGGCTTCTGCTGAAGTGTGCGACCTTCGATCAAGCCACTGATATCGAT  
 LysAspGlyIleSerAlaGluValValAspLeuArgThrValSerProLeuAspIleAsp

3540 3550 3560 3570 3580 3590  
 ACAATTTCCGCTCTGAGAAAAACAGGACCGCGGATTTGCTGTCAGAGGCACAAAA  
 ThrIleIleAlaSerValGluLysThrGlyArgAlaIleValValGlnGluAlaGlnLys

3600 3610 3620 3630 3640 3650  
 CAAGCCGCTTGTGCAACGTAAGTACGAGAAATTAATGACCGTGGATCCTGAGCTTG  
 GlnAlaGlyIleAlaAlaAsnValValAlaGluIleAsnAspArgAlaIleLeuSerLeu

3660 3670 3680 3690 3700 3710  
 GAAGCACCTGTACTTCGGTGGCAGCGCCAGATACAGTATTCCTTCTCAAGCGGAG  
 GluAlaProValLeuArgValAlaAlaProAspThrValPheProPheSerGlnAlaGlu

**P2**

3720 3730 3740 3750 3760 3770  
 AGCGTATGGCTTCCAAACCAATAAGACGTTCTTGAACAGCAAGAAAGTCTGTAATTT  
 SerValTrpLeuProAsnHisLysAspValLeuGluThrAlaArgLysValLeuGluPhe

3780 3790 3800 3810 3820 3830  
 TAATCAAACCTGCATAATCGAGAGGGAAGTAAAGCTTTCCCTCTATTATATCTGTTT  
 ---

3840 3850 3860 3870 3880 3890  
 TCAATGCTTACGATGTAACCTTAAATGCTTAATCAAACCTAGGAGGTCGAGAACTGTG  
 Met

**48-kDa (E2)**

3900 3910 3920 3930 3940 3950  
 GCATTTGAATTTAAACTTCCAGATATCGGGAAAGTATCCACGAAAGCGGAAATCGTAAAA  
 AlaPheGluPheLysLeuProAspIleGlyGluGlyIleHisGluGlyGluIleValLys

3960 3970 3980 3990 4000 4010  
 TGGTTGTCAAGCCTAACGACGAGGTAGACGAAGATGATGACTGGCTGAAGTCCAAAT  
 TrpPheValLysProAsnAspGluValAspGluAspAspValLeuAlaGluValGlnAsn

FIG. 6—Continued



4020 4030 4040 4050 4060 4070  
GATAAAGCAGTAGTAAATTCCTTACCTGTTAAAGGAAAAGTATTAGAATTTAAAGTT  
AspLysAlaValValGluLeuProSerProValLysGlyLysValLeuGluLeuLysVal

4080 4090 4100 4110 4120 4130  
GAAGAGGCAACGGTTCACACTGTGGACAAACGATTATTACGTTTGTGACCTGGTTAC  
GluGluGlyThrValAlaThrValGlyGlnThrIleIleThrPheAspAlaProGlyTyr

4140 4150 4160 4170 4180 4190  
GAAGATCTTCAATTTAAAGGCAGCAGCAGTCTGACGATGCGAAAACCTGAAGCACAAGTT  
GluAspLeuGlnPheLysGlySerAspGluSerAspAlaLysThrGluAlaGlnVal

4200 4210 4220 4230 4240 4250  
CAGTCAACTGCAGAGCTGGACAAGACGTTGCGAAGAAGAGCAAGCTCAAGAGCCTGCA  
GlnSerThrAlaGluAlaGlyGlnAspValAlaLysGluGluGlnAlaGlnGluProAla

4260 4270 4280 4290 4300 4310  
AAAGCTACTGGCGCAGCAGCAGGATCAAGCTGAAGTTGACCCGAACAAACGGCGTATC  
LysAlaThrGlyAlaGlyGlnGlnAspGlnAlaGluValAspProAsnLysArgValIle

4320 4330 4340 4350 4360 4370  
GCTATGCTTCCGTCAGTAAATATGCACGTAAGGAGTTAGACATCCGTAAGGTTACT  
AlaMetProSerValArgLysTyrAlaArgGluLysGlyValAspIleArgLysValThr

4380 4390 4400 4410 4420 4430  
GGTTCAGGCAACAGCGCTGTTGAAAAGAAGATATCGACAGCTTTGTAACCGGAGGA  
GlySerGlyAsnAsnGlyArgValValLysGluAspIleAspSerPheValAsnGlyGly

4440 4450 4460 4470 4480 4490  
GCGCAAGAAGCTGCACCGCAAGAACAGCTGCACCACAGAAACAGCTGCTAAACCGGCT  
AlaGlnGluAlaAlaProGlnGluThrAlaAlaProGlnGluThrAlaAlaLysProAla

4500 4510 4520 4530 4540 4550  
GCTGCACAGCTCCAGAGGGCAATTCAGAGAAACAGCGAAATAAGAGCGGTATCCGCT  
AlaAlaProAlaProGluGlyGluPheProGluThrArgGluLysMetSerGlyIleArg

4560 4570 4580 4590 4600 4610  
AAAGCAATTGCAAAAGCGATGGTAACTCTAAACACACTGCTCCTCACGTAACGTTAATG  
LysAlaIleAlaLysAlaMetValAsnSerLysHisThrAlaProHisValThrLeuMet

4620 4630 4640 4650 4660 4670  
GACGAAGTGGACGTAACCAACCTTGTGCACATCGTAAACAGTTCAAACAGGTTGCTGCT  
AspGluValAspValThrAsnLeuValAlaHisArgLysGlnPheLysGlnValAlaAla

4680 4690 4700 4710 4720 4730  
GATCAAGGAATCAAGCTGACTTACTTGCCTTACGTTGTAAGACTCTTACATCTGCACCTG  
AspGlnGlyIleLysLeuThrTyrLeuProTyrValValLysAlaLeuThrSerAlaLeu

4740 4750 4760 4770 4780 4790  
AAAAATCCCTGTTTTAAACACGCTCAATGACGATAAACACAGATGAAGTATCCAAAAA  
LysLysPheProValLeuAsnThrSerIleAspAspLysThrAspGluValIleGlnLys

4800 4810 4820 4830 4840 4850  
CATTACTTCAACATCGGTATCGCTGCTGACACTGAAAAGGCTTGCTTACCGGTTGTTG  
HisTyrPheAsnIleGlyIleAlaAlaAspThrGluLysGlyLeuLeuValProValVal

4860 4870 4880 4890 4900 4910  
AAAAATGCAGATCGTAAATCTGTTTGAATTTCTGATGAAATCAATGGCCCTTGAACA  
LysAsnAlaAspArgLysSerValPheGluIleSerAspGluIleAsnGlyLeuAlaThr

4920 4930 4940 4950 4960 4970  
AAAGCTCGTGAAGCAAGCTTGTCCAGCTGAAATGAAAGGCGCATCTTGCACAAATACA  
LysAlaArgGluGlyLysLeuAlaProAlaGluMetLysGlyAlaSerCysThrIleThr

4980 4990 5000 5010 5020 5030  
AACATCGTTCTGCCGGGCAATGGTCTCACTCCGGTTATCAACCATCCAGAAGTTGGG  
AsnIleGlySerAlaGlyGlyGlnTrpPheThrProValIleAsnHisProGluValAla

5040 5050 5060 5070 5080 5090  
ATTCTTGGTATCGGACGATTCGACAAAAAGCGATTGTTGATGGCGAAATCGTAGCA  
IleLeuGlyIleGlyArgIleAlaGluLysAlaIleValArgAspGlyGluIleValAla

5100 5110 5120 5130 5140 5150  
GCTCCAGTCTAGCTCTTCTCTACGCTCGACCACCGTATGATCGACGGAGCAACTGCG  
AlaProValLeuAlaLeuSerLeuSerPheAspHisArgMetIleAspGlyAlaThrAla

**P3**

5160 5170 5180 5190 5200 5210  
CAAAATGCAATAAATCACATCAAGCGTTTACTGAACGATCCACAATTAATTTAATGGAG  
GlnAsnAlaLeuAsnHisIleLysArgLeuLeuAsnAspProGlnLeuIleLeuMetGlu

**50-kDa (E3)**

5220 5230 5240 5250 5260 5270  
CGCTAATGTTATGGTAGTAGGAGATTCCCTATTGAAACAGATACTTTGTAATTTGGTGC  
AlaMetValValGlyAspPheProIleGluThrAspThrLeuValIleGlyAla

5280 5290 5300 5310 5320 5330  
GGGACCTGGCGGCTATGATGCTGCCATCCGCGCTGCACAGCTTGGACAAAAGTAACAGT  
GlyProGlyGlyTyrAlaAlaIleArgAlaAlaGlnLeuGlyGlnLysValThrVal

5340 5350 5360 5370 5380 5390  
CGTTGAAAAAGCAACTCTTGGAGGCGTTTGTCTGAACGTTGGATGTATCCCTCAAAGC  
ValGluLysAlaThrLeuGlyGlyValCysLeuAsnValGlyCysIleProSerLysAla

5400 5410 5420 5430 5440 5450  
GCTGATCAATGCAGGTACCGTGTGAGAATGCAAAACATTCTGATGACATGGGAATCAC  
LeuIleAsnAlaGlyHisArgTyrGluAsnAlaLysHisSerAspMetGlyIleThr

5460 5470 5480 5490 5500 5510  
TGCTGAGAATGTAACAGTTGATTTCACAAAAGTTCAAGAAATGGAAGCTTCTGTTGCAA  
AlaGluAsnValThrValAspPheThrLysValGlnGluTrpLysAlaSerValValAsn

5520 5530 5540 5550 5560 5570  
CAAGCTTACTGGCGGTAGCAGGCTTCTTAAAGGCAACAAAGTAGTGTGTAAGAGG  
LysLeuThrGlyGlyValAlaGlyLeuLeuLysGlyAsnLysValAspValValLysGly

5580 5590 5600 5610 5620 5630  
TGAAGCTTACTTGTAGACAGCAATTCAGTTCGTTTGGATGAGAATCTGCTCAAAC  
GluAlaTyrPheValAspSerAsnSerValArgValMetAspGluAsnSerAlaGlnThr

5640 5650 5660 5670 5680 5690  
ATACAGTGTAAAAACGCAATCATTGCTACTGTTCTCGTCTCAATGGCAATGTCAAACT  
TyrThrPheLysAsnAlaIleIleAlaThrGlySerArgProIleGluLeuProAsnPhe

5700 5710 5720 5730 5740 5750  
CAAAATAGTGAGCGGTCTCTGAATCAACTGGCGGTTGGCTCTTAAAGAAATTCCTAA  
LysTyrSerGluArgValLeuAsnSerThrGlyAlaLeuAlaLeuLysGluIleProLys

5760 5770 5780 5790 5800 5810  
AAAGCTCGTGTATCGGCGGCGGATACATCGAACTGAACCTGGAAGCTGCGTATGCTAA  
LysLeuValValIleGlyGlyGlyTyrIleGlyThrGluLeuGlyThrAlaTyrAlaAsn

5820 5830 5840 5850 5860 5870  
CTTCGGTACTGAACTGTTTCTTGAAGCGGAGATGAAATCTTCTCGGCTCGAAAA  
PheGlyThrGluLeuValIleLeuGluGlyGlyAspGluIleLeuProGlyPheGluLys

5880 5890 5900 5910 5920 5930  
ACAAATGAGTCTCTCGTTACACCGAGCTGAAGAAAAAGGCAACGTTGAAATCCATAC  
GlnMetSerSerLeuValThrArgArgLeuLysLysLysGlyAsnValGluIleHisThr

5940 5950 5960 5970 5980 5990  
AAACGGATGGCTAAAGCGGTTGAAGAAAGCACAGCAGCGGTAACGTTACTTTCGAAGT  
AsnAlaMetAlaLysGlyValGluGluArgProAspGlyValThrValThrPheGluVal

6000 6010 6020 6030 6040 6050  
AAAAGCGAAGAAAAAAGCTGTTGATGCTGATTACGTTACAGTACAGGACCGGCTCC  
LysGlyGluGluLysThrValAspAlaAspTyrValLeuIleThrValGlyArgArgPro

6060 6070 6080 6090 6100 6110  
AAACACTGATGAGCTTGGTCTTGAAGCAAGTCCGTTACGAAATGACGGACCGCGGATCGT  
AsnThrAspGluLeuGlyLeuGluGlnValGlyIleGluMetThrAspArgGlyIleVal

6120 6130 6140 6150 6160 6170  
GAAAAGTACAAACAGTCCGACAAACGTAACATTTATGCAATCGGTGATATCAT  
LysThrAspLysGlnCysArgThrAsnValProAsnIleTyrAlaIleGlyAspIleIle

6180 6190 6200 6210 6220 6230  
CGAAGGACCGCGCTTGTCTATAAAGCATCTTACGAAAGTAAATCGTTCAGAAAGCTAT  
GluGlyProProLeuAlaHisLysAlaSerTyrGluGlyLysIleAlaAlaGluAlaIle

6240 6250 6260 6270 6280 6290  
CGCTGGAGGCTGACAGAAATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGATGAT  
AlaGlyGluProAlaGluIleAspTyrLeuGlyIleProAlaValValPheSerGluPro

6300 6310 6320 6330 6340 6350  
TGAAGTATGCAATGCAATTCACGCTACCCCAACTTGGCGGAAATCAACAATGGAAGC  
GluAspIleAlaMetThrIleHisAlaHisProThrLeuGlyGluIleThrMetGluAla

6360 6370 6380 6390 6400 6410  
TGCTGCTAAATCCCATTTGCAGCAACCGCCCGCGCTTCTCTTAAACGAAACAGACGG  
AlaAlaLysPheProPheAlaAlaAsnGlyArgAlaLeuSerLeuAsnGluThrAspGly

6420 6430 6440 6450 6460 6470  
CTTCATGAAGCTGATCACTCGTAAAGAGGACGGTCTTGTGATCGGTGCGCAAAATCGCCG  
PheMetLysLeuIleThrArgLysGluAspGlyLeuValIleGlyAlaGlnIleAlaLys

6480 6490 6500 6510 6520 6530  
AGCAAGTCTTCTGATGATTTCTGAATTAAGCTTAGCGATTGAAGCGGCGTACTGCTC  
AlaSerAlaSerAspMetIleSerGluLeuSerLeuAlaIleGluGlyGlyMetThrAla

6540 6550 6560 6570 6580 6590  
TGAAGATATGCAATGCAATTCACGCTACCCCAACTTGGCGGAAATCAACAATGGAAGC  
GluAspIleAlaMetThrIleHisAlaHisProThrLeuGlyGluIleThrMetGluAla

6600 6610 6620 6630 6640 6650  
TGCTGAAGTGGCAATCGGAAGTCCGATTACATCGTAAATAATTTTCATCAAAAACA  
AlaGluValAlaIleGlySerProIleHisIleValLys---

6660 6670 6680 6690 6700 6710  
GCCCCGTTTGGAGGAGGCTGTTTTTTTATTTTACAGCAGCATGCTGTAATGGTTAAT  
-----  
-----> <-----

6720 6730 6740 6750 6760 6770  
GATGTCTTCTTCTTTTTCACACATCCCTCGATTTTACCACGACATGGCGCTGATCAAC

FIG. 6—Continued

disulfide bridge in the 50-kDa protein is Cys-47–Cys-52. The N-terminal 211-amino-acid fragment available from the E2 subunit (50) was closely related to the N terminus of the 48-kDa protein of the S complex (Table 2). When the sequences corresponding to the functional regions of the E2 are compared, an even higher degree of homology is found. In the lipoyl domain (85 amino acids) and in the E1/E3 binding domain (43 amino acids), 87 and 81% amino acid identity is shared, respectively. Lys-43, corresponding to the lipoyl binding residue of the E2 protein, is marked in the sequence by an asterisk (Fig. 6). Recently, a part of the E1 $\alpha$  subunit of the *B. stearothermophilus* PDH (48 amino acids), corresponding to the thiamine pyrophosphate-binding region has been published (28). Except for three amino acids, this sequence is identical to the 42-kDa protein starting at Gly-165.

Based on the homology data, we conclude that the S complex may be identified as the *B. subtilis* PDH. The *B. subtilis* PDH has been previously isolated and shown to contain four subunits with very similar sizes to those of the S complex (32). The *B. subtilis* PDH complex also possesses BCDH activity (41).

**Biochemical identification of PDH.** Our attempts to construct a clone carrying the whole S-complex operon have been unsuccessful so far. This may be due to harmful effects caused by the S-complex proteins in a multicopy vector system. For example, the plaques of the lambda clone sc4 were significantly smaller than those of clone sc2 or the intact lambda gt10. Thus, we were unable to determine the enzymatic activity of the entire cloned operon.

We have also analyzed the sc2 and sc4 lambda clones by Western blotting with antisera raised against PDH of *B. subtilis* and *B. stearothermophilus*. Both of these antisera detected the lambda clones as positive (data not shown).

**Mapping of the S-complex operon.** The *B. subtilis* genes *aceA* and *citL*, corresponding to PDH subunits E1 and E3, have been separately mapped to chromosomal positions 126° (7, 72) and 124° (31, 72) respectively. In this study, we mapped by PBS1 transduction the *cat* gene inserted immediately downstream from the S-complex operon. A linkage of 43% to the *pyrD* locus (135°) of the recipient strain was obtained, indicating a similar position of the S-complex operon to that of PDH. No linkage to the control locus (*trpC*, 205°) was observed. Thus, the chromosomal map position of the S complex is consistent with the identity to the PDH operon. Insertional inactivation of the operon with a 740-bp fragment of the E2 gene, starting at 3,990 bp, was unsuccessful, which suggests that inactivation of the operon is lethal to *B. subtilis* BRB1 cells (data not shown).

**ORFs of the flanking regions.** In addition to the S-complex genes, the cloned sequence revealed two other open reading frames (ORFs) located upstream (ORF5; 26 kDa) and downstream (ORF6) from the S-complex operon (Fig. 2). The amino acid sequence deduced from ORF6 contains two strongly hydrophobic regions, suggesting that it is part of a transmembrane protein. ORF5 and ORF6 were not found to have any major homology to sequences presented in the protein and DNA sequence data banks.

## DISCUSSION

In this work, we have cloned into lambda gt10 the operon encoding the *B. subtilis* S complex. The *B. subtilis* gene library was screened with antiserum prepared against the 60- and 70-kDa proteins of the homologous *S. aureus* MBRP complex. Two of the positive clones, sc2 and sc4, were

TABLE 1. Codon usage of the S-complex proteins compared with *B. subtilis* proteins with high or average expression level

Codon <sup>a</sup>	No. used						
	S-complex protein				High <sup>b</sup>	Avg <sup>c</sup>	
	42 kDa	36 kDa	48 kDa	50 kDa			
Ala	GCT	15	8	24	23	40	176
	GCC	5	4	1	2	1	129
	GCA	12	9	23	17	11	201
Arg	GCG	10	8	8	9	5	185
	CGT	10	11	11	6	23	105
	CGC	7	5	3	6	14	85
	CGA*	0	0	0	0	0	41
	CGG	0	0	0	0	1	59
	AGA	1	2	0	2	10	125
Asn	AGG*	0	0	0	0	0	37
	AAT	4	4	5	5	10	204
	AAC	8	4	12	14	24	179
Asp	GAT	13	9	16	14	5	312
	GAC	7	11	14	8	12	191
Cys	TGT*	0	0	0	2	0	30
	TGC*	0	0	1	1	0	34
Gln	CAA	20	10	16	6	28	183
	CAG	4	2	5	3	6	174
Glu	GAA	26	24	32	33	17	536
	GAG	7	5	7	9	7	254
Gly	GGT	10	10	8	17	21	157
	GGC	5	11	11	19	17	213
	GGA	10	7	12	15	22	193
	GGG	1	0	1	0	1	87
His	CAT	2	4	3	3	6	132
	CAC*	3	1	5	4	0	80
Ile	ATT	14	10	11	14	7	327
	ATC	10	10	18	24	14	265
	ATA	0	0	0	0	1	73
Leu	TTA	8	7	9	2	14	183
	TTG*	0	3	2	4	0	114
	CTT	12	16	9	20	12	220
	CTC	1	0	1	2	2	94
	CTA	3	0	0	0	7	50
Lys	CTG	0	2	4	5	1	207
	AAA	23	12	32	27	31	461
	AAG	9	1	5	4	3	166
	Met	ATG	10	9	7	11	9
Phe	TTT	7	4	7	3	8	227
	TTC	10	10	6	9	14	118
Pro	CCT	9	8	9	10	7	102
	CCC*	0	0	0	0	0	31
	CCA	3	6	9	5	5	57
	CCG	4	1	5	3	1	144
Ser	TCT	7	9	8	10	24	128
	TCC*	0	0	1	0	0	78
	TCA	2	5	4	4	11	124
	TCG*	1	0	0	0	0	58
	AGT	1	0	0	4	3	59
Thr	AGC	0	4	4	2	5	140
	ACT	9	5	10	16	15	80
	ACC*	0	0	0	0	0	83
	ACA	7	10	9	14	13	212
Trp	ACG	4	2	5	2	3	146
	TGG	3	2	2	1	1	47
	Tyr	TAT	5	1	1	5	1
Val	TAC	8	5	4	7	2	113
	GTT	4	15	18	21	16	182
	GCT	3	4	5	4	3	171
	GTA	7	12	15	16	12	144
	GTC	7	3	4	3	7	145

<sup>a</sup> Codons not used in highly expressed proteins are marked by asterisks.  
<sup>b</sup> High represents codons for proteins that are expressed at high level, such as ribosomal proteins (HI BIAS in reference 57).  
<sup>c</sup> Avg represents codons for average proteins (OTHERS in reference 57).



TABLE 2. Amino acid homology between the *B. subtilis* S-complex proteins and closely related proteins

S-complex protein (kDa)	Identical amino acids (%)	Homologous protein	Reference(s)
42	26	E1 $\alpha$ , PDH, human	17, 37
	30	E1 $\alpha$ , BCDH, <i>P. putida</i>	9
	33	E1 $\alpha$ , BCDH, rat	73
	31	E1 $\alpha$ , BCDH, human	20
	31	E1 $\alpha$ , BCDH, bovine	35
36	36	E1 $\beta$ , PDH, human	37
	47	E1 $\beta$ , BCDH, <i>P. putida</i>	9
48	32	E2, PDH, human	67
	36	E2, BCDH, <i>P. putida</i>	10
	70	E2, PDH, <i>B. stearothermophilus</i> <sup>a</sup>	50
	35	E2, PDH, <i>A. vinelandii</i>	26
	34	E2, PDH, <i>E. coli</i>	63
	27	E2, PDH, <i>S. cerevisiae</i>	47
	30	E2, BCDH, bovine	22, 39
	26	E2, BCDH, human	39
	32	E2, OGDH, <i>E. coli</i>	60
36	E2, OGDH, <i>B. subtilis</i>	13	
50	42	E3, human	49, 54
	42	E3-val, <i>P. putida</i>	11
	46	E3, <i>E. coli</i>	64
	43	E3, pig	49
	39	E3, <i>S. cerevisiae</i>	8

<sup>a</sup> A fragment of 211 amino acids.

found to be overlapping. In Western blotting, using antisera to the *S. aureus* MBRP complex proteins, the two clones were found to express four proteins of 43, 36, 64, and 60 kDa. These proteins were also detected with the same antisera from the cell lysate of *B. subtilis*. Moreover, antisera raised against the four *B. subtilis* S-complex proteins detected the same four proteins from cells infected with sc2 and sc4. Thus, the immunological data confirmed that the *B. subtilis* S complex and the *S. aureus* MBRP complex are homologous at the level of individual proteins and that our two lambda clones code for the *B. subtilis* S-complex genes.

The sequence analysis of the S-complex operon revealed four genes encoding proteins of 42, 36, 48, and 50 kDa. The order of the genes is the same as that of the homologous genes in the *S. aureus* MBRP operon, which encodes the 46-, 41-, 71-, and 60-kDa proteins (4). Promoters P1, P2, and P3, recognized from the sequence, were located in front of the entire operon, the third gene, and the last gene, respectively. A transcription terminator was found downstream from the last gene. In accordance with the sequence data, Northern blot analysis revealed transcripts of 5.2, 2.8, and 1.7 kb. This is consistent with the Northern blot data of the *S. aureus* MBRP similarly showing three transcripts of 5.9, 2.8, and 1.6 kb (4).

Comparison of the *B. subtilis* S-complex proteins with the sequences of the protein data bank revealed strong homology to the subunits of PDH, OGDH, and BCDH complexes of different origin. Most consistent homology was observed to the subunits of PDH and BCDH. Furthermore, the 211 amino acids derived by peptide sequencing from the E2 subunit of the *B. stearothermophilus* PDH had 70% identity with the N terminus of the 48-kDa S-complex protein. Thus, the homology data show that the S complex is obviously identical to the *B. subtilis* PDH complex, which also pos-

sesses BCDH activity (41). PDH connects the glycolysis to the tricarboxylic acid cycle, and BCDH catalyzes a step in the oxidation of branched-chain amino acids (53, 70). The *B. subtilis* PDH complex consists of subunits denoted E1 $\alpha$ , E1 $\beta$ , E2, and E3 (32), corresponding to the 42-, 36-, 48-, and 50-kDa S-complex proteins, respectively. E1 is pyruvate decarboxylase (EC 1.2.4.1), E2 is dihydrolipoamide acetyltransferase (EC 2.3.1.12), and E3 is dihydrolipoamide dehydrogenase (EC 1.8.1.4; formerly EC 1.6.4.3).

*B. subtilis* OGDH and PDH utilize one common subunit, E3 (31), the gene of which has been localized close to the PDH E1 gene (72). This suggests that PDH subunit E1 is encoded by the same operon as E3. Consistently, the S-complex operon encodes the 50-kDa protein identified as E3 subunit and the 42- and 36-kDa proteins identified as E1 $\alpha$  and E1 $\beta$ , respectively. Moreover, we found that a fragment adjacent to the S-complex operon mapped close to the chromosomal position of the genes encoding subunits E1 and E3 of PDH. Insertional inactivation of the E2 gene was not successful, indicating that the S-complex operon is essential. The same was also found with the insertional inactivation of the MBRP complex (4). However, there are *B. subtilis* strains with mutations in the E1 and E3 subunit genes. In an *aceA1* mutant, both E1 $\alpha$  and E1 $\beta$  subunits are present but they have low binding affinity to the E2-E3 subcomplex (32). A *citL22* mutant has 6% of the E3 activity left but does not possess measurable PDH and OGDH activities (31). The viability of these mutants may be due to a small residual activity.

Some properties of the S complex are similar to those of the PDH, which has been purified from *B. subtilis* (32, 69) and from a closely related species, *B. stearothermophilus* (29, 30). The *B. subtilis* and *B. stearothermophilus* PDH is a complex consisting of four protein subunits. The molecular weights of the *B. subtilis* PDH subunits are 42,000, 38,000, 66,000, and 63,000 on a 12.5% acrylamide gel with Tris-glycine buffer and 42,000, 36,000, 59,000, and 54,000 on a 7.5% gel with phosphate buffer (32). Thus, the sizes are reasonably similar to those of the S-complex proteins. Very similar sizes have been found also for the *B. stearothermophilus* PDH subunits (29). The 48-kDa S-complex protein shows an abnormally low mobility in the SDS-PAGE gel system, which has been observed also for other E2 subunits of different origin. In the case of *E. coli*, the retarded mobility of the E2 subunit of PDH has been attributed to the swollen structure of the lipoyl binding domain or to the presence of proline- and alanine-rich regions in the protein, which cause decreased binding of SDS (53).

The *B. subtilis* PDH exists as a complex which has been reported to sediment at 73S (32). The *B. stearothermophilus* PDH complex sediments at 75S, and in electron microscopy these complexes have a diameter of 40 nm (29). Similarly, the S complex, released from the ribosomes by a low concentration of Mg<sup>2+</sup> ions, can be recovered as particles sedimenting at 76S and having a diameter of 45 nm in electron microscopy (14). Furthermore, the PDH complex from *B. stearothermophilus* shows a striking resemblance to the mammalian (mitochondrial) PDH in terms of morphology, subunit composition, and molecular weight, sharply contrasting with the *E. coli* PDH, which consists of only three subunits (29). Consistently, we found a high level of homology between the 42- and 36-kDa S-complex proteins and the mammalian PDH subunits E1 $\alpha$  and E1 $\beta$ , respectively, but not to the *E. coli* PDH subunit E1.

Why is PDH found to be attached to membrane-bound ribosomes as reported for the MBRP and S complexes?

Recently, much data have accumulated suggesting that the intracellular enzymes often exist as multienzyme complexes or are bound to the structural elements of the cell (61). For instance, mitochondrial PDH has a specific interaction with citrate synthase (65). Furthermore, mitochondrial PDH binds efficiently to the mitochondrial inner membrane, and this has been attributed to a specific interaction between PDH and complex I of the respiratory chain (66). Consistently, a large (60%) proportion of the *S. aureus* PDH (MBRP) is associated to the membranes at postexponential phase (2, 3), although previous data on the location of the PDH enzymatic activity are not available. Some reactions of energy production and consumption may occur in the same location of membrane, explaining the presence of PDH and ribosomes in the complexed fraction. However, the strong direct interaction between PDH and membrane-bound ribosomes, which has been observed in studies of the MBRP complex, is an interesting observation that is not easy to explain. The degree of this interaction is also correlated with the level of protein secretion. The increased binding of MBRP to the membrane fraction, concomitant with the increased secretion during the postexponential growth phase, has been considered to indicate direct participation of MBRP in protein secretion (3). However, the phenomenon may be unrelated to the secretion event and instead may be due to changes in energy metabolism of cells entering the stationary growth phase.

PDH and OGDH are closely related enzymes, and *B. subtilis* OGDH and PDH share one subunit, E3 (31). That E3 is common to both PDH and OGDH gives a rationale to the third promoter (P3) of the PDH operon, identified in this study. Both PDH and OGDH are regulated by substrate induction (21, 48), and promoter P3 may thus make it possible to express the last gene independently from the other genes of the PDH operon. The reason for having still one promoter (P2) in front of the gene encoding the 48-kDa protein (E2) is not as obvious.

Based on the data presented here, we conclude that the *B. subtilis* S complex is identical to the PDH complex, an enzyme in intermediary metabolism. It seems unlikely that PDH would also have an additional function as a primary component in protein secretion. However, an indirect role of PDH in protein secretion is highly probable due to the crucial function of the enzyme. In conclusion, we propose that the S complex does not have a direct role in the protein secretion machinery, in contrast to what was expected in the beginning of this study.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We thank Päivi Laamanen and Ritva Rajala for excellent technical assistance. We also thank P. C. Tai for *B. subtilis* S-complex antisera and J. Visser and R. Perham for *B. subtilis* and *B. stearothermophilus* PDH antisera, respectively.

#### LITERATURE CITED

- Adler, L.-Å., and S. Arvidson. 1984. Immunological cross-reaction between proteins supposed to be involved in protein secretion in *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Bacillus subtilis*. *FEMS Microbiol. Lett.* **23**:17-20.
- Adler, L.-Å., and S. Arvidson. 1984. Detection of a membrane-associated protein on detached membrane ribosomes in *Staphylococcus aureus*. *J. Gen. Microbiol.* **130**:1673-1682.
- Adler, L.-Å., and S. Arvidson. 1987. Correlation between the rate of exoprotein synthesis and the amount of the multiprotein complex on membrane-bound ribosomes (MBRP-Complex) in *Staphylococcus aureus*. *J. Gen. Microbiol.* **133**:803-813.
- Adler, L.-Å., and S. Arvidson. 1988. Cloning and expression in *Escherichia coli* of genes encoding a multiprotein complex involved in secretion of proteins from *Staphylococcus aureus*. *J. Bacteriol.* **170**:5337-5343.
- Anagnostopoulos, C., and J. Spizizen. 1961. Requirements for transformation in *Bacillus subtilis*. *J. Bacteriol.* **81**:741-746.
- Birnboim, H. C., and J. Doly. 1979. A rapid alkaline extraction procedure for screening recombinant plasmid DNA. *Nucleic Acids Res.* **7**:1513-1523.
- Boudreaux, D. P., E. Eisenstadt, T. Iijima, and E. Freese. 1981. Biochemical and genetic characterization of an auxotroph of *Bacillus subtilis* altered in the Acyl-CoA:acyl-carrier-protein transacylase. *Eur. J. Biochem.* **115**:175-181.
- Browning, K. S., D. J. Uhlinger, and L. J. Reed. 1988. Nucleotide sequence for yeast dihydrolipoamide dehydrogenase. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **85**:1831-1834.
- Burns, G., T. Brown, K. Hatter, J. M. Idriss, and J. R. Sokatch. 1988. Similarity of the E1 subunits of branched-chain-oxoacid dehydrogenase from *Pseudomonas putida* to the corresponding subunits of mammalian branched-chain-oxoacid and pyruvate dehydrogenases. *Eur. J. Biochem.* **176**:311-317.
- Burns, G., T. Brown, K. Hatter, and J. R. Sokatch. 1988. Comparison of the amino acid sequences of the transacylase components of branched chain oxoacid dehydrogenase of *Pseudomonas putida*, and the pyruvate and 2-oxoglutarate dehydrogenases of *Escherichia coli*. *Eur. J. Biochem.* **176**:165-169.
- Burns, G., T. Brown, K. Hatter, and J. R. Sokatch. 1989. Sequence analysis of the *lpdV* gene for lipoamide dehydrogenase of branched-chain-oxoacid dehydrogenase of *Pseudomonas putida*. *Eur. J. Biochem.* **179**:61-69.
- Burns, G., P. J. Sykes, K. Hatter, and J. R. Sokatch. 1989. Isolation of a third lipoamide dehydrogenase from *Pseudomonas putida*. *J. Bacteriol.* **171**:665-668.
- Carlsson, P., and L. Hederstedt. 1989. Genetic characterization of *Bacillus subtilis* *odhA* and *odhB*, encoding 2-oxoglutarate dehydrogenase and dihydrolipoamide transsuccinylase, respectively. *J. Bacteriol.* **171**:3667-3672.
- Caulfield, M. P., D. Furlong, P. C. Tai, and B. D. Davis. 1985. Secretory S complex of *Bacillus subtilis* forms a large, organized structure when released from ribosomes. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **82**:4031-4035.
- Caulfield, M. P., S. Horiuchi, P. C. Tai, and B. D. Davis. 1984. The 64-kilodalton membrane protein of *Bacillus subtilis* is also present as a multiprotein complex on membrane-free ribosomes. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **81**:7772-7776.
- DeDonder, R. A., J.-A. Lepesant, J. Lepesant-Kejzlarova, A. Billault, M. Steinmetz, and F. Kunst. 1977. Construction of a kit of reference strains for rapid genetic mapping in *Bacillus subtilis* 168. *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* **33**:989-993.
- De Meirleir, L., N. MacKay, A. M. Lam Hon Wah, and B. H. Robinson. 1988. Isolation of a full-length complementary DNA coding for human E1 $\alpha$  subunit of the pyruvate dehydrogenase complex. *J. Biol. Chem.* **263**:1991-1995.
- Doi, R. H., and L.-F. Wang. 1986. Multiple procaryotic ribonucleic acid polymerase sigma factors. *Microbiol. Rev.* **50**:227-243.
- Ferrari, F. A., A. Nguyen, D. Lang, and J. A. Hoch. 1983. Construction and properties of an integrable plasmid for *Bacillus subtilis*. *J. Bacteriol.* **154**:1513-1515.
- Fisher, C. W., J. L. Chuang, T. A. Griffin, K. S. Lau, R. P. Cox, and D. T. Chuang. 1989. Molecular phenotypes in cultured maple syrup urine disease cells. *J. Biol. Chem.* **264**:3448-3453.
- Freese, E., and U. Fortnagel. 1969. Growth and sporulation of *Bacillus subtilis* mutants blocked in the pyruvate dehydrogenase complex. *J. Bacteriol.* **99**:745-756.
- Griffin, T. A., K. S. Lau, and D. T. Chuang. 1988. Characterization and conservation of the inner E2 core domain structure of branched-chain  $\alpha$ -keto acid dehydrogenase complex from bovine liver. *J. Biol. Chem.* **263**:14008-14014.
- Gryczan, T. J., S. Contente, and D. Dubnau. 1978. Characterization of *Staphylococcus aureus* plasmids introduced by transformation into *Bacillus subtilis*. *J. Bacteriol.* **134**:318-329.
- Hager, P. W., and J. C. Rabinowitz. 1985. Translational specificity in *Bacillus subtilis*, p. 1-32. In D. Dubnau (ed.), *The*

- molecular biology of the bacilli, vol. 2. Academic Press, Inc. (London), Ltd., London.
25. Hanahan, D. 1983. Studies on transformation of *Escherichia coli* with plasmids. *J. Mol. Biol.* **166**:557-580.
  26. Hanemaaijer, R., A. Janssen, A. de Kok, and C. Veeger. 1988. The dihydrolipoyl transacetylase component of the pyruvate dehydrogenase complex from *Azotobacter vinelandii*. *Eur. J. Biochem.* **174**:593-599.
  27. Hattori, M., and Y. Sakaki. 1986. Dideoxy sequencing method using denatured plasmid templates. *Anal. Biochem.* **152**:232-238.
  28. Hawkins, C. F., A. Borges, and R. N. Perham. 1989. A common structural motif in thiamin pyrophosphate-binding enzymes. *FEBS Lett.* **255**:77-82.
  29. Henderson, C. E., and R. N. Perham. 1979. Structure and symmetry of *B. stearothermophilus* pyruvate dehydrogenase multienzyme complex and implications for eucaryote evolution. *Cell* **17**:85-93.
  30. Henderson, C. E., and R. N. Perham. 1980. Purification of the pyruvate dehydrogenase multienzyme complex of *Bacillus stearothermophilus* and resolution of its four component polypeptides. *Biochem. J.* **189**:161-172.
  31. Hoch, J. A., and H. J. Coukoulis. 1978. Genetics of the  $\alpha$ -keto-glutarate dehydrogenase complex of *Bacillus subtilis*. *J. Bacteriol.* **133**:265-269.
  32. Hodgson, J. A., P. N. Lowe, and R. N. Perham. 1983. Wild-type and mutant forms of the pyruvate dehydrogenase multienzyme complex from *Bacillus subtilis*. *Biochem. J.* **211**:463-472.
  33. Horiuchi, S., D. Marty-Mazars, P. C. Tai, and B. D. Davis. 1983. Localization and quantitation of proteins characteristic of the complexed membrane of *Bacillus subtilis*. *J. Bacteriol.* **154**:1215-1221.
  34. Horiuchi, S., P. C. Tai, and B. D. Davis. 1983. A 64-kilodalton membrane protein of *Bacillus subtilis* covered by secreting ribosomes. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **80**:3287-3291.
  35. Hu, C.-W., K. S. Lau, T. A. Griffin, J. L. Chuang, C. W. Fisher, R. P. Cox, and D. T. Chuang. 1988. Isolation and sequencing of a cDNA encoding the decarboxylase (E1) $\alpha$  precursor of bovine branched-chain  $\alpha$ -keto acid dehydrogenase complex. *J. Biol. Chem.* **263**:9007-9014.
  36. Huynh, T. V., R. A. Young, and R. W. Davis. 1985. Constructing and screening cDNA libraries in lambda gt10 and lambda gt11, p. 49-78. *In* D. M. Glover (ed.), *DNA cloning: a practical approach*, vol. 1. IRL Press, Oxford.
  37. Koike, K., S. Ohta, Y. Urata, Y. Kagawa, and M. Koike. 1988. Cloning and sequencing of cDNAs encoding  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  subunits of human pyruvate dehydrogenase. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **85**:41-45.
  38. Laemmli, U. K. 1970. Cleavage of structural proteins during the assembly of the head of bacteriophage T4. *Nature (London)* **227**:680-685.
  39. Lau, K. S., T. A. Griffin, C.-W. Hu, and D. T. Chuang. 1988. Conservation of primary structure in the lipoyl-bearing and dihydrolipoyl dehydrogenase binding domains of mammalian branched-chain  $\alpha$ -keto acid dehydrogenase complex: molecular cloning of human and bovine transacylase (E2) cDNAs. *Biochemistry* **27**:1972-1981.
  40. Lipman, D. J., and W. R. Pearson. 1985. Rapid and sensitive protein similarity searches. *Science* **227**:1435-1441.
  41. Lowe, P. N., J. A. Hodgson, and R. N. Perham. 1983. Dual role of a single multienzyme complex in the oxidative decarboxylation of pyruvate and branched-chain 2-oxo acids in *Bacillus subtilis*. *Biochem. J.* **215**:133-140.
  42. Maniatis, T., E. F. Fritsch, and J. Sambrook. 1982. *Molecular cloning: a laboratory manual*. Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y.
  43. Marmur, J. 1961. A procedure for the isolation of deoxyribonucleic acid from microorganisms. *J. Mol. Biol.* **3**:208-218.
  44. Marty-Mazars, D., S. Horiuchi, P. C. Tai, and B. D. Davis. 1983. Proteins of ribosome-bearing and free-membrane domains in *Bacillus subtilis*. *J. Bacteriol.* **154**:1381-1388.
  45. Messing, J., R. Crea, and P. H. Seeburg. 1981. A system for shotgun DNA sequencing. *Nucleic Acids Res.* **9**:309-321.
  46. Myers, E. W., and W. Miller. 1988. Optimal alignments in linear space. *Comput. Appl. Biosci.* **4**:11-17.
  47. Niu, X.-D., K. S. Browning, R. H. Behal, and L. J. Reed. 1988. Cloning and nucleotide sequence of the gene for dihydrolipoamide acetyltransferase from *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **85**:7546-7550.
  48. Ohné, M. 1975. Regulation of the dicarboxylic acid part of the citric acid cycle in *Bacillus subtilis*. *J. Bacteriol.* **122**:224-234.
  49. Otulakowski, G., and B. H. Robinson. 1987. Isolation and sequence determination of cDNA clones for porcine and human lipoyl dehydrogenase. *J. Biol. Chem.* **262**:17313-17318.
  50. Packman, C., A. Borges, and R. N. Perham. 1988. Amino acid sequence analysis of the lipoyl and peripheral subunit-binding domains in the lipoyl acetyltransferase component of the pyruvate dehydrogenase complex from *Bacillus stearothermophilus*. *Biochem. J.* **252**:79-86.
  51. Packman, L. C., and R. N. Perham. 1982. An amino acid sequence in the active site of lipoyl dehydrogenase from *Bacillus stearothermophilus*. *FEBS Lett.* **139**:155-158.
  52. Palva, A., K. Nyberg, and I. Palva. 1988. Quantification of  $\alpha$ -amylase mRNA in *Bacillus subtilis* by nucleic acid sandwich hybridization. *DNA* **7**:135-142.
  53. Perham, R. N., L. C. Packman, and S. E. Radford. 1987. 2-Oxo acid dehydrogenase multi-enzyme complexes: in the beginning and halfway there. *Biochem. Soc. Symp.* **54**:67-81.
  54. Pons, G., C. Raefsky-Estrin, D. J. Carothers, R. A. Pepin, A. A. Javed, B. W. Jesse, M. K. Ganapathi, D. Samols, and M. S. Patel. 1988. Cloning and cDNA sequence of the dihydrolipoamide dehydrogenase component of human  $\alpha$ -ketoacid dehydrogenase complexes. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **85**:1422-1426.
  55. Randall, L. L., S. J. Hardy, and J. R. Thom. 1987. Export of protein: a biochemical view. *Annu. Rev. Microbiol.* **41**:507-541.
  56. Sanger, F., S. Nicklen, and A. R. Coulson. 1977. DNA sequencing with chain-terminating inhibitors. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **74**:5463-5467.
  57. Shields, D. C., and P. M. Sharp. 1987. Synonymous codon usage in *Bacillus subtilis* reflects both translational selection and mutational biases. *Nucleic Acids Res.* **15**:8023-8040.
  58. Smith, W. P., P. C. Tai, and B. D. Davis. 1979. Extracellular labeling of growing secreted polypeptide chains in *Bacillus subtilis* with diaziodiosulfanilic acid. *Biochemistry* **18**:198-202.
  59. Southern, E. M. 1975. Detection of specific sequences among DNA fragments separated by gel electrophoresis. *J. Mol. Biol.* **98**:503-517.
  60. Spencer, M. E., M. G. Darlison, P. E. Stephens, I. K. Duckenfield, and J. R. Guest. 1984. Nucleotide sequence of the *sucB* gene encoding the dihydrolipoamide succinyltransferase of *Escherichia coli* K12 and homology with the corresponding acetyltransferase. *Eur. J. Biochem.* **141**:361-374.
  61. Srere, P. A. 1987. Complexes of sequential metabolic enzymes. *Annu. Rev. Biochem.* **56**:89-124.
  62. Stephens, P. E., M. G. Darlison, H. M. Lewis, and J. R. Guest. 1983. The pyruvate dehydrogenase complex of *Escherichia coli* K12. *Eur. J. Biochem.* **133**:155-162.
  63. Stephens, P. E., M. G. Darlison, H. M. Lewis, and J. R. Guest. 1983. The pyruvate dehydrogenase complex of *Escherichia coli* K12. *Eur. J. Biochem.* **133**:481-489.
  64. Stephens, P. E., H. M. Lewis, M. G. Darlison, and J. R. Guest. 1983. Nucleotide sequence of the lipoyl dehydrogenase gene of *Escherichia coli* K12. *Eur. J. Biochem.* **135**:519-527.
  65. Sumegi, B., and I. Alkonyi. 1983. A study on the physical interaction between the pyruvate dehydrogenase complex and citrate synthase. *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* **749**:163-171.
  66. Sumegi, B., and P. A. Srere. 1984. Complex I binds several mitochondrial NAD-coupled dehydrogenases. *J. Biol. Chem.* **259**:15040-15045.
  67. Thekkumkara, T. J., L. Ho, I. D. Wexler, G. Pons, T. Liu, and M. S. Patel. 1988. Nucleotide sequence of a cDNA for the dihydrolipoamide acetyltransferase component of human pyruvate dehydrogenase complex. *FEBS Lett.* **240**:45-48.
  68. Towbin, H., T. Staehelin, and J. Gordon. 1979. Electrophoretic transfer of proteins from polyacrylamide gels to nitrocellulose sheets: procedure and some applications. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.*

- USA 76:4350-4354.
69. Visser, J., H. Kester, and A. Huigen. 1980. Purification and some properties of the pyruvate dehydrogenase complex of *Bacillus subtilis*. FEMS Microbiol. Lett. 9:227-232.
  70. Yeaman, S. J. 1986. The mammalian 2-oxoacid dehydrogenases: a complex family. Trends Biochem. Sci. 11:293-296.
  71. Young, F. E., and G. A. Wilson. 1972. *Bacillus subtilis*, p. 67-107. In H. O. Halvorson, R. Hanson, and L. L. Campbell (ed.), Spores V. American Society for Microbiology, Washington, D.C.
  72. Zeigler, D. R., and D. H. Dean. 1989. Bacillus Genetic Stock Center: strains and data, 4th ed. Department of Biochemistry, The Ohio State University, Columbus.
  73. Zhang, B., M. J. Kuntz, G. W. Goodwin, R. A. Harris, and D. W. Crabb. 1987. Molecular cloning of a cDNA for the E1 $\alpha$  subunit of rat liver branched chain  $\alpha$ -ketoacid dehydrogenase. J. Biol. Chem. 262:15220-15224.