

Nucleotide sequence of a gene for indole-3-acetamide hydrolase from *Bradyrhizobium japonicum*

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Submitted June 27, 1989

EMBL accession no. X15117

We have determined the nucleotide sequence of the *bam* gene, the genetic determinant of indole-3-acetamide hydrolase, an enzyme that catalyzes the conversion of indole-3-acetamide to indole-3-acetic acid in nitrogen-fixing bacterium *Bradyrhizobium japonicum* strain J1063 (1). The sequence analysis indicates that the *bam* locus contains an open reading frame of 465 amino acids which corresponds to a protein with a molecular weight of 50,266 daltons (Fig.1.). High degree of homology were found (Fig.2.) among the central region of the putative products of the *bam* gene, the *iaaI* gene from *Pseudomonas savastanoi* (2), and the *tms2* gene from *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* (3).

101	GAATTCACG	AGGATGGCAA	ATGCTCCGAT	GTGTGGCGT	TCAGATCGCT	AGGTCAAAAG	CCCAATCGCC	ATGGACAAT	CTGGCGGCTG	GTTTGTCCA
102	CCATTCAACC	AGTATATGGG	TCAGGACAG	GGGCCCAAG	GTTCATGCAC	GTCTCTCGCC	CAGGCCCGCTG	CGCAGGCTC	GGCCGACGC	GGCATGCAGA
201	AACGGCGCTC	TACAGCGCTG	CGTGATCTCC	ATAACCTCCG	CCGGCCAATT	TTTTGGAGAT	GGCCGGTGGC	GAAGAAGGC	GGCACAAGA	AGAAAAGTGT
301	TGCAGGAAA	GTAGCGAGAC	CTCGGTCAAG	ACGAGCACCG	CCGGCAAGGG	GGCTGTTCGG	AAGCGGGCCA	AGAGAAGCGT	CAAGAAGCCG	GGCCCGGCCA
401	AGTCGGCGAC	GGCCGGCCGT	CCGAAAGGTC	CGGTCTGGCA	ATGTGTCGGC	GTCCGACCCG	CAGCCCGGAT	CCGCAACCGC	GGATCTCCG	CGGTGGAGAC
501	CGTCGAAGCC	CATCTCGAAC	GGATGGCGCC	CGTCAATCCG	CGCGTGAAGC	CGGTTCGCTG	CGATCTCAGC	GAGGAAGCCG	TGAAGGCTGG	GCATCGGGCC
601	GACAACAACG	CCGAAGGGCG	GGCGCTCGG	CGTCTGTCC	GGCGTGCCCA	TCACGATCAA	GGAGAATGTG	GACTACCGAA	GGCCCGCCGA	ATTTCAACCG
701	CGTGGCCGGC	AACAAGGATT	TTCTGGCGCC	GTCGGACTCG	CCCGTGGTGC	ACAATCTCAA	GAAACCGCGG	CGCATCTEGA	TCGGCTCTAC	CAACACGGCG
801	GAATTCCTCT	TCCGGCGCTT	CACCGACAAT	CCCGTGCAGC	GGCTGACGCT	GAACCCCTGG	GACCCGAACA	TCACCTCGCG	CGGCTCTTCG	GGGGGGCCCG
901	GCTCGGGCGT	TCCGGCGCGC	ATCGGCCACA	TCGCCCATCG	CAATGATATC	GGCGGCTGGC	GGCGCATCGC	AACGGCGTCG	AACGGCGTCG	CCACATCAAA
1001	GCCGACCCAG	GGCCGACCTC	CCGCTTCAA	EGGAAGCCGC	ACGGCCGACG	GGCCGATGCT	GGCCGATCTG	ATGTCCGGCC	AAGGCCCTCT	CGGCCGTCAC
1101	GTGGTGACG	TCCGCTCGCC	GCTCGATGTG	ATGAGCCAGC	CCGATCCCGC	CGATCCCTGG	TGGGTACCGG	CGCCGCTGGC	CGGGCCGAGG	CCGAAGGGAC
1201	CGATCAAGGT	CCCTGCGCC	AGGATCCCGC	AGGATATGGA	CCTCGATCCG	TCCCTCCCGC	CGCCGCTGGC	TCAGGCGCCG	GATCACTCTG	ACGCTTCCGG
1301	CTATCGCGTG	ACCGAAGCTG	ATGTCCCGCA	CATCGACGGG	GTCTGGCAGA	CCTGGTGGCA	CATCATCACC	AACGAGACCG	TGTGTATGCA	GGAGCCGGCG
1401	ATCGTGAAGG	TGACGTCCGA	GGACTTCCAC	AAGCGCTGGG	GTGGCATGAA	GACCAAGCCG	AATGTGCTGG	ATCTCAAGCC	CTGGATGCAG	GGACCGCCCG
1501	CGGCAACGK	CCATATCCCG	GCCTTGCAAT	TGTTCTTCCA	GGAGTATCCG	GTCCGTCTGG	CACCCGACC	GGTGAAGCCG	ACCGGMOAATA	CGCGGACCA
1601	CACCGTCACT	CGGATCCGG	TGAAGAAAT	CTTCTGGGGC	GAGATCCGCT	TCATCTCTCG	CATCAAGGTT	CTGGGCTCTG	CGGGCGCACT	GGTCCCGGTT
1701	ACCTTCATG	ACGCAAGCC	GATCGCGCTG	CAOCTCATCG	CGGGCGGCTA	TCCGGAGGAC	CTGGCCTG	ATGGCGCCG	CCGATCTCCG	AAGCGTCCCG
1801	GTGTGCTCCG	CCACCGGCTC	TGGAGAGCA	TGGAGTAGGG	TACTCTCACC	CTCTCCCTTG	TGGGAGAGGG	TGGGCTGCGC	CAAAGCCGGC	AGACGGGTGA
1901	GGGCTCTCTC	CCCATAGCCG	ATCAITTAGC	CGTATGGATA	GATACCCTCT	ATCGGTTCCG	GCCACCTTCT	CCCGCAAGGG	GAGAAGGGAA	AGCACAGTCC
2001	CTGCGCGGTT	GACTCGCAGG	AATTC							

Fig.1. Nucleotide sequence of the *bam* gene region and deduced amino acid sequence of the *bam* gene product. The proposed ribosome-binding sequence of the *bam* gene is underlined.

<i>bam</i>	110	GAIVIGLNTNPEFSFRGFTDHLIHLTLNPNWDPNITCGSSGGGAGSVAAGIGTIAHGNDIGGSLRHPAHCNGVATIKPQTQGR	192
<i>iaaI</i>	107	GAVVAGKHNHIELSFGVTSINPIHGTVGNPVPYGCAGSSGGGSAVAASGIVPLSVGTDTGGISIRIPAAFCGITGFRPTTGR	189
<i>tms2</i>	109	GALPGASGNHILLISFGITSNNYATGAVRHPNPNLDLIPGSSGGGVAASRLHLGGIGTDTGASVRLPAALCGVGVFRPTLGR	191

Fig.2. Amino acid sequence homology between the central region of the putative products of the *bam* gene from *B. japonicum*, the *iaaI* gene from *P. savastanoi*, and the *tms2* gene from *A. tumefaciens*. Amino acid residues that are conserved (\*) or that belong to the same group (:) between adjacents are indicated.

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