

Inhibition of Homologous Recombination by the Plasmid MucA'B Complex

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By its functional interaction with a RecA polymer, the mutagenic UmuD'C complex possesses an antirecombination activity. We show here that MucA'B, a functional homolog of the UmuD'C complex, inhibits homologous recombination as well. In F^- recipients expressing MucA'B from a P_{tac} promoter, $Hfr \times F^-$ recombination decreased with increasing MucA'B concentrations down to 50-fold. In damage-induced pKM101-containing cells expressing MucA'B from the native promoter, recombination between a UV-damaged *F lac* plasmid and homologous chromosomal DNA decreased 10-fold. Overexpression of MucA'B together with UmuD'C resulted in a synergistic inhibition of recombination. RecA[UmuR] proteins, which are resistant to UmuD'C inhibition of recombination, are inhibited by MucA'B while promoting MucA'B-promoted mutagenesis efficiently. The data suggest that MucA'B and UmuD'C contact a RecA polymer at distinct sites. The MucA'B complex was more active than UmuD'C in promoting UV mutagenesis, yet it did not inhibit recombination more than UmuD'C does. The enhanced mutagenic potential of MucA'B may result from its inherent superior capacity to assist DNA polymerase in *trans*-lesion synthesis. In the course of this work, we found that the natural plasmid pKM101 expresses around 45,000 MucA and 13,000 MucB molecules per *lexA(Def)* cell devoid of LexA. These molecular Muc concentrations are far above those of the chromosomally encoded Umu counterparts. Plasmid pKM101 belongs to a family of broad-host-range conjugative plasmids. The elevated levels of the Muc proteins might be required for successful installation of pKM101-like plasmids into a variety of host cells.

SOS mutagenesis results from inaccurate *trans*-lesion DNA synthesis carried out by a DNA polymerase, probably DNA polymerase III, in conjunction with RecA and a mutagenic complex formed by the two SOS proteins UmuD' and UmuC (for a review, see reference 44). The UmuD'C complex is thought to assist DNA polymerase in DNA synthesis across a lesion, while a RecA polymer acts as a directional chaperone to position the UmuD'C complex right at a lesion (6, 11, 38). A RecA polymer also acts as a recombinase in homologous recombination (for a review, see reference 22) and as a coprotease in the cleavage of LexA repressor and UmuD, the native form of the mutagenically active UmuD' (for reviews, see references 21 and 44).

In addition to being an essential component of *trans*-lesion DNA synthesis, the UmuD'C complex is an antagonist of RecA-mediated recombination. When prematurely expressed at elevated intracellular levels, the UmuD'C complex prevents recombinational repair of UV-damaged DNA as well as recombination of undamaged DNA (37). The antirecombination activity of the UmuD'C complex correlates with its interaction with a RecA polymer (6, 38).

Here, we sought to determine if the property of the UmuD'C complex of inhibiting homologous recombination is shared by other mutagenic complexes. We tested the MucA'B complex, which is a member of a family of mutagenesis proteins structurally and functionally related to the UmuD'C complex (23, 46).

The MucA'B complex originates from plasmid pKM101, a variant of the multidrug resistance plasmid R46 (27). Like the chromosomal *umuDC* genes, the *mucAB* genes are organized

in an operon and are regulated by LexA (12, 29). Like UmuD, the native MucA protein is processed into an active form, MucA' (17, 35). Among the mutagenic repair genes, the *mucAB* genes from pKM101 appear to be the most efficient in promoting mutagenesis (5, 24). This property has led to their inclusion in the Ames tester strains, which detect environmental mutagens (25).

We found that the MucA'B complex inhibits homologous recombination as does its cellular UmuD'C counterpart. In F^- recipients expressing MucA'B from a P_{tac} promoter, conjugational recombination decreased with increasing MucA'B concentrations down to 50-fold. In damage-induced pKM101-containing cells expressing MucA'B from the native promoter, recombination between a UV-damaged *F lac* plasmid and homologous chromosomal DNA also decreased markedly. Overexpression of MucA'B with UmuD'C results in a synergistic inhibition of recombination. Interestingly, the mutant RecA [UmuR] proteins, which are resistant to UmuD'C (38), remain sensitive to MucA'B. These data suggest that MucA'B and UmuD'C interact with a RecA polymer at distinct sites.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Bacterial strains, plasmids, culture, and media. The bacterial strains and plasmids used are described in Tables 1 and 2, respectively. Plasmid pGY9411 was constructed by inserting the *mucA'B NcoI-BamHI* fragment of pRW294 into the vector pTrec99A under control of the P_{tac} promoter and the associated Shine-Dalgarno sequence. Plasmid pGY9463 (*mucA'*) was derived from pGY9411 by truncating the *mucA'B* operon at the *BglII* site, thus deleting 95% of *mucB*. Plasmid pGY9863 was derived from plasmid pGY9738 (*o'umuD'C*) by replacing the mutant o'_i with the wild-type operator. The three constructs were verified by sequencing through the modified regions.

Bacteria were grown at 37°C. The growth of the cultures was monitored by absorbance at 650 nm. Minimal medium was M9 supplemented with 0.2% (wt/vol) glucose, 30 µg of thiamine per ml, and the required amino acids. The rich media LBT and LAT, enriched minimal medium M9C, and low-arginine solid medium were as described previously (3, 6). Bacteria containing plasmids were grown in media supplemented with the appropriate antibiotics. Antibiotics and chemicals were used at the following final concentrations: streptomycin, 200

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TABLE 1. Bacterial strains

Strain	Sex and relevant markers	Source or reference
AB1157 (GY752)	F ⁻ <i>leuB6 argE3</i> Str ^r	Laboratory collection
DM1420 (GY2901)	F ⁻ ; as AB1157 but <i>lexA51(Def) sfiA11</i>	Laboratory collection
Hfr3000 (GY306)	HfrH	Laboratory collection
GY4587	F ⁻ ; as AB1157 but <i>sfiA11</i>	38
GY7962	F ⁻ <i>recA99 Δ(lac-pro) Spc^r</i>	37
GY8500	F ⁺	37
GY8630	F42-10 <i>recA13 uvrB501</i>	37
GY9054	F ⁻ ; as GY9743 but <i>Δ(srl-recA)306::Tn10</i>	This work
GY9427	F ⁻ ; as GY9743 but <i>Δara leu::Tn10</i>	This work
GY9461	F ⁻ ; as GY9427 but carries pGY9738 (<i>σ₇₀umuD'</i>)	This work
GY9743	F ⁻ ; as GY4587 but <i>ΔumuDC595::cat</i>	This work
GY10229	As Hfr3000 but <i>ΔumuDC595::cat</i>	This work
GY10419	F ⁻ ; as GY9743 but <i>lacZ::kan</i>	This work

μg/ml; kanamycin, 50 μg/ml; tetracycline 10 μg/ml; ampicillin, 15 μg/ml for pKM101 or 100 μg/ml for derivatives of pTrc99A; chloramphenicol, 10 μg/ml; spectinomycin, 100 μg/ml for chromosomal spectinomycin resistance (*Spc^r*) mutations or 50 μg/ml for derivatives of pGB2; rifampin, 100 μg/ml; 5-bromo-4-chloro-5-indolyl-β-D-galactoside (X-Gal), 40 μg/ml; and isopropyl-β-D-thiogalactopyranoside (IPTG), 0.5 mM if not otherwise stated.

Conjugational crosses. As a rule, donor and recipient bacteria were grown in LBT to 2×10^8 ml⁻¹ and mated on a filter at a 1.5:1 donor/recipient ratio. After 60 min, the mating mixture was vigorously shaken in M9, and diluted samples were plated on selective plates.

In conjugation experiments in which zygotic induction of prophage λ was determined, HfrH (*λind53*) donors and F⁻ recipients were mated in liquid at a 1:10 donor/recipient ratio for 40 min. Phages resulting from zygotic induction were plated on a lawn of GY8500 (F⁺) indicator bacteria (6).

Rescue of a chromosomal *lac* marker by a UV-damaged F42-10 plasmid was measured by using a double mating procedure (16). The UV-damaged F42-10 plasmid was first transferred to an F⁻ *recA*⁺ recipient, where recombination took place. The surviving plasmids were then transferred to a second indicator recipient that was recombination deficient and had the *lac* region deleted to determine their *lac* genotype.

TABLE 2. Plasmids

Name	Vector plasmid	Description ^a	Reference(s)
F42-10		Derivative of F <i>lac</i> , F42; carries a Tn10 insertion located outside the chromosomal DNA; <i>lac</i> ⁺ Tet ^r	9, 37
pGB2		Low-copy-number vector; <i>Spc^r</i>	8
pGY9738	pGB2	<i>σ₇₀umuD'</i> C <i>Spc^r</i>	38
pGY9863	pGB2	<i>umuD'</i> C <i>Spc^r</i>	This work
pRW144	pGB2	<i>mucAB</i> <i>Spc^r</i>	18
pRW294	pGB2	<i>mucA'B</i> <i>Spc^r</i>	41
pTrc99A		Derivative of pBR322; P _{<i>tac</i>} Amp ^r	1
pGY9411	pTrc99A	P _{<i>tac</i>} :: <i>mucA'B</i> Amp ^r	This work
pGY9463	pTrc99A	P _{<i>tac</i>} :: <i>mucA'</i> Amp ^r	This work
pKM101		<i>mucAB</i> Amp ^r	27
pGW16		Derivative of pKM101; <i>σ₇₀mucAB</i> Amp ^r	26
pGW208		Derivative of pKM101; <i>mucA421::Tn5 mucB⁺ Amp^r Kan^r</i>	34
pGY5887	Mini-F	<i>recA</i> ⁺ Kan ^r	11
pGY7104	Mini-F	<i>recA1730</i> Kan ^r	11
pGY9735	Mini-F	<i>recA410</i> Kan ^r	38
pGY9753	Mini-F	<i>recA411</i> Kan ^r	38
pGY9771	Mini-F	<i>recA415</i> Kan ^r	38

^a Amp^r, ampicillin resistant; Kan^r, kanamycin resistant; Tet^r, tetracycline resistant. *recA410*, *-411*, *-415*, and *-1730* encode mutant RecA proteins with amino acid changes S44L, D112G, V247M, and S117F, respectively (11, 38).

TABLE 3. Concentrations of MucA, MucA', and MucB proteins with expression from the native promoter^a

Plasmid	Host genotype	Mitomycin (μg/ml)	Concn (molecules/cell) ^b		
			MucA	MucA'	MucB
pKM101	<i>lexA</i> ⁺	0	<500	<500	<350
		2.0	8,000	20,000	7,000
		2.5	22,500	48,000	13,500
pRW144	<i>lexA(Def)</i>	0	45,000	4,500	13,000
		2.5	11,000	2,000	2,500
		2.5	700	16,000	ND ^c
pRW294	<i>lexA(Def)</i>	0	NA ^d	700	500
		2.5	NA	1,400	800
		2.5	NA	1,400	800

^a Strains GY10419 (*lexA*⁺) and DM1421 [*lexA51(Def)*] carrying the indicated plasmids were grown in LBT to an OD₆₅₀ of 0.4, diluted twofold in the same medium, and incubated for 90 min with or without mitomycin.

^b Calculated from the MucA, -A', and -B concentrations in cell extracts, the molecular masses of MucA (16,527 Da), MucA' (13,570 Da), and MucB (46,321 Da), and the bacterial cell concentration from which cell extracts were prepared.

^c ND, not done.

^d NA, not applicable.

Assay of UV mutagenesis. Derivatives of AB1157 [*argE3(Oc) Rif^r*] were grown in enriched minimal medium M9C to an optical density at 650 nm (OD₆₅₀) of 0.3, centrifuged, resuspended in M9 buffer, and exposed to UV light. To measure *argE3*→*arg*⁺ mutagenesis, the UV-irradiated cells were plated on minimal medium containing a trace amount of arginine to select for the induced Arg⁺ revertants and on minimal medium fully supplemented with arginine for counting of the total number of surviving cells. To measure mutagenesis to rifampin resistance (*Rif^r*), the UV-irradiated cells were diluted fivefold in LBT medium, incubated overnight, and plated on LAT plates with and without rifampin to determine the frequency of the induced *Rif^r* mutants.

Quantitation of MucA, MucA', and MucB. Whole-cell extracts were prepared from a known amount of cells as described by Nastri et al. (28). Cell concentrations were determined by counting bacteria in a Malassez chamber with a microscope. Protein concentrations were measured with a protein assay kit (Bio-Rad) by the manufacturer's microassay procedure. Portions of the cell extracts were run on a sodium dodecyl sulfate–15% polyacrylamide gel along with increasing amounts of purified MucA, MucA', and MucB proteins (31) as standards. The proteins were transferred to a nitrocellulose membrane and treated with a 1:5,000 dilution of anti-MucA and -A' antibodies (17) or with a 1:25,000 dilution of anti-MucB antibodies (43). MucA, MucA', and MucB proteins were visualized by using ¹²⁵I-labeled protein A, and the corresponding bands were scanned with a PhosphorImager and quantified with Image-Quant software (Molecular Dynamics).

RESULTS

A low level of MucA' is expressed from plasmid pRW294.

In an effort to construct a mutant constitutively expressing the MucA'B complex, we found an unexpectedly low steady-state level of MucA' in *lexA(Def)* bacteria carrying plasmid pRW294, which carries an engineered *mucA'B* operon (Table 3). In comparison, *lexA(Def)* bacteria carrying plasmid pRW144, a corresponding *mucAB* plasmid, had a 15-fold higher MucA concentration (11,000 MucA molecules versus 700 MucA' molecules per cell) (Table 3). The steady-state level of MucB expressed from pRW294 was also reduced compared to that from pRW144 but not as dramatically (Table 3). MucA' was efficiently produced from MucA in mitomycin-treated *lexA(Def)* cells, suggesting that the difference between MucA and MucA' expression (Table 3) was not due to a high rate of degradation of MucA' by a cellular protease. We also checked by sequencing that our isolate of plasmid pRW294 did not carry a mutation in the promoter or the Shine-Dalgarno sequence that could account for the poor MucA' expression. We suggest that the deletion of the first 26 N-terminal codons of *mucA*, giving rise to *mucA'* (36), might cause an unfavorable change in the mRNA secondary structure that might impair transcription or translation of the engineered *mucA'B* operon.

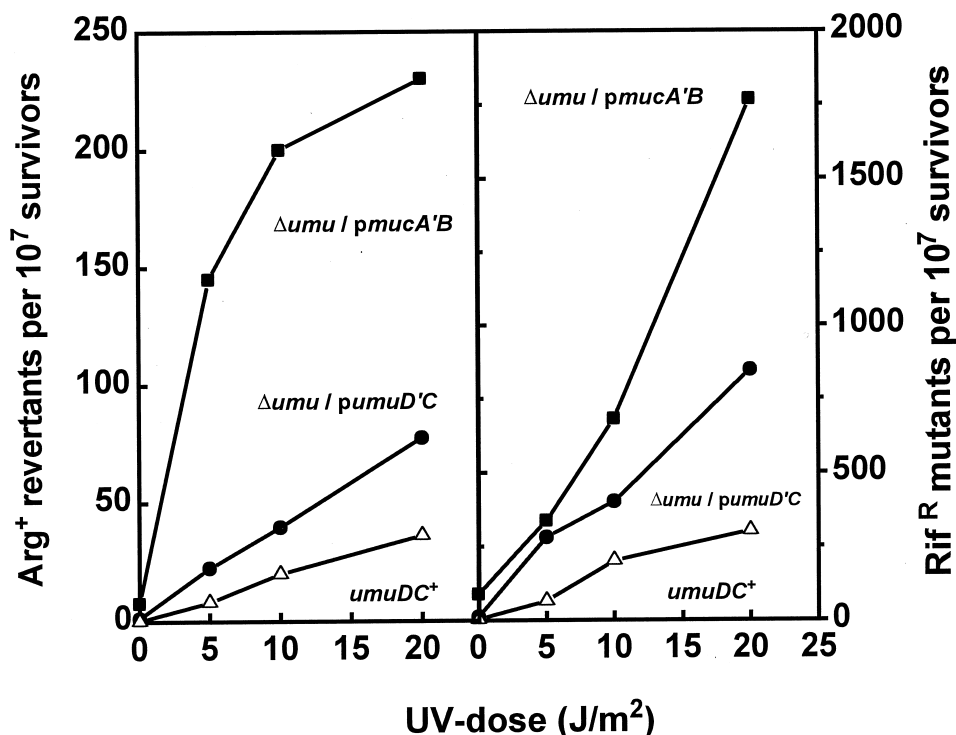


FIG. 1. The MucA'B complex is more mutagenic than UmuD'C. Derivatives of GY9743 ($\Delta umuDC$) carrying plasmid pRW294 (*mucA'B*) (filled squares) or plasmid pGY9863 (*umuD'C*) (filled circles) and GY4587 (*umuDC*⁺) (open triangles) were assayed for UV-induced Arg⁺ (left panel) or Rif^R (right panel) mutants after exposure to the UV doses indicated on the abscissa.

Elevated levels of Muc proteins are expressed from plasmid pKM101. The data in Table 3 also show that *lexA*(Def) bacteria carrying plasmid pKM101 had around 45,000 MucA, 48,000 MucA' (after mitomycin treatment), and 13,000 MucB molecules per cell. The concentration of RecA in the same cells, which provided an internal standard, was approximately 76,000 monomers per cell, a value in agreement with previous evaluations (6, 32).

The levels of the Muc proteins expressed from pKM101 appear to be surprisingly elevated, considering the low-level production of their chromosomally encoded Umu counterparts [2,500 UmuD and 200 UmuC molecules per *lexA*(Def) cell (45)]. Interestingly, the Muc levels expressed from pKM101 were also markedly higher than those expressed from plasmid pRW144, in which the *mucAB* operon has been subcloned (Table 3). This suggests that plasmid pKM101 may carry a regulatory element enhancing the expression of the *mucAB* operon upon SOS induction. In the leading region of pKM101 there are several conserved elements possessing a strong promoter and an SOS box-like sequence (10); however, none of these elements is in the *mucAB* orientation so as to play a regulatory role in MucAB expression. Alternatively, expression of MucAB may be sensitive to the level of supercoiling, which may differ between the large pKM101 plasmid and the small pRW144 plasmid. Finally, it should be noted that the levels of the Muc proteins expressed from pKM101 in an SOS-induced cell are far above those required for efficient mutagenesis (see below). This raises the question whether a high concentration of the Muc proteins is required for an additional plasmid pKM101 function.

Enhanced mutagenic activity of the MucA'B complex. The poor expression of MucA'B from plasmid pRW294 nevertheless entailed high levels of SOS mutagenesis. Indeed, $\Delta umuDC$

bacteria carrying plasmid pRW294 were threefold more UV mutable than corresponding cells carrying a *umuD'C* plasmid and sixfold more UV mutable than wild-type *umuDC*⁺ bacteria (Fig. 1). These results are in line with those of Lawrence et al. (24) for single-stranded phage mutagenesis and indicate that the MucA'B complex is mutagenically more active than the UmuD'C complex. Thus, two factors appear to contribute to the elevated mutability of *mucAB* bacteria: speed of MucA processing (17) and efficient mutagenic activity of MucA'B.

Inhibition of Hfr × F⁻ recombination as a function of the MucA'B concentration in recipient bacteria. We wanted to assess whether the MucA'B complex behaves as an inhibitor of homologous recombination. For this purpose, we measured Hfr × F⁻ recombination in recipient bacteria in which the concentration of the MucA'B complex was made to vary by having the *mucA'B* genes placed under the control of a *tac* promoter. Expression of MucA'B from the hybrid operon was induced with increasing IPTG concentrations and monitored by measuring the levels of MucA' and MucB. The concentration of the MucA'B complex was equated to the concentration of MucB that was produced in a limited amount relative to its MucA' partner (Table 4).

The efficiency of conjugational recombination decreased sharply when the concentration of the MucA'B complex increased (Fig. 2). A basal level of MucA'B, around 350 MucA'B complexes per cell, reduced the yield of recombinants two-fold as compared to that of a corresponding recipient devoid of MucA'B. When the MucA'B concentration increased to around 1,600 complexes per cell, recombination decreased six-fold. A 10-fold-higher MucA'B concentration inhibited recombination more than 50-fold. However, a greater increase in the MucA'B concentration did not reduce further the recombination efficiency. We checked that overexpression of the MucA'B

TABLE 4. Concentrations of MucA' and MucB proteins with expression from a $P_{lac}::mucA'B$ hybrid operon^a

IPTG (μ M)	Concn (molecules/cell) ^b	
	MucA'	MucB
0	1,300	350
10	6,000	1,600
50	51,000	14,000
100	90,000	19,500
500	110,000	21,000

^a Strain GY9427 (*lexA*⁺ *lacY*) carrying plasmid pGY9411 ($P_{lac}::mucA'B$) was grown in LBT to an OD_{650} of 0.2 and incubated for an additional 90 min in the same medium supplemented with IPTG at the indicated concentrations.

^b See Table 3, footnote b.

complex did not prevent the transmission of the Hfr DNA by measuring zygotic induction of prophage λ in parallel crosses with a lysogenic derivative of the HfrH donor (6) (data not shown).

Both the MucA' and MucB proteins are required to inhibit homologous recombination. Indeed, there was no reduction of recombination in the absence of MucB in recipients producing MucA' alone (data not shown). Furthermore, the native MucAB complex produced at an elevated concentration from plasmid pGW16, an operator-constitutive derivative of pKM101 (26), inhibited recombination only twofold (data not shown).

We conclude that the mutagenically active MucA'B complex, like the UmuD'C complex, possesses an antirecombination activity; however, the present results, compared with the data of Sommer et al. (37) and of Boudsocq et al. (6), suggest that MucA'B is rather less efficient than UmuD'C in inhibiting homologous recombination. Indeed, compared to UmuD'C, a higher concentration of the MucA'B complex is required for inhibiting recombination. In our system, about 1,600 MucA'B complexes per cell caused a sixfold drop in recombination, whereas a concentration of 700 UmuD'C complexes per cell induced from a P_{BAD} promoter or 440 UmuD'C complexes per

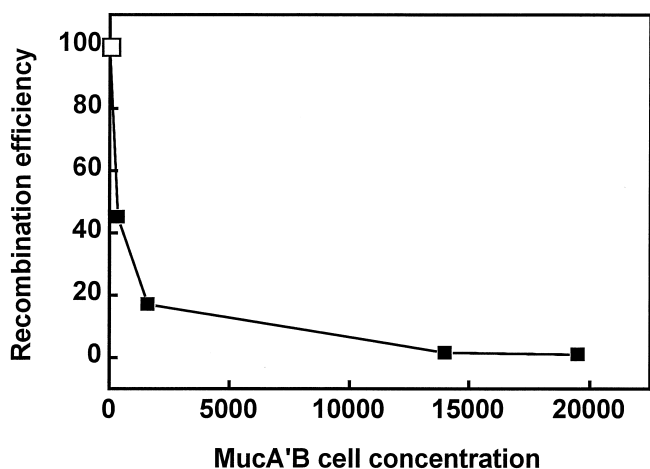


FIG. 2. Inhibition of Hfr \times F⁻ recombination as a function of increasing MucA'B cell concentration. GY9427 (F⁻ *leu*::Tn10 Δ *umuDC*) (open symbols) and its derivative carrying plasmid pGY9411 ($P_{lac}::mucA'B$) (filled symbols) were mated with GY306 (HfrH), and selection was for Leu⁺ Str^r recombinants. Prior to mating, expression of MucA'B in the recipient bacteria was induced with IPTG as described in Table 4, footnote a, so as to attain the MucA'B cell concentrations indicated on the abscissa.

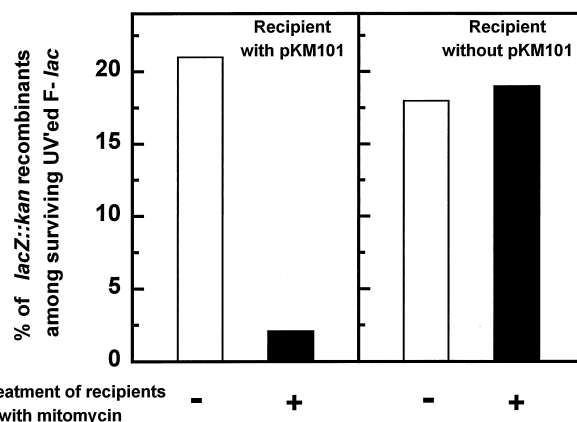


FIG. 3. pKM101-promoted inhibition of recombination between an incoming UV-damaged (UV'd) *F lac* plasmid and homologous chromosomal DNA in recipients induced with mitomycin. GY8630 (*recA13 uvrB501/F42-10*) donors exposed to 25 J of UV light m² were mated with GY10419 (F⁻ *lacZ::kan ΔumuDC Str*^r) (right panel) or its derivative carrying plasmid pKM101 (left panel) pretreated for 90 min with 0 (open bars) or 2 (filled bars) μ g of mitomycin per ml. After this first mating, the exconjugants were mated again with the indicator recipient GY7962 [F⁻ *recA99(Am) Δlac Spc*^r] and plated on X-Gal plates supplemented with tetracycline and spectinomycin and with or without kanamycin to determine the frequencies of *lacZ::kan* recombinants as indicated on the ordinate.

cell constitutively expressed from a mutant operator produced a similar inhibition (6, 37).

pKM101-promoted inhibition of recombination between an incoming UV-damaged *F lac* plasmid and homologous chromosomal DNA in SOS-induced recipient cells. Does the MucA'B complex expressed from its natural promoter under physiological conditions, i.e., in damage-induced pKM101-containing cells, inhibit homologous recombination? To answer this question, we tested whether pKM101 would inhibit recombination between an incoming UV-damaged *F lac* plasmid and homologous chromosomal DNA in recipients that had been induced with mitomycin before the *F* conjugal transfer.

Recombination of the UV-damaged *F lac* plasmid occurred at a high frequency in a recipient devoid of pKM101. Indeed, about 20% of the surviving plasmids were found to have incorporated the chromosomal *lacZ::kan* allele (Fig. 3, right panel).

An elevated recombination frequency was also observed in a recipient carrying pKM101 in the absence of an SOS-inducing pretreatment (Fig. 3, left panel). In contrast, when these cells were treated with mitomycin, the yield of *F lacZ::kan* recombinants decreased 10-fold (Fig. 3, left panel). This drop in recombination is correlated with the enhanced production of the Muc proteins, which were found to increase from very low basal levels (below our detection limits) to around 8,000 MucA, 20,000 MucA', and 7,000 MucB molecules per cell after mitomycin induction (Table 3). Furthermore, no recombination inhibition occurred when pKM101 carried a *mucA421::Tn5* mutation (data not shown).

Conjugal transfer of UV-damaged single-stranded DNA generates discontinuities (DNA gaps) in the complementary strand synthesized in the recipient (19). Similar gaps arise after replication of damaged chromosomal DNA (30). Our results suggest that the MucA'B complex, when it reaches a high enough concentration after DNA damage, inhibits the recombinational filling of unresolved postreplicative gaps.

Synergism of MucA'B and UmuD'C in inhibiting recombination. The kinetics of recombination inhibition by MucA'B shown in Fig. 2 indicates that the target sites become saturated

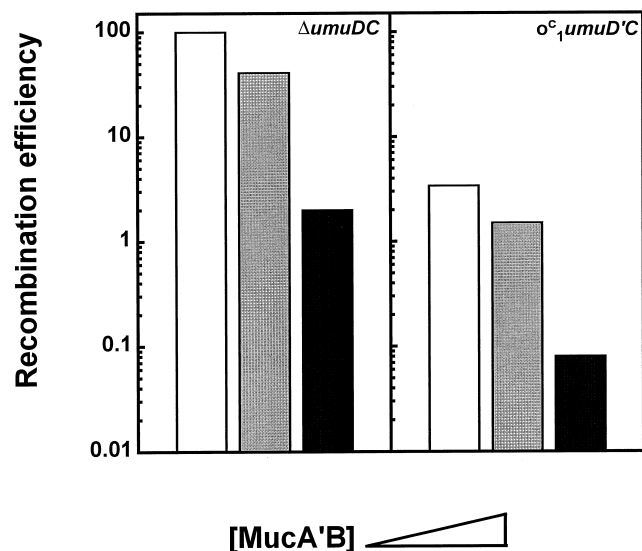


FIG. 4. Synergistic inhibitory action of MucA'B and UmuD'C on recombination. GY9427 ($F^- leu::Tn10 \Delta umuDC$) (left panel) and GY9461 ($F^- leu::Tn10 \Delta umuDC/o_1^c umuD'C$) (right panel) and their derivatives carrying plasmid pGY9411 ($P_{tac}::mucA'B$) were mated with GY306 (HfrH). Prior to mating, expression of MucA'B in the recipients was induced with 0 or 500 μ M IPTG. Open bars, recipients without MucA'B; gray and dark bars, recipients expressing MucA'B from a P_{tac} promoter at basal or IPTG-induced levels, respectively.

at high MucA'B concentrations. We asked whether recombination could be further inhibited if MucA'B was expressed in a recipient that also overproduces the UmuD'C complex. For this purpose, the $P_{tac}::mucA'B$ construct was introduced into GY9461, an $o_1^c-umuD'C$ recipient constitutively expressing around 1,000 UmuD'C complexes per cell (37) (data not shown). In the absence of MucA'B, GY9461 bacteria showed a 30-fold decrease in recombination proficiency (Fig. 4, right panel) (37). However, when MucA'B was also expressed in the same cells, recombination was further inhibited (Fig. 4, right panel). At a MucA'B concentration of around 20,000 complexes per cell, recombination was decreased more than 1,000-fold, while it decreased only 50-fold in the absence of UmuD'C (Fig. 4, left panel).

These data suggest that MucA'B and UmuD'C may act synergistically in inhibiting recombination. MucAB and UmuDC have diverged during evolution and do not form mixed complexes (29, 33). The observed synergism of MucA'B and UmuD'C can be accounted for if each complex contacts a RecA polymer at distinct sites. Indeed, if each of the two mutagenic complexes binds independently to a RecA polymer at distinct sites, one can explain why when the interaction sites of one complex are saturated, the other complex can still bind to a RecA polymer, inhibiting further recombination.

RecA[UmuR] proteins are sensitive to recombination inhibition by MucA'B. We asked whether the recently isolated mutant RecA[UmuR] proteins, which overcome UmuD'C recombination inhibition (38), are also sensitive to recombination inhibition by MucA'B. We tested mutants RecA D112G, S117F, V247L, and S44L, which have mutations located at the three sites where the [UmuR] amino acid changes have been shown to occur: the tail domain (D112G and S117F), the head domain (V247L), and the core of a RecA monomer (S44L) (38). RecA S117F, which is dominant over RecA⁺ in conferring Umu resistance (38), was used in a diploid combination with RecA⁺.

The sensitivity of the *recA*[UmuR] bacteria to MucA'B was

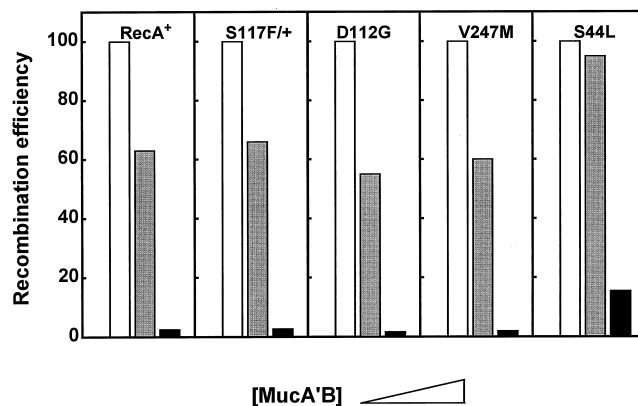


FIG. 5. RecA[UmuR] proteins are sensitive to recombination inhibition by MucA'B. Derivatives of GY9054 ($F^- leuB6 \Delta recA \Delta umuDC/mini-F-recA^+, -recA410, -recA411, -recA415$) and of GY9743 ($F^- leuB6 recA^+ \Delta umuDC/mini-F-recA1730$) carrying plasmid pGY9411 ($P_{tac}::mucA'B$) (gray and dark bars) or the vector pTcr99A (open bars) were crossed with GY10229 (HfrH). Prior to mating, expression of MucA'B in the recipients was induced with 0 (gray bars) or 500 (dark bars) μ M IPTG.

assessed by measuring the efficiency of conjugational recombination in derivatives expressing the MucA'B complex from a P_{tac} promoter either at a low basal level or at an elevated IPTG-induced concentration (Fig. 5). As seen in Fig. 5, the RecA[UmuR] proteins were sensitive to MucA'B recombination inhibition. RecA mutants D112G, S117F (in the diploid combination with RecA⁺), and V247L behaved like wild-type RecA⁺. RecA S44L partially escaped recombination inhibition, yet recombination was still decreased 10-fold at an elevated MucA'B concentration (Fig. 5).

The MucA'B complex promotes efficient mutagenesis in *recA*[UmuR] bacteria. It has been shown that the *recA*[UmuR] bacteria have a reduced UV mutability, a defect that has been attributed to a poor interaction of a RecA[UmuR] polymer with the UmuD'C complex (38). If the MucA'B complex interacts rather efficiently with a RecA[UmuR] protein, one might expect that it would alleviate the mutability defect of a *recA*[UmuR] strain. Indeed, *recA*[UmuR] bacteria carrying either pKM101, the natural *mucAB* plasmid, or plasmid

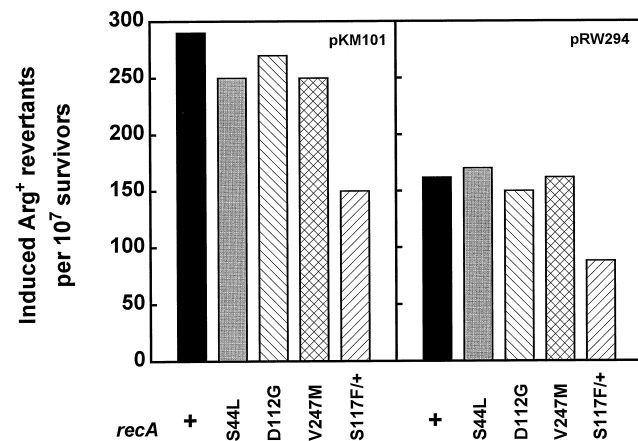


FIG. 6. Efficient Muc-promoted mutagenesis in *recA*[UmuR] bacteria. Derivatives of GY9054 ($\Delta recA \Delta umuDC/mini-F-recA^+, -recA410, -recA411, -recA415$) and of GY9743 ($recA^+ \Delta umuDC/mini-F-recA1730$) carrying plasmid pKM101 (left panel) or plasmid pRW294 (right panel) were assayed for Arg⁺ reversion after exposure to 20 J of UV light m^{-2} .

pRW294, which expresses the MucA'B complex at a low level, promoted UV mutagenesis efficiently (Fig. 6). Mutant *recA* S44L, D112G, and V247L displayed the same level of Muc-promoted mutability as *recA*⁺. The *recA*⁺/*recA* S117F heterogenote, which is the most affected in Umu-promoted mutagenesis (38), also recovered about 60% of the wild-type mutability in the presence of MucA'B.

DISCUSSION

Antirecombination activity of mutagenic complexes. We demonstrated here that the MucA'B complex from plasmid pKM101 inhibits homologous recombination as its cellular homolog UmuD'C does. An antirecombination activity might be a general property shared by other members of the family of Umu-like mutagenesis proteins and might be related to their common ability to interact with a RecA polymer (7, 13, 23).

Recombination and mutagenesis are two repair processes that take place sequentially on the single-stranded discontinuities (DNA gaps) arising after replication of damaged DNA (30). The two processes require single-stranded DNA around which a RecA polymer wraps. Most RecA-coated gaps are first mended by recombinational repair. At the remaining gaps, the binding of a mutagenic complex to RecA prevents recombination from occurring and switches repair into a mutagenic pathway. The induced mutability might be the product of the capacity of a mutagenic complex to assist DNA polymerase in *trans*-lesion synthesis coupled with its antagonistic action on recombination.

The enhanced mutagenic activity of the MucA'B complex is not correlated with an enhanced antirecombination activity. The MucAB proteins are more proficient in mutagenesis than the related UmuDC proteins (5, 23). This difference has been attributed to more efficient processing of MucA than of UmuD (17). Our data demonstrate that the MucA'B complex possesses an inherent superior capacity to stimulate cellular mutagenesis.

Two sets of interactions might be specifically relevant to the MucA'B mutagenic activity: (i) an interaction of MucA'B with a RecA polymer (13), which might target the MucA'B complex at a DNA lesion while inhibiting recombination, and (ii) an interaction of MucA'B with subunits of DNA polymerase III and with single-stranded-DNA-binding protein (31, 42), which might account for the function of the MucA'B complex to stimulate *trans*-lesion synthesis. A comparison of our present data with those of Sommer et al. (37) and of Boudsocq et al. (6) indicates that quantitatively MucA'B does not inhibit recombination more than UmuD'C does. Thus, it is unlikely that the MucA'B complex binds a RecA polymer with a greater affinity. The enhanced mutagenic potential of the MucA'B complex seems to be more correlated with an increased efficiency in helping DNA polymerase to synthesize across a large range of DNA lesions. Such a view is supported by the work of Lawrence et al. (24), who showed that the MucA'B complex per se is more active than UmuD'C in promoting replication past a defined abasic site carried by a single-stranded DNA vector.

MucA'B and UmuD'C may interact with a RecA polymer at different sites. The MucA'B complex also relies on the RecA chaperoning function to be active in mutagenesis (reference 36 and unpublished results). It is thought that, like UmuD'C, the MucA'B complex is targeted at a DNA lesion through its interaction with a RecA polymer (3, 13). Our data suggest that the two mutagenic complexes might contact a RecA polymer at distinct sites.

We observed, indeed, that the recently isolated RecA[UmuR]

proteins, which are resistant to UmuD'C inhibition of recombination (38), are sensitive to recombinational inhibition by MucA'B and support MucA'B-promoted mutagenesis efficiently. The mutant RecA[UmuR] proteins seem to interact efficiently with MucA'B. An interaction of MucA' with a RecA [UmuR] polymer, namely, RecA S117F, has been demonstrated *in vitro* (13).

Two hypotheses may account for the interaction of MucA'B with a mutant RecA[UmuR] polymer: (i) MucA'B proteins may have evolved to be functional in bacteria divergent from *Escherichia coli* and may bind RecA with a relaxed specificity, and (ii) the binding of MucA'B to RecA may involve specific interactions, with MucA'B and UmuD'C contacting a RecA polymer at distinct sites. Our findings that MucA'B and UmuD'C act synergistically in inhibiting recombination support the second hypothesis. If each of the two mutagenic complexes binds a RecA polymer independently at distinct sites, then one can explain why when the interaction sites of one complex are saturated, the other complex can still bind to a RecA polymer, inhibiting further recombination.

A test of these models awaits the isolation of *recA* mutations specifically altering RecA-MucA'B interactions. It is interesting that RecA S44L was less sensitive to recombination inhibition by MucA'B than the other RecA[UmuR] proteins. The S44 amino acid lies in the core of a RecA monomer (39). Should the S44L amino acid change have a far-reaching effect on the overall structure of a RecA monomer, it might partially alter a putative MucA'B binding site.

Elevated levels of Muc proteins are expressed from the plasmid pKM101. In the course of this work, we found that the concentrations of the Muc proteins expressed from the natural plasmid pKM101 in an SOS-induced cell are particularly elevated, taking into account the low-level production of their chromosomally encoded Umu counterparts. For instance, the level of MucA expressed from pKM101 in *lexA*(Def) bacteria, devoid of LexA, was 18 times higher than that of UmuD (45,000 MucA molecules per cell versus 2,500 UmuD molecules per cell) (Table 3) (45).

We speculate that an elevated level of the plasmid-encoded mutagenic proteins might be required for an additional plasmid function. pKM101 belongs to the IncN group of broad-host-range conjugative plasmids. We suggest that the *muc* genes may become transiently induced during conjugation and may facilitate the installation of pKM101 into a variety of host cells. Although they are not essential for conjugal transfer under laboratory conditions, the Muc proteins may enhance the fitness of plasmid transmission if they speed up replication of the transferred plasmid single-stranded DNA by interacting with the host DNA polymerase. Interestingly, in pKM101 the *muc* operon is located in the leading region, the first segment that enters the recipient cell during conjugation (4). The leading regions of many conjugative plasmids carry installation genes that are thought to promote the establishment of an immigrant plasmid into a new host cell (2, 14, 20).

Bacterial conjugation mediates genetic exchange not only between cells of the same species but also between members of distantly related and even unrelated genera. This promiscuous gene transfer provides a mechanism for making available a huge pool of genes for bacterial evolution (for a review, see reference 15). In this regard, it is significant that half of the mutagenic repair genes are carried by conjugative plasmids (40).

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