



## Acknowledgements

The work implemented in this thesis was performed throughout 2014 at the Laboratory of Microbial Gene Technology (LMG) at the Norwegian University of Life Sciences (NMBU), with Professor Dzung Bao Diep and Professor Helge Holo as supervisors.

I would like to begin by thanking Dzung for accepting me as his Masters student, and for being ever enthusiastic and inspiring in his guidance. You have always met me with genuine interest, some bad jokes, and invigorating thoughts and discussions in abundance.

Several lab members deserve special thanks for helping me complete my thesis. This project is a continuation of the work of Kirill Ovchinnikov, who throughout this year has indulged me with interesting perspectives, suggestions, and a bit of criticism when appropriate. I would also like to thank Ibrahim Mehmeti who helped me get my project off to the best possible start. Özgün Candan Onarman Umu, thank you for all your patience with me in the preparations of whole genome sequencing. You are a perfectionist far surpassing me and I could not have wished for a better teacher. Cyril Frantzen, I am grateful for all your help with the MiSeq, I could not have done it without you and would quite possibly still be stuck at this point. Thank you for devoting your time to my silly beginner's questions and guiding me through the analysis process.

Thanks to all the people at LMG for a great year which I have sincerely appreciated more than I could have imagined. Little could go wrong with Linda Godager ensuring the lab was always in order. May-Britt Selvåg Hovet, thank you for tirelessly wielding the autoclave, but also for making me feel right at home in the lab. Hai Chi, Eirik, Juan José, Andreza, Anne Kristin and Pawel, thank you all for good advice, for social events, and for a great working environment. I will be sad to leave you.

Finally I would like to thank my family and friends for all their support and encouragement.

Ås, December 2014

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## Abstract

In a recent study on the leaderless and *Lactococcus*-specific bacteriocin LsbB, the results implied that LsbB utilizes a zinc-dependent metallopeptidase YvjB from the M50 superfamily as receptor for target recognition and subsequent killing of other lactococcal bacteria.

Based on this evidence, another study was initiated which elucidated a conserved motif near the C-terminal of LsbB, proving to be crucial for its activity. The work also revealed that several other leaderless bacteriocins, including Ej97, K1 and EntQ, all share this conserved motif with LsbB, suggesting that they target the same receptor. Despite this similarity, these bacteriocins display a significantly broader inhibition spectrum than LsbB.

For this thesis, it was initially affirmed that Ej97 and K1 exhibit a wide inhibition spectrum relative to LsbB, followed by generation of approximately 80 spontaneous mutants resistant to Ej97, K1 or EntQ. These mutants belonged to pediococcal, enterococcal and lactococcal strains. The homologous genes of the LsbB receptor (*rseP*) were identified in order to be sequenced and analyzed in all the collected mutants. Severe mutations inflicting premature termination of RseP were in many cases revealed. This suggests that these RseP proteins which are closely related to the LsbB receptor also serve as docking molecules in other bacterial species for LsbB-like bacteriocins. They are however unable to function as receptor for LsbB.

Still, a large proportion of the mutants did not hold mutations within the putative RseP receptor. Phenotypic microtiter assays were performed to investigate Ej97 resistance levels. It became evident that the degree of resistance generally diverged into two levels – one very high indicating absolute resistance, and a lower level but still significantly higher than in the wild type. Interestingly, the mutants with the highest resistance level coincided with the presence of dysfunctional RseP.

Concluding the work for this thesis, whole genome sequencing of 40 mutants was carried out to identify possible reasons for the resistance observed in mutants with intact RseP and lower level of resistance. Variant detection provided clear indications of components from the Ecs ABC-transporter being involved. After this revelation it was noticed that previous studies on non-bacteriocin systems have indicated a connection between EcsAB and RseP in other species. Future work will examine how these genes are interrelated in conferring bacteriocin resistance.

## Sammendrag

I et nylig studie på det lederløse og laktokokk-spesifikke bakteriosinet LsbB ble det konstantert at LsbB anvender en sink-avhengig metallopeptidase YvjB fra M50-superfamilien som reseptor for å gjenkjenne og angripe målceller.

Et påfølgende studie viste at en rekke andre lederløse bakteriosiner, inkludert Ej97, K1, og EntQ, deler et konservert motiv ved C-terminalen som er essensielt for aktiviteten hos LsbB. Dette tyder på at de benytter seg av den samme reseptoren, men til tross for denne likheten har disse slektningene betydelig bredere inhibisjonsspektra sammenlignet med LsbB.

I denne avhandlingen ble det i første omgang bekreftet at Ej97 og K1 har et bredt inhibisjonsspektrum i forhold til LsbB, og det ble deretter generert omkring 80 spontane mutanter resistente mot Ej97, K1 eller EntQ. Disse mutantene tilhørte pediokokke, enterokokke og laktokokke stammer. I hver av de aktuelle stammene ble det homologe genet til LsbB-reseptoren (*rseP*) identifisert. *rseP* kunne deretter bli amplifisert og sekvensert i samtlige mutanter, og det ble i mange tilfeller oppdaget alvorlige mutasjoner som medførte pre-terminering av RseP. Dette tydet på at disse RseP-membranproteinene som er nært beslektet med LsbB-reseptoren også kan fungere som reseptor i andre bakteriearter for LsbB-lignende bakteriosiner. Samtidig kan de derimot ikke fungere som reseptor for LsbB.

Imidlertid var det en stor andel av mutantene som ikke hadde mutasjoner innad det antatte reseptorgenet. Fenotypiske microtiter assays ble utført for å se på resistensgraden mot Ej97. Det viste seg at graden av resistens generelt kunne deles i to nivåer – ett svært høyt som indikerte full resistens, og et lavere men samtidig klart høyere resistensnivå enn hos villtypen. Mutantene med høyest resistens var de samme som hadde mutasjoner i *rseP*.

Avslutningsvis ble det foretatt helgenomsekvensering av 40 mutanter for å lokalisere mulige årsaker til resistensen man observerte i mutanter med inntakt RseP og lavere resistensnivå. Variantdeteksjon ga klare indikasjoner på at komponentene av Ecs ABC-transportøren er involvert. Etter denne oppdagelsen ble det bemerket at tidligere studier ikke relatert til bakteriosiner har avdekket sammenhenger mellom EcsAB og RseP i andre bakteriearter. Videre arbeid vil se nærmere på hvordan disse genene henger sammen i forhold til bakteriosinresistens.



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# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Antimicrobial agents

Physical and chemical preservatives such as decreased pH, high salt concentration, low water content, and intense temperatures have been employed in foods for suppressing microbial growth for thousands of years. Stronger chemicals and treatments have additionally been exploited for decades in disinfection and sterilization to prevent crossover of contamination to foods and humans, but are generally not compatible with human consumption. These substances include components such as phenol, ethanol, chlorine, and peroxide, as well as newer compounds with prolonged activity. Among the utilized physical treatments are various heat- and radiation-based processes (APUA 2014; Todar 2008).

The first chemotherapeutic agents for fighting infectious diseases were certain alkaloids, i.e. plant extracts with strong physiological effects, and were put to use in the 1600s in South America primarily to treat malaria. Synthetic agents such as the arsenic-containing salvarsan was in the early 1900s developed to cure syphilis, but due to the toxicity it was not ideal for treatment. In the 1930s, the introduction of sulfonamides drastically improved treatment of infectious diseases, many of which are still being used today (Yazdankhah et al. 2013).

Bacterially produced substances with antagonistic activity comprise a large group, including traditional antibiotics, bacteriophages and antimicrobial peptides (AMPs), as well as various other inhibitory agents such as metabolic by-products (ammonia, hydrogen peroxide etc.) and bacteriolytic/autolytic enzymes (Jack et al. 1995; Tagg et al. 1976).

Traditional antibiotics have been utilized since the 1940s for targeting pathogens causing infectious diseases in humans and animals. Being discovered by Alexander Fleming in 1928 by accidental mold contamination on staphylococci, Howard Florey and Ernst Chain were responsible for putting the first antibiotic (penicillin) into large-scale production by 1942. The three scientists were later awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology for their achievements. The new “miracle cure” was soon distributed to the public, proving especially valuable to soldiers during World War II in the following years. However, the limitations of penicillin were soon

uncovered, with problems concerning both the activity range as well as causing allergic reactions in some patients. Large sums of money were subsequently invested in discovering new types of antibiotics, initiating the antibiotic golden era. However, in the 1960s the development came to a sudden halt (Yazdankhah et al. 2013).

Since then, only one new antibiotic class (the oxazolidinones) have been discovered, and the lack of development within the field of traditional antibiotics for the past decades is not an ideal situation for maintaining effective treatment options (Hassan et al. 2012). An increasing problem concerning traditional antibiotics is the emergence of resistant and multi-drug-resistant (MDR) bacteria in response to prolonged and inadequate use. Poor practice is widespread in human healthcare due to overprescribing, but moreover in animal feeds for controlling disease and promote increased growth in large populations. This poses a threat of resistance crossing from animal products to humans. Supplementation of antibiotics in feed has thus been banned in several countries to restrict dispersion of resistance and MDR development, but the prevalence of resistant bacteria have already reached a level of great concern (Cheng et al. 2014).

Resistance develops and spreads by genetic mutations rendering a bacterium unsusceptible to the actions of the antibiotic, and the resistance-determinants subsequently being transferred between bacteria. This process is assisted by horizontal gene transfer through conjugation (transfer of genetic material between bacteria through cell-to-cell contact), transduction (facilitated by host DNA-uptake in virus) and transformation (incorporation of free DNA from the environment by competent cells). Together, these mechanisms contribute to restricting treatment options in patients and have severe consequences in regards to mortality rates and economic perspectives, e.g. the increasing occurrence of methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) infections in hospitals and nursing homes (Huddleston 2014).

Many alternatives to traditional antibiotics have been proposed and are presently being investigated for various applications in animal feed, food preservation, and the pharmaceutical industry. They include antibacterial vaccines, immunomodulatory agents, bacteriophages and their lysins, probiotics, plant extracts, inhibitors of bacterial quorum sensing/biofilm/virulence, feed enzymes, and antimicrobial peptides (AMPs) (Cheng et al. 2014).

## 1.2 Bacteriocins

For millennia, human populations across the world have benefitted from the fermentative metabolism of lactic acid bacteria (LAB) and the resulting pH decrease, in order to prevent rapid microbial spoilage of foods. In addition to this general inhibition mechanism, scientists of the past century have revealed that most LAB also possess additional properties constituting mechanisms of a significantly more specific nature. These mechanisms involve the production and secretion of small antimicrobial peptides, termed bacteriocins, presumed to attach to unique receptor molecules on the target in order to exert potent activity. The bacteriocins are not to be confused with the colicins and microcins, which although also proteinaceous substances are produced and mainly active against Gram-negative species. These substances and their possible applications will not be discussed in detail here (Eijsink et al. 2002; Nes et al. 1996).

Production of AMPs is a widespread trait within both the prokaryotic and eukaryotic domain, but while contributing to the innate immunity system of eukaryotic life forms for protection against invading organisms, AMPs produced by bacteria are primarily considered as a means of strategic warfare between competing bacteria within the same niche (Nes et al. 2007; Nissen-Meyer & Nes 1997). The abundant use of AMPs in defense mechanisms has likely been evolutionally successful due to ribosomal synthesis of peptides being a rapid response process compared to e.g. production of antibiotics, antibodies, and immune cells (Nissen-Meyer & Nes 1997).

In the broadest sense of the word, bacteriocins are defined as ribosomally produced peptides with antimicrobial activity. The bacteriocins should be regarded as antimicrobial compounds separate from the traditional antibiotics due to being gene-encoded, while traditional antibiotics are secondary metabolites produced by the assistance of multi-enzyme complexes (Nes et al. 2007). Additionally, in contrast to traditional antibiotics which usually act as enzyme inhibitors (causing damage to cell-wall synthesis, DNA synthesis, protein synthesis, or other metabolic pathways), bacteriocins are generally known to exert their activity on target cells by permeabilization of the cell membrane causing leakage and loss of ion gradient (Diep et al. 2007).

By observing the inhibitory effects caused by bacteria isolated from urine (presumably *E. coli*) on the pathogen *Bacillus anthracis* (causing anthrax), Pasteur and Joubert were likely the first to record such antagonistic interactions between bacteria (Tagg et al. 1976). Recognition of these

antimicrobial agents as secreted peptides, later termed colicins, was first demonstrated by Gratia in 1925 when he observed that the *E. coli* strain V produced a heat-stable substance that effectively inhibited the growth of another *E. coli* strain  $\phi$  (Reeves 1965; Tagg et al. 1976). Discovery of several other colicins and improved knowledge of their characteristics ensued in the following years, and the more general term “bacteriocin” was appointed by Jacob et al in 1953 after it had been established that these substances could be produced by other bacteria than coliform members of the Gram-negative Enterobacteriaceae family (Jack et al. 1995).

The characterization of bacteriocins from Gram-positive LAB species was heavily based on prior knowledge of the colicins. This included being proteinaceous substances with a relatively narrow inhibition spectrum and intraspecies killing activity at low concentrations, and which depended on the presence of a specific receptor on the target. Additionally, they were known to be resistant to heat inactivation and produced along with substances which rendered the producer itself immune. Their proteinaceous character could be affirmed by observing inactivation of the substances by certain proteases, as well as trypsin treatment being capable of rescuing susceptible target cells after having been exposed to a lethal dose of bacteriocin. The latter experiment also suggested a two-step mechanism, with the bacteriolytic activity being initiated from the receptor site after the bacteriocin had already docked. This conclusion was assumed after observing that trypsin rescue was possible only if initiated within the first couple of minutes after bacteriocin exposure (Reeves 1965; Tagg et al. 1976).

New knowledge has revealed that the bacteriocins of the Gram-positive bacteria comprise a highly heterogeneous group with a generally lower molecular weight than the colicins and displaying a somewhat less narrow activity spectrum, in some cases being active even towards Gram-negative species (Jack et al. 1995; Tagg et al. 1976).

### **1.2.1 Applications and future prospects in food safety and pharmaceutical industries**

Nisin is presently the sole example of a commercially utilized bacteriocin widely implemented in food preservation. The peptide has been known since 1928 as a product of *Lactococcus lactis* strains, and was structurally characterized already in 1971 (Jack et al. 1995). By then, nisin-producing strains had already been implemented in dairy production for a long time without occurrence of any adverse effects. In 1988, nisin was approved for use as a food additive in the

US food industry after the Food and Drug Administration allowed nisin produced by certain strains to be employed to prevent outgrowth of *Clostridium botulinum* spores and toxin formation in pasteurized cheese spreads and canned foods (FDA, 1988).

The target cells of bacteriocins are generally confined to a relatively narrow selection of closely related LAB, but frequently also include prominent Gram-positive food spoilage bacteria and human pathogens. The peptides (although pH-tolerant and heat-stable) are easily degraded in the body and have no effect on human cells due to their distinct differences in composition relative to bacterial cells. Like their producers, they are thus generally recognized as safe substances (GRAS-status) for human consumption and handling. Additionally, many of the LAB known to produce bacteriocins which inhibit the growth of food spoilage bacteria are often found naturally in our intestine or already widely implemented in the food industry. These are all exceedingly attractive traits, establishing the LAB bacteriocins as promising tools for future industrial exploitations and safe applications in food preservatives and pharmaceuticals (Eijsink et al. 2002).

Additionally, as the bacteriocins are ribosomally synthesized from dedicated genes and often contain minimal post-translational modifications, they are interesting subjects in peptide engineering for enhancing traits. Engineering inducing various modifications, gene-shuffling and re-design can possibly enhance the activity, potency and stability of the peptide. For this to be successfully executed with rational design, it is necessary to have profound knowledge of the structure-function relationship. However, modern techniques allow scientists to do high-throughput screening of random mutants and hybrids, facilitating directed evolution on a large scale (Jack et al. 1995; Lohans & Vederas 2012; Nes et al. 1996).

The administration of possible commercial bacteriocins could be executed in a variety of ways, including as purified additives or produced *in situ* (e.g. in bacterial starter cultures or as probiotics). In many cases it could prove favorable to administer the peptides in combination with other preservatives and antimicrobials, or in combination with other bacteriocins. This combination-strategy could potentially enable more natural preservation of foods with less need of chemicals and physical treatments (Galvez et al. 2007). LAB bacteriocins are commonly not active against Gram-negative species due to the outer membrane forming a protective barrier. However, by using a combination of bacteriocin and a chelating agent such as EDTA in simultaneous treatment for weakening the outer membrane, there is a possibility of expanding

the applications of bacteriocins and increase their value in the food industry. Trials with nisin have provided encouraging results in regards to such opportunities (Stevens et al. 1991).

Regardless, bacteriocins need to be vigorously tested in clinically relevant settings to evaluate their real potential in pharmaceuticals, farming, and food industry. Additionally, the efficacy of bacteriocin synthesis is influenced by several environmental factors, and therefore the optimal conditions must also be determined for individual bacteriocins to make them economically viable in industries. For commercial use to be feasible, methods for large-scale production and purification with high yield must be further developed and improved (Galvez et al. 2007).

Another valuable trait of the bacteriocins are their activity spectra which range from very narrow to fairly wide, and it has long been known that strains frequently produce more than one bacteriocin. In treatment of infectious diseases, it is often preferable to employ narrow-spectrum agents in order to prevent disrupting the balance of the commensal gut-community, a problem often associated with traditional broad-spectrum antibiotics and which assist the emergence of opportunistic pathogens, capable of taking advantage of the sudden lack of competition. However, when the illness is of unknown origin, the better choice is rather broad-spectrum agents, and many known bacteriocins hold this trait as well. Due to bacteriocins targeting unique sites on susceptible cells and conducting their mode of action as permeabilization of the membrane, the probability of cross-resistance to traditional antibiotics is generally low. Several bacteriocins have already displayed promising activity against antibiotic resistant strains such as vancomycin-resistant enterococci (VRE) and opportunistic *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) (Hassan et al. 2012; Lohans & Vederas 2012).

Like traditional antibiotics, it is likely that problems with resistance will occur with bacteriocins if they are put into commercial use. However, scientific developments since the introduction of traditional antibiotics can assist today's scientists in performing the necessary studies for fully understanding the resistance mechanisms and thereby minimize this problem (Cotter et al. 2013).

### **1.2.2 Biosynthesis and mode of action**

Bacteriocin production is an energy consuming and thus often strictly regulated process. The peptides are generally produced from dedicated loci with leader peptides attached up until processing and secretion from the cell. It is generally believed that bacteriocins kill other bacteria

by pore-formation in the membrane after receptor recognition, while the producers themselves remain immune to the bacteriocin activity by expressing specific immunity proteins.

*Bacteriocin loci:* In general, loci dedicated to bacteriocin production are dependent on several elements in addition to the structural bacteriocin genes; including components for processing and secretion, regulation, and self-immunity. The structural bacteriocin genes are usually located upstream the corresponding immunity genes and co-regulated with these, as illustrated in figure 1.1 (Eijsink et al. 2002). Commonly, a minimum of four genes are essential for bacteriocin production and are usually found in close proximity within the same loci. The structural genes encode pre-bacteriocins which have yet to be cleaved and folded, the immunity genes provide protection for the producer, dedicated membrane-bound ABC transporters facilitate exportation, and an accessory protein with elusive function is also needed for secretion. Exceptions to this organization are the class IIb bacteriocins whose activity require the action of two different peptides (two structural genes), and the class I bacteriocins (lantibiotics) which need additional genes for catalyzing dehydration of selected amino acids and lanthionine ring formation, and serine proteases to cleave off the leader peptide (Nissen-Meyer & Nes 1997).



**Figure 1.1: Organization of the class IIa bacteriocin sakacin A *sap* locus. *sapA* encodes the bacteriocin precursor, and *saiA* the cognate immunity protein. *orf4* produces a Sap-Ph pheromone precursor. *sapK* codes for a sensory histidine protein kinase, *sapR* for the response regulator, *sapT* for the ABC transporter, and *sapE* for the cognate accessory protein. IS is an insertion sequence element, and the triangles marked “i” and “ii” indicate regulated promoters (Diep et al. 2000).**

*Production:* Genetic determinants for bacteriocin production are occasionally chromosomally located, but more commonly plasmid-bound or even transposon-associated. As mobile genetic elements they are capable of promoting transfer to other bacteria by horizontal gene transfer. The status of bacteriocin synthesis rely on the physiological conditions surrounding the producer, including growth media composition, temperature, incubation time, pH, and aeration. These factors must be empirically investigated to establish optimal conditions for triggering bacteriocin synthesis. Production can in some cases also be induced by the assistance of certain substances or irradiation with ultraviolet light (Jack et al. 1995; Tagg et al. 1976).

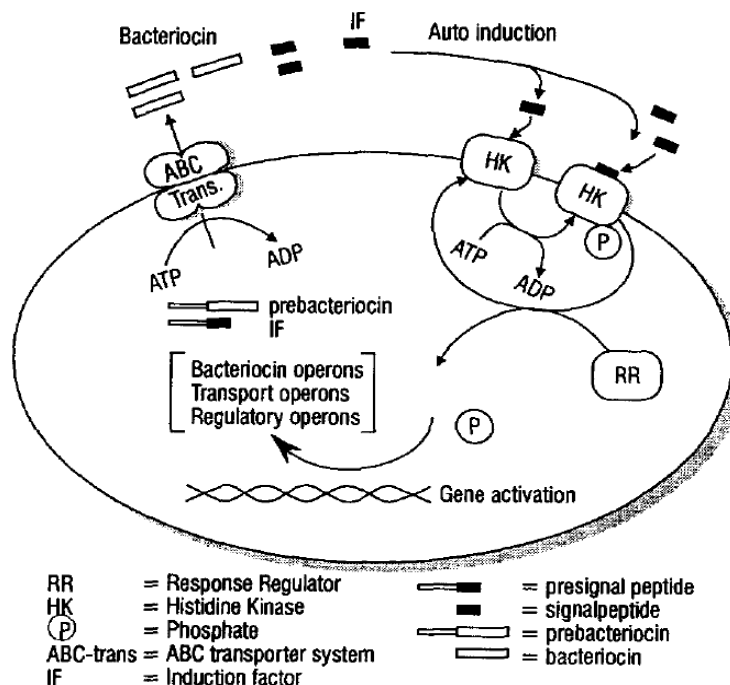


*Processing and secretion:* Most bacteriocins are produced as linear pre-peptides with a leader sequence extension at the N-terminal, commonly in the form of a 14-30 aa double-glycine leader. This extension is responsible for maintaining inactivity of the peptide whilst inside the producer cell. The leader peptide is cleaved off upon bacteriocin secretion by dedicated ABC-transporter machinery, or in some cases by a sec-dependent pathway. The accessory protein is also essential for successful externalization of the peptide, although its specific role has yet to be established. After cleavage and modifications, the peptide reaches mature and active state after having been transported to the extracellular environment and attained its three dimensional folded structure (Eijsink et al. 2002; Nes et al. 1996).

*Self-immunity:* Genes conferring self-immunity are crucial to protect the producer from being harmed by the bacteriocin. They are commonly co-regulated with the bacteriocin and hold a conserved position downstream of the structural bacteriocin genes, making them relatively easy to identify. Still, most mechanisms of self-immunity remain elusive (Kjos et al, 2009). Studies indicate that immunity is conferred in various manners, with the presently best studied models being nisin and class IIa bacteriocins. Immunity in nisin-producing strains is conferred by two separate mechanisms, namely a specialized ABC transporter which pumps nisin out of the membrane, and a dedicated immunity protein (LanI) which interacts with nisin on the extracellular side and prevents it from binding to the receptor (Draper et al. 2008). In the case of class IIa producers, the results suggest that the immunity proteins bind tightly to the intercellular part of the receptor and thereby prevents pore formation in the presence of bacteriocin (Diep et al. 2007; Hassan et al. 2012).

*Regulation:* As processing and secretion of bacteriocins is dependent on ABC transporters and their ATP-binding component for coupling ATP hydrolysis with transportation, the production is energy-demanding and often strictly regulated to avoid wasting resources. Some bacteriocins, especially those of Gram-positive species, are known to be regulated according to cell-density in a phenomena known as quorum-sensing. By using secretion of pheromones to communicate with members of the same strain, the bacteria can co-ordinate production of bacteriocin (Nes et al. 1996). This mechanism enables the bacterium to sense its own growth compared to competing bacteria, ensuring that full bacteriocin production is only initiated when it is useful to the cell, i.e. when the environment contains a certain density (quorum) of neighboring cells. Class I

bacteriocins utilize the bacteriocin itself as inducing factor and is thus auto-regulated by the bacteriocin. Regulation of class II bacteriocins by quorum-sensing is dictated by pheromone induction instead, with the pheromone being structurally similar to the bacteriocin but without the antimicrobial activity (Snyder & Worobo 2014). This quorum-sensing mechanism is frequently termed three-component regulatory system. The system consists of three co-transcribed genes which encode a bacteriocin-like peptide (pheromone), a specific histidine kinase (sensor protein), and a DNA-binding effector protein (response regulator). Activation of bacteriocin production commences with secretion of the bacteriocin-like pheromone, which binds to the histidine kinase sensor protein in the membrane. Bacteria of the same strain will all secrete this pheromone at low levels, and when being in sufficient numbers reaching a certain threshold level, a chain reaction of auto-phosphorylation will be initiated. The phosphoryl group will during this process be transferred to the response regulator, which in turn becomes capable of binding DNA and activate the regulated promotor of the bacteriocin locus (figure 1.2). This induces massive pheromone and bacteriocin production (Eijsink et al. 2002).



**Figure 1.2:** Schematic of how bacteriocin production can be regulated by quorum-sensing. The inducing factor IF (bacteriocin-like pheromone) binds to the N-terminal sensory domain of histidine kinase protein HK at the exterior of the membrane. This stimulates activation of the C-terminal autokinase activity of HK on the inside of the membrane. This activation initiates auto-phosphorylation, leading to the response regulator RR being phosphorylated and inducing transcription of bacteriocin-affiliated operons (Nes et al. 1996).

*Initial interaction:* Contact between extracellular bacteriocin and target cell membrane is facilitated by unspecific electrostatic interactions due to the positively charged cationic character of the bacteriocin and the negatively charged anionic lipids of the target membrane (Eijsink et al. 2002; Nissen-Meyer & Nes 1997). Evidence of the bacteriocins' usually amphiphilic structure suggested that the killing activity was enabled by the hydrophobic regions interacting with the target cell membrane and causing pore-formation (Nissen-Meyer & Nes 1997; Tagg et al. 1976).

*Target recognition and mode of action:* The specific interaction occurs when the bacteriocin recognizes and docks with a specific receptor on the surface of the target cell. The spectrum of activity is thus determined by which bacteria contain the receptor molecule compatible with the bacteriocin. The common mode of action is so far known to be attachment to the receptor, and subsequently initiating pore-formation in the membrane. This leads to leakage and dissipation of the proton motive force, causing lysis of the target bacterium. Although this is the general mechanism, the resulting pores can differ greatly in respect to size, stability and conductivity. Additionally, the receptor-binding and pore-formation is affected by the membrane potential and pH, implying that physiological state of the target cell also influences sensitivity. Alternative inhibition mechanisms to pore-formation have also been identified, e.g. by binding and removing lipid II from its functional site, hence inhibiting cell wall synthesis (Eijsink et al. 2002).

### **1.2.3 Resistance**

With the early knowledge of the colicins and the notion that they attach and interact with specific receptor molecules on the surface of target cells, it was proposed that the observed resistance to colicins was due to loss of this receptor, i.e. by genetic mutations rendering the receptor unable to absorb the peptide. These receptor mutations often result in loss or poor affinity between receptor and bacteriocin. One should note that resistance is distinct from immunity, where the latter involves specific proteins protecting the producer from the activity of the bacteriocin (Hassan et al. 2012; Reeves 1965; Tagg et al. 1976). Resistance may be caused by several events, including 1) mutations altering the receptor itself, 2) mutations elsewhere affecting the placement, orientation or availability of the receptor binding site, 3) mutations causing unspecific resistance by increased efflux pump exportation or protease activity degrading bacteriocins, or 4) mutations conferring a decrease in receptor expression and thus fewer available receptor molecules (Cotter et al. 2013; Hassan et al. 2012; Lohans & Vederas 2012).

As proposed in event 2, altering the composition and structure of the cellular membrane may render a bacterium resistant to a bacteriocin by restricting the peptide from reaching its target. The physiological state of the cell can as previously mentioned also affects the effectiveness pore-formation (Eijsink et al. 2002). Additionally, lack of bacteriocin sensitivity may be a result of non-specific immunity proteins due to these proteins not always being completely specific, and thus can provide protection towards several bacteriocins. This property of cross-immunity is difficult to explain as the sequence of the immunity genes display considerable variation (Cotter et al. 2013; Eijsink et al. 2002).

### 1.3 Classification of bacteriocins

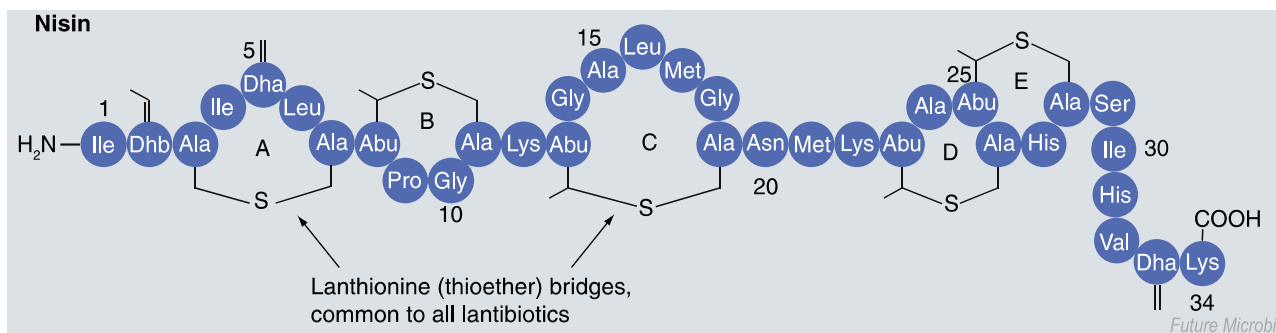
Bacteriocins commonly consist of 20-70 amino acids (aa) and display large variation in terms of producer species, composition, physical properties, secretion mechanism, post-translational modifications (PTMs), receptor, and inhibition spectra. Bacteria are additionally often capable of producing multiple types of bacteriocins. This complicates classification, and the issue is still under debate. New research has and will continue to alter the concept of bacteriocin classification to best represent present knowledge (Nes et al. 1996; Snyder & Worobo 2014).

**Table 1.1: Classification scheme for the bacteriocins of Gram-positive bacteria. There are four main classes of bacteriocins which are further divided into various subgroups. Antimicrobial peptides produced by Gram-negative bacteria make up an entirely separate group consisting of microcins and colicins (Nes et al. 2007).**

Producer bacteria	Peptide term	Class	Subclass	Description	Example
Gram-negative producers	Microcins			<10 kDa	
	Colicins			>30 kDa	
Gram-positive producers	Bacteriocins	Class I	Type A	Elongated and flexible	Nisin
			Type B	Globular and rigid	Mersacidin
			Type C	Multicomponent	Staphylococin C55
		Class II	Subclass IIa	Pediocin-like motif	Pediocin PA-1
			Subclass IIb	Two-peptide	Lactococin G
			Subclass IIc	Linear, non-pediocin like	Lactococin A
			Subclass IId	Leaderless	LsbB
			Subclass IIe	Protein-derived	Propionisin F
		Class III	IIIa	Bacteriolytic	>30 kDa heat-labile
			IIIb	Non-bacteriolytic	proteins
	Class IV			Cyclic bacteriocins	Garvicin-ML

Microcins and the larger colicins will not be addressed in detail in this thesis. These are ribosomally synthesized peptides like the bacteriocins, but are produced by Gram-negative species. They generally have a more narrow inhibition spectrum compared to the bacteriocins of the Gram-positive bacteria (Duquesne et al. 2007; Nissen-Meyer & Nes 1997). Bacteriocins produced by Gram-positive bacteria are normally not active against Gram-negative bacteria, and vice versa. The protein-sized colicins secreted by *E. coli* were for many years best studied, but the peptide-sized bacteriocins from LAB have become increasingly more interesting in recent years as good candidates for applications in various industries (Nes et al. 2007).

**Class I** contains the lantibiotics which are defined by their amino acids being subject to distinctive post-translational modifications (PTMs) after the peptides are ribosomally synthesized. The peptides undergo extensive PTMs such as dehydration of selected serine and threonine residues resulting in altered amino acids including 2,3-di dehydroalanine, D-alanine, 2,3-didehydrobutyrine, and formation of the characteristic lanthionine ring-structures (Eijsink et al. 2002; Hechard & Sahl 2002). Nisin was the first lantibiotic to be characterized and today more than 50 other lantibiotics have been identified. Several of these show promising activity towards MRSA and VRE. The lantibiotics are commonly divided into type A and type B lantibiotics, as well as certain two-peptide lantibiotics. Nisin is categorized as type A with its 34 amino acids and five lanthionine rings (figure 1.3). Type B lantibiotics are generally shorter and not able to facilitate pore-formation as they cannot stretch across the membrane. Despite this, they also utilize lipid II for target recognition (Martin & Breukink 2007). The lantibiotics of subgroup A are elongated, amphiphilic and positively charged, while subgroup B are globular and non-charged (Nes et al. 2007; Nissen-Meyer & Nes 1997).



**Figure 1.3: Illustration of the sequence and structure of nisin, displaying the placement of its five characteristic lanthionine rings A-E (Martin & Breukink 2007).**

**Class II** consists of primarily non-modified peptides, and due to this they have simpler structures lacking PTMs (except for disulfide bridges or circularization, see below) as well as the genes responsible for performing distinct PTMs. Class II bacteriocins are produced by many LAB and comprise a large group, frequently divided further into five subgroups (a-e) (Nes et al. 2007).

**Class IIa** bacteriocins are recognizable by a pediocin-like consensus motif YGNGV and a disulfide bridge in their highly conserved hydrophilic and cationic N-terminal. The N-terminal folds into a secondary structure of antiparallel  $\beta$ -sheets, separated from the C-terminal by a hinge structure. The C-terminal has a secondary structure of an  $\alpha$ -helix, and consists of a less conserved hydrophobic/amphiphilic domain involved in target specificity and membrane permeabilization (Nes et al. 2007; Nissen-Meyer & Nes 1997). The class IIa peptides consist of between 37 and 48 amino acid residues, and are known for their strong antilisterial effect. However, their activity spectra also include strains from various *Lactobacillus*, *Pediococcus*, *Enterococcus*, *Carnobacterium*, *Leuconostoc*, *Lactococcus* and *Clostridium* species (Drider et al. 2006; Eijsink et al. 2002; Fimland et al. 2005).



**Figure 1.4: The folded structure of class IIa bacteriocin Leucocin A in solution (determined by NMR), displaying its N-terminal  $\beta$ -sheets and C-terminal  $\alpha$ -helix secondary structure (Lohans & Vederas 2012).**

**Class IIb** contains the two-peptide bacteriocins which depend on the combined action of two peptides to reach full antimicrobial activity. In some cases the individual peptides are completely inactive, while other peptides show some activity individually but combined reveals a strong synergistic effect. One-peptide bacteriocins might as well display synergistic activity when combined, but unique to the IIb bacteriocins is that their genes are located in the same operon (Eijsink et al. 2002). Additionally, the producers only express one single immunity protein, which is also located within the same operon. It has been established that the peptides attain close interaction when they inflict antibacterial activity, but the configuration of the peptides as

heterodimers is still elusive. Class IIb bacteriocins exhibit quite narrow activity spectra, and with each peptide being relatively short at 25-38 aa. Two-peptide bacteriocins also exist within the lantibiotics, but are as previously elaborated subjected to specific PTMs (Garneau et al. 2002).

**Class IIc** represents diverse and unsorted bacteriocins that do not fit into the other subgroups. They are non-lantibiotic, non-pediocin-like, and one-peptide bacteriocins (Eijsink et al. 2002).

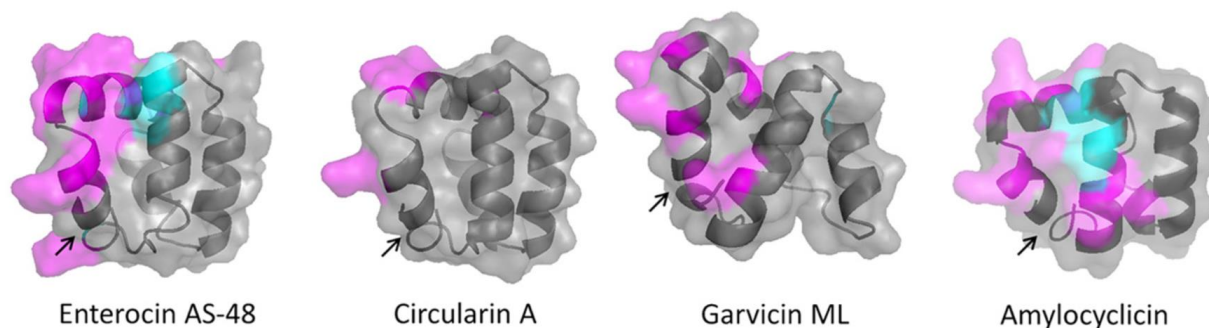
**Class II d** are leaderless peptides, i.e. produced without leader sequence. Most bacteriocins are attached to a N-terminal leader peptide after translation, which needs to be cleaved off upon leaving the producer cell for the bacteriocin to reach functional state. The leader sequence-extension at the N-terminus is crucial to maintain inactive state whilst inside the producer, and how leaderless bacteriocin producers protect themselves from the antimicrobial activity is still unknown (Nes et al. 2007).

*This study is based upon members of this subclass, and will be elaborated in more detail during subsequent sections.*

**Class IIe** bacteriocins are protein-derived bacteriocins produced from larger proteins by specific degradation mechanisms (Nes et al. 2007).

**Class III** holds large heat-labile bacteriocins with a molecular mass of > 30 kDa. Their affiliation within the bacteriocins is debated, and suggestions have been made to exclude this class and rather name these proteins as bacteriolysins (Nes et al. 2007).

**Class IV** is comprised of circular bacteriocins which attain a closed structure after being ribosomally synthesized as linear peptides. The linear peptide is also connected to a leader sequence that is cleaved off before formation of the mature circular structure (figure 1.5). PTMs different from those of the lantibiotics covalently link the two terminals of the cleaved peptide by inducing condensation of the N- and C-terminal amino- and carboxyl-groups, resulting in a new peptide bond. This compact structure contributes to the high stability in regard to temperature and pH observed within this class, as well as providing resistance to a number of proteolytic enzymes as result of reduced cleavage sites. Class IV bacteriocins generally exhibit broad antimicrobial activity, with members presently identified ranging from 58 to 70 aa. To this date 10 circular bacteriocins have been characterized (Gabrielsen et al. 2014).



**Figure 1.5:** The structures of various class IV bacteriocins have been predicted using homology modeling with SWISS-MODEL, and are displayed here using PyMol. The positively charged residues are colored in magenta and negatively charged residues in cyan. The point of circularization are indicated by arrows (Gabrielsen et al. 2014).

## 1.4 Bacteriocins addressed in this thesis.

This particular work focuses on receptor molecules for members of the leaderless class IId bacteriocins. These are produced without leader peptides at the N-terminus, and do not undergo extensive PTMs.

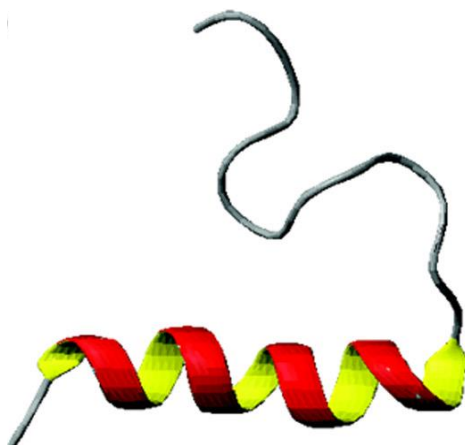
### 1.4.1 Leaderless bacteriocin LsbB

Within the leaderless bacteriocins resides a narrow-spectrum member termed LsbB, which is produced by *L. lactis* subsp. *lactis* BGMN1-5 and displays specific activity exclusively towards other *L. lactis* strains. A previous study has established a zinc-dependent metallopeptidase encoded by the lactococcal *yyjB* as receptor for LsbB (Uzelac et al. 2013).

A subsequent study (Ovchinnikov et al. 2014) elucidated questions concerning the structure-function relationship of LsbB and its lactococcal target bacteria. CD spectroscopy was used to determine the optimal trifluoroethanol (TFE) and dodecylphosphocholine (DCP) conditions for obtaining maximum structuring of LsbB in solution, and NMR experiments were subsequently carried out for structural analysis of the peptide. The results concluded through superimposing the NMR structures with lowest energies that LsbB is divided into an  $\alpha$ -helix region near the N-terminus, and a more unstructured loop region by the C-terminus (figure 1.6). The amphiphilic  $\alpha$ -helix residues are followed by a short middle region of basic amino acids thought to facilitate the



initial and unspecific electrostatic interaction between the bacteriocin and phospholipid layer of the target cell membrane.



**Figure 1.6: The structure of LsbB in DPC solution, represented as cartoon in Pymol from the NMR data, and showing the N-terminal region forming an alpha-helix secondary structure, with the C-terminal as a less organized loop region (Ovchinnikov et al. 2014).**

Further experimental work suggested after evaluating the blocking activity of various truncated LsbB peptides that the receptor binding domain of LsbB is located in the C-terminus. Only peptides containing the C-terminus and most importantly a KxxxGxxPWE sequence motif (as from here termed the LsbB-like motif) were able to compete with LsbB by binding the receptor and inhibiting LsbB from accessing the target. In sufficiently high concentrations these truncated peptides could block the antibacterial activity completely as they do not possess antibacterial properties themselves. Additionally, alanine substitution of Trp<sup>25</sup> (W25A) demolished all antimicrobial activity from LsbB, proposing that this residue is particularly crucial for successful receptor binding. These results imply that the C-terminus is responsible for initiating specific binding with the YvjB receptor, followed by disruption of the membrane integrity and pore-formation ultimately killing the target bacterium.

The consensus motif of LsbB was additionally found to be conserved across several enterococcal bacteriocins, including Ej97, EntQ and an unannotated peptide termed EntK1. Truncated C-terminus peptides derived from these enterocins could also block the activity of LsbB, which substantiates the involvement of this sequence motif in receptor binding, as well proposing that these related bacteriocins also bind to the same receptor as LsbB. Curiously, these enterocins simultaneously display a significantly broader spectrum of activity than LsbB.

The study also points out the apparent similarities between these broad-spectrum enterocins and narrow spectrum LsbB (all likely targeting the zinc-dependent metallopeptidase), and the broad-spectrum pediocin-like bacteriocins and narrow-spectrum lactococcin A (all targeting the man-PTS receptor). The extreme species specificity regarding lactococcal man-PTS exclusively functioning as receptor for lactococcin A has been established as a consequence of sequence differences between the lactococcal and non-lactococcal man-PTS genes. The same might be relevant for the lactococcal and non-lactococcal zinc-dependent metallopeptidases (Ovchinnikov et al. 2014).

### 1.4.2 Leaderless enterocins

As the LsbB-like motif (crucial for the activity) has been identified in several leaderless enterocins, i.e. bacteriocins with enterococcal producers, these bacteriocins are also presumed to target the same receptor. But unlike LsbB, they exhibit broad activity spectra reaching far beyond lactococcal species. The work for this thesis utilized some of these bacteriocins (with emphasis on Ej97) to investigate this conundrum.

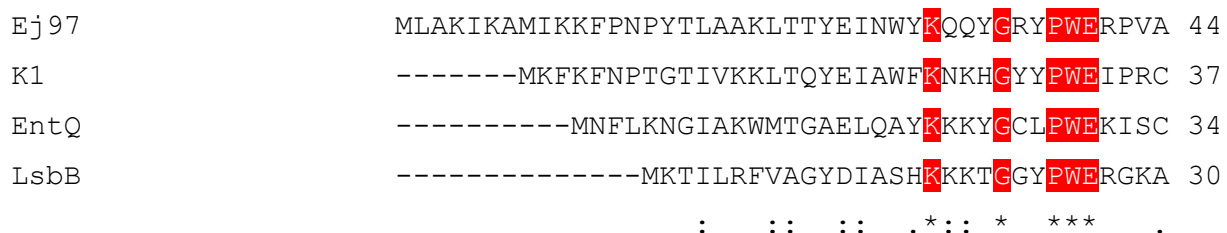
Enterocin Ej97: 44 aa peptide produced by *Enterococcus faecalis* strains.

Enterocin K1: 37 aa peptide produced by *Enterococcus faecium* strains.

Enterocin EntQ: 34 aa peptide produced by *Enterococcus faecium* strains.

### 1.4.3 Sequence similarity

Despite different activity spectra and peptide lengths, all the leaderless bacteriocins mentioned above share the conserved sequence motif KxxxGxxPWE in the C-terminal, which is essential for the activity of LsbB. W25 have proved to be particularly important in this context.



**Figure 1.7: Multiple sequence alignment (MSA) of the sequences of Ej97, K1, EntQ and LsbB, predicted by ClustalW. Fully conserved amino acid residues are marked with “\*” and less conserved residues with “:” or “.” depending on the degree of amino acid similarity. The conserved LsbB-like motif is marked with red.**

## 1.5 Bacteriocin receptors and strategies used in their identification

Due to the rapid emergence of antibiotic resistant bacteria, it is desirable to identify antimicrobial agents that target different sites than the presently utilized antibiotics in order to avoid problems with cross-resistance. The bacteriocins, targeting specific receptors in the cell membrane and exerting their activity by pore-formation are interesting in this aspect. Knowledge on their receptors for target recognition is thus desirable for further development in the field and attracting the attention of various industries for commercial distribution. Understanding receptor-interaction is also important for engineering of improved bacteriocins and hybrids (Cotter 2014). As will be described in this section, various strategies have been applied to elucidate receptor molecules for bacteriocins over the past decades.

### The class I lantibiotic nisin and Lipid II

Nisin was the first lantibiotic to be identified, and is produced by *L. lactis* strains. In 1998, a precursor of peptidoglycan in the bacterial cell wall, lipid II, was identified as the docking molecule for nisin. It had already been assumed that nisin disrupts the cellular membrane of target bacteria due to exposure to nisin inducing rapid efflux of cytoplasmic components from target cells. Nisin specifically belongs to a subgroup of lantibiotics which are recognized by an elongated and cationic structure consisting of five lanthionine rings A-E. By studying the activity of mutated nisin molecules, it was discovered that the two first lanthionine rings A and B at the N-terminal are essential for binding lipid II, while the whole molecule of five rings is necessary to form lethal pores in the membrane by using the C-terminal domain. It was also observed that nisin has two mechanisms for killing target cells, either by pore formation, or by blocking lipid II from being incorporated into the peptidoglycan layer and thus inhibiting cell-wall synthesis (Hechard & Sahl 2002; Wiedemann et al. 2001). Lipid II is a cell-wall precursor of the peptidoglycan layer found in both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria. Gram-positive cells acquire a thick layer of peptidoglycan, while Gram-negative cells have a thinner layer and an additional outer membrane. Nisin exhibits a broad spectrum of activity, which is reasonable as lipid II is such a common component. Several other lantibiotics such as subtilin and the epidermin family also share this conserved ring system, suggesting that they also bind and employ lipid II for target interaction. The epidermins do however not have the sufficient peptide length to span bacterial membranes, and pore formation is thereby not possible. Experiments

have suggested that these peptides instead exert their activity by binding lipid II and inhibiting peptidoglycan synthesis by removing lipid II from its active site. This removal of lipid II from its functional site is possibly the main mechanism of lantibiotics which are too short to form stable pores (Martin & Breukink 2007).

### **The class IIc lactococcin A and the class IIa pediocin-like bacteriocins, and the man-PTS**

Lactococcin A (class IIc) of *L. lactis* is exclusively active against other *L. lactis* species. Past studies have revealed that lactococcin A utilizes a permeabilizing mechanism involving the mannose phosphotransferase system (man-PTS) for target cell recognition and interaction. The man-PTS is responsible for coupling carbohydrate import with phosphorylation of the sugar molecules inside bacterial cells, and is not present in eukaryotes. The man-PTS consists of the enzymes EI, HPr and the carbohydrate specific EII. EII is composed of IIAB, IIC and IID, where the two latter are located in the membrane and involved in recognition by bacteriocins. The IIAB component located in the cytoplasm is on the other hand not involved in sensitivity. The man-PTS genes in different bacteria exhibit subtle sequence variations that makes it possible for the bacteriocins to differentiate species (Kjos et al. 2009). Lactococcin A producers maintain self-immunity by expression of a specific immunity protein LciA which form a complex with the bacteriocin and receptor components to prevent the host from being killed. This complex appears to occur only in the presence of the bacteriocin. By using tagged immunity-proteins (fLciA) and the cognate bacteriocin, it was possible to co-purify a protein complex consisting of immunity protein, receptor proteins, and bacteriocin from cell extracts by immunoprecipitation. From this complex the man-PTS components were identified with mass spectrometry (MS) and peptide mass fingerprinting. Additionally, lactococcin A resistance was established in strains where the genes encoding the IIC and IID transmembrane proteins of the man-PTS had been deleted. The study finally established that heterologous expression of the lactococcal man-PTS operon in the naturally resistant *Lactobacillus sakei* rendered this species susceptible to lactococcin A. To identify exactly which components of the man-PTS are used for target recognition by lactococcin A, the genes were cloned and expressed as single genes or pair of genes using the NICE system (nisin-controlled gene expression) to regulate expression. Only expression of the gene pair ptnC (for IIC) and ptnD (for IID) conferred bacteriocin sensitivity (Diep et al. 2007). Various other class II bacteriocins including lactococcin B (class IIc) and pediocin-like bacteriocins (class IIa)

also exploit the IIC and IID components of the man-PTS in killing sensitive target cells. In the case of pediocin-like class IIa bacteriocins, it has been further discovered that these bacteriocins specifically interact with a ~20 aa extracellular loop in the IIC component to bind and initiate pore-formation (Diep et al. 2007; Kjos et al. 2009; Kjos et al. 2010).

### **The circular class IV bacteriocin garvicin ML and the maltose ABC transporter**

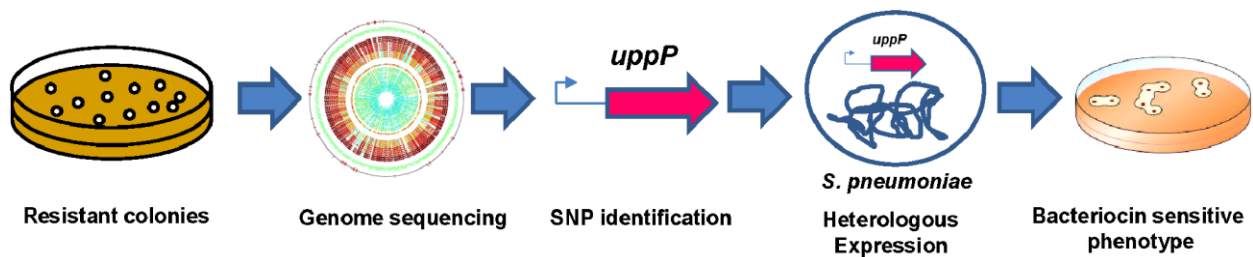
More recent developments in the field include the discovery of the maltose ABC transporter as receptor for the circular class IV bacteriocin garvicin ML. This bacteriocin is produced by *Lactococcus garvieae* DCC43, an isolate from the intestine of Mallard ducks (Borrero et al. 2011). Spontaneous *L. lactis* 1403 mutants with lowered sensitivity to garvicin ML were generated and their fermentation profile was assessed for discovering possible disruption in sugar metabolism. This resulted in observations that the mutants were unable to grow effectively on starch and maltose sugar, suggesting that the mutants had lost their ability to metabolize these carbohydrates. This phenotype seemed to somehow be linked to the garvicin ML resistance and thus its receptor. Genotype analysis by sequencing revealed that the mutants had a chromosomal deletion of 13.5 kb spanning 12 open reading frames (ORFs). The data showed that this section included the genes *malEFG*, encoding a membrane-bound maltose ABC-transporter. Additional growth studies showed that the sensitivity to Garvicin ML was elevated when wild type cells were grown on maltose, in contrast to when the bacteria had other available resources such as glucose (Gabrielsen et al. 2012).

### **The two-peptide class IIb bacteriocin lactococcin G and the UppP receptor**

The most recent discovery in target receptor recognition was made on the two-peptide bacteriocin lactococcin G produced by certain *L. lactis* strains. By employing whole genome sequencing (WGS), mutations within the *uppP* gene were located in 12 resistant *L. lactis* mutants. This gene encodes a membrane spanning undecaprenyl pyrophosphate phosphatase, which functions as a component involved in peptidoglycan synthesis. Using bioinformatics tools for SNP detection, the resistant phenotype of these mutants showed correlation to mutations within or up-stream *uppP*. The mutants were affected by a variety of serious mutations, including premature stop codons, mutations in regulatory regions, and amino acid substitutions. Lactococcin G is specifically potent to *L. lactis* strains and requires the cooperation of two

separate peptides (a 39 aa  $\alpha$ -peptide and a 35 residue  $\beta$ -peptide) to exert antimicrobial activity. The importance of this gene in sensitivity was confirmed by heterologous expression of lactococcal *uppP* in *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, a naturally resistant strain as lactococcin G can only target the lactococcal version of this gene. For unknown reasons, the researchers were unable to reintroduce the intact *uppP* gene to resistant *L. lactis* mutants despite several trials using various cloning vectors. Instead, the approach was modified to revolve around heterologous expression of the lactococcal wild type *uppP* in *Streptococcus pneumoniae*. This induced sensitivity to lactococcin G in the naturally resistant host. This represents the first time a receptor has been identified for a two-peptide bacteriocin. The study also revealed that another class IIb bacteriocin, enterocin 1071, also exploits UppP for target recognition. The work also included a fermentation assay to study potential differences in sugar metabolism between wild type and mutants, but did not give any positive results, implying that the receptor was not involved in sugar metabolism pathways. One mutant also had an additional mutation in *oppD*, the ATPase component of an ABC-type transporter system (Cotter 2014; Kjos et al. 2014).

This WGS-based receptor identification strategy (figure 1.8) proves to be a good alternative as the cost of sequencing is on the decrease, and as the heterogeneity of bacteriocins substantiates a large variety of different receptor genes remains to be identified (Cotter 2014).

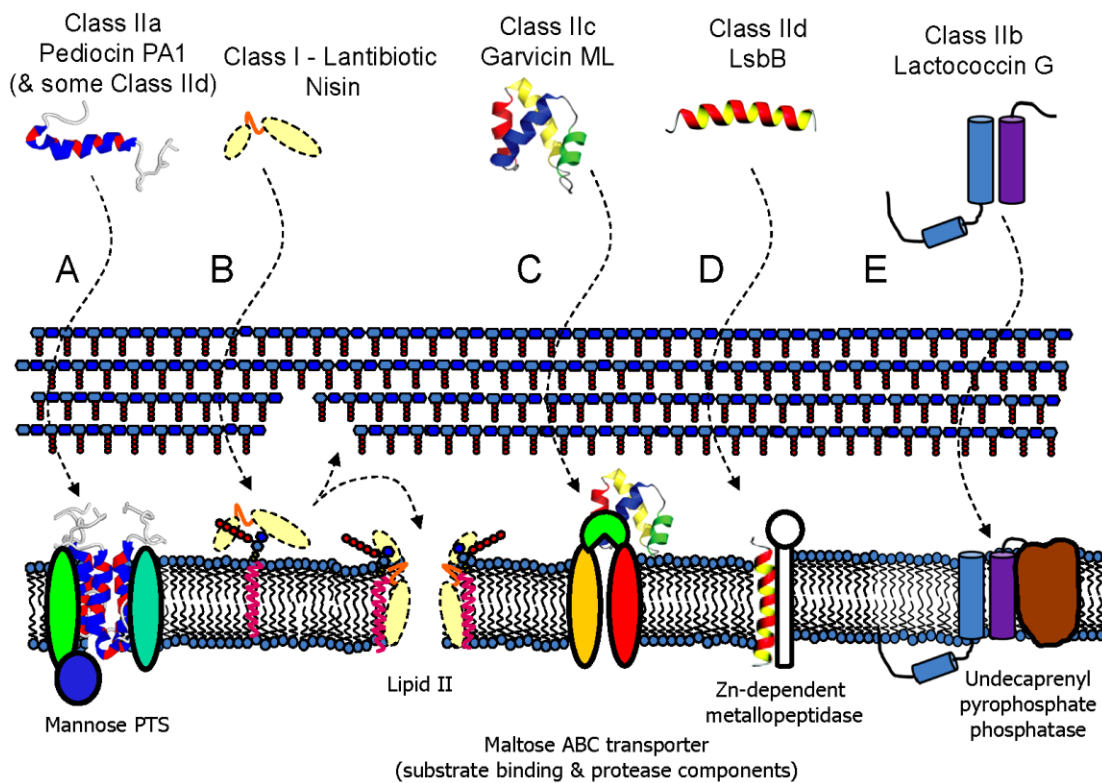


**Figure 1.8: Visualization of the pipeline utilized in the identification of UppP as receptor for lactococcin G.** WGS was the first step after generation of resistant mutants, and by modern SNP identification tools a candidate receptor gene was established using a bioinformatics approach. The involvement of the candidate gene was subsequently confirmed by experimental evidence through heterologous expression of the wild type gene, which introduced sensitivity to lactococcin G in a naturally resistant host (Cotter 2014).

### **The leaderless class II<sub>d</sub> bacteriocin LsbB and a Zn-dependent metallopeptidase**

Another recent finding in bacteriocin receptors came with the identification of a Zn-dependent metallopeptidase coded by the *yvjB*-gene in *L. lactis* as receptor for the leaderless class II<sub>d</sub>

bacteriocin LsbB. YvjB is a lactococcal member of the RIP metallopeptidase RseP protein family and the M50 superfamily. The strategy employed was to create a cosmid library of an LsbB-sensitive strain and experiment with which fragment from this library restored sensitivity to the bacteriocin when expressed in resistant mutants. Each cosmid library contained a fragment and the lambda phage cos-sequence to make it suitable as a cloning vector. The results showed that a cosmid carrying a 40 kb insert was able to restore sensitivity, and further subcloning of this cosmid to narrow the candidate gene possibilities revealed an open reading frame on a 1.9 kb fragment as a potential receptor gene. This open reading frame encodes the zinc-dependent protease enzyme YvjB. The involvement of this particular gene as receptor was confirmed by additional whole genome sequencing showing *yvjB* mutations in all mutants, deletion of functional *yvjB* inducing resistant phenotype, and homologous expression of wild type *yvjB* in naturally resistant hosts introducing sensitivity to LsbB (Uzelac et al, 2013).

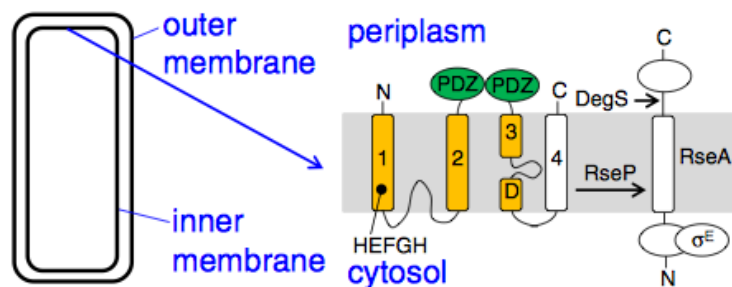


**Figure 1.9:** A depiction of the presently identified bacteriocin receptors initiating pore-formation in susceptible target cells. Class IIa and some IIc bacteriocins exploits components of the man-PTS, nisin and other lantibiotics target lipid II, circular class IV garvicin ML attacks the Maltose ABC transporter, class IIc leaderless bacteriocin LsbB bind a zinc-dependent metallopeptidase, and finally recent developments have established UppP as docking molecule for the two-peptide class IIb bacteriocin lactococcin G (Cotter 2014).

## 1.6 The zinc-dependent metallopeptidase RseP of the M50-superfamily

As previously elaborated, lactococcal RseP (a zinc-dependent metallopeptidase YvjB) of the M50 superfamily has been identified as the receptor for the leaderless bacteriocin LsbB. Members of this family exert proteolytic activity, and such protease enzymes serve either as cellular housekeepers by removing damaged proteins in the cell, or as part of a regulatory pathway by cleaving specific regulatory components. The latter are additionally termed RIP (regulated intramembrane proteolysis) enzymes. RseP is such a RIP enzyme.

In studies on *E. coli*, the *rseP* gene is well established as involved in initiating stress responses by cleaving an anti-sigma factor and thereby allowing cognate sigma factors to induce transcription of stress response genes (figure 1.10). RseP is in this manner implemented in regulatory proteolysis by a proteolytic cascade reaction which is initiated in response to extracellular stress signals. By default, the sigma factor  $\sigma^E$  is bound to its regulatory anti-sigma factor RseA. Stress signals lead to the RseP cleaving the anti-sigma factor RseA in accordance with cleavage by the inner membrane protease DegS. These cleavages release the cytoplasmic domain of RseA into the cell where another protease ClpXP degrades the remaining parts of the RseA, and thus frees  $\sigma^E$ . This enables  $\sigma^E$  to bind DNA and RNA polymerase in the promoter site upstream the genes responsible for stress response. The process is regulated in this manner to inhibit unnecessary production of stress response genes when there is no stress present cellular environment. The *rseP* has orthologous genes in various species (Akiyama et al. 2004; Kroos & Akiyama 2013).



**Figure 1.10:** DegS cleaves the periplasmic C-terminal domain of anti-sigma factor RseA, before RseP cleaves the trans membrane region (displayed by arrows), which release the N-terminal domain of RseA and the connected  $\sigma^E$  into the cell, where the remaining RseA is finally degraded by ClpXP in the cytoplasm. Thus, releasing  $\sigma^E$  to initiate transcription of stress response genes (Kroos & Akiyama 2013).



## 1.7 Aim of this study

The main goal of this thesis was to identify the target receptor for the leaderless bacteriocin Ej97. The intriguing fact that sequence characteristics of Ej97 substantiates that it likely exploits the LsbB-receptor, while simultaneously possessing the ability to dock with many other bacterial species LsbB itself is unable to attack, made this an interesting task.

The work completed in this study centered on the following tasks:

1. A spot-on-lawn inhibition spectrum assay for evaluating the activity of three homologous bacteriocins LsbB, K1 and Ej97 towards approximately 50 indicator bacteria. Indicators with naturally resistant colonies occurring within the inhibition zones would be the basis of further work progress.
2. Accumulation of resistant mutants and utilization of microtiter plate assays with two-fold bacteriocin dilutions to assess the resistance level (phenotype) of these mutants relative to the wild type.
3. Sequencing of the putative receptor RseP, recognized as a membrane-associated metalloprotease and homologous with LsbB receptor YvjB in *L. lactis* IL1403, in order to identify mutations (genotype) causing the observed resistant phenotypes.
4. Whole genome sequencing for uncovering reasons for the observed resistance in isolates lacking mutations within *rseP*, and assessment of possible unspecific resistance mechanisms present in these resistant mutants.

## 2. MATERIALS

### 2.1 Growth media and agars

Medium Supplier

BHI (Brain-Heart-Infusion) Oxoid

Growth medium: 9.25 g BHI

dH<sub>2</sub>O to 250 ml

Sterilized in autoclave for 15 min at 121 °C

Soft agar: BHI medium with agar (8 g/L)

Agar: BHI medium with agar (15 g/L)

MRS (de Man, Rogosa, Sharpe) Oxoid

Growth medium: 13 g MRS

dH<sub>2</sub>O to 250 ml

Sterilized in autoclave for 15 min at 121 °C

Soft agar: MRS medium with agar (8 g/L)

Agar: MRS medium with agar (15 g/L)

### 2.2 Bacterial strains

**Table 2.1: Bacterial strains implemented in the work for this thesis.**

Bacterium	LMG lab strain reference code
<i>Bacillus cereus</i>	LMG 2805
<i>Enterococcus avium</i> 208	LMG 3465
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> UI50	LMG 2333
<i>E. faecalis</i> 2708 RA	LMGT 3358*
<i>E. faecalis</i> DEC23	LMGT 3386
<i>E. faecalis</i> SMF37	LMGT 3370

<i>Enterococcus faecium</i> L50	LMG 2763
<i>E. faecium</i> P21	LMG 2783
<i>E. faecium</i> AL41	LMG 2876
<i>E. faecium</i>	LMG 2787*
<i>Enterobacter</i> sp 366	LMG 3287
<i>Escherichia coli</i> ATCC 14763	LMG 2746
<i>E. coli</i> JM 109	LMG 3235
<i>Lactococcus</i> strain F4-13	LMG 2070
<i>Lactobacillus curvatus</i> 89	LMG 2355
<i>L. curvatus</i> CTC 435	LMG 2371
<i>L. curvatus</i>	LMG 2353
<i>L. curvatus</i> NCFB 2739 B	LMG 2715
<i>Lactobacillus plantarum</i> ssp 965	LMG 2003
<i>L. plantarum</i> R	LMG 2352
<i>L. plantarum</i> NC-8	LMG 2357
<i>L. plantarum</i> C11	LMG 2358
<i>L. plantarum</i> C11	LMG 2362
<i>L. plantarum</i>	LMG 2379
<i>L. plantarum</i>	LMG 3125
<i>Lactobacillus sakei</i> 706	LMG 2334
<i>L. sakei</i> LS3	LMG 2356
<i>L. sakei</i> I48	LMG 2361
<i>L. sakei</i>	LMG 2380
<i>L. sakei</i> 791	LMG 2799
<i>Lactococcus garvieae</i> 1546	KS1556*
<i>L. garvieae</i> DCC43	LMG 3390*
<i>Lactococcus lactis</i> IL1403	LMG 2705
<i>L. lactis</i> F14	LMG 2081
<i>L. lactis</i> 1403	LMG 2130**
<i>L. lactis</i> QU5	LMG 3419
<i>Leuconostoc gelidium</i> Ta	LMG 2386
<i>Listeria innocua</i>	LMG 2710
<i>L. innocua</i>	LMG 2785
<i>Listeria ivanovii</i> Li4	LMG 2813
<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i> EGDe	LMG 2604
<i>L. monocytogenes</i> 279 serotype 4	LMG 2650
<i>L. monocytogenes</i> 400 serotype 4	LMG 2651
<i>L. monocytogenes</i>	LMG 2652
<i>L. monocytogenes</i> 223 serotype 1	LMG 2653
<i>Pediococcus acidilactici</i> Pac1.0	LMG 2002*
<i>Pediococcus pentosaceus</i> FBB61.1	LMG 2001
<i>Pediococcus pentosaceus</i> PPE 1-2 M	LMG 2366
<i>P. pentosaceus</i> FBB 63 B	LMG 2722
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	LMG 3022
<i>S. aureus</i>	LMG 3023
<i>S. aureus</i>	LMG 3242
<i>Streptococcus salivarius</i>	LMG 1301

\* Strains where bacteriocin resistant mutants arose. Further experimental work revolved around these.

\*\* Strain used both as indicator in inhibition assay and for production of control bacteriocin nisin.

## 2.3 Synthetic peptides

Table 2.2: Bacteriocins used in experiments. Ordered from GenScript.

Bacteriocin	Amino acid sequence	Reference
Ej97	MLAKIKAMIKKFPNPYTLAAKLTTYEINWYKQQYGRYPWERPVA	Galvez et al. 1998
K1	MKFKFNPTGTIVKKLQYEIAWFKNKHGYYPWEIPRC	Ovchinnikov et al. 2014
EntQ	MNFLKNGIAKWMTGAELQAYKKKYGCLPWEKISC	Cintas et al. 2000
LsbB	MKTILRFVAGYDIASHKKKTGGYPWERGKA	Gajic et al. 2003
BHT-B	MWGRILAFVAKYGTKAVQWAWKNKWFLSLGAEVFDYIRSIWGG	Hyink et al. 2005
Gar-ML	MFDLVATGMAAGVAKTIVNAVSAGMDIATLSLFSGAFTAAGGIMA LIKKYAQKKLWKQLIAA	Borrero et al. 2011

## 2.4 Laboratory equipment

### Equipment

96-well PCR plates

Acid-washed glass beads (<106 microns)

Cryo-tubes 2 ml

Culture tubes 10 ml

Eppendorf tubes 2 ml

FastPrep tubes

Gel-electrophoresis equipment (rack, molding form, comb)

Gel photo system with UV spectrum

Glass bottles 500 ml for autoclaving

Gloves

Magnetic stand

Microseal for 96-well microtiter plates

Microtiter 96-well plates

Multi channel pipettes

Parafilm

PCR tubes 0.2 ml

Petri dishes

### Supplier

VWR

Sigma

Sarstedt

-

Eppendorf

-

Bio-Rad

UVP

-

VWR

-

-

Sarstedt

Thermo Scientific

Bemis

-

-

Pipettes  
Pipette tips  
Plastic loops/streakers  
Qubit 0.5 ml tubes

Eppendorf  
VWR  
Sarstedt  
Life Technologies

## 2.5 Instruments

### Instrument

Autoclave  
Digital weight  
Electrophoresis electricity supply  
Eppendorf centrifuge  
FastPrep machine  
Freezer (-80°C)  
Gas burner  
Heating block for 1.5 ml centrifuge tubes  
Illumina MiSeq  
Incubator (30 °C)  
Microplate centrifuge  
Microtiter plate scanner  
Microtiter plate shaker  
NanoDrop ND-1000  
PCR machine  
Qubit 2.0  
Sterile bench w/fume hood  
Vortex  
Water bath

### Supplier

Matachana  
Salter  
Hoefler Scientific Instruments  
Eppendorf  
Savant  
Forma Scientific  
Intergra Biosciences  
Stuart Scientific  
Illumina  
Fermaks  
Eppendorf  
Illumina  
InterMed  
Nanodrop Technologies  
Bio-Rad  
Life Technologies  
Holten Laminaire  
Scientific Industries  
Julabo

## 2.6 Software

### Software

BioEdit

### Supplier

Tom Hall

CLC workbench 7.5 and 5.5	Qiagen
Geneious 7.1.5	Biomatters Ltd.
Illumina BaseSpace	Illumina
Mauve aligner 2.3.1	Genome Evolution Lab.
NanoDrop 3.0.0	Thermo Scientific
PROKKA annotation	VBC
RAST annotation	NMPDR

## 2.7 Kits

*The protocols accompanying the various kits were utilized in their designated procedures, but usually with certain alterations. Thus all procedures in the methods section will be described in their entirety.*

<u>Kit</u>	<u>Supplier</u>
Agencourt AMPure XP 60 ml kit (A63881)	Beckman Coulter
AMPure XP – 60 ml Speed Beads – Mag	
Carboxyl – 1000 ml	
E.N.Z.A™ Plasmid MiniPrep Kit (D6942-02)	Omega
Solution I	
Solution II	
Solution III	
Buffer HB	
DNA wash buffer	
Elution buffer	
RNase A	
HiBind DNA mini columns	
2 ml collection tubes	
GenElute™ Bacterial Genomic DNA Kit (NA2120)	Sigma-Aldrich
Gram positive Lysis Solution	
Lysis Solution T	
Lysis Solution C	

Wash Solution 1	
Wash Solution Concentrate	
Elution Solution (10 mM Tris-HCl, 0.5 mM EDTA, pH 9.0)	
Column Preparation Solution	
Proteinase K	
RNase A Solution	
GenElute Nucleic Acid Binding Columns in tube (red)	
2 ml collection tubes	
MiSeq Run Reagents (V3-600 cycles) (MS-102-3003)	Illumina
Hybridization Buffer HT1	
Incorporation Buffer	
PR2 Bottle	
MiSeq Flow Cell (single use)	
Reagent Cartridge (single use)	
Nextera XT DNA Sample Preparation Kit (FC-131-1096)	Illumina
Amplicon Tagment Mix, 24 RXN (ATM)	
Tagment DNA Buffer (TD)	
Nextera PCR Master Mix (NPM)	
Resuspension Buffer (RSB)	
Library Normalization Additives 1 (LNA1)	
Library Normalization Wash 1 (LNW1)	
Hybridization Buffer (HT1)	
Neutralize Tagment Buffer (NT)	
Library Normalization Beads 1 (LNB1)	
Library Normalization Storage Buffer 1 (LNS1)	
Nextera XT Indexing Kit (96-indecas) (FC-131-1002)	Illumina
Index Primers (S501-S508)	
Index Primers (N701-N712)	
Nucleospin® PCR Clean-up Gel Extraction Kit (740609.250)	Macherey-Nagel
Binding Buffer NTI	
Wash Buffer NT3	

Elution Buffer	
NucleoSpin® Gel and PCR Clean-up Columns	
2 ml collection tubes	
PhiX control V3 kit (FC-110-3001)	Illumina
PhiX control	
TruSeq Index Plate Fixture Kit (FC-130-1005)	Illumina
Plate Fixture	
Qubit™ dsDNA HS (high sensitivity) Kit (Q32854)	Invitrogen
dsDNA HS dye reagent concentrate	
dsDNA HS Buffer	
dsDNA HS Standard 1	
dsDNA HS Standard 2	

## 2.8 Chemicals and reagents

<u>Chemical</u>	<u>Supplier</u>
10x Taq Buffer (-MgCl <sub>2</sub> )	Life technologies
50xTAE*	-
Agar	Merck
Agarose	Life technologies
dH <sub>2</sub> O	Produced locally
Ethanol	Arcus
GelRed	Biotium/VWR
Glycerol	Merck
Loading buffer 6x	New England BioLabs
MgCl <sub>2</sub> 50 mM	Life technologies
Tween 20	Sigma

\* 50xTAE (Tris-acetate-EDTA): 242 g Tris base is added to 57.1 ml acetic acid and 100 ml 0.5 M EDTA pH 8.0. dH<sub>2</sub>O is added to a final volume of 1 liter.



## 2.9 Enzymes

<u>Protein/enzyme</u>	<u>Supplier</u>
Taq® DNA polymerase	Life technologies
Proteinase K 20 µg/ml	Sigma
RNase 10 mg/ml	Sigma
Lysozyme L4919 from chicken egg white	Sigma

## 2.10 DNA and standards

<u>DNA</u>	<u>Supplier</u>
1kb ladder (50 ng/µl)	New England BioLabs
Deoxynucleotides (dNTPs 10 mM)	Life technologies

## 2.11 Primers

*All primers were ordered from Life Technologies*

**Table 2.3: Primer sequences designed specifically for this thesis.**

<b>Primer</b>	<b>Sequence (5'→3')</b>	<b>Application</b>
<b>Ped_F</b>	TGAATCTGCCCTTAAGCGGTTTC	Forward primer for amplification and sequencing of <i>rseP</i> in <i>P. acidilactici</i> LMG 2002
<b>Ped_M</b>	GACGTACAGTTCCAATCAGCATC	Middle primer for sequencing of <i>rseP</i> in <i>P. acidilactici</i> LMG 2002
<b>Ped_R</b>	TGTGACTAAGCACTTCCGCATC	Reverse primer for amplification and sequencing of <i>rseP</i> in <i>P. acidilactici</i> LMG 2002
<b>Ent_F</b>	CGAAGTGGTCAAGTCCAATGGT	Forward primer for amplification and sequencing of <i>rseP</i> in <i>E. faecalis</i> LMG 3358
<b>Ent_M</b>	GTGCGGATTGCGCCACTTGAC	Middle primer for sequencing of <i>rseP</i> in <i>E. faecalis</i> LMG 3358
<b>Ent_R</b>	GATGACTTAAGACTTCTGCATCAT	Reverse primer for amplification and sequencing of <i>rseP</i> in <i>E. faecalis</i> LMG 3358
<b>DCC_F</b>	ACCTGGACATGGAGGCGTACT	Forward primer for amplification and sequencing of <i>rseP</i> in <i>L. garvieae</i> DCC43

<b>DCC_M</b>	CAGTTGACCATGATGCAACGATC	Middle primer for sequencing of <i>rseP</i> in <i>L. garvieae</i> DCC43
<b>DCC_R</b>	CGCACATAGCCTGCACGTACT	Reverse primer for amplification and sequencing of <i>rseP</i> in <i>L. garvieae</i> DCC43
<b>Gar_F</b>	TGCAGGAGCCAAGAGTTCTACT	Forward primer for amplification and sequencing of <i>rseP</i> in <i>L. garvieae</i> 1546
<b>Gar_M</b>	TGAGTGATACCAATGCGGTATCT	Middle primer for sequencing of <i>rseP</i> in <i>L. garvieae</i> 1546
<b>Gar_R</b>	GGCTTGTTCTAAGCCTTGAGGT	Reverse primer for amplification and sequencing of <i>rseP</i> in <i>L. garvieae</i> 1546
<b>EF_F</b>	GCTCTTAGCAAGATTTGATGGC	Forward primer for amplification and sequencing of <i>rseP</i> in <i>E. faecium</i> LMG 2787
<b>EF_M</b>	CGTCCACACTGACTACCTCATC	Middle primer for sequencing of <i>rseP</i> in <i>E. faecium</i> LMG 2787
<b>EF_R</b>	CTTAGACCGTTTCGACAGTTTGC	Reverse primer for amplification and sequencing of <i>rseP</i> in <i>E. faecium</i> LMG 2787
<b>EF_R2</b>	TGCAATCTGTGACGTGACAC	Additional reverse primer for sequencing of <i>rseP</i> in <i>E.</i> <i>faecium</i> LMG 2787-mutants with transposons.
<b>T1_F</b>	AGCTAGCTCAAAGGAAGAGGC	Additional forward primer for sequencing <i>E. faecium</i> LMG 2787-mutants B32 and B80 with transposon type I.
<b>T2_F</b>	TGCAATCTGTGACGTGACAC	Additional forward primer for sequencing <i>E. faecium</i> LMG 2787-mutants B74, B76 and B84 with transposons type II.
<b>T3_F</b>	GCTCGAACAGCTAAGAATGCCT	Additional forward primer for sequencing <i>E. faecium</i> LMG 2787-mutants B30, B70 and B94 with transposon type III
<b>3358wt</b>	CGATTAATAATCAAAAAATCAAAAAATAC	Mutation frequency analysis using repeat specific primers for <i>E. faecalis</i> LMG 3358 wild type.
<b>Ins_62</b>	TCAAAAAATCAAAAAATCAAAAAATAC	Mutation frequency analysis using repeat specific primers with a melting temp. of approximately 62 °C
<b>Ins_68</b>	TAATCAAAAAATCAAAAAATCAAAAAATAC	Mutation frequency analysis using repeat specific primers with a melting temp. of approximately 68 °C
<b>Del_62</b>	CTTATCGATTAATAATCAAAAAATAC	Mutation frequency analysis using repeat specific primers with a melting temp. of approximately 62 °C
<b>Del_68</b>	GTCTTATCGATTAATAATCAAAAAATAC	Mutation frequency analysis using repeat specific primers with a melting temp. of approximately 68 °C
<b>Ent_R2</b>	GTACTTACTCCAGCATTGGATGC	Reverse primer used with the mutation specific forward primers to yield amplicons of ~350 bp

# **3. METHODS**

## **3.1 General methods in microbiology**

### **3.1.1 Sterile working technique**

Throughout the work implemented in this thesis, procedures with high risk of contamination were consistently carried out in sterile work benches accompanied by diligent use of gloves, ethanol and gas burners to avoid compromising the bacterial samples. Tools and equipment were autoclaved and/or sterilized with ethanol and gas burner prior to contact with samples.

### **3.1.2 Preparation of growth medium and agars**

Cultivation and experimentation with bacteria require suitable growth media, soft agars and agars. These were assembled according to recipes provided by the manufacturer, followed by autoclaving and appropriate storage for later use. Growth media for cultivation of pure cultures were transferred in 5 ml dosages to culture tubes prior to autoclaving in order to minimize the risk of contamination. Agars were cooled to 50-60 °C and transferred to petri dishes before being used for streaking bacteria to single colonies, or performing spot-on-lawn experiments. Soft agars in liquid state were employed to dilute and spread bacteria evenly onto solid agar.

### **3.1.3 Streaking bacteria onto agar plates**

To achieve single colonies which were later used for making pure cultures, bacteria from the LMG glycerol stock were streaked onto agar plates containing solidified growth medium. This was executed by using sterile plastic loops and a streaking pattern aiming to dilute the bacteria to single colonies. The plates were incubated at 30 °C overnight or for the amount of time required for substantial bacterial growth to appear. Plates were subsequently stored at 4 °C for further use.

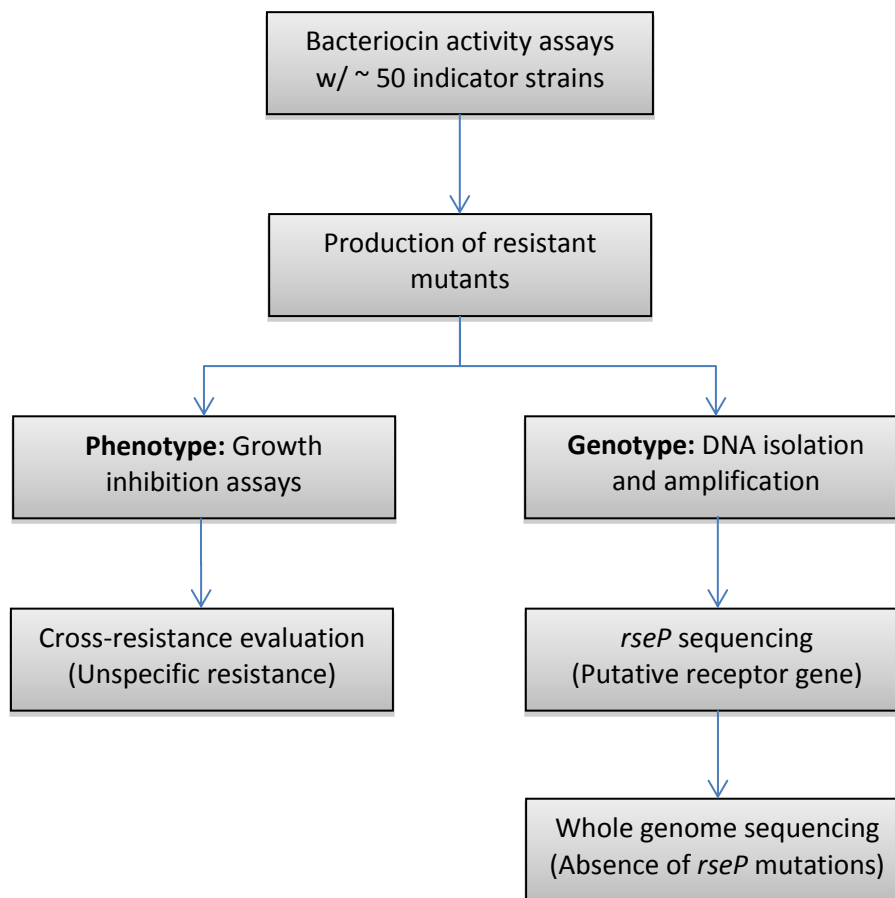
### **3.1.4 Inoculation and cultivation of overnight pure cultures (ON-cultures)**

Fresh pure cultures were attained by inoculating single colonies from agar plates using sterile plastic loops or toothpicks, and transferred to 5 ml of befitting growth medium in autoclaved culture tubes. After incubation overnight at 30 °C, the pure ON-cultures were homogenized on vortexers before being applied in experimental work.

### 3.1.5 Storage of bacterial isolates (glycerol stock)

For long-term storage of bacterial isolates, stock samples were assembled in 2 ml cryo-tubes by mixing 0.5 ml ~ 50 % glycerol solution (diluted from 85% glycerol with dH<sub>2</sub>O) with 1.0 ml pure ON-culture to obtain an concentration of 15-20 % glycerol in the stock samples. Glycerol is necessary to prevent formation of ice crystals resulting in cell disruption at low temperatures. The components were merged thoroughly by pipetting and stored at -80 °C.

### 3.2 Schematic of work progression



**Figure 3.1: Workflow overview of the proceedings for this thesis. The initial production of Ej97-resistant mutants was followed by various assays aiming to pinpoint genotype variations explaining the observed phenotype variations.**

### 3.3 Spot-on-lawn inhibition spectrum assay

To assess the activity spectra of LsbB, Ej97 and K1, an inhibition spectrum assay was conducted employing approximately 50 indicator bacteria from various genera (table 2.1). The strains had in advance been inoculated and grown to pure cultures overnight at 30 °C, commonly utilizing BHI medium for this purpose. MRS medium was applied for optimal and selective growth conditions (contains sodium acetate) when cultivating lactobacilli strains. Work with pathogenic strains in the inhibition spectrum assays was executed separately in a designated pathogen lab.

In preparation of the inhibition spectrum assay, soft agar was re-heated using a microwave and kept on water bath at ~ 55 °C to sustain liquid state throughout the procedure, while bacteriocins and proteinase K were kept on ice to prevent degradation. The bottom of the agar plates were marked according to indicator strain and the intended placement of bacteriocins and proteinase K as shown in figure 3.1. Proteinase K is an enzyme which digests proteins, and was implemented in the experiment to confirm that the inhibitory effects observed was due to the activity of a protein-like structure and not caused by pH-decrease or other inhibitory effects. Proteinase K will break down bacteriocins and thus inhibit killing of the indicator strain in the area it is applied to, causing disruption of the otherwise circular inhibition zone created by the bacteriocin.

In addition to the synthetic bacteriocins LsbB, Ej97 and K1, ribosomally produced nisin by *L. lactis* 1403 LMG 2130 ON-culture was added as a control for an LsbB non-related bacteriocin in the experiment due to possessing a broad and well-known activity spectrum.

#### Materials:

5 ml indicator strain ON-culture (table 2.1)

5 ml nisin producer *L. lactis* 1403 ON-culture of (table 2.1)

BHI agar plates

BHI soft agar

Ej97 0.5 µg/ml

K1 0.5 µg/ml

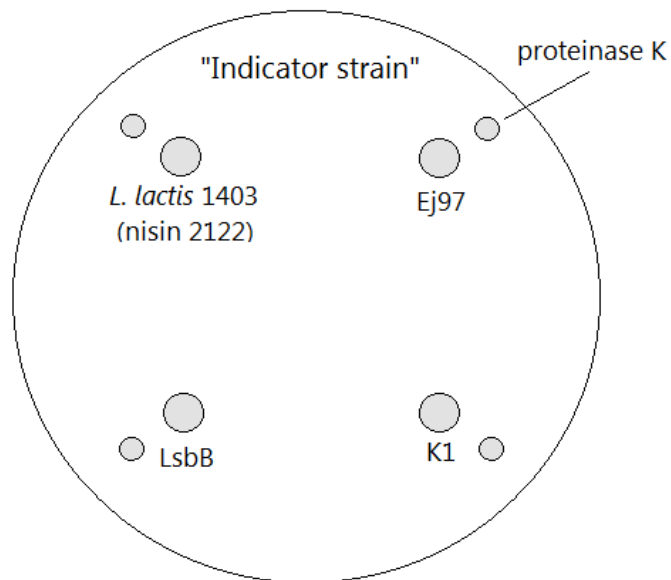
LsbB 0.5 µg/ml

Proteinase K

Procedure:

1. 100  $\mu$ l of indicator ON-culture was thoroughly merged into 5 ml of soft agar in a sterile culture tube using vortexer to attain a 50x dilution. The solution was immediately and carefully poured onto the correspondingly marked agar plate and evenly distributed on the surface before being allowed to solidify for approximately 10 minutes.
2. 4  $\mu$ l of each of the bacteriocins EntEj97, EntK1 and LsbB, as well as the nisin producer, were then added to the indicated locations on the plate.
3. 2  $\mu$ l proteinase K was subsequently applied to the marked placements in close proximity of the bacteriocin droplets.
4. Finally, the plates were once more allowed to dry before being incubated at 30 °C overnight for bacterial growth and inhibition zones to appear.

The resulting growth patterns were photographed on the following day and analyzed by evaluating the presence and relative sizes of the inhibition zones induced by the bacteriocins. Apparent resistant mutants appearing within the inhibition zones were to be the foundation of further work for the project.



**Figure 3.1: Reagent placements for the inhibition spectrum assay, illustrated as an agar plate viewed directly from above. Proteinase K was added to the smaller indicated spots next to each of the bacteriocins to confirm that the eventual inhibitory activity observed on the indicators was due to substances of proteinaceous nature, i.e. bacteriocins.**

### 3.4 Accumulation of bacteriocin resistant mutants

Indicator bacteria where resistant colonies had appeared during the inhibition spectrum assay were applied in new spot-on-lawn experiments using varying bacteriocin concentrations (0.1 µg/ml, 0.25 µg/ml and 0.5 µg/ml), aiming to produce more mutants. After overnight incubation at 30 °C, resistant colonies were picked from the plates using sterile toothpicks and transferred onto fresh agar plates before being incubated at 30 °C overnight. Finally, plastic loops were used to once more streak the resistant bacteria onto fresh agar plates to achieve single colonies. These would be used to cultivate pure cultures for microtiter plate assays and DNA extraction. The plates were stored at 4 °C and the pure cultures as glycerol stock at -80 °C.

Additional mutants resistant to Ej97 or K1 and originating from *L. garvieae* DCC43 and *L. garvieae* 1546 were supplied by Kirill Ovchinnikov, as well as *E. faecium* 2787-mutants resistant to K1 or EntQ from Paweł Oskólski.

### 3.5 Microtiter plate assays with two-fold bacteriocin dilution

To estimate the degree of resistance in the isolated mutants compared to the wild type, growth experiments were carried out using microtiter plates with two-fold bacteriocin dilutions. This allowed for calculations of minimum inhibitory concentration for reducing growth by > 50% (MIC<sub>50</sub>-values) for each isolate. Ej97 was mainly employed for this task, but K1 was additionally used on a few isolates to look at cross-resistance.

The desired bacteriocin start concentration was prepared by diluting 1 mg/ml bacteriocin stock solution with BHI medium, and kept on ice until further use. In this case, a start concentration of 200 µg/ml was utilized, implying a final diluted concentration of 50 µg/ml in the first well of each column, as shown in figure 3.2.

#### Materials:

5 ml indicator wild type ON-culture

5 ml resistant indicator mutants ON-culture

BHI medium

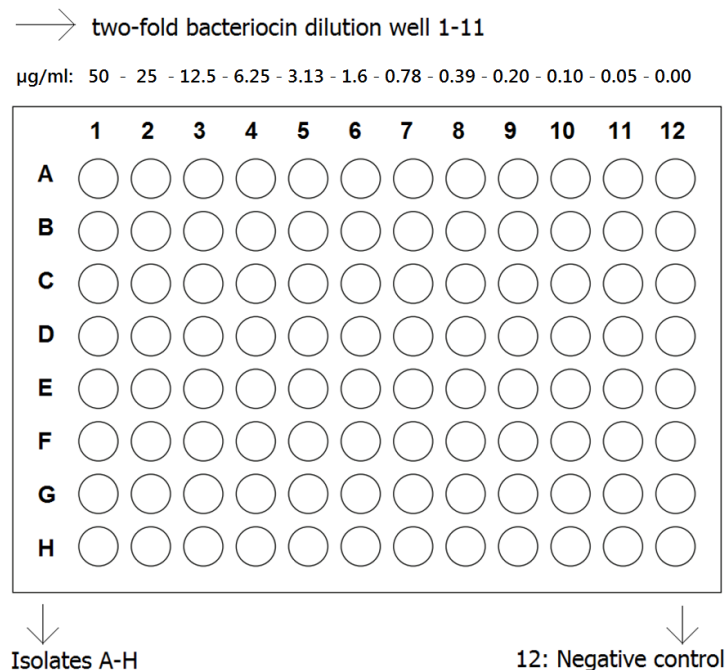
Ej97 or K1

Microtiter plate

Procedure:

1. Using a multi-pipette, 100  $\mu$ l BHI medium was transferred to all 96 wells of the microtiter plate.
2. Next, 100  $\mu$ l of 200  $\mu$ g/ml bacteriocin was transferred to all the wells of column 1, before being two-fold diluted along each row by mixing and transfer of 100  $\mu$ l along the rows (well 1-11). Row 12 was left as a negative control without any bacteriocin added
3. 100  $\mu$ l 50x diluted (100  $\mu$ l pure cultures in 5 ml BHI medium) of the various resistant isolates and wild types were added to all the wells of the row corresponding to the isolate.
4. Finally, the plates were mixed gently on a microtiter plate shaker and incubated at 30  $^{\circ}$ C for an appropriate amount of time, usually approximately 5-6 hours for 50x indicator dilution. The inhibition was subsequently assessed visually and/or by use of a microtiter plate scanner.

The bacteriocin concentrations were known (figure 3.2) in each column and enabled approximate calculations of MIC<sub>50</sub>-values for each isolate from the results.



**Figure 3.2: Diagram of the 96-well microtiter plates used in growth experiments for investigating phenotypes in relation to bacteriocin resistance. The bacteriocin was diluted two-fold along the wells of each row, but leaving row 12 as a negative control without any addition of bacteriocin. MIC<sub>50</sub>-values could be estimated from the results.**



### 3.6 DNA isolation

DNA from bacteriocin resistant mutants as well as the sensitive wild types was extracted from the same ON-cultures which had been applied to the microtiter plate assay. This would enable comparison of the genotypes to the observed phenotypes. The *rseP* was initially the point of interest due to being homologous with the gene encoding the LsbB receptor in *L. lactis*. As previously elaborated, the strong sequence similarity between LsbB and the three leaderless enterocins established RseP as the putative receptor for these bacteriocins as well.

To execute sequence analysis of *rseP* and ensure that the bacterial isolates did not derive from contaminants, DNA was extracted with a miniprep kit before *rseP* was amplified using species-specific *rseP* primers.

It was subsequently decided to initiate whole genome sequencing as several isolates which did not appear to have mutations within the putative receptor still exhibited a high level of resistance compared to the wild type. This required another protocol for DNA isolation involving a bacterial genomic DNA kit.

#### 3.6.1 DNA isolation for *rseP* analysis

By combining FastPrep shaker with E.Z.N.A Plasmid MiniPrep kit, cell lysis and DNA extraction was accomplished through alkaline SDS lysis assisted by mechanical bead-beating, and by spin-columns specifically but reversibly binding DNA under optimized conditions. This allowed for contaminants and protein to be washed away before eluting the extracted DNA.

##### Materials:

Acid washed glass beads

Centrifuge

E.N.Z.A™ Plasmid MiniPrep Kit (section 2.7)

FastPrep homogenizer

FastPrep tubes

ON-culture

RNase A was added to solution I and absolute ethanol to the Wash Buffer as specified in the kit.

### Procedure:

1. ON-culture was transferred to 1.5 ml eppendorf tubes and spun down at maximal speed (13 000g, 4 °C) for 4 minutes in order to yield an appropriately sized cell pellet. The supernatant was discarded.
2. The cell pellet was dissolved in 400 µl solution I before being transferred to a Fast-prep tube supplied with ~ 0.4 g of acid washed glass beads.
3. The Fast-prep tubes were secured properly in a Fast-prep homogenizer and run for 20 seconds at 6 m/s to.
4. The tubes were subsequently centrifuged at maximal speed for 5 minutes to enable collection of the supernatant without glass beads. The supernatant was transferred back into the proper eppendorf tubes.
5. 250 µl solution II was added and the eppendorf tube turned upside-down 4-6 times.
6. 350 µl solution III was added and the eppendorf tube onceover turned upside-down 4-6 for merging the components.
7. The tube was centrifuged at max speed for 10 minutes to enable removal of precipitates from the solution.
8. Subsequently the supernatant was transferred to Qiagen DNA binding spin columns and centrifuged for 1 minute at maximal speed before the flow-through was disposed of.
9. 500 µl of HB-buffer was added to the column and centrifuging for 1 minute before discarding the flow-through.
10. Step 9 was repeated using 750 µl wash buffer, before the sample was centrifuged for an additional 2 minutes.
11. With DNA still bound to it, the spin column was removed from the collection tube and placed in a new eppendorf tube.
12. DNA was eluted with 30-100 µl elution buffer depending on the initial cell pellet size. The elution buffer was carefully applied to the middle of the column and the tube was left open on the bench for 1 minute before being centrifuged at max speed for 1 minute.

The DNA quality and concentration were measured using NanoDrop before the samples were stored at -20 °C until further use. A minimal nucleic acid concentration of 50 ng/µl was desired, but the yield was usually well beyond this.

### 3.6.2 gDNA isolation for whole genome sequencing (WGS)

Preparation of genomic DNA for whole genome sequencing required a more thorough procedure with focus on purity and avoiding fragmentation of the gDNA. Here, complete lysis was achieved by a chaotropic salt-containing solution combined with a lysozyme for disrupting the thick peptidoglycan cell walls of the Gram-positive bacteria.

#### Materials:

ON-culture

Eppendorf centrifuge

Ethanol 96%

GenElute™ Bacterial Genomic DNA Kit (section 2.7)

Lysozyme L4919

Proteinase K

Water bath

#### Procedure:

*Heating blocks were pre-heated to 37 °C and 55 °C respectively. Lysozyme solution was prepared by dissolving 40 mg lysozyme L4919 from chicken egg white in 1 ml sterilized water.*

1. ON-culture was transferred to a 1.5 ml eppendorf tube and centrifuged at maximal speed for 4 minutes in order to yield an appropriately sized cell pellet. The supernatant was discarded.
2. The collected cell pellet was dissolved in 200 µl prepared lysozyme solution and incubated for 30 minutes at 37 °C to weaken the Gram-positive cell walls.
3. The incubation was followed by addition of 20 µl RNase A to remove RNA residues, and the tube was incubated at room temperature for 2 minutes.
4. The tube was subsequently supplemented with 20 µl proteinase K solution and 200 µl Lysis Solution C, before thorough mixing on vortex for ~15 seconds to achieve full homogenization of the components.
5. The sample was then incubated at 55 °C for 10 minutes to effectively lyse the cells.
6. Meanwhile, the DNA-binding column was prepared by applying 500 µl Column Preparation Solution prior to 1 min of centrifugation. The elute was discarded.

7. The tube was collected from the heating block and 200  $\mu$ l of 96 % ethanol was added to the lysate and vortexed for 15 seconds before the solution was carefully transferred to the DNA-binding column using a broad pipette tip to avoid gDNA fragmentation.
8. The column was centrifuged for 1 min and placed in a new collection tube.
9. 500  $\mu$ l Wash Solution 1 was added before step 8 was repeated once more.
10. 500  $\mu$ l Wash Solution Concentrate was then added and the columns centrifuged for a minimum of 3 minutes or until the column appeared completely dry.
11. The column was relocated to a clean eppendorf tube and the DNA eluted with 200  $\mu$ l Elution Buffer. The Elution Buffer was carefully applied to the middle of the column and the tube was left open for 2 minutes before being centrifuged at max speed for 1 minute.

The gDNA was examined using Qubit fluorometer and agarose gel electrophoresis, and preserved at -20 °C until further use.

### **3.7 DNA measurements**

#### **3.7.1 NanoDrop**

NanoDrop ND-1000 was used to obtain optical measurements of DNA-concentration and purity both after DNA isolation and PCR product clean-up. Elution buffer was employed for blanking the instrument, before 2  $\mu$ l of DNA sample was applied to the pedestal.

The absorbance was measured at 260 nm as this is the absorbance maximum of nucleic acids. The concentration was returned in ng/ml while the purity was emitted by the instrument as the 260/280 absorbance ratio. This ratio should be within the range of 1.8 and 2.0. Lower values indicate contamination by proteins (absorbance maximum at 280 nm), and higher values indicate that RNA is present in the sample (e.g. when forgetting to add RNase to solution I).

#### **3.7.2 Qubit**

When working with gDNA for whole genome sequencing, a Qubit fluorometer was employed to evaluate the concentration of DNA. The Qubit in contrast to NanoDrop only measures DNA and is not influenced by protein contents or other contaminants.

### Materials:

Qubit 2.0

0.5 ml Qubit tubes

Qubit dsDNA HS Kit Q32854 (section 2.7)

The working solution for the instrument was prepared by mixing 199  $\mu$ l buffer and 1  $\mu$ l dye per sample to be measured (including two standards). Next, the working solution was utilized in the preparation of standard 1 and 2 to make a standard curve for the Qubit instrument, which later was used to make sample calculations. 190  $\mu$ l working solution and 10  $\mu$ l standard were mixed in Qubit tubes using standard 1 and 2 respectively. DNA samples were prepared by thoroughly mixing 197  $\mu$ l working solution and 3  $\mu$ l eluted DNA in Qubit tubes before reading the concentration.

### **3.8 Primer construction and preparation**

Primers for amplifying *rseP* had to be designed specifically for this thesis. Prior to primer design, the *rseP* sequence in each indicator species was retrieved using BLAST (Basic Local Alignment Search Tool) to search for homologues of the lactococcal *rseP* (*yvjB*). The *yvjB* sequence (NC\_002662.1, *Lactococcus lactis* subsp. *lactis* II1403) was used as “input” for the algorithm, and each of the indicator species as “organism”, respectively. The most significant hit was consistently a RIP metalloprotease RseP from the M50 superfamily. YvjB is the lactococcal RseP.

After locating the homologue in each species and retrieving the gene and its surrounding sequence, the flanking regions were examined to determine areas suitable as primers. The forward primers should be located at ~ 150 nucleotides (nt) upstream the gene, and the reverse primer ~ 100 nt downstream to ensure sequence data of good quality throughout the gene and the upstream regulatory region. The primer design resulted in theoretical PCR products of ~ 1600 nt. Middle primers approximately 600 nt into the theoretical PCR product were also designed to ensure complete data from the gene sequencing. The reverse primers were ordered as the reverse complement.

The success of the primers in a PCR reaction depends on several factors, many regarding the properties of the primers themselves. Satisfactory primer sequences should contain nucleotides with an even distribution of the different bases adenine (A), thymine (T), cytosine (C) and guanine (G). The 3' end base should be a C or T (the small pyrimidines), and the 3' should also preferably not contain stretches of weak bases (A and T). Additionally, the melting point should be between 64 °C and 70 °C which can be calculated easily by adding 2 °C for each A or T (double binding) and 4 °C for each C or G (triple binding). As a final control, the theoretical PCR products should be run through BLAST to ensure that the proposed primer regions are conserved across different strains of the species. This will substantiate that these areas likely are conserved in the strain the primers were designed for as well, ensuring optimal primer affinity.

All primers were ordered from Life Technologies and received in solid form. The mole amount (nmoles) for each primer was specified on the attached scheme and multiplied with 10 for calculating the dH<sub>2</sub>O volume that was needed to obtain a 100 µM stock solution. Before being applied in PCRs, the primers were diluted once more by mixing 20 µl 100 µM primer solution and 180 µl dH<sub>2</sub>O to get a 10 µM primer working solution.

### **3.9 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)**

Prior to sequencing, the *rseP* had to be amplified into larger quantities by PCR. Frequently utilized in many scientific fields, this is a well-known chain reaction driven by a heat-stable DNA polymerase acting on a DNA template and the components necessary for DNA replication in combination with alternating temperatures. Specific primers enable quick and simple production of many identical copies of desired DNA areas.

#### Materials:

Extracted template DNA (section 3.6.1)

10x PCR buffer

50 mM MgCl

10 mM dNTP

10 nM Forward primer (table 2.3)

10 nM Reverse primer (table 2.3)

Taq polymerase enzyme

dH<sub>2</sub>O

## Procedure:

### *While working on ice*

1. The necessary amount of master mix was prepared was prepared in accordance to table 3.1 and made with a total volume sufficient for the number of PCR reactions needed (48  $\mu$ l per sample). Taq Polymerase was the last component to be added.
2. The master mix was thoroughly merged and distributed into 0.2 ml PCR tubes.
3. 2  $\mu$ l of template DNA was added to the correspondingly marked PCR tube.
4. The tubes were briefly spun down to remove bubbles and droplets from the walls/lid.
5. Finally, the tubes were placed in the PCR machine and run with the appropriate program according to the primers used for the reaction (table 3.2 and 3.3).

After the amplification process was complete, the samples could be stored at 4 °C for short periods until further use, or in a freezer.

**Table 3.1: Volumes of the components used in the PCR reactions. Master mix preparation was done according to this table, but adding the templates after the master mix had been split into separate PCR tubes.**

Reagent	Volume per tube
10x PCR buffer	5 $\mu$ l
50 mM MgCl	1.5 $\mu$ l
10 nM dNTP	1 $\mu$ l
10 nM Forward primer	1 $\mu$ l
10 nM Reverse primer	1 $\mu$ l
Taq polymerase	0.5 $\mu$ l
dH <sub>2</sub> O	39 $\mu$ l
template DNA	1 $\mu$ l
<b>Total volume</b>	<b>50 <math>\mu</math>l</b>

**Table 3.2: PCR program settings used in correlation with the *rseP* primers. After the initial denaturation of dsDNA to ssDNA, 30 cycles of amplification by denaturation, primer annealing and extension was executed before a final extension step and storage at 4 °C**

Temperature	Time	Cycles	Action
95 °C	2 min	1	initial denaturation
95 °C	10 seconds		denaturation
63 °C	20 seconds	30	primer annealing
72 °C	1 min		primer extension
72 °C	5 min	1	final extension
4 °C	infinite		storage

**Table 3.3: PCR program settings used in correlation with *rseP* primers for the *E. faecium* 2787 transposase-mutants. After the initial denaturation of dsDNA to ssDNA, 30 cycles of amplification by denaturation, primer annealing and extension was executed before a final extension step and storage at 4 °C**

Temperature	Time	Cycles	Action
98 °C	1 min	1	initial denaturation
98 °C	10 seconds		denaturation
60 °C	25 seconds	30	primer annealing
72 °C	50 seconds		primer extension
72 °C	5 min	1	final extension
4 °C	infinite		storage

**Table 3.4: PCR program settings specified in the protocol for MiSeq sample preparation in the WGS section 3.12.2, used in correlation with the index primers from the MiSeq Indexing Kit.**

Temperature	Time	Cycles	Action
95 °C	30 seconds	1	initial denaturation
95 °C	10 seconds		denaturation
55 °C	30 seconds	12	primer annealing
72 °C	30 seconds		primer extension
72 °C	5 min	1	final extension
°C	infinite		storage

### 3.10 Agarose gel electrophoresis

PCR was followed by gel electrophoresis to confirm amplicon of the right size. Utilizing an agarose gel matrix and applying an electric force, the negatively charged DNA will move down the gel towards the positive pole. This process separates fragments according to size as smaller molecules will travel faster through the agarose matrix. By labeling the nucleic acids with the fluorophore GelRed, a substance structurally similar to ethidium bromide but less harmful, exposure to UV light will reveal how the bands have migrated in the gel. Having implemented a ladder with known band sizes in one well facilitates quick determination of sample band sizes.

1 % agarose was assembled for gel electrophoresis of *rseP*, and 0.7 % agarose for gDNA (larger fragments). This was accomplished by autoclaving agarose (2.5 g or 1.75 g respectively) in 250 ml 1xTAE. 1xTAE was prepared by diluting 50xTAE stock solution with distilled water. The agarose solutions were kept on 55 °C water bath between uses for gel-casting.



Materials:

1xTAE

Agarose

Parafilm

PCR product (section 3.9)

1kb ladder

GelRed

Loading buffer 6x

Gel electrophoresis equipment

GelViewer

Procedure:

1. The liquid agarose gel was poured into a gel molding form with a comb for making the wells, and allowed to solidify for 20-30 minutes.
2. The gel was removed from the cast and placed in the gel electrophoresis vessel where additional 1xTAE was poured over the gel until the wells were completely covered.
3. Then, the ladder and PCR products were mixed with loading buffer (LB) and GelRed on Parafilm according to table 3.5, and applied in the wells using a pipette.
4. The lid was subsequently attached to the vessel and plugged into the power source with approximately 90 V applied. The separation process was upheld until the bands had migrated a sufficient distance down the gel. This usually required about 30 minutes.
5. Finally, the gel was carefully removed from the vessel and studied using a GelViewer with UV-light to visualize the DNA bands.

**Table 3.5: Components used for agarose gel electrophoresis were assembled according to this table. The components were merged as droplets on Parafilm to make the procedure less messy. The ladder was placed in the first well of the gel while the various amplicons were placed in the remaining wells next to it.**

Sample:	Components in each well:
Ladder	5 $\mu$ l 1 kb ladder (w/ LB) 1 $\mu$ l GelRed
PCR product	5 $\mu$ l amplicon 2 $\mu$ l loading buffer (LB 6x) 1 $\mu$ l GelRed

### **3.11 PCR product cleanup/purification**

After verifying that the PCR reaction had resulted in a properly sized amplicon, the product was purified using a specialized kit to remove residues from the PCR reaction.

#### Materials:

PCR product (section 3.9)

Nucleospin® PCR Clean-up Gel Extraction kit

Eppendorf Centrifuge

#### Procedure:

1. 100 µl NT1 (a buffer facilitating binding of DNA to the silica membrane) was applied and mixed thoroughly into the PCR product, and the solution transferred to a spin column.
2. The solution was centrifuged at maximal speed for 1 minute.
3. Then, 700 µl of NT3 was applied on the column and centrifuged for 1 minute to wash away contaminants, before the collected fluid was discarded.
4. The column centrifuged for 2 additional minutes to dry the column completely before placing it in a fresh eppendorf tube.
5. 30 µl of elution buffer NE was added to the middle of the column and the column lid left open on the bench for 1 minute.
6. Finally, the column was centrifuged for 1 minute and the eluted DNA subsequently collected in the eppendorf tube was stored in a freezer for later use.

The quality of the purified DNA sample was measured using NanoDrop. The appropriate concentration for sequencing at GATC was 20-100 ng/ml.

### **3.12 DNA sequencing**

The various collected DNA from mutant and wild type isolates were sequenced in order to acquire information for comparing the genotypes to the observed phenotypes. DNA variation could potentially explain the significant differences in bacteriocin sensitivity and why the bacterium no longer was recognized or harmed by the bacteriocin. Initially, the putative receptor

gene *rseP* from approximately 80 mutant isolates was sequenced to affirm that this LsbB-homologous gene had mutated and was responsible for causing resistance to Ej97 as well. Secondly, whole genome sequencing was carried out for a collection of 40 mutant isolates to shed light on why many resistant isolates did not have the expected *rseP* mutations.

### **3.12.1 *rseP* sequencing**

GATC Biotech (<http://www.gatc-biotech.com>) was engaged for prompt and inexpensive single-gene sequencing of amplified and purified *rseP*. By utilizing the SUPREMERun sequencing service on their Sanger ABI 3730xl fleet, this technology provides longer single reads of up to 1,100 bp. Before sending the samples to GATC, mixtures consisting of 2.5  $\mu$ l 10  $\mu$ M primer and 7.5  $\mu$ l purified amplicon (20-100 ng/ml) were merged in fresh eppendorf tubes. This step was repeated in three separate tubes for each DNA sample, applying the forward, middle or reverse primer respectively. GATC barcodes were attached to the tubes as means of sample identification when the sequence data was made available the GATC database.

### **3.12.2 Whole genome sequencing (WGS)**

As explained in section 3.6.2, the GenElute protocol had been applied to collect gDNA of good quality and minimal fragmentation for this following procedure. The gDNA yield was confirmed on agarose gel and diluted to 0.2 ng/ $\mu$ l using Qubit measurements prior to MiSeq sample preparation. This would ensure that the samples met the optimal requirements for the MiSeq (5  $\mu$ l sample with 1 ng DNA).

#### The MiSeq instrument:

The wild type and 10 mutants from each selected indicator strain (2 control isolates containing already identified *rseP* mutation, and 8 isolates where no mutation had been identified so far) were whole genome sequenced using the Nextera XT Sample Preparation Kit and the Illumina MiSeq sequencing instrument. Thus, a total of 44 samples would be sequenced in one run, which was within the MiSeq limits for maintaining sufficient coverage for a good assembly.

The MiSeq can yield ~25 million forward and reverse reads of approximately 300 bases each in one run (per flow cell). A coverage of ~50 per isolate is normally required for good assembly. This implies that the amount of genomes sequenced in one run should be equal to a maximum of:

*Maximum genomes = total MiSeq output in bp / bp necessary per genome for good assembly*

*Maximum genomes = (25 000 000 reads×300 bp/read)/(genome size bp×50 coverage)*

*Maximum genomes = (25 000 000 reads×300 bp/read)/(3 000 000 bp×50 coverage)*

*Maximum genomes = (7 500 000 000 bp)/(150 000 000 bp)*

*Maximum genomes = 50*

Using a genome size of 3 Mb (overestimate) in this calculation, 50 genomes can theoretically be sequenced, but due to the error rate it should be less than this. Here it was decided that 44 samples would most likely be within the MiSeq limitations as the genome sizes were also expected to be less than 3 Mb. Commonly, 75 % of the reads will have an adequate error rate of less than 0.001 per base (>Q30). However, this is dependent on an optimal clustering of 1200K/mm<sup>2</sup> to yield the necessary reads per flow cell, which again is affected by the DNA concentration and sample preparation.

#### Sample preparation for MiSeq sequencing run:

The Nextera XT DNA Sample Prep Kit was used to prepare the samples for whole genome sequencing. The preparation procedure would result in a paired end library for each sample before library pooling and sequencing was initiated. The preparation for MiSeq sequencing is relatively lengthily and is described in five steps. Consistent replacement of pipette tips is crucial to avoid cross-contamination throughout the MiSeq sample preparation.

#### Materials:

Agencourt AMPure XP 60 ml kit (beads) (section 2.7)

MiSeq Run Reagents Kit (V3-600 cycles) (section 2.7)

Nextera XT DNA Sample Prep Kit (96-samples) (section 2.7)

Nextera XT Indexing Kit (96-indeces) (section 2.7)

Nextera XT Plate Fixture kit (section 2.7)

96-well PCR plates

96-well microtiter plates

96-well thermal cycler with heated lid (PCR machine)

dH<sub>2</sub>O

Ethanol absolute

Ethanol fresh 80 %

Heating block for 1.5 ml centrifuge tubes

Magnetic stand

Microplate centrifuge

Microplate shaker

Microseal for 96-well PCR plates

Tween 20

### ***Step 1: Tagmentation***

After measuring DNA concentration by Qubit and diluting the samples to 0.2 ng/μl, a process termed tagmentation was initiated. This step exploits an engineered transposome which couples the process of fragmenting the DNA with tagging the ends with unique adapter sequences. The MiSeq is capable of distinguishing these adapter sequences. Thus they provide a means of identification to differentiate reads from various isolates in the pooled sample. These unique adapter sequences are also the basis for primer annealing and initiating amplification of input DNA in the subsequent PCR (step 2).

#### Procedure:

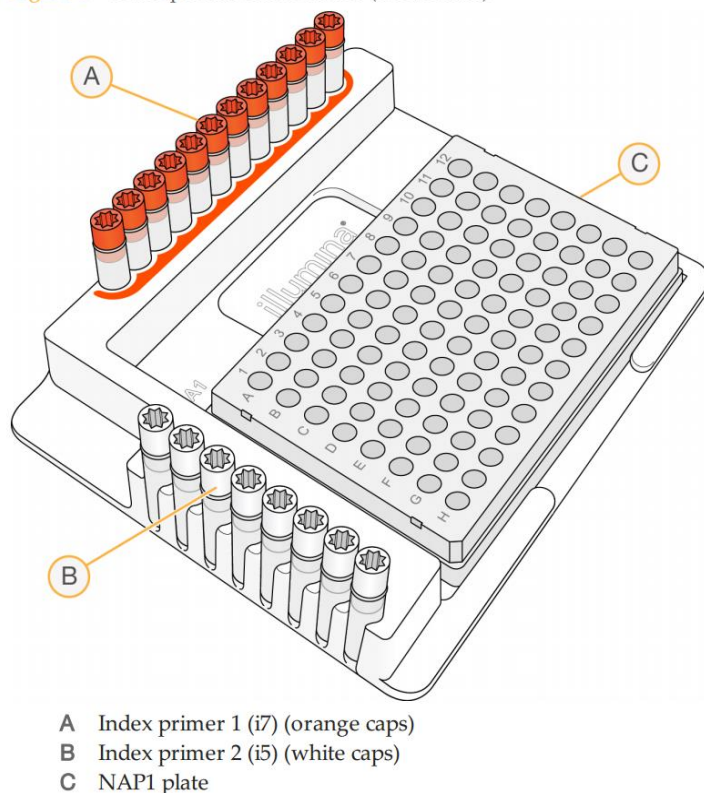
1. ATM (Amplicon Tagment Mix), TD (Tagment DNA Buffer) and diluted input DNA from the freezer was thawed on ice while NT (Neutralize Tagment Buffer) was brought to room temperature from 4 °C storage. The reagents were gently mixed by inverting the tubes several times before being briefly spun down in a microcentrifuge.
2. A 96-well PCR plate was labeled according to the desired placement of the 44 DNA isolates. A 96-well microtiter plate was for support of the PCR plate.
3. Following this, 10 μl of TD, 5 μl ATM and 5 μl of input DNA was added to the corresponding wells.
4. The contents of the wells were gently mixed used a multi-channel pipette before the plate was covered with microseal and centrifuged in a microplate centrifuge at 280 g for 1 minute at 20 °C to collect all reagents at the bottom of the tubes.

5. Next, the plate was placed in a thermo cycler (PCR machine) for 5 minutes at 55 °C with the lid heated, followed by being held at 10 °C until the sample contents reached the same temperature.
6. 5 µl of NT was added to each well and gently mixed by pipetting to neutralize the tagged samples before once again being covered with microseal and centrifuged for 1 minute at 280 g at 20 °C.
7. Finally, the plate was incubated at room temperature for 5 minutes.

### ***Step 2: PCR Amplification***

For amplifying the tagged and fragmented DNA templates into larger quantities, a limited-cycle PCR program was used in correlation with indexing primers 1 (N7) and 2 (S5). For 44 samples, indexing primers S501-07 and N701-07 were used (7x7=49) as described in figure 3.3.

**Figure 3** TruSeq Index Plate Fixture (96 libraries)



**Figure 3.3: TruSeq Plate Fixture with a capacity of 96 samples, assembled with the primers of the indexing kit and the sample plate. For the 44 samples used in this experiment, indexing primers 1 (N701-N707) were arranged horizontally (orange caps), and indexing primers 2 (S501-S507) arranged vertically (white caps).**

Procedure:

1. The indexing primers were thawed at room temperature and mixed briefly by inverting before being spun down in a microcentrifuge.
2. The primers were then arranged in the TruSeq Index Plate Fixture to simplify the mixing of reagents. Index 1 primers (N701-07) with orange caps were arranged horizontally and index 2 primers (S501-07) with white caps were arranged vertically (figure 3.3).
3. A new 96-well PCR plate (placed in a microtiter plate) was placed in the fixture and 15  $\mu$ l from each of the wells of the old plate transferred to the new one. An additional 5  $\mu$ l of the proper index primer 1 and 5  $\mu$ l of the proper index primer 2 were then added to the wells. After the primers had been applied they were given fresh caps to minimize risk of contamination affecting later sample preparations.
4. The sample plate was covered with microseal and centrifuged at 280 g at 20 °C for 1 minute before PCR was initiated using the program settings specified in table 3.4.

*Safe stopping point for cold storage at 2-8 °C for up to two days. Use microseal.*

***Step 3: PCR Clean-up***

The DNA paired end library now having been attained by PCR was purified in using magnetic AMPure XP beads for removal of both very small DNA fragments and left-overs from the PCR.

Procedure:

1. The AMPure XP beads were brought to room temperature and fresh 80 % ethanol prepared.
2. The 96-well PCR plate containing amplicons from the previous PCR step was brought to room temperature and centrifuged for 1 minute to collect condensation from the microseal.
3. A fresh 96-well PCR plate was labeled as before and all the PCR products transferred from each well of the previous plate.
4. The AMPure XP beads were vortexed vigorously for 30 seconds to attain an even dispersion, before 30  $\mu$ l was transferred to each well containing PCR product. The components were gently mixed by pipetting up and down 10 times.

5. The plate was next incubated at room temperature for 5 minutes before being placed at a magnetic stand for 2 minutes until the supernatant had completely cleared, and could be carefully discarded without collecting any beads (which were now associated with DNA).
6. While keeping the plate on the magnetic stand, the beads were washed using 200  $\mu$ l 80 % ethanol without re-suspending the beads. After 30 seconds the supernatant was again discarded.
7. The wash-step was repeated once more before discarding the supernatant and letting the beads air-dry for 5 minutes on the magnetic stand.
8. After the beads had dried, 52.5  $\mu$ l RSB (re-suspension buffer) was added to each well and gently mixed with the beads by pipetting 10 times to bring the DNA from the beads to the solution.
9. The plate was incubated at room temperature for 2 minutes before once more being placed on the magnetic stand.
10. A new 96-well PCR plate was labeled as before and 50  $\mu$ l transferred from each of the wells of the previous plate (amplified and purified tagged-end libraries) without including any beads.

*Safe stopping point for cold storage -15 to -20 °C for up to one week. Use microseal.*

#### ***Step 4: Library Normalization***

To ensure a more equal representation of each sample before pooling the libraries, the quantity of each library was normalized using normalization beads.

##### Procedure:

*Reagents used in this step contain formamide which is a probable reproductive toxin, and should be disposed of accordingly. Avoid inhalation, ingestion, and skin/eye contact.*

1. LNA1 (Library Normalization Additives 1) was removed from the freezer, as well as LNB1 (Library Normalization Beads 1), LNS1 (Library Normalization Storage Buffer 1) and LNW1 (Library Normalization Wash 1) from the fridge, and brought to room temperature.



2. A new 96-well PCR plate was labeled as before and 20  $\mu$ l was transferred from the previously used sample plate with wells containing purified PCR products.
3. 2.2 ml LNA1 was added to a clean 15 ml tube.
4. LNB1, containing the beads, was vortexed for 1 minute to ensure complete suspension of the bead pellet, before 400  $\mu$ l immediately was transferred to the tube containing LNA1.
5. 45  $\mu$ l of the LNA1/LNB1 solution was quickly added to each of the 44 wells containing 20  $\mu$ l DNA sample.
6. The plate was subsequently sealed with microseal and placed securely on a microplate shaker at 1800 rpm for 30 minutes for the DNA fragments to attach and normalize on the bead surfaces.
7. After the incubation period, the plate was again put on a magnetic stand for 2 minutes to draw the beads with DNA attached from the solution. After the supernatant had cleared, it was carefully discarded in an appropriate hazardous container using a pipette whilst on the magnetic stand.
8. The plate was removed from the magnetic stand and the beads washed by adding 45  $\mu$ l LNW1 to each well before sealing the plate with microseal and putting the plate back on the microplate shaker at 1800 rpm for 5 additional minutes.
9. Next, the plate was once more placed on the magnetic stand for 2 minutes and the supernatant with contaminants discarded.
10. Step 8 and 9 was repeated one more time to ensure sufficient washing of the beads.
11. After the beads were thoroughly washed, the DNA fragments attached to them could be eluted. 30  $\mu$ l of 1 M freshly prepared NaOH was added to each well before the plate was sealed with microseal.
12. The contents were merged on the microplate shaker for 5 minutes at 1800 rpm.
13. The plate was subsequently placed on the magnetic stand for 2 minutes to draw the beads from the supernatant now containing eluted DNA libraries in normalized amounts.
14. A new 96-well PCR plate was labeled and 30  $\mu$ l LNS1 added to each well, followed by 30  $\mu$ l with eluted DNA from the wells of the previous plate.
15. Finally, the plate was sealed with microseal and centrifuged at 1000 g for 1 minute.

*Safe stopping point for cold storage using microseal.*

### ***Optional step - Preparation of PhiX control:***

In this case it was decided to add more diversity to the sample libraries to enhance the confidence in the sequencing run. This was attained by adding PhiX control. The PhiX is a control library consisting of fragments the MiSeq is capable of recognizing and differentiating from the samples. E.g. in 16S rRNA sequencing, the fragments are very similar to each other and it is common to add ~30% of PhiX. However, in whole genome sequencing using DNA libraries from various isolates and species, the fragments have much less similar sequences, making it unnecessary to add PhiX in such large quantities. PhiX increases diversity among the sequence fragments and can improve confidence in the MiSeq output. Also, it helps estimate error rates and determines if errors are likely due to sample preparation mistakes or the MiSeq.

#### Procedure:

1. 2  $\mu$ l 10 nM PhiX library and 3  $\mu$ l 10 mM Tris pH 8.5 (RSB) was combined in a fresh eppendorf tube to attain a 4 nM PhiX library.
2. Following this, 5  $\mu$ l of the 4 nM PhiX library and 5  $\mu$ l freshly prepared (within the last 12 hours) 1 M NaOH was combined in a new tube and vortexed briefly, before the sample was spun down at 280 xg for 1 minute, attaining a 2 nM PhiX library. The contents were incubated for 5 minutes at room temperature to denature the DNA of the PhiX control.
3. Finally, 990  $\mu$ l chilled HT1 was added to the 10  $\mu$ l PhiX dilution.

*The 20 pM PhiX control can be stored for up to 3 weeks between -15 and -20 °C before use.*

### ***Step 5: Library pooling and MiSeq sample loading***

The MiSeq uses a pooled sample consisting of equal volumes of normalized sample libraries, which is diluted in hybridization buffer and heat denatured before sequencing can be engaged.

#### Procedure:

1. A heating block compatible with 1.5 ml eppendorf tubes was pre-heated to 96 °C, and an ice bath prepared by combining 3 parts ice and 1 part water.
2. The MiSeq reagent cartridge was removed from freezer storage and thawed at room temperature.

3. The 96-well sample plate containing purified and amplified DNA libraries was also thawed at room temperature and centrifuged at 1000 g at 20 °C for 1 minute to collect condensation.
4. The contents of each well were mixed gently by pipetting before 5 µl from each well were combined in a clean eppendorf tube (pooled amplicon library, PAL).
5. As a final step, 570 µl HT1, 5 µl PhiX and 25 µl PAL were mixed in a new eppendorf tube labeled DAL (diluted amplicon library), and the tube was mixed thoroughly by vortexing at top speed.
6. The DAL tube was subsequently incubated for 2 minutes at 96 °C on the heating block.
7. The DAL tube was immediately after incubation inverted 1-2 times and placed on the ice bath for 5 minutes to attain denaturation.
8. Finally, the denatured and pooled sample could be loaded into the MiSeq reagent cartridge. The cartridge was placed in designated enclosure in the MiSeq which would now run for a couple of days to complete sequencing of the pooled library. Sample information was registered in the Illumina Experiment manager.

### ***MiSeq washing routines***

After each run on the MiSeq, post-run washes are carried out using Tween 20. First, 5 ml 100 % Tween 20 is added to 45 ml of dH<sub>2</sub>O to attain a 10 % Tween 20 solution. Then, 25 ml of the 10 % Tween 20 is added to 475 ml dH<sub>2</sub>O constituting the MiSeq wash solution. 350 ml of this 0.5 % Tween 20 wash solution is poured into the wash bottle and “Post-run wash” selected from the MiSeq interface.

Other washing procedures are also done regularly to uphold optimal performance of the MiSeq, and include maintenance wash once a month and stand-by wash when the MiSeq will not be used for the next 7 days.

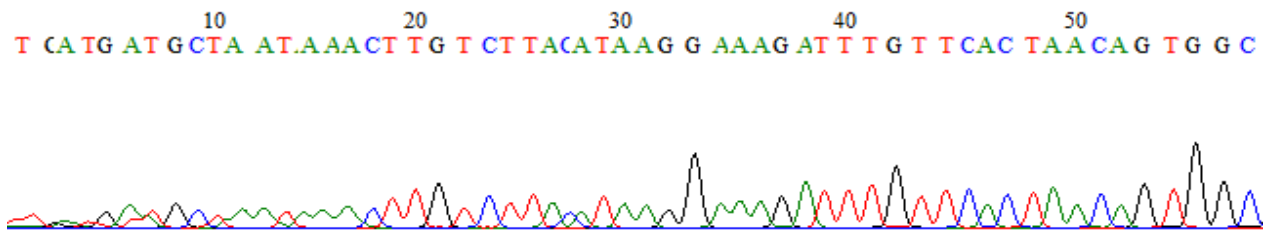
### **3.13 Analysis of sequence data**

Various tools were implemented in the analysis process of the *rseP* and moreover in the whole genome sequences. Numerous software and tools are available to choose from, and they can give significantly different results based on the algorithm implemented in them. This demands a critical approach to analysis of sequence data.

## rseP analysis - pipeline

After downloading the data sets from the first sequencing procedure (which revolved around merely the rseP), various bioinformatics tools were used to identify mutations present in the putative receptor. In the GATC database, each sequenced isolate was accompanied by three relatively small datasets of AB1-files (each resulting from sequencing affiliated with forward, middle or reverse primer, as previously mentioned) which ensured a simplistic analysis process.

1. BioEdit (installed from <http://bioedit.software.informer.com>) was employed to visualize the sequence signals/base calls stored in the AB1-files, and to evaluate the quality of the data (figure 3.4). Sequence strings of low ambiguity were extracted as plain text and copied to a regular text editor. Tools implemented in BioEdit could also have been used to complete the analysis but in this case it was decided to preform the assembly manually.
2. The three text data sets could easily be combined into the full gene sequence by identifying overlapping areas. E.g. the extracted sequence from dataset E1\_F (forward primer), E1\_M (middle primer) and E1\_R (reverse primer) were merged into E1 (the complete *rseP* sequence of *E. faecalis* 3358 mutant isolate E1).
3. Following the assembly of the *rseP* for each sample, ClustalW (<http://www.ebi.ac.uk/Tools/msa/clustalw2>) provided a tool for multiple sequence alignments (MSAs) of the data, and thus elucidating areas differentiating mutants from wild type. Default presets were set for executing the algorithm.
4. NCBI ORF finder (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gorf/gorf.html>) was finally used to establish the correct reading frame (figure 3.5) of the *rseP*-genes and easily identify and visualize the mutational consequences on the translated protein. Mutations resulting in premature stop codons or frame shifts were especially interesting to locate as they were likely to result in a fully inactivated bacteriocin receptor.



**Figure 3.4:** Sequence stretch from GATC with base call signals/chromatogram visualized in BioEdit. The base calls at the beginning (first ~30 bp) are of poor quality (ambiguous bases) and were removed prior to assembly.

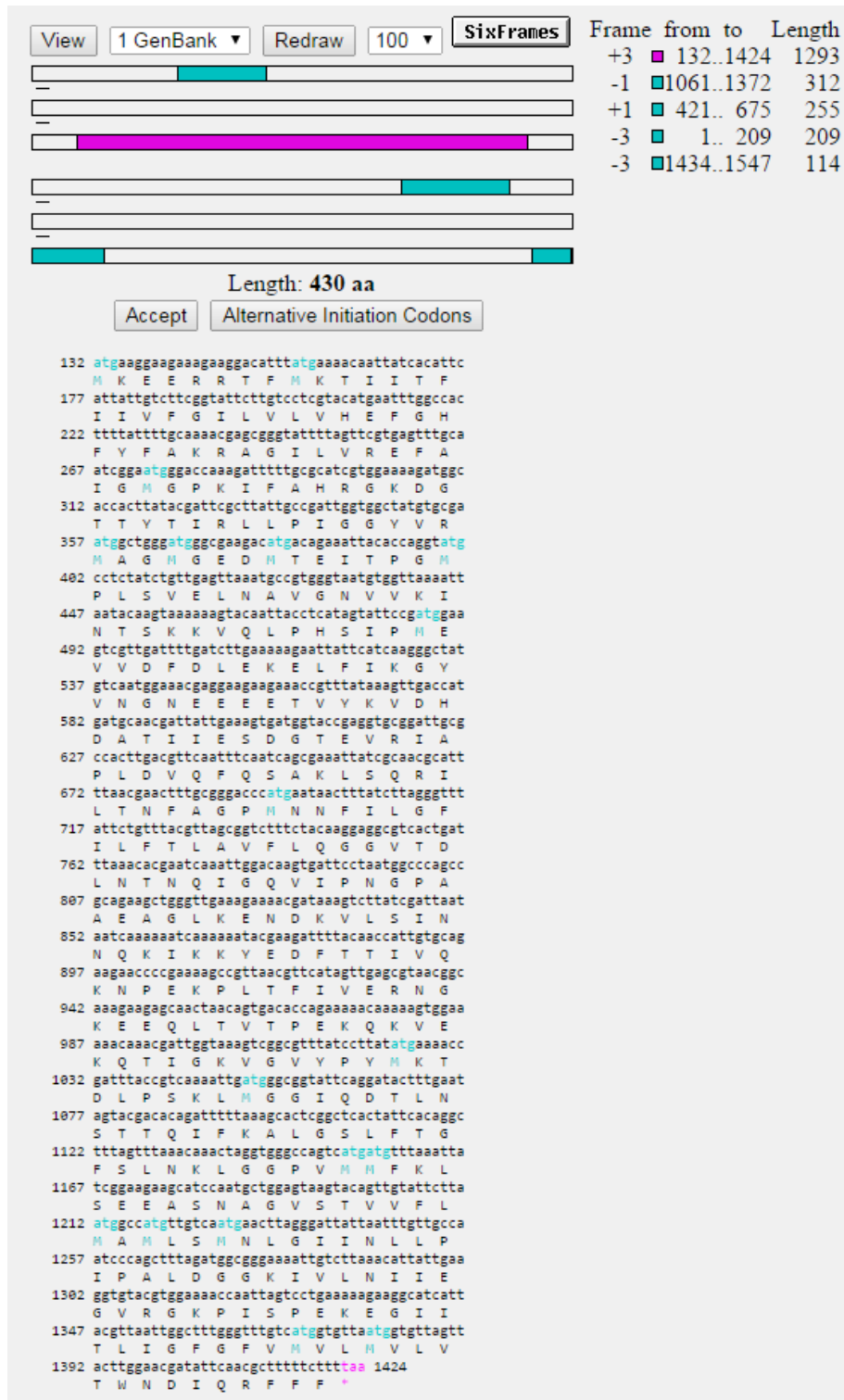
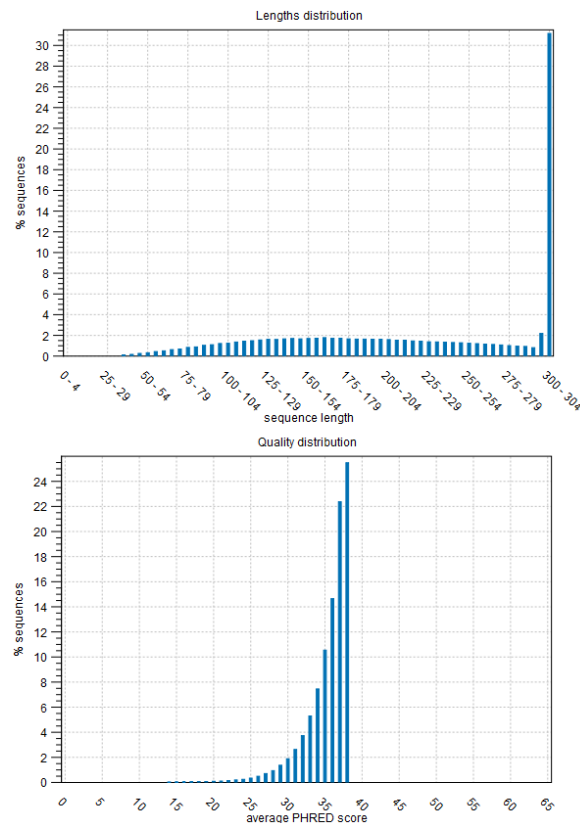


Figure 3.5: Output from NCBI ORF finder when using the assembled *rseP* sequence from *E. faecalis* 3358 wild type as input. This picture establishes frame +3 as the correct reading frame (the only alternative resulting in a protein of the proper length). Using *rseP* sequence from the mutants as input could easily reveal how DNA mutations resulted in altered gene products.

## WGS analysis – Pipeline

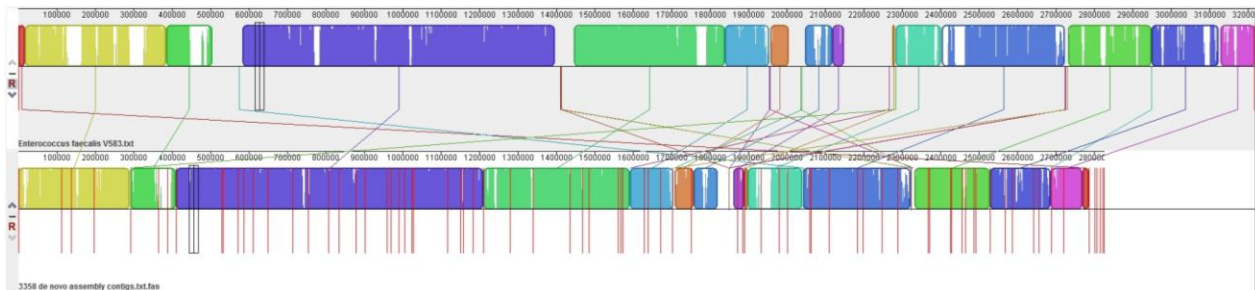
This section describes a simple method on how to analyze sequence data from whole bacterial genomes. The data presented here were mainly processed in CLC genomics workbench 7.5/5.5 (<http://www.clcbio.com>), but many other tools, could rather have been employed instead.

1. Fastq-files from the MiSeq output files were made available in Illumina BaseSpace (<https://basespace.illumina.com/home/index>) and imported to CLC Workbench. Every sample had two fastq-files affiliated with it, termed R1 and R2 respectively. Each of these files consists of several hundred thousand reads of approximately 300 nt, as well as quality data which is basically what separates fastq files from the common fasta files.
2. The reads were initially run through a QC quality analysis to evaluate lengths distribution and PHRED quality scores, among other parameters (figure 3.6). This step can provide valuable information but is not essential to the data analysis process. *CLC Toolbox > NGS core tools > Create sequencing QC report.*



**Figure 3.6: The lengths distribution of reads (on top) and the PHRED quality scores (at bottom) after QC analysis of *E. faecalis* 3358 wild type data.**

3. The first task to accomplish was assembly of the four wild type genomes. The remaining 40 mutants would be handled later. All reads were trimmed using default settings, except a quality score limit of 0.001 and minimum length 50 nt in order to discard reads of poor quality. *CLC Toolbox > NGS core tools > Trim sequences.*
4. Next, de novo assembly was initiated with the algorithm implemented in CLC. This would assemble reads into longer contigs by identification of overlapping sequence data. Contigs below 1000 bp were set to be discarded. This step is often sufficient for variant detection, and step 5 and 6 can thus be excessive. *CLC Toolbox > De novo sequencing > De novo assembly.*
5. To establish the right order of the assembled contigs of the wild types, the genome alignment visualizer software Mauve 3.2.1 (downloaded from <http://gel.ahabs.wisc.edu/mauve/download.php>) was employed. The de novo assembly output from CLC was submitted as input in the Mauve contig mover together with a similar reference genome. Default settings were used. After performing the alignment of the contigs to the reference genome in several iterations to attain an optimal result, the output was visualized (figure 3.7) and re-imported to CLC as a fasta alignment file.

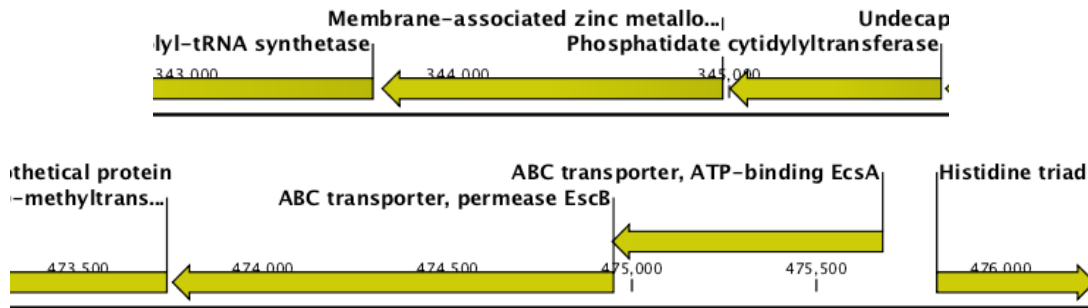


**Figure 3.7: Output after 4 iterations of aligning the contigs of *E. faecalis* 3358 wild type to the reference sequence NC\_004668.1 in mauve contig sorter. The reference genome is shown on top and the draft genome on the bottom.**

6. After Mauve contig mover had established the right arrangement of the contigs, concatenation was executed to finish the draft genome. Although this would not result in a fully correct sequence, it was sufficient for use in this work. *CLC toolbox > Alignments and trees > Join alignments (concatenation).* However, this did not work as smoothly as expected due to CLC importing sequences in one single file. Instead the concatenation

was executed manually using Geneious 7.1.5 to import the Mauve alignment file with the sequences kept separate. There, the contig sequences could be ordered in a list according to the positions specified by Mauve, before being exported as a single new text file where gaps were removed, and the sequences manually joined/concatenated. This was a very ineffective approach and concatenation could have been omitted from the pipeline in this case. For the remaining steps, the de novo assembled contigs from step 4 were employed as input instead.

7. To annotate the wild type contigs, RAST (<http://rast.nmpdr.org>) or Prokka (<http://www.vicbioinformatics.com/software.prokka.shtml>) were used to locate gene elements in the genome and import them to CLC as GenBank files as seen in figure 3.8.

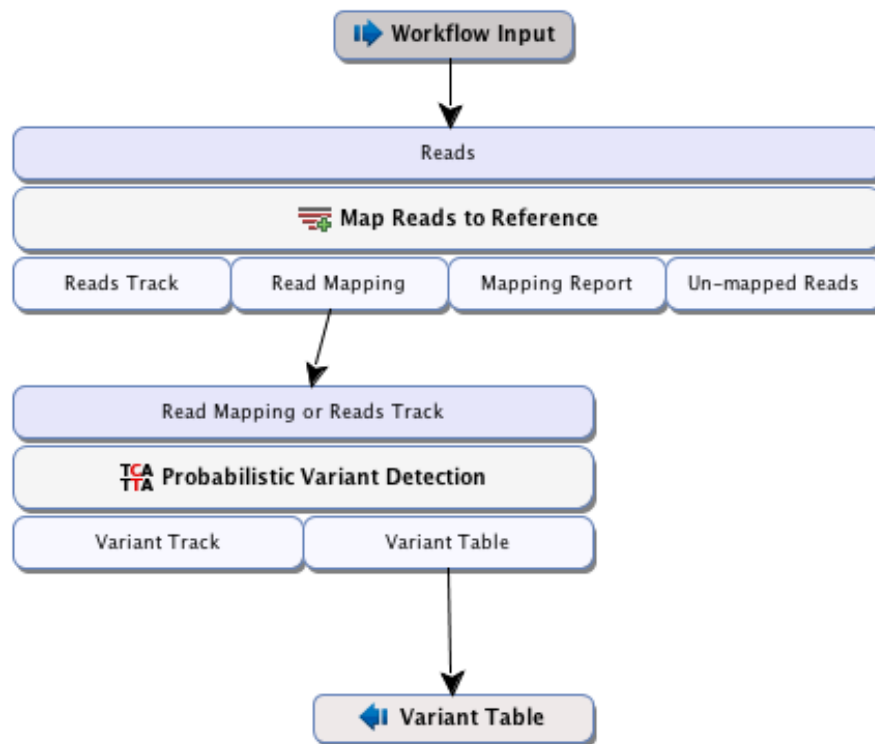


**Figure 3.8: The locations of a few genes in *P. acidilactici* 2002 as predicted by RAST annotation and displayed in CLC workbench. The RAST GenBank output file was downloaded and imported to CLC workbench.**

8. The next task was to compare the sequence data from the mutants to the wild types. First, the mutant reads were trimmed as previously done with the wild types.
9. The reads from the mutants were subsequently mapped separately to the wild type contigs (now termed reference genome) to uncover differences. *CLC Toolbox > NGS core tools > map reads to reference.*
10. Coverage analysis was carried out to look for abnormally low or high read coverage along the reference genome, which could indicate i.e. large deletions. *CLC Toolbox > Resequencing analysis > Coverage analysis.*
11. Concluding the genome analysis pipeline, probabilistic variant detection was executed to look for smaller variants to elucidate SNPs (single nucleotide polymorphism) and MNVs (multiple nucleotide variation) common across in many mutants and possibly strains. These could hold a potential of being involved in development of Ej97-resistance. A



workflow was created for this (figure 3.9). *CLC Toolbox > Resequencing analysis > Probabilistic variant detection*. Tips: If a candidate gene prevails quickly, annotate the upstream and downstream areas of that gene before proceeding with the variant detection. This can help locate possible mutation outside the coding region/in the regulatory area of the gene in other mutants and strains that would otherwise be more difficult to notice as significant.



**Figure 3.9: Workflow created for locating variants in CLC workbench using a probabilistic variant caller. The mutant reads were used as inputs and first mapped to the reference wild type contigs. This output of the mappings was subsequently used as input in the probabilistic variant detection. The output was given as variant tables showing SNPs and MNVs. The algorithm detects the probability for each combination of alleles is calculated. These probabilities are then used to determine which one of the allele combinations is the most likely combination for each position, and do not detect low frequency alleles. ([http://www.clcsupport.com/clcgenomicsworkbench/current/index.php?manual=Probabilistic\\_variant\\_detection.html](http://www.clcsupport.com/clcgenomicsworkbench/current/index.php?manual=Probabilistic_variant_detection.html)).**

After the Probabilistic variant detection, the candidate genes were extracted from each of the isolates and aligned to the wild type in order to display the mutational impacts on DNA sequence and aa-sequence (after translation by CLC).

### 3.14 Unspecific resistance assay

With the analysis of all the sequence data completed, the mutants lacking alterations within *rseP* were screened for unspecific resistance mechanisms. This was carried out by employing the unrelated bacteriocins BHT-B and Garvicin-ML. If the isolates displayed increased resistance to these as well as to Ej97, it could be a good indication of the presence of a general resistance mechanism in the mutants.

BHT-B is another leaderless bacteriocin, but is not related to Ej97 and produced by *Streptococcus rattus*. Garvicin-ML is a circular bacteriocin which is folded in a manner which shields it from being downgraded by peptidases, perhaps increasing its spectrum of activity. The inaccessibility of recognition sites as a consequence of a tightly folded three-dimensional structure is likely responsible for this resistance to proteolytic enzymes (Borrero et al. 2011). For instance, if a mutation causes increase secretion of peptidases, the linear leaderless bacteriocins will likely all be degraded and unable to exert their activity, whilst the circular Garvicin ML will remain active. In the cross-resistance assay, the theory was that presence of an unspecific resistance mechanism will cause the mutants to be resistant to other unrelated bacteriocins in addition Ej97, but perhaps not to Garvicin ML due to the previously elaborated arguments.

Microtiter plate assays were used for the purpose of investigating this possibility. A 200 µg/ml start concentration of Ej97 and the unrelated bacteriocin BHT-B were used to screen a selection of mutants for similar resistance patterns. The wild types, as well as mutants known to have putative receptor mutations, were also included in the assay. The plates were incubated for approximately five hours at 30 °C and read visually.

An active fraction of Garvicin ML was also used of a selection of isolates, but the precise concentration was not known in this case. However, it was merely the patterns of resistance levels compared to Ej97-resistance that was of particular interest.

### 3.15 Mutation frequency

In the case of *E. faecalis* 3358, certain interesting *rseP*-mutations were detected in the form of CAAAAAAT-repeat variance, and subsequently 150 new mutants were generated for additional experiments using the same technique described in section 3.4.

The objective was to investigate the frequency of each repeat-variant by using mutation-specific primers. New primers were designed specifically for this purpose (table 2.3, figure 3.10) and used in PCR to differentiate between the numbers of repeats. After PCR, the amplicons were applied in agarose electrophoresis, and thus presence of DNA bands when observed through the GelViewer would indicate that the isolate had the number of repeats (genotype) corresponding to the primer, without the need for sequencing.

Unfortunately, the experiment was not successful, as only DNA smears or presence of products where they theoretically not should be, were observed. The experiment was thus not finished at this point in time as PCR with the designed primers did not yield the expected amplicons when using control DNA with know repeat number, and it was decided to rather pursue other tasks.



**Figure 3.10: The mutation specific forward primers designed for each of the repeat variants in the frequency experiment on top, and below the *E. faecalis* 3358 *rseP* gene sequence with repeat area (yellow), reverse primer (green) and desired amplicon between these (~350 bp).**

## 4. RESULTS

### 4.1 Inhibition spectrum assay

A total of 52 indicator bacteria confirmed distinct activity differences between the leaderless bacteriocins LsbB, Ej97 and K1, as listed in table 4.1. Ej97 and K1 displayed a broad spectrum with Ej97 having slightly wider activity than K1, while LsbB demonstrated activity towards certain *L. lactis* strains.

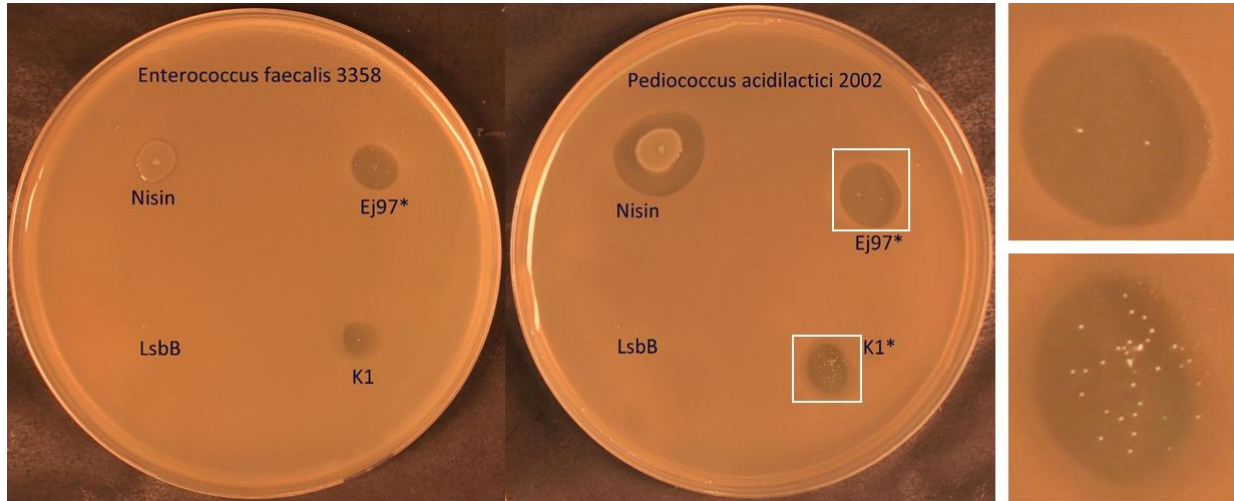
Nisin was employed as a control due to its well-defined activity spectrum, which includes a broad range of Gram-positive bacteria due to targeting the common peptidoglycan cell-wall precursor lipid II. Nisin is not active by itself to Gram-negative species. However, while the assay confirmed the broad activity of nisin, activity was also documented towards an *E. coli* strain (*E. coli* LMG 3235), which suggest contamination during the experiment or error in the glycerol stock. The same *E. coli* strain was also sensitive to LsbB which substantiates that some kind of mistake must have been made.

**Table 4.1: The results from the spot-on-lawn inhibition spectrum assay. Various strains from the LMG glycerol stock had been employed in assessing the activity range of Ej97, K1 and LsbB. Nisin with its well-defined activity was implemented in the experiment as a control. “+” indicates that an inhibition zone was observed, while “++”occasionally has been used to highlight significant size-differences of the zones.**

Indicator strain	Nisin	Ej97	K1	LsbB
<i>E. coli</i> LMG 2746	+	+	+	
<i>E. coli</i> LMG 3235	+	+	+	+
<i>Enterobacter</i> LMG 3287	+	+		
<i>B. cereus</i> LMG 2805				
<i>L. innocua</i> LMG 2710	+	+	+	
<i>L. innocua</i> LMG 2785	+	+	+	
<i>L. ivanovii</i> LMG 2813	+	+	+	
<i>L. monocytogenes</i> LMG 2604	+	+	+	
<i>L. monocytogenes</i> LMG 2650	+	+	+	
<i>L. monocytogenes</i> LMG 2651	+	+	+	
<i>L. monocytogenes</i> LMG 2652	+	+	+	
<i>L. monocytogenes</i> LMG 2653	+	+	+	

<i>S. aureus</i> LMG 3022				
<i>S. aureus</i> LMG 3023	+			
<i>S. aureus</i> LMG 3242	+	+	+	
<i>S. salivarius</i> LMG 1301	+			
<i>L. sakei</i> LMG 2334	+			
<i>L. sakei</i> LMG 2356	+	+	+	
<i>L. sakei</i> LMG 2361	+	+		
<i>L. sakei</i> LMG 2380				
<i>L. sakei</i> LMG 2799	+			
<i>L. curvatus</i> LMG 2353				
<i>L. curvatus</i> LMG 2715	+	++	+	
<i>L. curvatus</i> LMG 2355				
<i>L. curvatus</i> LMG 2371	+			
<i>L. plantarum</i> LMG 2003	+	+	+	
<i>L. plantarum</i> LMG 2352	+			
<i>L. plantarum</i> LMG 2357	+			
<i>L. plantarum</i> LMG 2358	+			
<i>L. plantarum</i> LMG 2362	+			
<i>L. plantarum</i> LMG 2379	+			
<i>L. plantarum</i> LMG 3125	+			
<i>P. acidilactici</i> LMG 2002	+	++	+	
<i>P. pentosaceus</i> LMG 2001	+	++	+	
<i>P. pentosaceus</i> LMG 2366	+	+	+	
<i>P. pentosaceus</i> LMG 2722	+	++	+	
<i>L. lactis</i> LMG 2081	+			
<i>L. lactis</i> LMG 2705	+	++	+	+
<i>L. lactis</i> LMG 2130	+	+	+	+
<i>L. lactis</i> LMG 3419	+	+		
<i>L. strain F4-13</i> LMG 2070	+	++	+	
<i>L. garvieae</i> DCC43 LMG 3390	+	+	+	
<i>E. avium</i> LMG 3465	+	+		
<i>E. faecium</i> LMG 2787	+	+	+	
<i>E. faecium</i> LMG 2763	+			
<i>E. faecium</i> LMG 2783		+		
<i>E. faecium</i> LMG 2876		+		
<i>E. faecium</i> LMG 2787	+	+	+	
<i>E. faecalis</i> LMG 2333	+	+		
<i>E. faecalis</i> LMGT 3358	+	++	+	
<i>E. faecalis</i> SMF37 LMGT 3370	+	++	+	
<i>E. faecalis</i> DEC23 LMGT 3386	+	++	+	
<i>L. gelidium</i> LMG 2386	+			

Two of the indicators used in the assay simultaneously produced naturally resistant mutants during the experiment. These strains were *E. faecalis* 3358 and *P. acidilactici* 2002 (figure 4.1), and they were to be the basis of further work progress.



**Figure 4.1:** Pictures of the plates containing indicators producing the initial mutants for this study, and which arose naturally when exposed to 0.5 mg/ml bacteriocin. Resistant colonies can be observed in the zones marked with \*. Close-ups of the *P. acidilactici* Ej97- and K1-resistant mutants are inserted to the far right.

## 4.2 Accumulation of bacteriocin resistant mutants

The two indicators *E. faecalis* 3358 and *P. acidilactici* 2002 which initially resulted in emergence of resistant colonies were subsequently exposed to various bacteriocin concentrations to produce more resistant colonies. Mutants from three other strains (*E. faecium* 2787, *L. garvieae* DCC43 and *L. garvieae* 1546) were later supplemented by other lab members. This yielded a large collection of mutants which were isolated and stored as glycerol stock (table 4.2).

**Table 4.2:** The collection of resistant mutants produced for this study. Only mutants that were later sequenced are included in this table. CFU = colony forming unit (within bacteriocin inhibition zone).

Indicator bacteria:	Name of isolate:	CFU picked from inhibition zone (mg/ml):
<i>E. faecalis</i> LMG 3358	3358 WT	
	E1	Ej97 0,5
	E2	Ej97 0,5
	E3	Ej97 0,25
	E4	Ej97 0,25

	E7	Ej97 0,25
	E8	Ej97 0,1
	E10	Ej97 0,5
	E11	Ej97 0,5
	E12	Ej97 0,25
	E14	Ej97 0,25
	E15	Ej97 0,1
	E17	Ej97 0,1
	E20	Ej97 0,5
	E22	Ej97 0,5
	E23	Ej97 0,25
	E24	Ej97 0,25
	E25	Ej97 0,25
	E26	Ej97 0,1
	E27	Ej97 0,1
	E28	Ej97 0,1
<i>P. acidilactici</i> LMG 2002	2002 WT	
	M1	Ej97 0,5
	M2	Ej97 0,5
	M3	Ej97 0,5
	M4	Ej97 0,25
	M5	Ej97 0,25
	M6	Ej97 0,25
	M7	Ej97 0,1
	M8	Ej97 0,1
	M9	Ej97 0,1
	M10	K1 0,5
	M11	K1 0,5
	M12	K1 0,5
	M13	Ej97 0,5
	M14	Ej97 0,5
	M15	Ej97 0,5
	M16	Ej97 0,5
	M17	Ej97 0,5
	M18	Ej97 0,25
	M19	Ej97 0,25
	M20	Ej97 0,25
	M21	Ej97 0,25
	M22	Ej97 0,25
<i>L. garvieae</i> LMG DCC43	DCC43 WT	
	G1	Ej97 0,5
	G2	Ej97 0,5
	G3	Ej97 0,5
	G4	Ej97 0,5
	G5	Ej97 0,5
	G6	K1 0,5
	G7	K1 0,5
	G8	K1 0,5
	G8	K1 0,5
	G10	K1 0,5

<i>L. garvieae</i> LMG 1546	1546 WT	
	G11	Ej97 0,5
	G12	Ej97 0,5
	G13	Ej97 0,5
	G14	Ej97 0,5
	G15	Ej97 0,5
	G16	K1 0,5
	G17	K1 0,5
	G18	K1 0,5
	G19	K1 0,5
	G20	K1 0,5
<i>E. faecium</i> LMG 2787	2787 WT	
	B28	EntQ 1,0
	B30	EntQ 1,0
	B32	EntQ 1,0
	B36	EntQ 1,0
	B38	EntQ 1,0
	B42	EntQ 1,0
	B44	EntQ 1,0
	B48	EntQ 1,0
	B70	K1 0,5
	B72	K1 0,5
	B74	K1 0,5
	B76	K1 0,5
	B80	K1 0,5
	B84	K1 0,5
B86	K1 0,5	
B94	K1 0,5	

### 4.3 Microtiter plate assays

The bacteriocin resistance levels were estimated in the mutants and compared to the wild types by using microtiter plates with two-fold dilutions of Ej97 (table 4.3). The results demonstrated that mutants from *E. faecalis* 3358 and *P. acidilactici* 2002 typically fell into one of two subgroups based on this phenotype. The first group appeared to be completely resistant even at concentrations above 50  $\mu$ M, and the second group exhibited a lower level of resistance but was still many-fold more tolerate to bacteriocin than the wild type.

The same pattern could not be detected for the remaining three strains, *E. faecium* 2787, *L. garvieae* DCC43 and *L. garvieae* 1546, at the concentrations applied (50  $\mu$ M being the highest concentration), but neither did the results disprove the possibility of these groupings being present in these instances as well. Corresponding assays using higher bacteriocin concentrations would provide a definitive answer to this.



**Table 4.3: Microtiter assay results describing the resistance levels of the various isolates as MIC<sub>50</sub>-values.**

Isolate:	Ej97 MIC <sub>50</sub> value (µg/ml)
3358 WT	0.4
E1	12.5
E2	12.5
E3	>50
E4	50
E7	25
E8	50
E10	>50
E11	12.5
E12	12.5
E14	25
E15	50
E17	>50
E20	>50
E22	>50
E23	25
E24	25
E25	>50
E26	25
E27	25
E28	>50
2002 WT	0.2
M1	>50
M2	6.25
M3	3.125
M4	3.125
M5	>50
M6	>50
M7	12.5
M8	12.5
M9	6.25
M10	25
M11	12.5
M12	6.25
M13	3.125
M14	3.125
M15	12.5
M16	3.125
M17	>50
M18	>50
M19	6.25
M20	>50
M21	>50
M22	6.25
DCC43 WT	0.8
G1	>50
G2	>50
G3	>50
G4	>50

G5	>50
G6	>50
G7	>50
G8	>50
G9	>50
G10	>50
1546 WT	6.25
G11	>50
G12	>50
G13	>50
G14	>50
G15	>50
G16	6.25
G17	>50
G18	>50
G19	>50
G20	>50
2787 WT	0.6
B28	>50
B30	>50
B32	>50
B36	>50
B38	>50
B42	>50
B44	>50
B48	>50
B70	>50
B72	>50
B74	>50
B76	>50
B80	>50
B84	>50
B86	>50
B94	>50

#### 4.4 *rseP* sequence analysis

The findings within *rseP* corresponded perfectly with the groupings of resistance levels observed in *E. faecalis* 3358 and *P. acidilactici* 2002. Isolates which exhibited exceptionally high resistance in the microtiter assay consistently also contained serious mutations within this gene or in close proximity upstream it. As discussed in the previous section, this pattern could not be confirmed for the three other indicators. The *rseP* mutations and mutational impacts on RseP are presented as multiple sequence alignments (MSAs) in the appendix (A1-A8). While many isolates indeed contained the expected *rseP* mutations, the majority had intact *rseP* and thus this analysis could not provide explanations for the observed resistance.

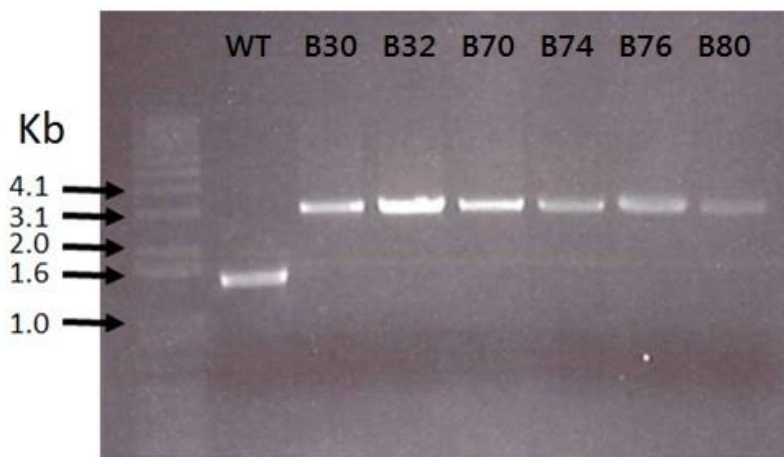
*E. faecalis* 3358: Different genotypes were present in this strain as repeat variance of an 8 bp sequence stretch “CAAAAAT”, located near the middle of the gene. Whilst the wild type contains two such repeats, a deletion or insertion induces frameshift and premature termination in certain mutants. Of the 20 sequenced isolates, only 7 had a mutated *rseP* in the form of this addition or deletion of one repeat (table 4.4).

*P. acidilactici* 2002: Diverse and scattered *rseP* mutations, including an up-stream gene mutation, frameshifts, missense mutations, and nonsense mutations, constituted the genotypes of this strain. Of the 20 sequenced mutants, 10 isolates had mutation in or upstream *rseP* (table 4.4).

*L. garvieae* DCC43: Nonsense mutations or framehifts resulting in premature termination of the RseP were identified in the *rseP* of all the 10 isolates sequenced from this strain (table 4.4).

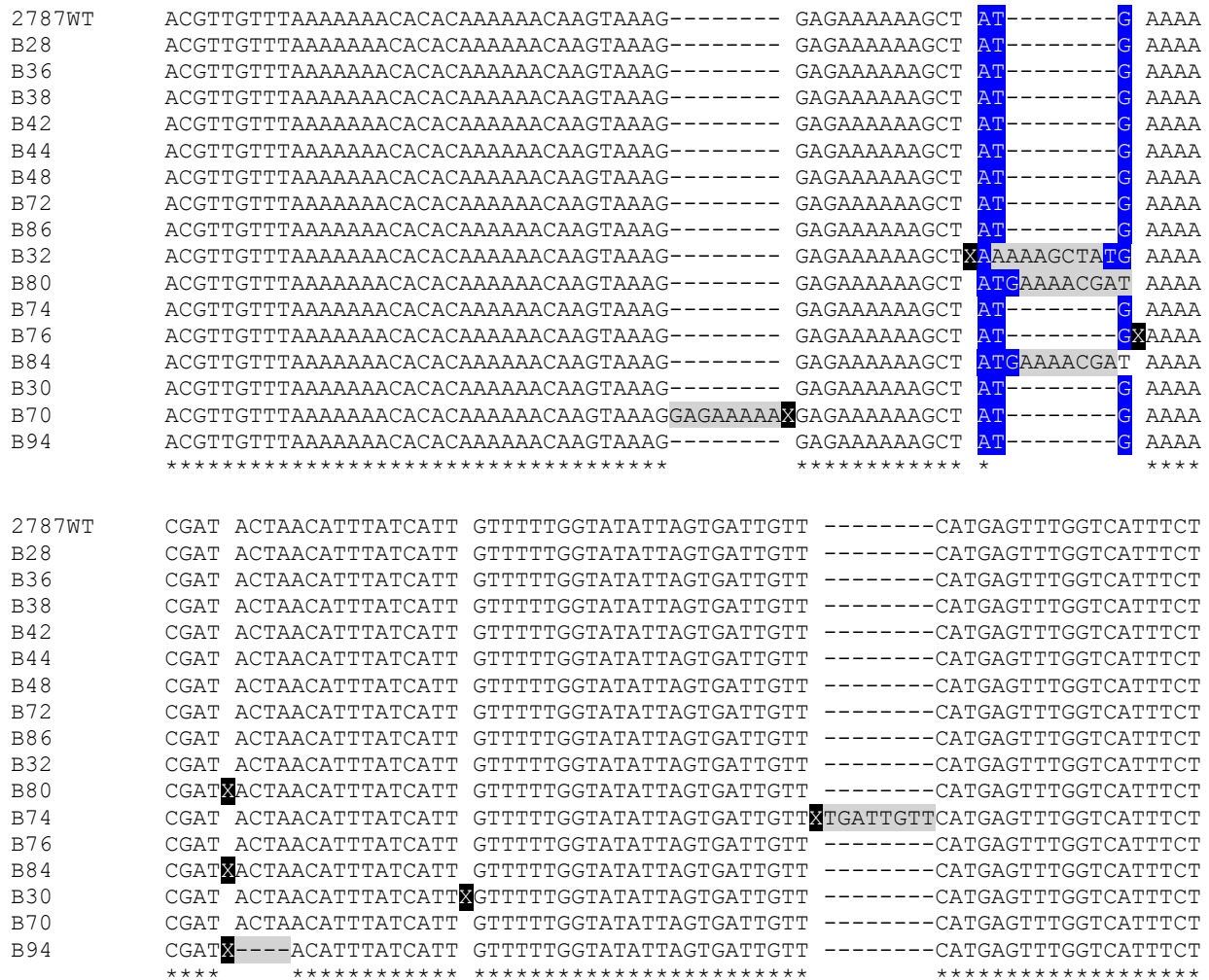
*L. garvieae* 1546: In the case of this *L. garvieae* strain, only 3 of the 10 sequenced isolates had mutations within (nonsense mutations) or upstream the putative receptor gene *rseP* (table 4.4).

*E. faecium* 2787: The DNA fragments attained from PCR indicated that some of the mutants had transposons inserted into the gene, making the amplicon appear as approximately double size on agarose gel (figure 4.5). Hence it was necessary to design additional primers to obtain coverage the whole gene sequence. After acquiring the complete sequence data it was ascertained that transposons were present in the mutated *rseP*.



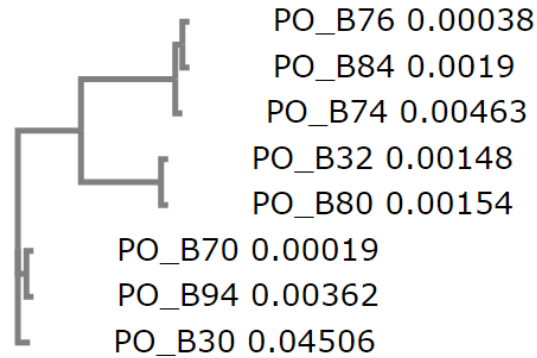
**Figure 4.5:** The gel picture illustrates the increased size of *rseP* in certain *E. faecium* 2787 mutants. On the left is the ladder with band sizes stated, followed by the *E. faecium* 2787 wild type *rseP* amplicon at ~1.6 kb, and finally six mutant amplicons (B30, B32, B70, B74, B76 and B80) which indicate a gene size of ~3000 bp.

All the sequenced mutants from this particular strain had either a transposon inserted in *rseP*, or no mutation at all within this gene. Additionally, all the transposons were found to be inserted at the very beginning of the gene sequence, or even before the start codon in the upstream gene region (figure 4.6). Isolate B70 and B32 had transposons inserted in the upstream region of the gene, while B76, B80, B84, B94, B30 and B74 had transposons shortly after the initiation codon. “X” marks the placement of the various transposons, all in near proximity of the start codon marked in blue.



**Figure 4.6: Placements of the transposons in each of the *E. faecium* 2787-mutants with transposons inserted. X marks the placement of the various transposons relative to the *rseP* start codon ATG, meaning that the position of an “X” in fact symbols a ~1300 bp transposon sequence. Short deletions or insertions of repeats from the original gene often surround the location where transposons have been inserted, and explain the grey sequence stretches present in the alignment. This alignment only show the first part of the *rseP* sequence. \* marks conserved positions.**

BLAST was employed for identifying homologues of the transposon sequences, and showed that all these ~1300 bp insertions were close to identical to transposons already identified in other *E. faecium* strains. Additionally, significant similarities between the transposons were uncovered by MSA in ClustalW. The phylogenetic tree of the alignment showed that the transposons grouped into subgroups according to similarity (figure 4.7). In the *E. faecium* 2787 strain, 8 of the 16 sequenced isolates contained a mutated *rseP* in this manner (table 4.4).



**Figure 4.7: Phylogenetic tree displaying the similarities of the transposon sequences identified in *E. faecium* 2787 after MSA in ClustalW. The tree represents the proposed evolutionary history between the transposons, and indicates based on this prediction that certain transposons are very similar to each other.**

The MSA of the transposon sequences are included in the appendix (A9).

**Table 4.4: *rseP* sequencing results are listed below, with the locations of DNA and amino acid changes described. The default RseP lengths for these strains are between 375 to 431 aa. “\*” indicates the position of termination. “-”denotes where *rseP* was found intact in the mutant.**

Isolate:	Mutation type	<i>rseP</i> coding region change:	RseP amino acid change:
E1	-	-	-
E2	-	-	-
E3	Frameshift	732_739del CAAAAAAT	Ile244fs, Thr264*
E4	-	-	-
E7	-	-	-
E8	-	-	-
E10	Frameshift	740_747ins CAAAAAAT	Tyr247fs, Phe265*
E11	-	-	-
E12	-	-	-
E14	-	-	-
E15	-	-	-
E17	Frameshift	732_739del CAAAAAAT	Ile244fs, Thr264*
E20	Frameshift	740_747ins CAAAAAAT	Tyr247fs, Phe265*

E22	Frameshift	732_739del CAAAAAAT	Ile244fs, Thr264*
E23	-	-	-
E24	-	-	-
E25	Frameshift	740_747ins CAAAAAAT	Tyr247fs, Phe265*
E26	-	-	-
E27	-	-	-
E28	Frameshift	732_739del CAAAAAAT	Ile244fs, Thr264*
M1	Missense and Frameshift	833A>G, 835delG	Lys278fs, Met281*
M2	Missense	512G>A	Arg171Lys
M3	-	-	-
M4	-	-	-
M5	Nonsense	1021C>T,	Gln341*
M6	Frameshift	486delG	Gln162fs, Leu173*
M7	-	-	-
M8	-	-	-
M9	-	-	-
M10	Missense	512G>A, 1070C>A	Arg171Lys, Asn357Lys
M11	-	-	-
M12	-	-	-
M13	-	-	-
M14	-	-	-
M15	Missense	512G>A	Arg171Lys
M16	-	-	-
M17	Upstream gene	(9 bp up-stream gene)G>A	-
M18	Nonsense	184G>T,	Gly42*
M19	-	-	-
M20	Nonsense	506G>A,	Trp169*
M21	Nonsense	184G>T,	Gly42*
M22	-	-	-
G1	Frameshift	846delG	Pro281fs, Asp287*
G2	Nonsense	460C>T	Gln152*
G3	Frameshift	847insG	Pro281fs, Tyr286*
G4	Frameshift	846delG	Pro281fs, Asp287*
G5	Nonsense	718C>T	Gln238*
G6	Nonsense	502C>T	Gln166*
G7	Nonsense	355C>T	Gln119*
G8	Frameshift	847insG	Pro281fs, Tyr286*
G9	Frameshift	847insG	Pro281fs, Tyr286*
G10	Frameshift	846delG	Pro281fs, Asp287*
G11	-	-	-
G12	Upstream gene	(2 bp upstream gene)G>A	-
G13	-	-	-
G14	-	-	-
G15	-	-	-
G16	-	-	-
G17	Nonsense	584G>A	Trp195*

G18	-	-	-
G19	-	-	-
G20	Nonsense	328G>T	Glu110*
B28	-	-	-
B30	Transposon	~1300 bp inserted	Frameshift, premature stop
B32	Transposon	~1300 bp inserted	Frameshift, premature stop
B36	-	-	-
B38	-	-	-
B42	-	-	-
B44	-	-	-
B48	-	-	-
B70	Transposon	~1300 bp inserted	Frameshift, premature stop
B72	-	-	-
B74	Transposon	~1300 bp inserted	Frameshift, premature stop
B76	Transposon	~1300 bp inserted	Frameshift, premature stop
B80	Transposon	~1300 bp inserted	Frameshift, premature stop
B84	Transposon	-	-
B86	-	-	-
B94	Transposon	~1300 bp inserted	Frameshift, premature stop

## 4.5 Whole genome sequence analysis

The whole genome sequencing was carried out with a total of 44 isolates (table 4.5) to investigate the origin of the medium resistance level observed in the microtiter plate assays. CLC workbench and various other bioinformatics tools were used for analysis of the MiSeq data as elaborated in section 3.13.

**Table 4.5: This isolates from the four strains that were subjected to WGS. Along with the wild type, 8 isolates without *rseP* mutations and 2 control isolates with identified *rseP* mutations were used from each strain. *L. garvieae* DCC43 was not included in WGS as all sequenced isolates already had shown *rseP* mutations.**

Strain	<i>E. faecalis</i> 3358	<i>P. acidilactici</i> 2002	<i>E. faecium</i> 2787	<i>L. garvieae</i> 1546
Wild type:	wt3358	wt2002	wt2787	wt1546
Resistant isolates without <i>rseP</i> -mutation:	E2	M4	B28	G11
	E4	M7	B36	G13
	E8	M8	B38	G15
	E11	M11	B42	G14
	E12	M12	B44	G16
	E14	M16	B48	G18
	E24	M19	B72	G19
Isolates with <i>rseP</i> -mutation:	E26	M22	B86	
	E3	M1	B80	G12
	E25	M5	B84	G17
			G20	

Coverage analysis was executed in CLC after mapping the mutant reads to the wild type contigs. However, the coverage analysis did not yield any distinctive or interesting results for either of the strains, and was subsequently followed up by a probabilistic variant detection to uncover smaller SNPs (single nucleotide polymorphism) and MNV (multiple nucleotide variation) in the mutants.

The non-processed probabilistic variant detection results are present in appendix A21-A23, but were trimmed and altered prior to presentation in table 4.6 to enable easier identification of variants present in several resistant isolates. Mutations appearing within many resistant bacteria and across species would likely be involved in the resistance observed, rather than being random mutations. The trimming of the results was done by assessing variant location, coverage, and frequency. Mutations close to the contig ends where the sequence data are more ambiguous, as well as hits with low read coverage and variants present in low frequencies were removed from the variant tables. In this case variants located outside annotated genes were also viewed as less relevant and removed if not present in high frequency.

The variant detection uncovered a pattern across three of the strains (*E. faecalis* 3358, *P. acidilactici* 2002 and *L. garvieae* 1546) which suggested involvement of an ABC transporter and its components EcsA and EcsB. Mutations were identified within these genes in all but one (isolate E4) of the mutants that did not have *rseP* mutation (table 4.6a-c), while they were absent from isolates which did have *rseP* mutations.

The *E. faecium* 2787 sequence data were not sufficiently good to attain a satisfactory contig assembly, which also caused the variant detection to result in around 300 hits per isolate (data not shown), most of them present in low frequencies and/or with low coverage. This suggested that the sequencing preparation was not as successful in this case as for the rest of the samples. It was subsequently decided not to invest more time in solving this matter. However, by focusing only on the EcsAB area of *E. faecium* 2787 (after the discovery having been made in the other strains), mutations were found in three of the mutants (data not shown); one mutation inside the *ecsA* (B72) and two mutations upstream the *ecsA* (B38 and B80). B80 additionally had transposon inserted in *rseP*, making it the only isolate in this experiment with mutations in both *rseP* and *ecsAB*.



**Table 4.6: Results from probabilistic variant detection in a) *E. faecalis* 3358, b) *P. acidilactici* 2002, c) *L. garvieae* 1546 using CLC workbench 5. Hits were removed if present near edges of contigs, in low frequency, with low coverage, or outside genes. Complete and unedited results are shown in appendix A21-A23.**

**a) *E. faecalis* 3358**

Isolate	Mapping	Contig length	Reference Position	Consensus Position	Variant type	Reference	Allele variants	Frequencies	Coverage	Overlapping annotations
E2	Contig_5	201796	141178	141141	SNV	C	A	100	33	CDS: ecsA
E3	Contig_13	92290	28928	28923	SNV	A	C	97.4	39	CDS: PROKKA_00689
	Contig_2	305519	5691	5691	InDel	CAAAAAAT	-	93.2	74	CDS: rseP
E4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E8	Contig_5	201796	141090	141053	InDel	A	-/A	55.6/44.4	18	CDS: ecsA
E11	Contig_5	201796	141178	141141	SNV	C	A	100	23	CDS: ecsA
E12	Contig_5	201796	141178	141141	SNV	C	A	100	17	CDS: ecsA
E14	Contig_15	78035	28172	28172	SNV	C	A/C	66.7/33.3	60	CDS: yjID
	Contig_5	201796	141178	141141	SNV	C	A	100	73	CDS: ecsA
E24	Contig_1	360546	168503	168503	SNV	C	A	98.4	62	CDS: bgIH
	Contig_13	92290	67706	67701	SNV	A	G	100	57	CDS: luxO
	Contig_13	92290	67973	67968	SNV	G	T	100	65	CDS: luxO
	Contig_2	305519	100859	100859	SNV	A	C	100	43	CDS: PROKKA_01228
	Contig_2	305519	108105	108105	SNV	G	A	100	69	CDS: mepM
	Contig_2	305519	271471	271469	SNV	T	C	100	31	CDS: hisS
	Contig_22	15523	9074	9074	SNV	A	C	98.5	67	CDS: PROKKA_01482
	Contig_3	255904	209677	209677	SNV	G	T	100	43	CDS: PROKKA_01754
	Contig_3	255904	221921	221921	SNV	C	T	100	68	CDS: PROKKA_01764
E25	Contig_1	360546	168503	168503	SNV	C	A	98.7	77	CDS: bgIH
	Contig_13	92290	67706	67701	SNV	A	G	100	56	CDS: luxO
	Contig_13	92290	67973	67968	SNV	G	T	100	82	CDS: luxO
	Contig_2	305519	5699	5699	InDel	-	CAAAAAAT	83.8	80	CDS: rseP
	Contig_2	305519	100859	100867	SNV	A	C	98.5	67	CDS: PROKKA_01228
	Contig_2	305519	108105	108113	SNV	G	A	100	86	CDS: mepM
	Contig_2	305519	271471	271477	SNV	T	C	100	50	CDS: hisS
	Contig_22	15523	9074	9074	SNV	A	C	98.9	90	CDS: PROKKA_01482
	Contig_3	255904	209677	209677	SNV	G	T	98.3	60	CDS: PROKKA_01754
Contig_3	255904	221921	221921	SNV	C	T	100	70	CDS: PROKKA_01764	
E26	Contig_5	201796	141178	141141	SNV	C	A	100	46	CDS: ecsA

**b) *P. acidilactici* 2002**

Isolate	Mapping	Contig length	Reference Position	Consensus Position	Variant type	Reference	Allele variants	Frequencies	Coverage	Overlapping annotations
M5	contig_6	598825	343959	343974	SNV	G	A	100	92	CDS: rseP
M1	contig_6	598825	344153	344168	InDel	T	-	100	81	CDS: rseP
M16	contig_6	598825	473899	473914	InDel	-	T	100	54	CDS: ecsB
M4	contig_6	598825	473899	473914	InDel	-	T	96.9	64	CDS: ecsB
M12	contig_6	598825	474610	474625	InDel	C	-	100	43	CDS: ecsB
	contig_1	392950	11716	11716	SNV	T	T/G	76.5/23.5	115	CDS: T1SS
M19	contig_6	598825	474847	474862	InDel	C	-	100	22	CDS: ecsB
M11	contig_6	598825	474847	474862	InDel	C	-	100	26	CDS: ecsB
	contig_1	392950	11716	11716	SNV	T	T/G	72.5/27.5	80	CDS: T1SS
	contig_1	392950	11718	11718	SNV	T	T/G	74.7/25.3	83	CDS: T1SS
	contig_1	392950	11724	11724	SNV	C	C/A	75.3/24.7	73	CDS: T1SS
	contig_1	392950	11728	11728	SNV	A	A/G	73.2/26.8	71	CDS: T1SS
	contig_1	392950	11732	11732	SNV	G	G/C	76.0/24.0	75	CDS: T1SS

M7	contig_6	598825	474836	472837	SNV	T	C	100	12	CDS: ecsB
M22	contig_6	598825	475043	475058	SNV	C	T	100	37	CDS: ecsA
	ontig_6	598825	475145	475160	InDel	T	-	96.9	32	CDS: ecsA
	contig_1	392950	11716	11716	SNV	T	T/G	70.7/29.3	92	CDS: T1SS
	contig_1	392950	11718	11718	SNV	T	T/G	73.2/26.8	97	CDS: T1SS
	contig_1	392950	11724	11724	SNV	C	C/A	72.8/27.2	92	CDS: T1SS
	contig_1	392950	11728	11728	SNV	A	A/G	72.1/27.9	86	CDS: T1SS
	contig_1	392950	11732	11732	SNV	G	G/C	74.2/25.8	89	CDS: T1SS
	contig_1	392950	11737	11737	SNV	G	G/C	73.6/26.4	87	CDS: T1SS
	contig_1	392950	11746	11746	InDel	C	C/-	73.5/26.5	83	CDS: T1SS
	contig_1	392950	11752	11752	MNV	TT	TT/CG	74.5/22.7	141	CDS: T1SS
contig_1	392950	11755	11755	SNV	T	T/C	74.4/25.6	82	CDS: T1SS	
M8	contig_5	48938	19081	19081	SNV	C	A	100	75	CDS: conjugation
	contig_6	598825	474315	474330	MNV	GCC	T	97.1	210	CDS: ecsB
	ontig_1	392950	11716	11716	SNV	T	T/G	73.0/23.0	152	CDS: T1SS
	contig_1	392950	11718	11718	SNV	T	T/G	75.8/24.2	153	CDS: T1SS

c) *L. garvieae* 1546

Isolate	Mapping	Contig length	Reference Position	Consensus Position	Variant type	Reference	Allele variants	Frequencies	Coverage	Overlapping annotations
G13	Contig_2	225134	105252	105252	SNV	C	T	100	31	CDS: ecsB
	Contig_8	94072	91239	91239	InDel	G	-	79.5	39	CDS: PROKKA_02168
G11	Contig_2	225134	104573	104573	SNV	G	T	100	46	CDS: ecsA
	Contig_8	94072	91239	91239	InDel	G	-	94.8	77	CDS: PROKKA_02168
	Contig_9	86285	41078	41078	InDel	A	-/A	83.3/16.7	12	
G12	Contig_17	27701	9109	9109	SNV	C	T	100	51	CDS: rseP
	Contig_19	12279	12244	12244	SNV	G	A	95.2	21	
	Contig_8	94072	91239	91239	InDel	G	-/G	75.0/25.0	52	CDS: PROKKA_02168
	Contig_9	86285	41078	41078	InDel	A	-/A	70.0/25.0	20	
G20	Contig_17	27701	8780	8780	SNV	C	A	100	57	CDS: rseP
	Contig_8	94072	91239	91239	InDel	G	-/G	72.1/26.5	68	CDS: PROKKA_02168
	Contig_9	86285	41078	41078	InDel	A	-	100	10	
G19	Contig_12	54019	53136	53136	SNV	G	C	99.2	126	CDS: PROKKA_00822
	Contig_2	225134	104874	104874	SNV	G	T	100	95	CDS: ecsA
	Contig_8	94072	91239	91239	InDel	G	-	83.6	61	CDS: PROKKA_02168
G18	Contig_2	225134	105493	105493	SNV	G	A	100	55	CDS: ecsB
	Contig_20	14878	257	185	SNV	A	A/C	64.8/35.2	71	CDS: PROKKA_01273
	Contig_8	94072	91239	91239	InDel	G	-	86.9	84	CDS: PROKKA_02168
	Contig_9	86285	41078	41078	InDel	A	-/A	50.0/50.0	16	
G14	Contig_1	685987	361233	361233	SNV	G	T	100	84	CDS: PROKKA_00385
	Contig_19	12279	7663	7663	SNV	C	C/A	68.6/31.4	236	CDS: PROKKA_01037
	Contig_2	225134	104851	104851	SNV	C	A	100	55	CDS: ecsA
	Contig_8	94072	91239	91239	InDel	G	-/G	74.4/25.6	39	CDS: PROKKA_02168
	Contig_9	86285	41077	41077	MNV	AA	A/-	52.5/32.5	40	
G15	Contig_2	225134	104558	104558	SNV	C	T	100	60	CDS: ecsA
	Contig_8	94072	91239	91239	InDel	G	-	82.3	62	CDS: PROKKA_02168
	Contig_9	86285	41078	41078	InDel	A	-	78.6	14	
G17	Contig_17	27701	8524	8524	SNV	C	T	100	112	CDS: rseP
	Contig_3	234027	222261	222261	SNV	C	T	98.2	55	CDS: PROKKA_01566
	Contig_8	94072	91239	91239	InDel	G	-	81.3	75	CDS: PROKKA_02168
	Contig_9	86285	41078	41078	InDel	A	-	93.8	16	
G16	Contig_2	225134	104749	104749	SNV	C	A	100	93	CDS: ecsA
	Contig_8	94072	91239	91239	InDel	G	-	82.6	86	CDS: PROKKA_02168

Green = Mutated *rseP*-gene

Blue = Mutated Ecs ABC transporter component *ecsA* (ATPase) or *ecsB* (permease).

After identifying these two ABC-transporter genes as likely being connected to resistance, the mutations were studied in more detailed and are described in table 4.7a-c. MSA of the EcsAB sequences showing location and impact of mutations are present in A15-A20.

**Table 4.7: *rseP* and *ecsAB* mutational impacts in the a) *E. faecalis* 3358, b) *P. acidilactici* 2002, c) *L. garvieae* 1546 isolates implemented in WGS. Only for isolate E4 were no mutation in either gene identified. The *rseP*-mutations coincide with those of table 4.4 although the positions provided by CLC are somewhat different. “\*\*” indicates the position of termination.**

**a) *E. faecalis* 3358**

Isolate	Overlapping annotations	Coding region change	Amino acid change
E2	CDS: <i>ecsA</i>	c.382G>T	p.Glu128*
E3	CDS: <i>rseP</i>	c.708_715delCAAAAAAT	p.Ile236fs
E4			
E8	CDS: <i>ecsA</i>	c.[470delT];[=]	p.[Ile157fs];[=]
E11	CDS: <i>ecsA</i>	c.382G>T	p.Glu128*
E12	CDS: <i>ecsA</i>	c.382G>T	p.Glu128*
E14	CDS: <i>ecsA</i>	c.382G>T	p.Glu128*
E24	CDS: <i>ecsB</i>	c.780_781insA	p.Lys261fs
E25	CDS: <i>rseP</i>	c.715_716insCAAAAAAT	p.Tyr239fs
E26	CDS: <i>ecsA</i>	c.382G>T	p.Glu128*

**b) *P. acidilactici* 2002**

Isolate	Overlapping annotations	Coding region change	Amino acid change
M1	CDS: <i>rseP</i>	c.827delA	p.Gln276fs
M4	CDS: <i>ecsB</i>	c.1054_1055insA	p.Leu352fs
M5	CDS: <i>rseP</i>	c.1021C>T	p.Gln341*
M7	CDS: <i>ecsB</i>	c.117A>G	
M8	CDS: <i>ecsB</i>	c.636_638delGGCinsA	p.Gln212fs
M11	CDS: <i>ecsB</i>	c.106delG	p.Gly36fs
M12	CDS: <i>ecsB</i>	c.343delG	p.Gly115fs
M16	CDS: <i>ecsB</i>	c.1054_1055insA	p.Leu352fs
M19	CDS: <i>ecsB</i>	c.106delG	p.Gly36fs
M22	CDS: <i>ecsA</i>	c.640G>A, c.538delA	p.Val214Ile, p.Lys180fs

**c) *L. garvieae* 1546**

Isolate	Overlapping annotations	Coding region change	Amino acid change
G11	CDS: <i>ecsA</i>	c.187G>T	p.Gly63*
G12	CDS: <i>rseP</i>	c.119G>A	p.Gly40Glu
G13	CDS: <i>ecsB</i>	c.139C>T	p.Gln47*
G14	CDS: <i>ecsA</i>	c.465C>A	p.Tyr155*
G15	CDS: <i>ecsA</i>	c.172C>T	p.Gln58*
G16	CDS: <i>ecsA</i>	c.363C>A	p.Phe121Leu
G17	CDS: <i>rseP</i>	c.704G>A	p.Trp235*
G18	CDS: <i>ecsB</i>	c.380G>A	p.Trp127*
G19	CDS: <i>ecsA</i>	c.488G>T	p.Gly163Val
G20	CDS: <i>rseP</i>	c.448G>T	p.Glu150*

## 4.6 Assessment of resistance specificity

Due to the lack of mutations in the putative receptor gene *rseP*, some mutants were evaluated against the unrelated bacteriocins BHT-B and Garvicin ML to investigate if any unspecific resistance mechanism could have resulted from the non-*rseP*-mutations. These isolates were initially chosen from *E. faecalis* 3358 and *L. garvieae* 1546. The results suggested that no such general/unspecific mechanism was responsible for the resistance observed in the mutants without *rseP* alterations. The pattern of two different inhibition levels observed when using Ej97 was not present when exposing the isolates to the unrelated peptides instead (table 4.8).

**Table 4.8: MIC<sub>50</sub>-values attained for *E. faecalis* 3358 isolates when exposing them to Ej97 and BHT-B in the unspecific resistance assay. The isolates marked with \* contain *rseP*-mutations. As the initial tests did not yield any significant differences, the experiment was not carried out for more isolates than those listed here.**

Isolate:	Ej97 (µg/ml)	BHT-B (µg/ml)
3358 wt	0.8	0.8
E3*	>200	0.8
E25*	>200	0.4
E2	25	0.4
E4	25	0.4
E8	25	0.4
E11	25	0.4
E12	25	0.4

However, a few isolates from *E. faecalis* 3358 and *L. garvieae* 1546 were screened in the same manner using an active fraction of circular bacteriocin Garvicin ML with unknown concentration (data not shown). No differences in resistance were observed to this bacteriocin either between isolates with known *rseP* mutation, *ecsAB* mutation, or wild type. Taken together, these results indicated that the mutations caused resistance specific to only the leaderless bacteriocins.

## 4.7 Mutation frequency (*E. faecalis* 3358)

Mutation frequency analysis using mutation specific primers had been initiated and could perhaps be completed at a later point. 150 new *E. faecalis* 3358 mutants were produced for the experiment. The primers were designed to differentiate between one, two or three “CAAAAAT” repeats, but were unfortunately not successful after several trials using template with known repeats, and it was decided to rather focus on other tasks.

## 5. DISCUSSION

### 5.1 Inhibition spectra

Implementing additional representatives of the LsbB-like motif in this assay could have been relevant in this experiment to gain additional information on activity-differences within this group of related peptides believed to interact with the same target receptor. Still, with the use of the three bacteriocins LsbB, K1 and Ej97, the results clearly demonstrated the contrasting activity of LsbB as a narrow-spectrum bacteriocin and Ej97 and K1 as broad-spectrum bacteriocins. While LsbB as expected only inhibited the growth of certain *Lactococcus*-strains, Ej97 and K1 exerted activity towards strains from various genera including *Listeria*, *Staphylococcus*, *Lactobacillus*, *Pediococcus*, *Lactococcus*, *Enterococcus*. Even between Ej97 and K1, subtle variations were present with Ej97 having the most comprehensive activity of the peptides. Ej97 demonstrated activity to certain strains K1 did not have any effect on, as well as frequently causing larger inhibition zones than K1.

Although this pattern of broad and narrow activity was more or less expected, these results are nevertheless interesting in demonstrating how peptides presumably targeting the same receptor molecule are distinguished by considerable differences in activity, which present knowledge cannot justify.

It should be noted that the results presented in table 4.1 report several suspect results, suggesting that errors, contaminations or mislabeling have been present either in the execution of the experiment, or in the LMG glycerol stock. Nisin should not be active on its own to Gram-negative species, implying that the results attained using *E. coli* LMG 2746 and *E. coli* LMG 3235 as indicators are misleading and faulty. The latter strain was also inhibited by the *Lactococcus*-specific LsbB which substantiates that unknown errors have affected the result. These indicator cultures in fact likely originate from totally different species. As two such errors were clearly visible and easily identified due to nisin implemented as a control, the possibility of additional but less obvious mistakes cannot be excluded. Preferably, the assay should have been repeated with elevated focus on preventing contaminations and perhaps sequencing/identification of indicator species in order to define the activity spectra with credible results.

## 5.2 The RseP receptor

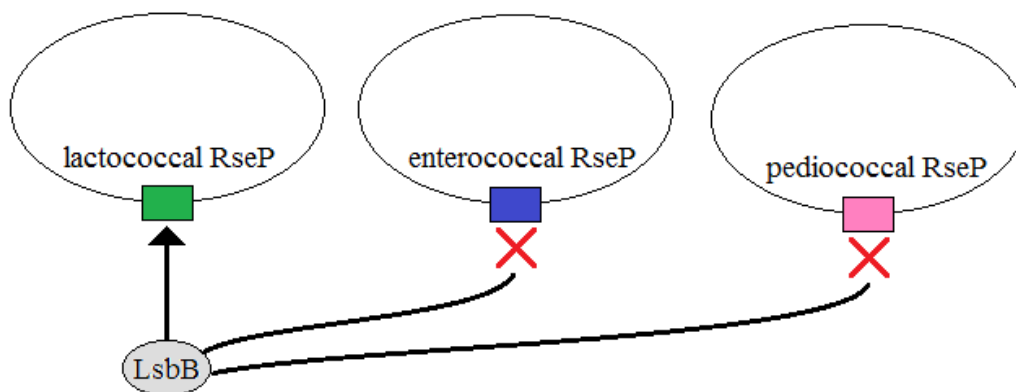
While RseP is known to be a RIP (regulated intramembrane proteolysis) zinc-dependent metallopeptidase, the function and substrate of RseP is presently not established. In section 1.6, it was elaborated how the orthologous RseP in Gram-negative *E. coli* is well documented as involved in cell envelope stress response by cleavage of anti-sigma factor RseA facilitating release of  $\sigma^E$ , which initiates transcription of stress responses genes. One substrate of RseP in this species is hence RseA (Akiyama et al. 2004). In the Gram-positive *Bacillus subtilis*, the RseP homologue RasP is known to cleave anti-sigma factor RsiW to release  $\sigma^W$  in another stress response mediated mechanism (Heinrich et al. 2008). However, homology searches for both RseA and RsiW reveals that these genes are not present in the indicator species included in this study, making it apparent that RseP must conduct other tasks involving other substrates in these species.

Studies have confirmed that the lactococcal RseP (YvjB) functions as receptor for LsbB. In this study, it was concluded that RseP from a number of other species also act as receptor for Ej97, a relative of LsbB. RseP exists at homologues across many bacterial species, all containing more or less subtle differences. Many of these RseP proteins from the strains implemented in the inhibition spectrum assay, including the lactococcal RseP, seem to be recognized by broad-spectrum LsbB-like bacteriocins for target binding. In contrast, narrow-spectrum LsbB exclusively target the lactococcal RseP (figure 5.1). Hence, every LsbB-like bacteriocin seem to target an individually defined set of RseP proteins.

These activity differences are likely connected to differences in both the peptides and differences in the structure of the various RseP homologues. For target recognition, the bacteriocin structure needs to be sufficiently compatible with the receptor structure for the specific interaction to occur. In the case of LsbB, something in the LsbB structure seems to make it exclusively compatible with the lactococcal RseP. This is likely due to a distinct feature of the lactococcal receptor which is not present in other RseP proteins, and not necessary for interaction with Ej97 and K1.

Seeing as previous studies have indicated that truncated peptides can block the activity of LsbB as long as they contain the LsbB-like motif (KxxxGxxPWE), it seems that this motif is by far

most important for receptor binding. However, this motif is also present in all the investigated bacteriocins. Thus, characteristics in the peptides outside the conserved motif must somehow define the activity spectra by excluding compatibility with certain RseP proteins.

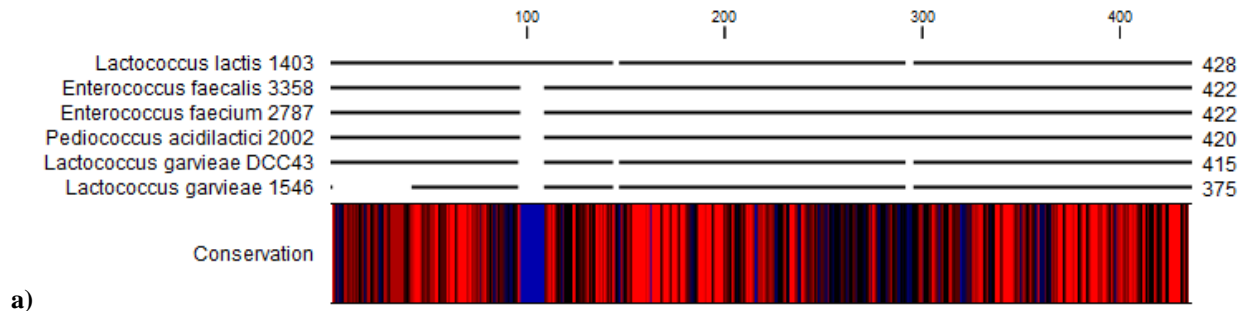


**Figure 5.1: While Ej97 and K1 seem to have the ability to target RseP from a wide variety of bacterial species, LsbB is exclusively compatible with the lactococcal version (YvjB).**

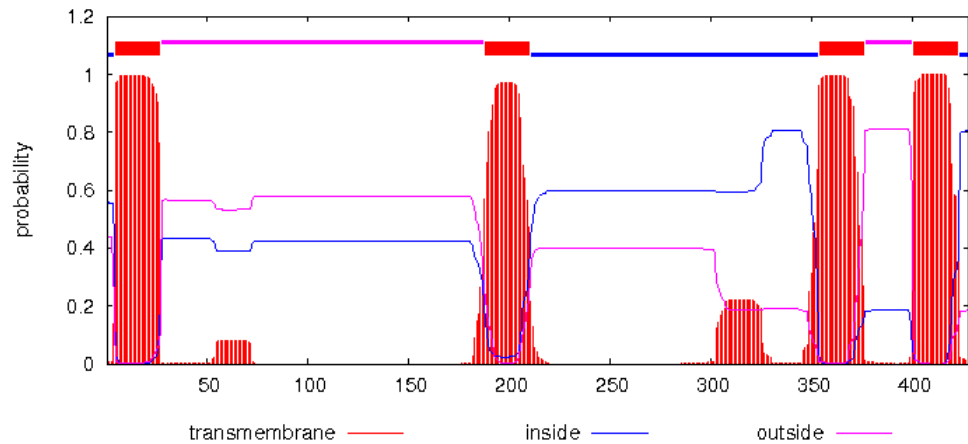
Comparison of YvjB and its RseP homologs from the indicator strains used throughout this study was carried out by making a multiple sequence alignment (MSA) of all the RseP proteins (figure 5.2a). The conservation graph of the MSA suggest that the LsbB-receptor YvjB has a sequence stretch ~100 aa into the sequence that is not present in the other RseP proteins. This stretch of ~13 aa (figure 5.2c) may be essential for LsbB-binding due to specific characteristics in the LsbB structure, while not necessary for binding with Ej97 and K1.

After predicting the transmembrane areas of the lactococcal RseP (figure 5.2b), the non-conserved sequence stretch appear to be located on the exterior of the membrane, thus in line with our notion that this region could be directly involved in receptor recognition. However, a more conclusive answer to this requires further investigation.

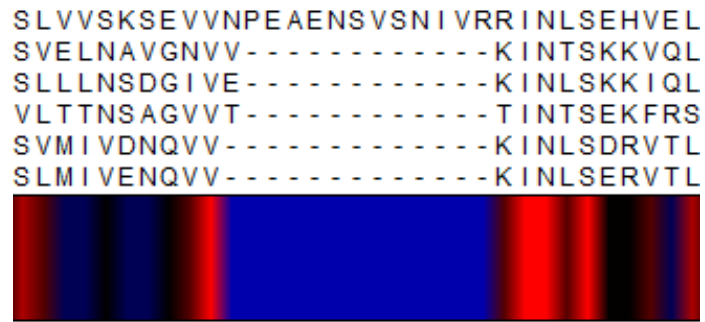
The figures presented in this section merely provide speculations and should be viewed critically. They only represent predictions based on the algorithms implemented in the various programs and are not based on factual evidence.



a)



b)



c)

Figure 5.2: a) The top picture shows how the lactococcal RseP (YvjB) in *L. lactis* IL1403 has a region approximately 100 aa into the protein which is not present/conserved across the other species implemented in this thesis. The picture is from CLC workbench after generating a MSA of the RseP proteins and displaying the degree of conservation as red (conserved) and blue (not conserved). b) The TMHMM prediction of the lactococcal RseP from *L. lactis* IL1403 displays how the protein is predicted to be oriented in the membrane according to the TMHMM algorithm. It also shows that the non-conserved sequence-stretch is predicted to be located at the outside of the membrane, which is where the initial bacteriocin interaction will occur. c) The bottom picture is a closer view of the blue area in a) and display the amino acid stretch which is apparently only present in the lactococcal receptor, and might somehow be needed for recognition by LsbB.



### 5.3 The phenotypes of naturally resistant mutants

The secondary task of the inhibition spectrum assay was to document indicator strains with resistant mutants occurring naturally when exposed to bacteriocin, and this determined which indicators to proceed with. Naturally resistant mutants from the two strains *E. faecalis* 3358 (Ej97-resistant) and *P. acidilactici* 2002 (Ej97- or K1-resistant) arose quite easily in response to exposure by Ej97/K1, and additional mutants from the three other strains *E. faecium* 2787, *L. garvieae* DCC43 and *L. garvieae* 1546 were supplemented later. It could have been exceedingly interesting to have put more effort into generating mutants from additional strains, and thus acquire more information on the resistant phenotypes versus genotypes. However, the consistency of the results from the five strains implemented here and their approximately 80 mutants provided sufficient proof of RseP as receptor for Ej97 and EcsAB as involved in medium Ej97-resistance.

Another aspect which would have been interesting to investigate, is the potential cross-resistance of the collected mutants towards other representatives of the LsbB-like motif. This was briefly done for certain isolates using K1 in microtiter plate assays, consistently suggesting presence of cross-resistance (results not shown). However, this was also indirectly investigated due to the fact that many of the mutants were collected from the inhibition zones of K1 or EntQ (table 4.2), and thus initially were K1- or EntQ-resistant rather than Ej97-resistant. As the microtiter plate results show, all mutants were still very much resistant to Ej97 despite this.

The most complete phenotype information was attained from investigating *E. faecalis* 3358 and *P. acidilactici* 2002. In these strains, the phenotypes clearly diverged in into two levels of resistance, which additionally corresponded perfectly with *rseP*-mutations (high resistance) and *ecsAB*-mutations (medium resistance). This suggested the presence of two different resistance mechanisms with different efficacies. This phenotype-genotype pattern could not be observed for the remaining three strains. However, this was not due to absence of the pattern and disproving the presence of such a connection, but merely a result of these mutants being resistant to higher bacteriocin concentrations. Thus, the microtiter assay in these instances could not properly conclude whether or not the mutants grouped into two resistance levels. Corresponding assays with higher concentrations could elucidate this. As a consequence, the phenotype results for

these three strains appear somewhat incomplete, and more effort should have been put into pursuing the determination of correct resistance levels (MIC<sub>50</sub>-values).

The phenotype data from the microtiter assays were additionally not always consistent, making the results presented in table 4.3 somewhat speculative. With non-consistent results it is difficult to establish which result are faulty and not. The assays should preferably have been executed one more time to reassure that the MIC<sub>50</sub>-values are correct and not a result of unknown errors.

## 5.4 *rseP* genotypes

In contrast to the results from the phenotype assays, which contain several shortcomings and need for improvements, the genotype results from sequencing were consistently pleasing and produced credible results in abundance.

Several isolates which had a very high resistance level compared to the wild type proved to also have serious mutations within the *rseP*-gene. The *rseP* mutations, although present in all the five strains, were very different in nature as described in the results section. However, the large majority of identified mutations resulted in premature termination of the protein. They ranged from simple point mutations causing missense, nonsense and frameshift mutations, to up-stream gene mutations, repeat variance, and transposons.

In the case of *L. garvieae* DCC43, all sequenced isolates contained nonsense or frameshift mutation within *rseP*, and whole genome sequencing was thus not carried out for this strain. Concerning *L. garvieae* 1546, comparison of the missense mutations in relation to phenotype made it apparent that Ej97 tolerates certain amino acid substitutions in the receptor, while other substitution confer resistance at the same level as premature termination. For instance, the *rseP* missense mutation in isolate G16 does not seem to cause a serious change in the receptor as the isolate maintains quite high sensitivity, while the missense mutation in G19 is as destructive to Ej97-sensitivity as premature termination. The same is evident for the missense mutations in M2 and M15 in *P. acidilactici* 2002 which also fail to confer a high level of resistance, while M10 with an additional missense mutation is as resistant as the mutants with truncated receptors. However, the majority of mutants completely lacked RseP mutations, suggesting that there had to be another resistance mechanism present in these isolates. With the two different resistance levels, there was likely also two different mechanisms of resistance.

## 5.5 Whole genome sequencing results

The WGS results suggested involvement of components from the Ecs ABC transporter in the medium resistant phenotype. This involvement was not confirmed experimentally in this thesis, but as *ecsAB* mutations were present in almost all medium resistance isolates and across species, the results are highly credible and should be pursued. *ecsAB*-mutations within 22 of the 23 sequenced medium resistance mutants (not including *E. faecium* 2787) can not be coincidental. The significance of these results are also reinforced by these genes having been established as interrelated in other works, as will be elaborated in the next section.

Mutations being present in *rseP* while not in *ecsAB* results in complete resistance to Ej97, but this is not true the other way around. Thus, the presence of functional EcsAB does not “help” the bacteriocin by providing a secondary receptor. If the RseP is mutated the bacterium is consistently highly resistant. When *ecsAB* is mutated and not *rseP*, the bacterium only attain medium resistance to Ej97.

It is likely that a mutation in *ecsAB* somehow influences the receptor RseP, either on transcription level (e.g. gene regulation), or on protein level (e.g. protein-protein interaction). A stress-response study on *B. subtilis* and its RseP orthologue RasP argue that it is not on transcription level that the *ecsAB* interferes with *rseP*, but rather that the effect is exerted on protein level and interfering with mature RasP. This will be clarified in the next section.

In general, the whole genome sequencing was very successful with high coverage assisting good assemblies. However, the *E. faecium* 2787 wild type attained somewhat poorer coverage and after several assembly attempts it was decided to not put more effort into improving the assembly of the wild type. This was very unfortunate as the wild types are in greatest need of good coverage as they are the basis all the mutants will be evaluated against. For another time, the WGS sample preparation should make sure the wild types will receive a higher coverage than the other samples, to guarantee that the data are sufficient for good assembly. Luckily, the three other strains subjected to WGS provided good evidence that *ecsAB* in some manner must be involved in causing resistance to Ej97. Also, *ecsA* mutations were identified in or up-stream 3 of the 8 sequenced *E. faecium* 2787 mutants by searching specifically in this gene (after making the discovery in the other strains), and this is likely also not coincidental.

## 5.6 Involvement of EcsAB in resistance

The main function of ABC transporters is to translocate substances in or out of cells and organelles. They belong to one of the largest protein superfamilies and are present in multiple variants in all organisms. ABC transporters consist of several subunits, including hydrophobic components spanning the membrane, and hydrophilic components facilitating ATP hydrolysis to couple the energy yield with the transportation mechanism.

EcsAB is such an ABC transporter, but with elusive function and facilitating transport of unknown substrates. TMHMM predictions (data not shown) suggest that *ecsA* is not affiliated with the membrane whilst *ecsB* has several membrane-spanning domains. After WGS, mutations were discovered both within the A and B component of *ecsAB*, where EcsB is the transmembrane permease protein. EcsA is the hydrophilic ATP-binding component involved in providing energy for the transport-function of the B-component.

The results of this study indicated a correlation between EcsAB and bacteriocin resistance, more specifically medium resistance, likely by EcsAB-mutations interfering with the receptor RseP. A study from 2008 on *B. subtilis* and stress response contains interesting information in regards this discovery (Heinrich et al. 2008):

Genes within an antibiosis regulon in *B. subtilis* responding to a variety of stress signals on the cellular envelope are induced by an alternative sigma factor  $\sigma^W$ . The activity of  $\sigma^W$  is controlled by RsiW which is a transmembrane anti-sigma factor capable of inactivating  $\sigma^W$ . If a stress signal is encountered, the RsiW is degraded by RasP (zinc-dependent intermembrane proteolysis) and two other proteases, in order to release  $\sigma^W$  into the cell where it will subsequently bind with RNA polymerase at the promoter site of the stress regulon. In this manner it induces transcription of the antibiosis regulon and help the cell react to the stress signal. RasP is an orthologue of RseP which is present in many bacterial species.

The results of the *B. subtilis*-study indicated that mutations within the EcsAB transporter block the cleavage of anti-sigma factor RsiW by somehow interfering with the intramembrane protease RasP responsible for the cleavage. This means that when EcsAB is mutated, the bacterium is unable to cleave RsiW which will continue to repress  $\sigma^W$ , and in turn inhibit transcription of the genes needed for response to the stress signal.

How EcsAB interferes with RasP is not known. The *ecsAB* mutations in *B. subtilis* were suggested to cause a defect in the RasP function by the protein not being properly inserted in the membrane and no longer carrying out its task of cleaving RsiW properly. It was also suggested that EcsAB as an ABC transporter may be involved in translocation and inserting other components to the cell membrane, which when not done properly affects RasP in the membrane as well. It was additionally proposed that it could be the substrate of EcsAB that interferes with RasP when the EcsAB is non-functional, and hence inhibits functionality of RasP as well. The results from the study favor a model where the absence of functional EcsAB inhibits existing RasP from carrying out its function, and not a model where EcsAB is linked to having a regulatory effect over expression levels of RasP (Heinrich et al. 2008).

In another study, focusing on *S. aureus* strains with mutated *ecsAB*, it was discovered that mutations in *ecsAB* caused growth defects and altered cell wall composition and surface texture, as well as increased autolysis and lysostaphin sensitivity. Additionally, the mutants had changed expression of the virulence factor Rot, and were observed to cause markedly milder infections in mice. The *ecsAB* mutants were at the same time more susceptible to ribosomal antibiotics. The researchers concluded that the *ecs* operon is essential for the normal structure and function of the cell wall. (Jonsson et al. 2010). This further substantiates the notion that EcsAB-deficiency can affect mature RseP, and in relation to this present study somehow makes it inaccessible to Ej97.

As mentioned in the introduction, altering the composition and structure of the cell membrane may render a bacterium resistant to bacteriocin by restricting the peptide from reaching its target, and this could possibly have relevance in context to the EcsAB-effect on intact RseP.

Alternatively, the EcsAB transporter could be required for the removal of the degraded products resulting from RseP proteolysis, and the removal of RseP-mediated products being important for regeneration of RseP function. For functionality as receptor for Ej97, the RseP protease needs to be intact without mutations altering the extracellular binding site of Ej97, and this binding site must also be available for the bacteriocin to dock with it, i.e. not bound by other substrates, oriented differently in the membrane, or otherwise protected from the bacteriocin by modifications in the membrane structure. However, these are all merely speculations at the present time. As will be elaborated in the next section, the resistance caused *ecsAB*-mutations also seemed to be specific to Ej97.

## 5.7 Mutations identified give rise to specific resistance

While the results from sequencing supported the presence of two different resistance mechanisms causing two different phenotypes, it was not yet clear if both these resistance mechanisms specifically inhibited the action of Ej97. There was also a possibility of unspecific mechanisms, which include mechanisms involving increased protease activity for degrading extracellular substances or efflux pump activity. As the Ecs ABC transporter potentially hold an efflux function for exportation, this would be the most likely scenario. However, the EcsAB was in this case mutated, which would suggest that its activity was impaired, not increased.

If unspecific mechanisms were responsible for the medium resistance, one could expect the medium resistant isolates to have increased resistance to other bacteriocins not targeting the same receptor as well.

However, the few results obtained in this assay regarding this all indicated that this was not the case, and that the medium resistance also was related specifically to avoiding the action of Ej97. No increase in resistance was observed within the medium resistant isolates (or the wild type and RseP mutants) when exposing them to other bacteriocins. With Ej97, a specific patten of different resistance levels had been observed, but this was not present when using the other bacteriocin BHT-B and Garvicin ML. Thus, the results indicate that both the *rseP*- and *ecsAB*-mutations confer Ej97-specific resistance mechanisms.

Still, this experiment is not sufficient to draw this definitive conclusion. More unrelated bacteriocins as well as more resistant isolates should have been employed in the assay, in order to be certain about this matter. Once again, time was the limiting factor and this particular experiment was not of high priority for the time being but could perhaps be expanded and finished at a later point.

## 5.8 A summary of genotype and phenotype results

Below, in table 5.1 is a summary the results collected for this thesis presented. The isolates are organized according to resistance level (descending) to better signify how RseP-mutations are related to high resistance whilst EcsAB-mutations confer medium resistance. This relationship is as discussed earlier most evident in *E. faecalis* 3358 and *P. acidilactici* 2002. This is a consequence of the remaining strains having less complete phenotype results and thus such a connection cannot be made based on these results.

**Table 5.1: Overview of mutations within the *rseP* and *ecsAB* in the sequenced isolates, arranged according to their resistance levels. The table displays how the isolates with receptor gene *rseP*-mutations generally have highest resistance to Ej97, while *ecsAB*-mutation cause a lower level of resistance (but significantly higher than in the wild types). “-”denotes isolates where no mutations were identified in the respective genes.**

Indicator bacteria:	Isolate:	CFU picked from inhibition zone-type:	Ej97 MIC <sub>50</sub> value (µg/ml)	<i>rseP</i> -mutations	<i>ecsAB</i> -mutations (WGS)
<i>E. faecalis</i> 3358	E3	Ej97 0,25	>50	Frameshift	-
	E10	Ej97 0,5	>50	Frameshift	(not sequenced)
	E17	Ej97 0,1	>50	Frameshift	(not sequenced)
	E20	Ej97 0,5	>50	Frameshift	(not sequenced)
	E22	Ej97 0,5	>50	Frameshift	(not sequenced)
	E25	Ej97 0,25	>50	Frameshift	-
	E28	Ej97 0,1	>50	Frameshift	(not sequenced)
	E4	Ej97 0,25	50	-	-
	E8	Ej97 0,1	50	-	Frameshift <i>ecsA</i>
	E14	Ej97 0,25	50	-	Frameshift <i>ecsA</i>
	E15	Ej97 0,1	50	-	(not sequenced)
	E7	Ej97 0,25	25	-	(not sequenced)
	E12	Ej97 0,25	25	-	Frameshift <i>ecsA</i>
	E23	Ej97 0,25	25	-	(not sequenced)
	E24	Ej97 0,25	25	-	Frameshift <i>ecsA</i>
	E26	Ej97 0,1	25	-	Frameshift <i>ecsA</i>
	E27	Ej97 0,1	25	-	(not sequenced)
	E1	Ej97 0,5	12.5	-	(not sequenced)
	E2	Ej97 0,5	12.5	-	Nonsense <i>ecsA</i>
	E11	Ej97 0,5	12.5	-	Frameshift <i>ecsA</i>
3358 WT		0.4			
<i>P. acidilactici</i> 2002	M1	Ej97 0,5	>50	Premature termination	-
	M5	Ej97 0,25	>50	Premature termination	-
	M6	Ej97 0,25	>50	Premature termination	(not sequenced)
	M17	Ej97 0,5	>50	Upstream gene mutation	(not sequenced)
	M18	Ej97 0,25	>50	Premature termination	(not sequenced)
	M20	Ej97 0,25	>50	Premature termination	(not sequenced)
	M21	Ej97 0,25	>50	Premature termination	(not sequenced)
	M10	K1 0,5	25	Amino acid substitution	(not sequenced)
	M15	Ej97 0,5	12.5	Amino acid substitution	(not sequenced)
	M7	Ej97 0,1	12.5	-	Frameshift <i>ecsB</i>

	M8	Ej97 0,1	12.5		-	Frameshift <i>ecsB</i>
	M11	K1 0,5	12.5		-	Frameshift <i>ecsB</i>
	M12	K1 0,5	6,25		-	Frameshift <i>ecsB</i>
	M2	Ej97 0,5	6.25	Amino acid substitution	(not sequenced)	
	M9	Ej97 0,1	6.25		-	(not sequenced)
	M22	Ej97 0,25	6.25		-	Frameshift <i>ecsA</i>
	M3	Ej97 0,5	3.125		-	(not sequenced)
	M4	Ej97 0,25	3.125		-	Frameshift <i>ecsB</i>
	M16	Ej97 0,5	3.125		-	Frameshift <i>ecsB</i>
	M19	Ej97 0,25	3.125		-	(not sequenced)
	M13	Ej97 0,5	3.125		-	(not sequenced)
	M14	Ej97 0,5	3.125		-	(not sequenced)
	2002 WT		0.2			
<i>L. garvieae</i> DCC43	G1	Ej97	>50	Frameshift type I	(not sequenced)	
	G2	Ej97	>50	Nonsense mutation	(not sequenced)	
	G3	Ej97	>50	Frameshift type II	(not sequenced)	
	G4	Ej97	>50	Frameshift type I	(not sequenced)	
	G5	Ej97	>50	Nonsense mutation	(not sequenced)	
	G6	K1	>50	Nonsense mutation	(not sequenced)	
	G7	K1	>50	Nonsense mutation	(not sequenced)	
	G8	K1	>50	Frameshift type II	(not sequenced)	
	G9	K1	>50	Frameshift type II	(not sequenced)	
	G10	K1	>50	Frameshift type I	(not sequenced)	
	DCC43 WT		0.8			
<i>L. garvieae</i> 1546	G11	Ej97	>50		-	Nonsense <i>ecsA</i>
	G12	Ej97	>50	Upstream gene mutation	-	
	G13	Ej97	>50		-	Nonsense <i>ecsB</i>
	G14	Ej97	>50		-	Nonsense <i>ecsA</i>
	G15	Ej97	>50		-	Nonsense <i>ecsA</i>
	G17	K1	>50	Nonsense mutation	-	
	G18	K1	>50		-	Nonsense <i>ecsB</i>
	G19	K1	>50		-	Missense <i>ecsA</i>
	G20	K1	>50	Nonsense mutation	-	
	G16	K1	6.25		-	Missense <i>ecsA</i>
	1546 WT		6.25			
<i>E. faecium</i> 2787	B30	EntQ	>50	Transposon	(not sequenced)	
	B32	EntQ	>50	Transposon	(not sequenced)	
	B70	K1	>50	Transposon	(not sequenced)	
	B72	K1	>50		-	<i>ecsA</i> mutation
	B74	K1	>50	Transposon	(not sequenced)	
	B76	K1	>50	Transposon	(not sequenced)	
	B80	K1	>50	Transposon	<i>ecsA</i> mutation	
	B84	K1	>50	Transposon	-	
	B94	K1	>50	Transposon	(not sequenced)	
	B86	K1	>50		-	
	B36	EntQ	>50		-	
	B44	EntQ	>50		-	
	B28	EntQ	>50		-	
	B38	EntQ	>50		-	Upstream <i>ecsA</i> mutation
	B42	EntQ	>50		-	(not sequenced)
	B48	EntQ	>50		-	
	2787 WT		0.6			



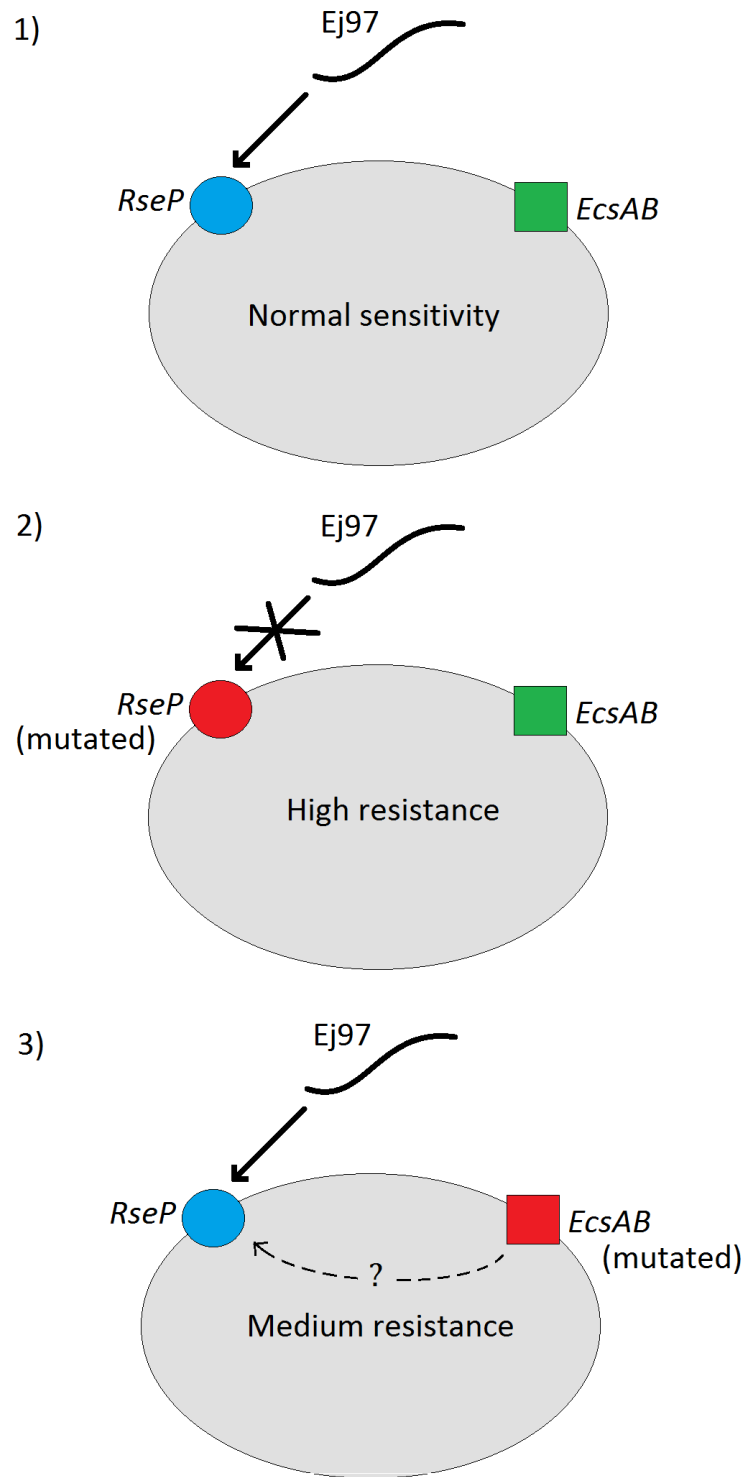
## 5.9 Concluding remarks and future prospects

This thesis presents the successful identification of the RIP metallopeptidase RseP as receptor for the LsbB-like bacteriocin Ej97. This conclusion was made by observing that high Ej97-resistance was linked with severe RseP-mutations in five bacterial strains from four different species. This was a somewhat expected result due to the distinct similarities between Ej97 and its *Lactococcus*-specific relative LsbB. However, there was also observed a medium resistance level for which *rseP*-mutations were not accountable.

Additionally, the results present interesting new leads in target recognition for leaderless bacteriocins by providing clear indications of a second resistance mechanism. After completing WGS, mutations within the Ecs ABC transporter of at least three different species seem to be linked directly to medium resistance to Ej97. This proposes a previously unknown mechanism, one which is likely directed specifically towards the bacteriocin but at the same time less effective than the resistance achieved by receptor gene mutation.

A previous study on a system not related to bacteriocins have unraveled a relationship between EcsAB and an RseP-homologue. This study describes mutations in EcsAB rendering the RseP less active and unable to carry out its designated task in cleaving substrates. A similar relationship could potentially be present in the strains investigated here, and ultimately conferring medium bacteriocin resistance. Exactly how EcsAB interferes with RseP is presently unknown (figure 5.3) but should be further investigated (Heinrich et al. 2008).

What remains to be elucidated are the roles of these two proteins and how *ecsAB* mutations affect *rseP*, making them interrelated in bacteriocin resistance. Further prospects include investigating if *ecsAB* mutations affect the RseP on transcription level or protein level in some manner. Some possibilities involve qPCR to evaluate the expression level of the RseP receptor when *ecsAB* is mutated (the possibility of less RseP proteins being produced as a consequence of the *ecsAB* being mutated), or diverse cloning experiments to investigate the relationship between EcsAB and mature RseP.



**Figure 5.3: A simple illustration for Ej97-resistance. When *RseP* is mutated the bacterium attain high level of resistance to the Ej97, while when the *Ecs ABC* transporter is mutated whilst the *RseP* intact, the bacterium somehow attain medium resistance.**

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# APPENDIX

## Attachments:

A1: *E. faecalis* 3358 *rseP* (MSA)

A2: *E. faecalis* 3358 RseP (MSA)

A3: *P. acidilactici* 2002 *rseP* (MSA)

A4: *P. acidilactici* 2002 RseP (MSA)

A5: *L. garvieae* DCC43 *rseP* (MSA)

A6: *L. garvieae* DCC43 RseP (MSA)

A7: *L. garvieae* 1546 *rseP* (MSA)

A8: *L. garvieae* 1546 RseP (MSA)

A9: *E. faecium* 2787 transposons (MSA)

A10: truncated mutants and TMHMM prediction of *E. faecalis* 3358 RseP

A11: truncated mutants and TMHMM prediction of *P. acidilactici* 2002 RseP

A12: truncated mutants and TMHMM prediction of *L. garvieae* DCC43 RseP

A13: truncated mutants and TMHMM prediction of *L. garvieae* 1546 RseP

A14: truncated mutants and TMHMM prediction of *E. faecium* 2787 RseP

A15: *E. faecalis* 3358 EcsA (MSA)

A16: *P. acidilactici* 2002 EcsA (MSA)

A17: *L. garvieae* 1546 EcsA (MSA)

A18: *P. acidilactici* 2002 EcsB (MSA)

A19: *E. faecalis* 3358 EcsB (MSA)

A20: *L. garvieae* 1546 EcsB (MSA)

A21: *E. faecalis* 3358 Probabilistic variant detection results

A22: *L. garvieae* 1546 Probabilistic variant detection results

A23: *P. acidilactici* 2002 Probabilistic variant detection results













E24 CTTTAGATGGCGGGAAAATTGTCTTAAACATTATTGAAGGTGTACGTGGAAAACCAATTA 1192  
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## A2: MSA of 3358 RseP

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E22 -----  
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E28 -----

## *Pediococcus acidilactici* 2002

### A3: MSA of 2002 *rseP*

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M10 TACGGACATTTTTGGCTGCAAAAAAGTCCGGCATTTTAGTCCGTGAATTTTCAGTAGGT 120  
M11 TACGGACATTTTTGGCTGCAAAAAAGTCCGGCATTTTAGTCCGTGAATTTTCAGTAGGT 120  
M12 TACGGACATTTTTGGCTGCAAAAAAGTCCGGCATTTTAGTCCGTGAATTTTCAGTAGGT 120  
M13 TACGGACATTTTTGGCTGCAAAAAAGTCCGGCATTTTAGTCCGTGAATTTTCAGTAGGT 120  
M14 TACGGACATTTTTGGCTGCAAAAAAGTCCGGCATTTTAGTCCGTGAATTTTCAGTAGGT 120  
M15 TACGGACATTTTTGGCTGCAAAAAAGTCCGGCATTTTAGTCCGTGAATTTTCAGTAGGT 120  
M16 TACGGACATTTTTGGCTGCAAAAAAGTCCGGCATTTTAGTCCGTGAATTTTCAGTAGGT 120  
M17 TACGGACATTTTTGGCTGCAAAAAAGTCCGGCATTTTAGTCCGTGAATTTTCAGTAGGT 120  
M18 TACGGACATTTTTGGCTGCAAAAAAGTCCGGCATTTTAGTCCGTGAATTTTCAGTAGGT 120  
M19 TACGGACATTTTTGGCTGCAAAAAAGTCCGGCATTTTAGTCCGTGAATTTTCAGTAGGT 120  
M20 TACGGACATTTTTGGCTGCAAAAAAGTCCGGCATTTTAGTCCGTGAATTTTCAGTAGGT 120  
M21 TACGGACATTTTTGGCTGCAAAAAAGTCCGGCATTTTAGTCCGTGAATTTTCAGTAGGT 120  
M22 TACGGACATTTTTGGCTGCAAAAAAGTCCGGCATTTTAGTCCGTGAATTTTCAGTAGGT 120  
\*\*\*\*\*















M20 ALFIEGYENGDEGATKRFVVDHDATIVEEKDGTVEVRIAPRDVQFSASV----- 168  
M21 -----  
M22 ALFIEGYENGDEGATKRFVVDHDATIVEEKDGTVEVRIAPRDVQFSASVWRRLLTNFAGFP 180

2002WT NNFILAI VVFFALMGILQGAVPSNSNQVVIDNGVAQKAGVRNNDRI VAVDGQKTQNWSAI 240  
M1 NNFILAI VVFFALMGILQGAVPSNSNQVVIDNGVAQKAGVRNNDRI VAVDGQKTQNWSAI 240  
M2 NNFILAI VVFFALMGILQGAVPSNSNQVVIDNGVAQKAGVRNNDRI VAVDGQKTQNWSAI 240  
M3 NNFILAI VVFFALMGILQGAVPSNSNQVVIDNGVAQKAGVRNNDRI VAVDGQKTQNWSAI 240  
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M5 NNFILAI VVFFALMGILQGAVPSNSNQVVIDNGVAQKAGVRNNDRI VAVDGQKTQNWSAI 240  
M6 -----  
M7 NNFILAI VVFFALMGILQGAVPSNSNQVVIDNGVAQKAGVRNNDRI VAVDGQKTQNWSAI 240  
M8 NNFILAI VVFFALMGILQGAVPSNSNQVVIDNGVAQKAGVRNNDRI VAVDGQKTQNWSAI 240  
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M18 -----  
M19 NNFILAI VVFFALMGILQGAVPSNSNQVVIDNGVAQKAGVRNNDRI VAVDGQKTQNWSAI 240  
M20 -----  
M21 -----  
M22 NNFILAI VVFFALMGILQGAVPSNSNQVVIDNGVAQKAGVRNNDRI VAVDGQKTQNWSAI 240

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M1 SKAVSSHPKQSI TLKQKNGKTRSVRVT PKAVNNGQKQKVMIGIQSSMTTLGSRIMYGF 280  
M2 SKAVSSHPKQSI TLKQKNGKTRSVRVT PKAVNNGQKQKVMIGIQSSMTTLGSRIMYGF 300  
M3 SKAVSSHPKQSI TLKQKNGKTRSVRVT PKAVNNGQKQKVMIGIQSSMTTLGSRIMYGF 300  
M4 SKAVSSHPKQSI TLKQKNGKTRSVRVT PKAVNNGQKQKVMIGIQSSMTTLGSRIMYGF 300  
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M6 -----  
M7 SKAVSSHPKQSI TLKQKNGKTRSVRVT PKAVNNGQKQKVMIGIQSSMTTLGSRIMYGF 300  
M8 SKAVSSHPKQSI TLKQKNGKTRSVRVT PKAVNNGQKQKVMIGIQSSMTTLGSRIMYGF 300  
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M12 SKAVSSHPKQSI TLKQKNGKTRSVRVT PKAVNNGQKQKVMIGIQSSMTTLGSRIMYGF 300  
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M19 SKAVSSHPKQSI TLKQKNGKTRSVRVT PKAVNNGQKQKVMIGIQSSMTTLGSRIMYGF 300  
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M21 -----  
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2002WT TGTWQMTKALFSALAQMLHGFSLNDLGGPVAIYATTSKATQQGFNAVLYILGFLSLNLGI 360  
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M2 TGTWQMTKALFSALAQMLHGFSLNDLGGPVAIYATTSKATQQGFNAVLYILGFLSLNLGI 360  
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M4 TGTWQMTKALFSALAQMLHGFSLNDLGGPVAIYATTSKATQQGFNAVLYILGFLSLNLGI 360  
M5 TGTWQMTKALFSALAQMLHGFSLNDLGGPVAIYATTSKAT----- 340  
M6 -----  
M7 TGTWQMTKALFSALAQMLHGFSLNDLGGPVAIYATTSKATQQGFNAVLYILGFLSLNLGI 360  
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M18 -----  
M19 TGTWQMTKALFSALAQMLHGFSLNDLGGPVAIYATTSKATQQGFNAVLYILGFLSLNLGI 360  
M20 -----  
M21 -----  
M22 TGTWQMTKALFSALAQMLHGFSLNDLGGPVAIYATTSKATQQGFNAVLYILGFLSLNLGI 360

2002WT VNLLPIPALDGGKILLNLI EVVRRKPKMETENMITLVGFGFLMLLMLLVTWNDIQRFFF 420  
M1 VNLLPIPALDGGKILLNLI EVVRRKPKMETENMITLVGFGFLMLLMLLVTWNDIQRFFF 420  
M2 VNLLPIPALDGGKILLNLI EVVRRKPKMETENMITLVGFGFLMLLMLLVTWNDIQRFFF 420  
M3 VNLLPIPALDGGKILLNLI EVVRRKPKMETENMITLVGFGFLMLLMLLVTWNDIQRFFF 420  
M4 VNLLPIPALDGGKILLNLI EVVRRKPKMETENMITLVGFGFLMLLMLLVTWNDIQRFFF 420  
M5 -----  
M6 -----  
M7 VNLLPIPALDGGKILLNLI EVVRRKPKMETENMITLVGFGFLMLLMLLVTWNDIQRFFF 420  
M8 VNLLPIPALDGGKILLNLI EVVRRKPKMETENMITLVGFGFLMLLMLLVTWNDIQRFFF 420  
M9 VNLLPIPALDGGKILLNLI EVVRRKPKMETENMITLVGFGFLMLLMLLVTWNDIQRFFF 420

M10 VNLLPIPALDGGKILLNLIIEVVRKPKMKMETENMITLVGFGFLMMLLVWNDIQRYFF 420  
M11 VNLLPIPALDGGKILLNLIIEVVRKPKMKMETENMITLVGFGFLMMLLVWNDIQRYFF 420  
M12 VNLLPIPALDGGKILLNLIIEVVRKPKMKMETENMITLVGFGFLMMLLVWNDIQRYFF 420  
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M14 VNLLPIPALDGGKILLNLIIEVVRKPKMKMETENMITLVGFGFLMMLLVWNDIQRYFF 420  
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M16 VNLLPIPALDGGKILLNLIIEVVRKPKMKMETENMITLVGFGFLMMLLVWNDIQRYFF 420  
M17 VNLLPIPALDGGKILLNLIIEVVRKPKMKMETENMITLVGFGFLMMLLVWNDIQRYFF 420  
M18 -----  
M19 VNLLPIPALDGGKILLNLIIEVVRKPKMKMETENMITLVGFGFLMMLLVWNDIQRYFF 420  
M20 -----  
M21 -----  
M22 VNLLPIPALDGGKILLNLIIEVVRKPKMKMETENMITLVGFGFLMMLLVWNDIQRYFF 420

## *Lactococcus garvieae* DCC43

### A5. MSA of DCC43 *rseP*

wtDCC43 ATGGGGCCGAAAATTTTGCGCATCAAGCCAAAGACGGTACATTTTATAGTATTCGTATT 60  
G1 ATGGGGCCGAAAATTTTGCGCATCAAGCCAAAGACGGTACATTTTATAGTATTCGTATT 60  
G2 ATGGGGCCGAAAATTTTGCGCATCAAGCCAAAGACGGTACATTTTATAGTATTCGTATT 60  
G3 ATGGGGCCGAAAATTTTGCGCATCAAGCCAAAGACGGTACATTTTATAGTATTCGTATT 60  
G4 ATGGGGCCGAAAATTTTGCGCATCAAGCCAAAGACGGTACATTTTATAGTATTCGTATT 60  
G5 ATGGGGCCGAAAATTTTGCGCATCAAGCCAAAGACGGTACATTTTATAGTATTCGTATT 60  
G6 ATGGGGCCGAAAATTTTGCGCATCAAGCCAAAGACGGTACATTTTATAGTATTCGTATT 60  
G7 ATGGGGCCGAAAATTTTGCGCATCAAGCCAAAGACGGTACATTTTATAGTATTCGTATT 60  
G8 ATGGGGCCGAAAATTTTGCGCATCAAGCCAAAGACGGTACATTTTATAGTATTCGTATT 60  
G9 ATGGGGCCGAAAATTTTGCGCATCAAGCCAAAGACGGTACATTTTATAGTATTCGTATT 60  
G10 ATGGGGCCGAAAATTTTGCGCATCAAGCCAAAGACGGTACATTTTATAGTATTCGTATT 60  
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wtDCC43 CTTCCTCTGGTGGTTATGTTTCGTATGGCTGGCTGGGGTGACGATACTACAGAAATAAAA 120  
G1 CTTCCTCTGGTGGTTATGTTTCGTATGGCTGGCTGGGGTGACGATACTACAGAAATAAAA 120  
G2 CTTCCTCTGGTGGTTATGTTTCGTATGGCTGGCTGGGGTGACGATACTACAGAAATAAAA 120  
G3 CTTCCTCTGGTGGTTATGTTTCGTATGGCTGGCTGGGGTGACGATACTACAGAAATAAAA 120  
G4 CTTCCTCTGGTGGTTATGTTTCGTATGGCTGGCTGGGGTGACGATACTACAGAAATAAAA 120  
G5 CTTCCTCTGGTGGTTATGTTTCGTATGGCTGGCTGGGGTGACGATACTACAGAAATAAAA 120  
G6 CTTCCTCTGGTGGTTATGTTTCGTATGGCTGGCTGGGGTGACGATACTACAGAAATAAAA 120  
G7 CTTCCTCTGGTGGTTATGTTTCGTATGGCTGGCTGGGGTGACGATACTACAGAAATAAAA 120  
G8 CTTCCTCTGGTGGTTATGTTTCGTATGGCTGGCTGGGGTGACGATACTACAGAAATAAAA 120  
G9 CTTCCTCTGGTGGTTATGTTTCGTATGGCTGGCTGGGGTGACGATACTACAGAAATAAAA 120  
G10 CTTCCTCTGGTGGTTATGTTTCGTATGGCTGGCTGGGGTGACGATACTACAGAAATAAAA 120  
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wtDCC43 AAAGGTACACCAGCCTCTGTAATGATTGTTGACAATCAGGTCGTAATAAATAATCTTTCA 180  
G1 AAAGGTACACCAGCCTCTGTAATGATTGTTGACAATCAGGTCGTAATAAATAATCTTTCA 180  
G2 AAAGGTACACCAGCCTCTGTAATGATTGTTGACAATCAGGTCGTAATAAATAATCTTTCA 180  
G3 AAAGGTACACCAGCCTCTGTAATGATTGTTGACAATCAGGTCGTAATAAATAATCTTTCA 180  
G4 AAAGGTACACCAGCCTCTGTAATGATTGTTGACAATCAGGTCGTAATAAATAATCTTTCA 180  
G5 AAAGGTACACCAGCCTCTGTAATGATTGTTGACAATCAGGTCGTAATAAATAATCTTTCA 180  
G6 AAAGGTACACCAGCCTCTGTAATGATTGTTGACAATCAGGTCGTAATAAATAATCTTTCA 180  
G7 AAAGGTACACCAGCCTCTGTAATGATTGTTGACAATCAGGTCGTAATAAATAATCTTTCA 180  
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G9 AAAGGTACACCAGCCTCTGTAATGATTGTTGACAATCAGGTCGTAATAAATAATCTTTCA 180  
G10 AAAGGTACACCAGCCTCTGTAATGATTGTTGACAATCAGGTCGTAATAAATAATCTTTCA 180  
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wtDCC43 GACCGGGTGACCTTGGAAAATAGTGTCCCATGTTGGTCACTGAATACGATTTTGAAAAA 240  
G1 GACCGGGTGACCTTGGAAAATAGTGTCCCATGTTGGTCACTGAATACGATTTTGAAAAA 240  
G2 GACCGGGTGACCTTGGAAAATAGTGTCCCATGTTGGTCACTGAATACGATTTTGAAAAA 240  
G3 GACCGGGTGACCTTGGAAAATAGTGTCCCATGTTGGTCACTGAATACGATTTTGAAAAA 240  
G4 GACCGGGTGACCTTGGAAAATAGTGTCCCATGTTGGTCACTGAATACGATTTTGAAAAA 240  
G5 GACCGGGTGACCTTGGAAAATAGTGTCCCATGTTGGTCACTGAATACGATTTTGAAAAA 240  
G6 GACCGGGTGACCTTGGAAAATAGTGTCCCATGTTGGTCACTGAATACGATTTTGAAAAA 240  
G7 GACCGGGTGACCTTGGAAAATAGTGTCCCATGTTGGTCACTGAATACGATTTTGAAAAA 240  
G8 GACCGGGTGACCTTGGAAAATAGTGTCCCATGTTGGTCACTGAATACGATTTTGAAAAA 240  
G9 GACCGGGTGACCTTGGAAAATAGTGTCCCATGTTGGTCACTGAATACGATTTTGAAAAA 240  
G10 GACCGGGTGACCTTGGAAAATAGTGTCCCATGTTGGTCACTGAATACGATTTTGAAAAA 240  
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wtDCC43 GAACTTTTCATCGAAGCGGAAGTTTTGGAGAAAATTACACGTTATTTCAGTTGACCATGAT 300  
G1 GAACTTTTCATCGAAGCGGAAGTTTTGGAGAAAATTACACGTTATTTCAGTTGACCATGAT 300  
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G3 GAACTTTTCATCGAAGCGGAAGTTTTGGAGAAAATTACACGTTATTTCAGTTGACCATGAT 300  
G4 GAACTTTTCATCGAAGCGGAAGTTTTGGAGAAAATTACACGTTATTTCAGTTGACCATGAT 300  
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G6 GAACTTTTCATCGAAGCGGAAGTTTTGGAGAAAATTACACGTTATTTCAGTTGACCATGAT 300  
G7 GAACTTTTCATCGAAGCGGAAGTTTTGGAGAAAATTACACGTTATTTCAGTTGACCATGAT 300  
G8 GAACTTTTCATCGAAGCGGAAGTTTTGGAGAAAATTACACGTTATTTCAGTTGACCATGAT 300  
G9 GAACTTTTCATCGAAGCGGAAGTTTTGGAGAAAATTACACGTTATTTCAGTTGACCATGAT 300  
G10 GAACTTTTCATCGAAGCGGAAGTTTTGGAGAAAATTACACGTTATTTCAGTTGACCATGAT 300  
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G1 GCAACGATCATTGAAGCGGATGGCAGGAAATCCGTATCGCGCCTCTCGACGTACAATAT 360  
G2 GCAACGATCATTGAAGCGGATGGCAGGAAATCCGTATCGCGCCTCTCGACGTACAATAT 360  
G3 GCAACGATCATTGAAGCGGATGGCAGGAAATCCGTATCGCGCCTCTCGACGTACAATAT 360



G5 TCCATCAAGACGGGCTTTATAGATAAACTCACAGGTGGGTTTACACAGGCGATCAATGCC 780  
 G6 TCCATCAAGACGGGCTTTATAGATAAACTCACAGGTGGGTTTACACAGGCGATCAATGCC 780  
 G7 TCCATCAAGACGGGCTTTATAGATAAACTCACAGGTGGGTTTACACAGGCGATCAATGCC 780  
 G8 TCCATCAAGACGGGCTTTATAGATAAACTCACAGGTGGGTTTACACAGGCGATCAATGCC 780  
 G9 TCCATCAAGACGGGCTTTATAGATAAACTCACAGGTGGGTTTACACAGGCGATCAATGCC 780  
 G10 TCCATCAAGACGGGCTTTATAGATAAACTCACAGGTGGGTTTACACAGGCGATCAATGCC 780  
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wtDCC43 ACGACTCTAATCTTTAAAGCTTTAGGTAACCTCATCTCCCAACCGAGTCTTGACAAGCTG 840  
 G1 ACGACTCTAATCTTTAAAGCTTTAGGTAACCTCATCTCCCAACCGAGTCTTGACAAGCTG 840  
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 G3 ACGACTCTAATCTTTAAAGCTTTAGGTAACCTCATCTCCCAACCGAGTCTTGACAAGCTG 840  
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 G6 ACGACTCTAATCTTTAAAGCTTTAGGTAACCTCATCTCCCAACCGAGTCTTGACAAGCTG 840  
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 G10 ACGACTCTAATCTTTAAAGCTTTAGGTAACCTCATCTCCCAACCGAGTCTTGACAAGCTG 840  
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 G4 GGGGGG--CCGGTTGCTATCTATGACTTAAGTGGTCAGGCAGCGCGTGAAGGAATAGTATC 898  
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 G7 GGGGGG--CCGGTTGCTATCTATGACTTAAGTGGTCAGGCAGCGCGTGAAGGAATAGTATC 899  
 G8 GGGGGG--CCGGTTGCTATCTATGACTTAAGTGGTCAGGCAGCGCGTGAAGGAATAGTATC 900  
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 G10 GGGGGG--CCGGTTGCTATCTATGACTTAAGTGGTCAGGCAGCGCGTGAAGGAATAGTATC 898  
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 G10 TGTTATTGCTTTGCTTGCTATGCTGTCCATTAATCTCGGAATTGTAATCTCATTCCAAT 958  
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 G1 ACCTGTTCTTGATGGCGGTA AAAATTGTTCTTAAACATAGTCGAAGCGTTACGTGGTAAACC 1018  
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 G5 ACCTGTTCTTGATGGCGGTA AAAATTGTTCTTAAACATAGTCGAAGCGTTACGTGGTAAACC 1019  
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 G7 ACCTGTTCTTGATGGCGGTA AAAATTGTTCTTAAACATAGTCGAAGCGTTACGTGGTAAACC 1019  
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 G10 ACCTGTTCTTGATGGCGGTA AAAATTGTTCTTAAACATAGTCGAAGCGTTACGTGGTAAACC 1018  
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 G4 ACTTTTACAAGAAAAAGAAGGAGTATTAACCTTATTTGGTCTTGCTTTATGGTTGTCTCT 1078  
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 G9 ACTTTTACAAGAAAAAGAAGGAGTATTAACCTTATTTGGTCTTGCTTTATGGTTGTCTCT 1080  
 G10 ACTTTTACAAGAAAAAGAAGGAGTATTAACCTTATTTGGTCTTGCTTTATGGTTGTCTCT 1078  
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wtDCC43 CATGATCGCTGTGACTTGGAAATGATATTTCTCCGCGCTTTTATCAGATAA 1128  
 G1 CATGATCGCTGTGACTTGGAAATGATATTTCTCCGCGCTTTTATCAGATAA 1127  
 G2 CATGATCGCTGTGACTTGGAAATGATATTTCTCCGCGCTTTTATCAGATAA 1128  
 G3 CATGATCGCTGTGACTTGGAAATGATATTTCTCCGCGCTTTTATCAGATAA 1129  
 G4 CATGATCGCTGTGACTTGGAAATGATATTTCTCCGCGCTTTTATCAGATAA 1127  
 G5 CATGATCGCTGTGACTTGGAAATGATATTTCTCCGCGCTTTTATCAGATAA 1128  
 G6 CATGATCGCTGTGACTTGGAAATGATATTTCTCCGCGCTTTTATCAGATAA 1128  
 G7 CATGATCGCTGTGACTTGGAAATGATATTTCTCCGCGCTTTTATCAGATAA 1128  
 G8 CATGATCGCTGTGACTTGGAAATGATATTTCTCCGCGCTTTTATCAGATAA 1129  
 G9 CATGATCGCTGTGACTTGGAAATGATATTTCTCCGCGCTTTTATCAGATAA 1129  
 G10 CATGATCGCTGTGACTTGGAAATGATATTTCTCCGCGCTTTTATCAGATAA 1127  
 \*\*\*\*\*

**A6: MSA of DCC43 RseP**

wtDCC43 MGPKIFAHQAKDGTFFYSIRILPLGGYVRMAGWDDTTEIKKGT PASVMIVDNQVVKINLS 60  
 G1 MGPKIFAHQAKDGTFFYSIRILPLGGYVRMAGWDDTTEIKKGT PASVMIVDNQVVKINLS 60  
 G2 MGPKIFAHQAKDGTFFYSIRILPLGGYVRMAGWDDTTEIKKGT PASVMIVDNQVVKINLS 60



G3 MGPKIFAHQAKDGTFFYSIRILPLGGYVRMAGWDDTTEIKKGPASVMIVDNQVVKINLS 60  
G4 MGPKIFAHQAKDGTFFYSIRILPLGGYVRMAGWDDTTEIKKGPASVMIVDNQVVKINLS 60  
G5 MGPKIFAHQAKDGTFFYSIRILPLGGYVRMAGWDDTTEIKKGPASVMIVDNQVVKINLS 60  
G6 MGPKIFAHQAKDGTFFYSIRILPLGGYVRMAGWDDTTEIKKGPASVMIVDNQVVKINLS 60  
G7 MGPKIFAHQAKDGTFFYSIRILPLGGYVRMAGWDDTTEIKKGPASVMIVDNQVVKINLS 60  
G8 MGPKIFAHQAKDGTFFYSIRILPLGGYVRMAGWDDTTEIKKGPASVMIVDNQVVKINLS 60  
G9 MGPKIFAHQAKDGTFFYSIRILPLGGYVRMAGWDDTTEIKKGPASVMIVDNQVVKINLS 60  
G10 MGPKIFAHQAKDGTFFYSIRILPLGGYVRMAGWDDTTEIKKGPASVMIVDNQVVKINLS 60  
\*\*\*\*\*

wtDCC43 DRVTLENSVPMVLVTEYDFEKELFIEGEVFGEITRYSVDHDATIIEGDGTEIRIAPLDVQY 120  
G1 DRVTLENSVPMVLVTEYDFEKELFIEGEVFGEITRYSVDHDATIIEGDGTEIRIAPLDVQY 120  
G2 DRVTLENSVPMVLVTEYDFEKELFIEGEVFGEITRYSVDHDATIIEGDGTEIRIAPLDVQY 120  
G3 DRVTLENSVPMVLVTEYDFEKELFIEGEVFGEITRYSVDHDATIIEGDGTEIRIAPLDVQY 120  
G4 DRVTLENSVPMVLVTEYDFEKELFIEGEVFGEITRYSVDHDATIIEGDGTEIRIAPLDVQY 120  
G5 DRVTLENSVPMVLVTEYDFEKELFIEGEVFGEITRYSVDHDATIIEGDGTEIRIAPLDVQY 120  
G6 DRVTLENSVPMVLVTEYDFEKELFIEGEVFGEITRYSVDHDATIIEGDGTEIRIAPLDVQY 120  
G7 DRVTLENSVPMVLVTEYDFEKELFIEGEVFGEITRYSVDHDATIIEGDGTEIRIAPLDV-- 118  
G8 DRVTLENSVPMVLVTEYDFEKELFIEGEVFGEITRYSVDHDATIIEGDGTEIRIAPLDVQY 120  
G9 DRVTLENSVPMVLVTEYDFEKELFIEGEVFGEITRYSVDHDATIIEGDGTEIRIAPLDVQY 120  
G10 DRVTLENSVPMVLVTEYDFEKELFIEGEVFGEITRYSVDHDATIIEGDGTEIRIAPLDVQY 120  
\*\*\*\*\*

wtDCC43 QSASVIGKILTNFAGPLNNFILGIIAFIIITFMQGGVPSNTNQIGQIQSGTPAYTAGLKP 180  
G1 QSASVIGKILTNFAGPLNNFILGIIAFIIITFMQGGVPSNTNQIGQIQSGTPAYTAGLKP 180  
G2 QSASVIGKILTNFAGPLNNFILGIIAFIIITFM----- 153  
G3 QSASVIGKILTNFAGPLNNFILGIIAFIIITFMQGGVPSNTNQIGQIQSGTPAYTAGLKP 180  
G4 QSASVIGKILTNFAGPLNNFILGIIAFIIITFMQGGVPSNTNQIGQIQSGTPAYTAGLKP 180  
G5 QSASVIGKILTNFAGPLNNFILGIIAFIIITFMQGGVPSNTNQIGQIQSGTPAYTAGLKP 180  
G6 QSASVIGKILTNFAGPLNNFILGIIAFIIITFMQGGVPSNTNQIGQI----- 167  
G7 -----  
G8 QSASVIGKILTNFAGPLNNFILGIIAFIIITFMQGGVPSNTNQIGQIQSGTPAYTAGLKP 180  
G9 QSASVIGKILTNFAGPLNNFILGIIAFIIITFMQGGVPSNTNQIGQIQSGTPAYTAGLKP 180  
G10 QSASVIGKILTNFAGPLNNFILGIIAFIIITFMQGGVPSNTNQIGQIQSGTPAYTAGLKP 180

wtDCC43 KDKIQAVDGHETNSWNEVVQRISANEGKAITFDIERDGTNKSVEIKPEKIEGRYRIGITQ 240  
G1 KDKIQAVDGHETNSWNEVVQRISANEGKAITFDIERDGTNKSVEIKPEKIEGRYRIGITQ 240  
G2 -----  
G3 KDKIQAVDGHETNSWNEVVQRISANEGKAITFDIERDGTNKSVEIKPEKIEGRYRIGITQ 240  
G4 KDKIQAVDGHETNSWNEVVQRISANEGKAITFDIERDGTNKSVEIKPEKIEGRYRIGITQ 240  
G5 KDKIQAVDGHETNSWNEVVQRISANEGKAITFDIERDGTNKSVEIKPEKIEGRYRIGIT- 239  
G6 -----  
G7 -----  
G8 KDKIQAVDGHETNSWNEVVQRISANEGKAITFDIERDGTNKSVEIKPEKIEGRYRIGITQ 240  
G9 KDKIQAVDGHETNSWNEVVQRISANEGKAITFDIERDGTNKSVEIKPEKIEGRYRIGITQ 240  
G10 KDKIQAVDGHETNSWNEVVQRISANEGKAITFDIERDGTNKSVEIKPEKIEGRYRIGITQ 240

wtDCC43 SIKTGFIDKLTGGFTQAINATTLIFKALGNLISQPSLDKLGFPVAIYDLSGQAAREGIVS 300  
G1 SIKTGFIDKLTGGFTQAINATTLIFKALGNLISQPSLDKLGGRLLSMT----- 288  
G2 -----  
G3 SIKTGFIDKLTGGFTQAINATTLIFKALGNLISQPSLDKLGAGCYL----- 287  
G4 SIKTGFIDKLTGGFTQAINATTLIFKALGNLISQPSLDKLGGRLLSMT----- 288  
G5 -----  
G6 -----  
G7 -----  
G8 SIKTGFIDKLTGGFTQAINATTLIFKALGNLISQPSLDKLGAGCYL----- 287  
G9 SIKTGFIDKLTGGFTQAINATTLIFKALGNLISQPSLDKLGAGCYL----- 287  
G10 SIKTGFIDKLTGGFTQAINATTLIFKALGNLISQPSLDKLGGRLLSMT----- 288

wtDCC43 VIALLAMLSINLGIIVNLIPIPVLDGGKIVLNIVEALRGKPLSQEKEGVLTLLIGLVFMVVLMIAVTWNILRAFIR 375  
G1 -----  
G2 -----  
G3 -----  
G4 -----  
G5 -----  
G6 -----  
G7 -----  
G8 -----  
G9 -----  
G10 -----

# Lactococcus garvieae 1546

## A7: MSA of 1546 rseP

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wt1546      ATGGGGCCCCAAAATTTTGCACATCAAGCCAAAGATGGCACGTTTTATAGCATTTCGTATA 60
G11         ATGGGGCCCCAAAATTTTGCACATCAAGCCAAAGATGGCACGTTTTATAGCATTTCGTATA 60
G12         ATGGGGCCCCAAAATTTTGCACATCAAGCCAAAGATGGCACGTTTTATAGCATTTCGTATA 60
G13         ATGGGGCCCCAAAATTTTGCACATCAAGCCAAAGATGGCACGTTTTATAGCATTTCGTATA 60
G14         ATGGGGCCCCAAAATTTTGCACATCAAGCCAAAGATGGCACGTTTTATAGCATTTCGTATA 60
G15         ATGGGGCCCCAAAATTTTGCACATCAAGCCAAAGATGGCACGTTTTATAGCATTTCGTATA 60
G16         ATGGGGCCCCAAAATTTTGCACATCAAGCCAAAGATGGCACGTTTTATAGCATTTCGTATA 60
G17         ATGGGGCCCCAAAATTTTGCACATCAAGCCAAAGATGGCACGTTTTATAGCATTTCGTATA 60
G18         ATGGGGCCCCAAAATTTTGCACATCAAGCCAAAGATGGCACGTTTTATAGCATTTCGTATA 60
G19         ATGGGGCCCCAAAATTTTGCACATCAAGCCAAAGATGGCACGTTTTATAGCATTTCGTATA 60
G20         ATGGGGCCCCAAAATTTTGCACATCAAGCCAAAGATGGCACGTTTTATAGCATTTCGTATA 60
*****

wt1546      CTTCCTCTTGGAGGTTATGTCCGCATGGCGGGCTGGGGCGATGATACAACGGAAATAAAA 120
G11         CTTCCTCTTGGAGGTTATGTCCGCATGGCGGGCTGGGGCGATGATACAACGGAAATAAAA 120
G12         CTTCCTCTTGGAGGTTATGTCCGCATGGCGGGCTGGGGCGATGATACAACGGAAATAAAA 120
G13         CTTCCTCTTGGAGGTTATGTCCGCATGGCGGGCTGGGGCGATGATACAACGGAAATAAAA 120
G14         CTTCCTCTTGGAGGTTATGTCCGCATGGCGGGCTGGGGCGATGATACAACGGAAATAAAA 120
G15         CTTCCTCTTGGAGGTTATGTCCGCATGGCGGGCTGGGGCGATGATACAACGGAAATAAAA 120
G16         CTTCCTCTTGGAGGTTATGTCCGCATGGCGGGCTGGGGCGATGATACAACGGAAATAAAA 120
G17         CTTCCTCTTGGAGGTTATGTCCGCATGGCGGGCTGGGGCGATGATACAACGGAAATAAAA 120
G18         CTTCCTCTTGGAGGTTATGTCCGCATGGCGGGCTGGGGCGATGATACAACGGAAATAAAA 120
G19         CTTCCTCTTGGAGGTTATGTCCGCATGGCGGGCTGGGGCGATGATACAACGGAAATAAAA 120
G20         CTTCCTCTTGGAGGTTATGTCCGCATGGCGGGCTGGGGCGATGATACAACGGAAATAAAA 120
*****

wt1546      AAAGGAACCCCGGCATCTTTGATGATTGTTGAAAATCAGGTGGTTAAAATTAATCTTTCT 180
G11         AAAGGAACCCCGGCATCTTTGATGATTGTTGAAAATCAGGTGGTTAAAATTAATCTTTCT 180
G12         AAAGGAACCCCGGCATCTTTGATGATTGTTGAAAATCAGGTGGTTAAAATTAATCTTTCT 180
G13         AAAGGAACCCCGGCATCTTTGATGATTGTTGAAAATCAGGTGGTTAAAATTAATCTTTCT 180
G14         AAAGGAACCCCGGCATCTTTGATGATTGTTGAAAATCAGGTGGTTAAAATTAATCTTTCT 180
G15         AAAGGAACCCCGGCATCTTTGATGATTGTTGAAAATCAGGTGGTTAAAATTAATCTTTCT 180
G16         AAAGGAACCCCGGCATCTTTGATGATTGTTGAAAATCAGGTGGTTAAAATTAATCTTTCT 180
G17         AAAGGAACCCCGGCATCTTTGATGATTGTTGAAAATCAGGTGGTTAAAATTAATCTTTCT 180
G18         AAAGGAACCCCGGCATCTTTGATGATTGTTGAAAATCAGGTGGTTAAAATTAATCTTTCT 180
G19         AAAGGAACCCCGGCATCTTTGATGATTGTTGAAAATCAGGTGGTTAAAATTAATCTTTCT 180
G20         AAAGGAACCCCGGCATCTTTGATGATTGTTGAAAATCAGGTGGTTAAAATTAATCTTTCT 180
*****

wt1546      GAGCGGGTGACTTTGGAAAATAGTGTCCCATGCTGGTCACTGAATACGATTTTGAAGAA 240
G11         GAGCGGGTGACTTTGGAAAATAGTGTCCCATGCTGGTCACTGAATACGATTTTGAAGAA 240
G12         GAGCGGGTGACTTTGGAAAATAGTGTCCCATGCTGGTCACTGAATACGATTTTGAAGAA 240
G13         GAGCGGGTGACTTTGGAAAATAGTGTCCCATGCTGGTCACTGAATACGATTTTGAAGAA 240
G14         GAGCGGGTGACTTTGGAAAATAGTGTCCCATGCTGGTCACTGAATACGATTTTGAAGAA 240
G15         GAGCGGGTGACTTTGGAAAATAGTGTCCCATGCTGGTCACTGAATACGATTTTGAAGAA 240
G16         GAGCGGGTGACTTTGGAAAATAGTGTCCCATGCTGGTCACTGAATACGATTTTGAAGAA 240
G17         GAGCGGGTGACTTTGGAAAATAGTGTCCCATGCTGGTCACTGAATACGATTTTGAAGAA 240
G18         GAGCGGGTGACTTTGGAAAATAGTGTCCCATGCTGGTCACTGAATACGATTTTGAAGAA 240
G19         GAGCGGGTGACTTTGGAAAATAGTGTCCCATGCTGGTCACTGAATACGATTTTGAAGAA 240
G20         GAGCGGGTGACTTTGGAAAATAGTGTCCCATGCTGGTCACTGAATACGATTTTGAAGAA 240
*****

wt1546      GCACTTTTTCATCGAAGGAGAAGTTTTTGGTGAACAAAACGTTATTTCAGTTGACCATGAT 300
G11         GCACTTTTTCATCGAAGGAGAAGTTTTTGGTGAACAAAACGTTATTTCAGTTGACCATGAT 300
G12         GCACTTTTTCATCGAAGGAGAAGTTTTTGGTGAACAAAACGTTATTTCAGTTGACCATGAT 300
G13         GCACTTTTTCATCGAAGGAGAAGTTTTTGGTGAACAAAACGTTATTTCAGTTGACCATGAT 300
G14         GCACTTTTTCATCGAAGGAGAAGTTTTTGGTGAACAAAACGTTATTTCAGTTGACCATGAT 300
G15         GCACTTTTTCATCGAAGGAGAAGTTTTTGGTGAACAAAACGTTATTTCAGTTGACCATGAT 300
G16         GCACTTTTTCATCGAAGGAGAAGTTTTTGGTGAACAAAACGTTATTTCAGTTGACCATGAT 300
G17         GCACTTTTTCATCGAAGGAGAAGTTTTTGGTGAACAAAACGTTATTTCAGTTGACCATGAT 300
G18         GCACTTTTTCATCGAAGGAGAAGTTTTTGGTGAACAAAACGTTATTTCAGTTGACCATGAT 300
G19         GCACTTTTTCATCGAAGGAGAAGTTTTTGGTGAACAAAACGTTATTTCAGTTGACCATGAT 300
G20         GCACTTTTTCATCGAAGGAGAAGTTTTTGGTGAACAAAACGTTATTTCAGTTGACCATGAT 300
*****

wt1546      GCAACAATTATCGAAGCGGATGGCACGGAAC TTCGTATCGCTCCACGCGACGTACAATAT 360
G11         GCAACAATTATCGAAGCGGATGGCACGGAAC TTCGTATCGCTCCACGCGACGTACAATAT 360
G12         GCAACAATTATCGAAGCGGATGGCACGGAAC TTCGTATCGCTCCACGCGACGTACAATAT 360
G13         GCAACAATTATCGAAGCGGATGGCACGGAAC TTCGTATCGCTCCACGCGACGTACAATAT 360
G14         GCAACAATTATCGAAGCGGATGGCACGGAAC TTCGTATCGCTCCACGCGACGTACAATAT 360
G15         GCAACAATTATCGAAGCGGATGGCACGGAAC TTCGTATCGCTCCACGCGACGTACAATAT 360
G16         GCAACAATTATCGAAGCGGATGGCACGGAAC TTCGTATCGCTCCACGCGACGTACAATAT 360
G17         GCAACAATTATCGAAGCGGATGGCACGGAAC TTCGTATCGCTCCACGCGACGTACAATAT 360
G18         GCAACAATTATCGAAGCGGATGGCACGGAAC TTCGTATCGCTCCACGCGACGTACAATAT 360
G19         GCAACAATTATCGAAGCGGATGGCACGGAAC TTCGTATCGCTCCACGCGACGTACAATAT 360
G20         GCAACAATTATCGAAGCGGATGGCACGTAAC TTCGTATCGCTCCACGCGACGTACAATAT 360
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G18 ACAATCAAACCTGGCTTTTATAGATAAGCTAACGGGTGGCTTTACTCAGGCTGCTAACGCA 780  
G19 ACAATCAAACCTGGCTTTTATAGATAAGCTAACGGGTGGCTTTACTCAGGCTGCTAACGCA 780  
G20 ACAATCAAACCTGGCTTTTATAGATAAGCTAACGGGTGGCTTTACTCAGGCTGCTAACGCA 780  
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wt1546 ACAACGTTGATATTTAAAGCTTTAGGTAACCTCATTGCACAGCCAAGTCTTGATAAACTT 840  
G11 ACAACGTTGATATTTAAAGCTTTAGGTAACCTCATTGCACAGCCAAGTCTTGATAAACTT 840  
G12 ACAACGTTGATATTTAAAGCTTTAGGTAACCTCATTGCACAGCCAAGTCTTGATAAACTT 840  
G13 ACAACGTTGATATTTAAAGCTTTAGGTAACCTCATTGCACAGCCAAGTCTTGATAAACTT 840  
G14 ACAACGTTGATATTTAAAGCTTTAGGTAACCTCATTGCACAGCCAAGTCTTGATAAACTT 840  
G15 ACAACGTTGATATTTAAAGCTTTAGGTAACCTCATTGCACAGCCAAGTCTTGATAAACTT 840  
G16 ACAACGTTGATATTTAAAGCTTTAGGTAACCTCATTGCACAGCCAAGTCTTGATAAACTT 840  
G17 ACAACGTTGATATTTAAAGCTTTAGGTAACCTCATTGCACAGCCAAGTCTTGATAAACTT 840  
G18 ACAACGTTGATATTTAAAGCTTTAGGTAACCTCATTGCACAGCCAAGTCTTGATAAACTT 840  
G19 ACAACGTTGATATTTAAAGCTTTAGGTAACCTCATTGCACAGCCAAGTCTTGATAAACTT 840  
G20 ACAACGTTGATATTTAAAGCTTTAGGTAACCTCATTGCACAGCCAAGTCTTGATAAACTT 840  
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wt1546 GGTGGACCCGTTGCCATTTATGATTTAAGTGGGCAAGCAGCCGAGAGGCTTAGTATCT 900  
G11 GGTGGACCCGTTGCCATTTATGATTTAAGTGGGCAAGCAGCCGAGAGGCTTAGTATCT 900  
G12 GGTGGACCCGTTGCCATTTATGATTTAAGTGGGCAAGCAGCCGAGAGGCTTAGTATCT 900  
G13 GGTGGACCCGTTGCCATTTATGATTTAAGTGGGCAAGCAGCCGAGAGGCTTAGTATCT 900  
G14 GGTGGACCCGTTGCCATTTATGATTTAAGTGGGCAAGCAGCCGAGAGGCTTAGTATCT 900  
G15 GGTGGACCCGTTGCCATTTATGATTTAAGTGGGCAAGCAGCCGAGAGGCTTAGTATCT 900  
G16 GGTGGACCCGTTGCCATTTATGATTTAAGTGGGCAAGCAGCCGAGAGGCTTAGTATCT 900  
G17 GGTGGACCCGTTGCCATTTATGATTTAAGTGGGCAAGCAGCCGAGAGGCTTAGTATCT 900  
G18 GGTGGACCCGTTGCCATTTATGATTTAAGTGGGCAAGCAGCCGAGAGGCTTAGTATCT 900  
G19 GGTGGACCCGTTGCCATTTATGATTTAAGTGGGCAAGCAGCCGAGAGGCTTAGTATCT 900  
G20 GGTGGACCCGTTGCCATTTATGATTTAAGTGGGCAAGCAGCCGAGAGGCTTAGTATCT 900  
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wt1546 GTTATCGCTTTACTTGCCATGCTCTCAATTAATCTGGGAATCGTAACTTAATCCCAATC 960  
G11 GTTATCGCTTTACTTGCCATGCTCTCAATTAATCTGGGAATCGTAACTTAATCCCAATC 960  
G12 GTTATCGCTTTACTTGCCATGCTCTCAATTAATCTGGGAATCGTAACTTAATCCCAATC 960  
G13 GTTATCGCTTTACTTGCCATGCTCTCAATTAATCTGGGAATCGTAACTTAATCCCAATC 960  
G14 GTTATCGCTTTACTTGCCATGCTCTCAATTAATCTGGGAATCGTAACTTAATCCCAATC 960  
G15 GTTATCGCTTTACTTGCCATGCTCTCAATTAATCTGGGAATCGTAACTTAATCCCAATC 960  
G16 GTTATCGCTTTACTTGCCATGCTCTCAATTAATCTGGGAATCGTAACTTAATCCCAATC 960  
G17 GTTATCGCTTTACTTGCCATGCTCTCAATTAATCTGGGAATCGTAACTTAATCCCAATC 960  
G18 GTTATCGCTTTACTTGCCATGCTCTCAATTAATCTGGGAATCGTAACTTAATCCCAATC 960  
G19 GTTATCGCTTTACTTGCCATGCTCTCAATTAATCTGGGAATCGTAACTTAATCCCAATC 960  
G20 GTTATCGCTTTACTTGCCATGCTCTCAATTAATCTGGGAATCGTAACTTAATCCCAATC 960  
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wt1546 CCCGTCCTTGACGGAGGAAAATTGTCTCAATATTGTTGAGGCCCTACGAGGCAAACCA 1020  
G11 CCCGTCCTTGACGGAGGAAAATTGTCTCAATATTGTTGAGGCCCTACGAGGCAAACCA 1020  
G12 CCCGTCCTTGACGGAGGAAAATTGTCTCAATATTGTTGAGGCCCTACGAGGCAAACCA 1020  
G13 CCCGTCCTTGACGGAGGAAAATTGTCTCAATATTGTTGAGGCCCTACGAGGCAAACCA 1020  
G14 CCCGTCCTTGACGGAGGAAAATTGTCTCAATATTGTTGAGGCCCTACGAGGCAAACCA 1020  
G15 CCCGTCCTTGACGGAGGAAAATTGTCTCAATATTGTTGAGGCCCTACGAGGCAAACCA 1020  
G16 CCCGTCCTTGACGGAGGAAAATTGTCTCAATATTGTTGAGGCCCTACGAGGCAAACCA 1020  
G17 CCCGTCCTTGACGGAGGAAAATTGTCTCAATATTGTTGAGGCCCTACGAGGCAAACCA 1020  
G18 CCCGTCCTTGACGGAGGAAAATTGTCTCAATATTGTTGAGGCCCTACGAGGCAAACCA 1020  
G19 CCCGTCCTTGACGGAGGAAAATTGTCTCAATATTGTTGAGGCCCTACGAGGCAAACCA 1020  
G20 CCCGTCCTTGACGGAGGAAAATTGTCTCAATATTGTTGAGGCCCTACGAGGCAAACCA 1020  
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wt1546 CTTTCACAAGAAAAAGAAGGAATCTTAACACTTGTGGTCTTGTCTTTATGGTGGTCTTG 1080  
G11 CTTTCACAAGAAAAAGAAGGAATCTTAACACTTGTGGTCTTGTCTTTATGGTGGTCTTG 1080  
G12 CTTTCACAAGAAAAAGAAGGAATCTTAACACTTGTGGTCTTGTCTTTATGGTGGTCTTG 1080  
G13 CTTTCACAAGAAAAAGAAGGAATCTTAACACTTGTGGTCTTGTCTTTATGGTGGTCTTG 1080  
G14 CTTTCACAAGAAAAAGAAGGAATCTTAACACTTGTGGTCTTGTCTTTATGGTGGTCTTG 1080  
G15 CTTTCACAAGAAAAAGAAGGAATCTTAACACTTGTGGTCTTGTCTTTATGGTGGTCTTG 1080  
G16 CTTTCACAAGAAAAAGAAGGAATCTTAACACTTGTGGTCTTGTCTTTATGGTGGTCTTG 1080  
G17 CTTTCACAAGAAAAAGAAGGAATCTTAACACTTGTGGTCTTGTCTTTATGGTGGTCTTG 1080  
G18 CTTTCACAAGAAAAAGAAGGAATCTTAACACTTGTGGTCTTGTCTTTATGGTGGTCTTG 1080  
G19 CTTTCACAAGAAAAAGAAGGAATCTTAACACTTGTGGTCTTGTCTTTATGGTGGTCTTG 1080  
G20 CTTTCACAAGAAAAAGAAGGAATCTTAACACTTGTGGTCTTGTCTTTATGGTGGTCTTG 1080  
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wt1546 ATGATTGCTGTGACTTGAATGATATCCTCCGAGCCTTATTAGATAA 1128  
G11 ATGATTGCTGTGACTTGAATGATATCCTCCGAGCCTTATTAGATAA 1128  
G12 ATGATTGCTGTGACTTGAATGATATCCTCCGAGCCTTATTAGATAA 1128  
G13 ATGATTGCTGTGACTTGAATGATATCCTCCGAGCCTTATTAGATAA 1128  
G14 ATGATTGCTGTGACTTGAATGATATCCTCCGAGCCTTATTAGATAA 1128  
G15 ATGATTGCTGTGACTTGAATGATATCCTCCGAGCCTTATTAGATAA 1128  
G16 ATGATTGCTGTGACTTGAATGATATCCTCCGAGCCTTATTAGATAA 1128  
G17 ATGATTGCTGTGACTTGAATGATATCCTCCGAGCCTTATTAGATAA 1128  
G18 ATGATTGCTGTGACTTGAATGATATCCTCCGAGCCTTATTAGATAA 1128  
G19 ATGATTGCTGTGACTTGAATGATATCCTCCGAGCCTTATTAGATAA 1128  
G20 ATGATTGCTGTGACTTGAATGATATCCTCCGAGCCTTATTAGATAA 1128  
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# A8: MSA of 1546 RseP

wt1546	MGPKIFAHQAKDGTFFYSIRILPLGGYVRMAGWDDTTEIKKGTASLMIVENQVVKINLS	60
G11	MGPKIFAHQAKDGTFFYSIRILPLGGYVRMAGWDDTTEIKKGTASLMIVENQVVKINLS	60
G12	MGPKIFAHQAKDGTFFYSIRILPLGGYVRMAGWDDTTEIKKGTASLMIVENQVVKINLS	60
G13	MGPKIFAHQAKDGTFFYSIRILPLGGYVRMAGWDDTTEIKKGTASLMIVENQVVKINLS	60
G14	MGPKIFAHQAKDGTFFYSIRILPLGGYVRMAGWDDTTEIKKGTASLMIVENQVVKINLS	60
G15	MGPKIFAHQAKDGTFFYSIRILPLGGYVRMAGWDDTTEIKKGTASLMIVENQVVKINLS	60
G16	MGPKIFAHQAKDGTFFYSIRILPLGGYVRMAGWDDTTEIKKGTASLMIVENQVVKINLS	60
G17	MGPKIFAHQAKDGTFFYSIRILPLGGYVRMAGWDDTTEIKKGTASLMIVENQVVKINLS	60
G18	MGPKIFAHQAKDGTFFYSIRILPLGGYVRMAGWDDTTEIKKGTASLMIVENQVVKINLS	60
G19	MGPKIFAHQAKDGTFFYSIRILPLGGYVRMAGWDDTTEIKKGTASLMIVENQVVKINLS	60
G20	MGPKIFAHQAKDGTFFYSIRILPLGGYVRMAGWDDTTEIKKGTASLMIVENQVVKINLS	60
*****		
wt1546	ERVTLENSVPMPLVTEYDFEELFIEGEVFGETKRYSDHDATIIEADGTELRIAPRDVQY	120
G11	ERVTLENSVPMPLVTEYDFEELFIEGEVFGETKRYSDHDATIIEADGTELRIAPRDVQY	120
G12	ERVTLENSVPMPLVTEYDFEELFIEGEVFGETKRYSDHDATIIEADGTELRIAPRDVQY	120
G13	ERVTLENSVPMPLVTEYDFEELFIEGEVFGETKRYSDHDATIIEADGTELRIAPRDVQY	120
G14	ERVTLENSVPMPLVTEYDFEELFIEGEVFGETKRYSDHDATIIEADGTELRIAPRDVQY	120
G15	ERVTLENSVPMPLVTEYDFEELFIEGEVFGETKRYSDHDATIIEADGTELRIAPRDVQY	120
G16	ERVTLENSVPMPLVTEYDFEELFIEGEVFGETKRYSDHDATIIEADGTELRIAPRDVQY	120
G17	ERVTLENSVPMPLVTEYDFEELFIEGEVFGETKRYSDHDATIIEADGTELRIAPRDVQY	120
G18	ERVTLENSVPMPLVTEYDFEELFIEGEVFGETKRYSDHDATIIEADGTELRIAPRDVQY	120
G19	ERVTLENSVPMPLVTEYDFEELFIEGEVFGETKRYSDHDATIIEADGTELRIAPRDVQY	120
G20	ERVTLENSVPMPLVTEYDFEELFIEGEVFGETKRYSDHDATIIEADGT-----	109
*****		
wt1546	QSASVLGKILTNFAGPLNFFILGIIAFIIITFMQGGVPSNTNQIGQVQSGTPAYSAGLQS	180
G11	QSASVLGKILTNFAGPLNFFILGIIAFIIITFMQGGVPSNTNQIGQVQSGTPAYSAGLQS	180
G12	QSASVLGKILTNFAGPLNFFILGIIAFIIITFMQGGVPSNTNQIGQVQSGTPAYSAGLQS	180
G13	QSASVLGKILTNFAGPLNFFILGIIAFIIITFMQGGVPSNTNQIGQVQSGTPAYSAGLQS	180
G14	QSASVLGKILTNFAGPLNFFILGIIAFIIITFMQGGVPSNTNQIGQVQSGTPAYSAGLQS	180
G15	QSASVLGKILTNFAGPLNFFILGIIAFIIITFMQGGVPSNTNQIGQVQSGTPAYSAGLQS	180
G16	QSASVLGKILTNFAGPLNFFILGIIAFIIITFMQGGVPSNTNQIGQVQSGTPAYSAGLQS	180
G17	QSASVLGKILTNFAGPLNFFILGIIAFIIITFMQGGVPSNTNQIGQVQSGTPAYSAGLQS	180
G18	QSASVLGKILTNFAGPLNFFILGIIAFIIITFMQGGVPSNTNQIGQVQSGTPAYSAGLQS	180
G19	QSASVLGKILTNFAGPLNFFILGIIAFIIITFMQGGVPSNTNQIGQVQSGTPAYSAGLQS	180
G20	QSASVLGKILTNFAGPLNFFILGIIAFIIITFMQGGVPSNTNQIGQVQSGTPAYSAGLQS	180
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wt1546	KDKIQAVNGEKTNNWEVQVRIQANDGSEIKLDIERAGATKTLELKEKIDGRYRIGITQ	240
G11	KDKIQAVNGEKTNNWEVQVRIQANDGSEIKLDIERAGATKTLELKEKIDGRYRIGITQ	240
G12	KDKIQAVNGEKTNNWEVQVRIQANDGSEIKLDIERAGATKTLELKEKIDGRYRIGITQ	240
G13	KDKIQAVNGEKTNNWEVQVRIQANDGSEIKLDIERAGATKTLELKEKIDGRYRIGITQ	240
G14	KDKIQAVNGEKTNNWEVQVRIQANDGSEIKLDIERAGATKTLELKEKIDGRYRIGITQ	240
G15	KDKIQAVNGEKTNNWEVQVRIQANDGSEIKLDIERAGATKTLELKEKIDGRYRIGITQ	240
G16	KDKIQAVNGEKTNNWEVQVRIQANDGSEIKLDIERAGATKTLELKEKIDGRYRIGITQ	240
G17	KDKIQAVNGEKTNN-----	194
G18	KDKIQAVNGEKTNNWEVQVRIQANDGSEIKLDIERAGATKTLELKEKIDGRYRIGITQ	240
G19	KDKIQAVNGEKTNNWEVQVRIQANDGSEIKLDIERAGATKTLELKEKIDGRYRIGITQ	240
G20	KDKIQAVNGEKTNNWEVQVRIQANDGSEIKLDIERAGATKTLELKEKIDGRYRIGITQ	240
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wt1546	TIKTGFLDKLTGGFTQAANATTLIFKALGNLIAQPSLDKLGFPVAIYDLGQAAREGLVS	300
G11	TIKTGFLDKLTGGFTQAANATTLIFKALGNLIAQPSLDKLGFPVAIYDLGQAAREGLVS	300
G12	TIKTGFLDKLTGGFTQAANATTLIFKALGNLIAQPSLDKLGFPVAIYDLGQAAREGLVS	300
G13	TIKTGFLDKLTGGFTQAANATTLIFKALGNLIAQPSLDKLGFPVAIYDLGQAAREGLVS	300
G14	TIKTGFLDKLTGGFTQAANATTLIFKALGNLIAQPSLDKLGFPVAIYDLGQAAREGLVS	300
G15	TIKTGFLDKLTGGFTQAANATTLIFKALGNLIAQPSLDKLGFPVAIYDLGQAAREGLVS	300
G16	TIKTGFLDKLTGGFTQAANATTLIFKALGNLIAQPSLDKLGFPVAIYDLGQAAREGLVS	300
G17	TIKTGFLDKLTGGFTQAANATTLIFKALGNLIAQPSLDKLGFPVAIYDLGQAAREGLVS	300
G18	TIKTGFLDKLTGGFTQAANATTLIFKALGNLIAQPSLDKLGFPVAIYDLGQAAREGLVS	300
G19	TIKTGFLDKLTGGFTQAANATTLIFKALGNLIAQPSLDKLGFPVAIYDLGQAAREGLVS	300
G20	TIKTGFLDKLTGGFTQAANATTLIFKALGNLIAQPSLDKLGFPVAIYDLGQAAREGLVS	300
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wt1546	VIALLAMLSINLGIIVNLIPIPVLDGGKIVLNIVEALRGKPLSQEKEGILTLVGLVFMVVLMIAVTWNDILRAFIR	375
G11	VIALLAMLSINLGIIVNLIPIPVLDGGKIVLNIVEALRGKPLSQEKEGILTLVGLVFMVVLMIAVTWNDILRAFIR	375
G12	VIALLAMLSINLGIIVNLIPIPVLDGGKIVLNIVEALRGKPLSQEKEGILTLVGLVFMVVLMIAVTWNDILRAFIR	375
G13	VIALLAMLSINLGIIVNLIPIPVLDGGKIVLNIVEALRGKPLSQEKEGILTLVGLVFMVVLMIAVTWNDILRAFIR	375
G14	VIALLAMLSINLGIIVNLIPIPVLDGGKIVLNIVEALRGKPLSQEKEGILTLVGLVFMVVLMIAVTWNDILRAFIR	375
G15	VIALLAMLSINLGIIVNLIPIPVLDGGKIVLNIVEALRGKPLSQEKEGILTLVGLVFMVVLMIAVTWNDILRAFIR	375
G16	VIALLAMLSINLGIIVNLIPIPVLDGGKIVLNIVEALRGKPLSQEKEGILTLVGLVFMVVLMIAVTWNDILRAFIR	375
G17	VIALLAMLSINLGIIVNLIPIPVLDGGKIVLNIVEALRGKPLSQEKEGILTLVGLVFMVVLMIAVTWNDILRAFIR	375
G18	VIALLAMLSINLGIIVNLIPIPVLDGGKIVLNIVEALRGKPLSQEKEGILTLVGLVFMVVLMIAVTWNDILRAFIR	375
G19	VIALLAMLSINLGIIVNLIPIPVLDGGKIVLNIVEALRGKPLSQEKEGILTLVGLVFMVVLMIAVTWNDILRAFIR	375
G20	VIALLAMLSINLGIIVNLIPIPVLDGGKIVLNIVEALRGKPLSQEKEGILTLVGLVFMVVLMIAVTWNDILRAFIR	375
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# Enterococcus faecium 2787

## A9: MSA of 2787 rseP transposons

PO_B76	-----ATAAAGTCCATATAATTGTGTAAAAGATAAAAGGCCATGT---AACAGCCCTTTT	52
PO_B84	-----GATAAAGTCCATATAATTGTGTAAAAGATAAAAGGCCATGT---AACAGCCCTTTT	53
PO_B74	-----GATAAAGTCCATATAATTGTGTAAAAGATAAAAGGCCATGT---AACAGCCCTTTT	53
PO_B32	-----GGGAGCGTCAATAAATTTTGTGTAAAT--AACTCGTCTTCTGCAAAAATAATGGGTT	54
PO_B80	-----GGGAGCGTCAATAAATTTTGTGTAAAT--AACTCGTCTTCTGCAAAAATAATGGGTT	54
PO_B70	-----AGTCAAGTCCATAATCCTGTGTAAAA--TACTATACAATGT-----TTTACCGGTC	49
PO_B94	-----AGTCAAGTCCATAATCCTGTGTAAAA--TACTATACAATGT-----TTTACCGGTC	49
PO_B30	GTTTAGTCAAGTCCATAATCCTGTGTAAAA--TACTATACAATGT-----TTTACCGGTC	53
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PO_B76	ACGGTACAATGTTTTAACCACAAAAACATACCCAGGAGG---ACGTTACATGACCCAAG	109
PO_B84	ACGGTACAATGTTTTAACCACAAAAACATACCCAGGAGG---ACGTTACATGACCCAAG	110
PO_B74	ACGGTACAATGTTTTAACCACAAAAACATACCCAGGAGG---ACGTTACATGACCCAAG	110
PO_B32	ACTCAGTAAACATTGAAGCTAATGTATCCGTCACCTTGTGGGAGCCTTTATGGCTTCTAT	114
PO_B80	ACTCAGTAAACATTGAAGCTAATGTATCCGTCACCTTGTGGGAGCCTTTATGGCTTCTAT	114
PO_B70	TCTCATTGATCA---AACTTAATATAT---TTTCTTGTAG---AACTG---AGCCATTTCG	97
PO_B94	TCTCATTGATCA---AACTTAATATAT---TTTCTTGTAG---AACTG---AGCCATTTCG	97
PO_B30	TCTCATTGATCA---AACTTAATATAT---TTTCTTGTAG---AACTG---AGCCATTTCG	101
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PO_B76	TACATTTTACACTGAACAACGAAGAGGTTCAAAGTATTATTGAACATTTCGGTAAAAGATG	169
PO_B84	TACATTTTACACTGAACAACGAAGAGGTTCAAAGTATTATTGAACATTTCGGTAAAAGATG	170
PO_B74	TACATTTTACACTGAACAACGAAGAGGTTCAAAGTATTATTGAACATTTCGGTAAAAGATG	170
PO_B32	TTAAGAATTTTTGATTGTATGTATCAAAGATGGATACTAGGAAACGCTC--TAGTGATTC	172
PO_B80	TTAAGAATTTTTGATTGTATGTATCAAAGATGGATACTAGGAAACGCTC--TAGTGATTC	172
PO_B70	TCATGAAGGTCATAAAGGACAGCTCCAATTAATCGATTGGCAGACGTTTCGGTTGGGAAAA	157
PO_B94	TCATGAAGGTCATAAAGGACAGCTCCAATTAATCGATTGGCAGACGTTTCGGTTGGGAAAA	157
PO_B30	TCATGAAGGTCATAAAGGACAGCTCCAATTAATCGATTGGCAGACGTTTCGGTTGGGAAAA	161
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PO_B76	ATGTTTTCT-AAAAATATTTTAAACCACGTTTTCAACCAATTGATGGAAAATCAACGAACA	228
PO_B84	ATGTTTTCT-AAAAATATTTTAAACCACGTTTTCAACCAATTGATGGAAAATCAACGAACA	229
PO_B74	ATGTTTTCT-AAAAATATTTTAAACCACGTTTTCAACCAATTGATGGAAAATCAACGAACA	229
PO_B32	TTCATTTTGAAGTGAATCTTTTCTGCGGCTGTATTTCTTGATTTGTTTATTGAAAGATTC	232
PO_B80	TTCATTTTGAAGTGAATCTTTTCTGCGGCTGTATTTCTTGATTTGTTTATTGAAAGATTC	232
PO_B70	ATCCGAAT-AACTTTTTCTCTTCTGCGGACTTCCTGGTTTCAGTCGTTCAAG--AAGGTTG	214
PO_B94	ATCCGAAT-AACTTTTTCTCTTCTGCGGACTTCCTGGTTTCAGTCGTTCAAG--AAGGTTG	214
PO_B30	ATCCGAAT-AACTTTTTCTCTTCTGCGGACTTCCTGGTTTCAGTCGTTCAAG--AAGGTTG	218
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PO_B76	GAATATATTC-AAGCCGATGACTATGAACGTTTCAGAAAGTCGTCAGAGTCAAAGAAATGG	287
PO_B84	GAATATATTC-AAGCCGATGACTATGAACGTTTCAGAAAGTCGTCAGAGTCAAAGAAATGG	288
PO_B74	GAATATATTC-AAGCCGATGACTATGAACGTTTCAGAAAGTCGTCAGAGTCAAAGAAATGG	288
PO_B32	GATTAATATTAGTTGAGTAAATGCTTCGGCGGATACCAGGCG--GAAACTCATAAAAAGT-	289
PO_B80	GATTAATATTAGTTGAGTAAATGCTTCGGCGGATACCAGGCG--GAAACTCATAAAAAGT-	289
PO_B70	GTGCTTTTTAGCCGATTTGTGACCATTTCCGATAACCGTGTATTGAAAGGCATCTTCG---	271
PO_B94	GTGCTTTTTAGCCGATTTGTGACCATTTCCGATAACCGTGTATTGAAAGGCATCTTCG---	271
PO_B30	GTGCTTTTTAGCCGATTTGTGACCATTTCCGATAACCGTGTATTGAAAGGCATCTTCG---	275
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PO_B76	CTATTATGAGCGAGACTTTACGACTCGTGTGGGCACACTCGAATTAAGTGCCTAGAAC	347
PO_B84	CTATTATGAGCGAGACTTTACGACTCGTGTGGGCACACTCGAATTAAGTGCCTAGAAC	348
PO_B74	CTATTATGAGCGAGACTTTACGACTCGTGTGGGCACACTCGAATTAAGTGCCTAGAAC	348
PO_B32	CAATAAATCTTGATTTTTATCAGTACTGCGTCACCTTAGGAT--AAGTTTTCTG--CC	345
PO_B80	CAATAAATCTTGATTTTTATCAGTACTGCGTCACCTTAGGAT--AAGTTTTCTG--CC	345
PO_B70	AAGCCATATCCAATGTTTCGCA-AGCTTTTGTATATTTAGACTGGTCGATATATT--CA	328
PO_B94	AAGCCATATCCAATGTTTCGCA-AGCTTTTGTATATTTAGACTGGTCGATATATT--CA	328
PO_B30	AAGCCATATCCAATGTTTCGCA-AGCTTTTGTATATTTAGACTGGTCGATATATT--CA	332
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PO_B76	ACGTGATGGTGAATTTTACCACGCGTGTGAGCGTTATCAGCGAAATGAAAAGGCACT	407
PO_B84	ACGTGATGGTGAATTTTACCACGCGTGTGAGCGTTATCAGCGAAATGAAAAGGCACT	407
PO_B74	ACGTGATGGTGAATTTTACCACGCGTGTGAGCGTTATCAGCGAAATGAAAAGGCACT	408
PO_B32	ACTTCTCAATCATACTCC-CTAAAAAGGTATTTGCCCTTCCCTTTGAGCTAGCTTGATAA	404
PO_B80	ACTTCTCAATCATACTCC-CTAAAAAGGTATTTGCCCTTCCCTTTGAGCTAGCTTGATAA	404
PO_B70	CCGACTAAGGCATTTCTAGCTGTTTCGAGCGAGTTCAATATCCGTAATA-----CTTAAAGA	383
PO_B94	CCGACTAAGGCATTTCTAGCTGTTTCGAGCGAGTTCAATATCCGTAATA-----CTTAAAGA	383
PO_B30	CCGACTAAGGCATTTCTAGCTGTTTCGAGCGAGTTCAATATCCGTAATA-----CTTAAAGA	387
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PO_B76	GCTCGCTTCAATGCTTGAGATGTATGTTTCAGGCGTTTCGACACGTTAAAGTTTCAAAGAT	467
PO_B84	GCTCGCTTCAATGCTTGAGATGTATGTTTCAGGCGTTTCGACACGTTAAAGTTTCAAAGAT	467
PO_B74	GCTCGCTTCAATGCTTGAGATGTATGTTTCAGGCGTTTCGACACGTTAAAGTTTCAAAGAT	468
PO_B32	ACAGCCTTAAAAATCAT-CACAGATTTCTTTTCGATCTTTGACACGTAATTTATGAGCAAT	463
PO_B80	ACAGCCTTAAAAATCAT-CACAGATTTCTTTTCGATCTTTGACACGTAATTTATGAGCAAT	463
PO_B70	TCG-CTTTTACTGCTT-CTCTAAACGGTTTTGAATTTCTTTTGGAAATGTAAGTGAAGAT	441
PO_B94	TCG-CTTTTACTGCTT-CTCTAAACGGTTTTGAATTTCTTTTGGAAATGTAAGTGAAGAT	441
PO_B30	TCG-CTTTTACTGCTT-CTCTAAACGGTTTTGAATTTCTTTTGGAAATGTAAGTGAAGAT	445
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PO\_B76 TGTTGAAGAGCTATG---TGAAAAATCGGTATCGAAATCTTTTG--TTTCTAGCCTGAC 521  
PO\_B84 TGTTGAAGAGCTATG---TGAAAAATCGGTATCGAAATCTTTTG--TTTCTAGCCTGAC 521  
PO\_B74 TGTTGAAGAGCTATG---TGAAAAATCGGTATCGAAATCTTTTG--TTTCTAGCCTGAC 522  
PO\_B32 ATTACGGGAAATGTGAACACAGCAATGTTGGTATTTA-GCTTTAG--GATAAATCTGGT 519  
PO\_B80 ATTACGGGAAATGTGAACACAGCAATGTTGGTATTTA-GCTTTAG--GATAAATCTGGT 519  
PO\_B70 GTTCTTTAAAAAATGGACCTGGCATCTCTGCCAATT-GCGTTGG--TAAATG-ACTTAC 497  
PO\_B94 GTTCTTTAAAAAATGGACCTGGCATCTCTGCCAATT-GCGTTGG--TAAATG-ACTTAC 497  
PO\_B30 GTTCTTTAAAAAATGGACCTGGCATCTCTGCCAATTGCGTTGGGTAATAATGAACTTAC 505  
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PO\_B76 TGAGCAG-TTAGACCCGATG----GTCAACGAATGGCAG----AACCG-TTCACTCTC 569  
PO\_B84 TGAGCAG-TTAGACCCGATG----GTCAACGAATGGCAG----AACCG-TTCACTCTC 569  
PO\_B74 TGAGCAG-TTAGACCCGATG----GTCAACGAATGGCAG----AACCG-TTCACTCTC 570  
PO\_B32 GAATCG--TATCTTTTCATG---CCTTTTAAAGCCATCGGTAATAAACAGTAAGACATCA 572  
PO\_B80 GAATCG--TATCTTTTCATG---CCTTTTAAAGCCATCGGTAATAAACAGTAAGACATCA 572  
PO\_B70 GAATTTG---CAGACACTAGG---CCTTTTATGGG-CATCAG----AAATG-ATGAG-TTC 543  
PO\_B94 GAATTTG---CAGACACTAGG---CCTTTTATGGG-CATCAG----AAATG-ATGAG-TTC 543  
PO\_B30 GAAATTTGCAAGACACCTAGGGCCTTTTATGGGGCATCAAGA---AAATGAATGAGTTTC 562  
. \* \* . : \* \* \* : \* : . . \* . . \* \* . \* : \* .

PO\_B76 AGGTACGAGTTATCCTTATCTGATGACTGATGTTCTCTACATAAAAAGTCCGTGAGGACCA 629  
PO\_B84 AGGTACGAGTTATCCTTATCTGATGACTGATGTTCTCTACATAAAAAGTCCGTGAGGACCA 629  
PO\_B74 AGGTACGAGTTATCCTTATCTGATGACTGATGTTCTCTACATAAAAAGTCCGTGAGGACCA 630  
PO\_B32 TG-AACCCCTCTGGAGTAAATG-TCCGTGTAACAACCTATTCCAAACGTAGGTCGATTCAG 630  
PO\_B80 TG-AACCCCTCTGGAGTAAATG-TCCGTGTAACAACCTATTCCAAACGTAGGTCGATTCAG 630  
PO\_B70 TG--TCCCTGTAG--ACCGCG-TTCTTTT--AAGTATT-CAAAG--AAGATGG--ACCA 591  
PO\_B94 TG--TCCCTGTAG--ACCGCG-TTCTTTT--AAGTATT-CAAAG--AAGATGG--ACCA 591  
PO\_B30 TGTGTCCTGTAAGACCCGCGTTTCTTTTAAAGTATTTCAAAGAAAGATGGGACCCA 622  
: \* . \* : . \* \* . : : \* . : . \* \* . : . \* . \* .

PO\_B76 TCGAGTGCTTTCTAAAG-CTGCCATATG---CGATCGGGATAACAGAAGG----- 676  
PO\_B84 TCGAGTGCTTTCTAAAG-CTGCCATATG---CGATCGGGATAACAGAAGG----- 677  
PO\_B74 TCGAGTGCTTTCTAAAG-CTGCCATATG---CGATCGGGATAACAGAAGG----- 677  
PO\_B32 TCG-GAGCAATCGCATAA-CTTAGTACT-----TCTTT-----AGTG----- 665  
PO\_B80 TCG-GAGCAATCGCATAA-CTTAGTACT-----TCTTT-----AGTG----- 665  
PO\_B70 TG---TGTCATCACTTT--CTTCATTTT---GGATCATG--AAGCCAATG-----ATTT 635  
PO\_B94 TG---TGTCATCACTTT--CTTCATTTT---GGATCATG--AAGCCAATG-----ATTT 635  
PO\_B30 TGGTGTTCATCACTTTTCTTTTCAATTTTGGATCATTGAAAGCCAAATGGATTTTC 682  
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PO\_B76 -----TGTTGATCGTG-AAATCATTGGCTTCATG--ATCCAAAATGAAGAAAGTGA 724  
PO\_B84 -----TGTTGATCGTG-AAATCATTGGCTTCATG--ATCCAAAATGAAGAAAGTGA 725  
PO\_B74 -----TGTTGATCGTG-AAATCATTGGCTTCATG--ATCCAAAATGAAGAAAGTGA 724  
PO\_B32 -----CCGTCTTCTCGTATACCAATGGCAATATAGATTGCTTCTTTGGAGACGG-T 715  
PO\_B80 -----CCGTCTTCTCGTATACCAATGGCAATATAGATTGCTTCTTTGGAGACGG-T 715  
PO\_B70 CACG-ATCACCACTTCTGTTATCCCGATCGCAATATGGCAGCTTTTAGAAA-CACTCGA 693  
PO\_B94 CACG-ATCACCACTTCTGTTATCCCGATCGCAATATGGCAGCTTTTAGAAAAGCACTCGA 694  
PO\_B30 CACGAATCCACCACCCTTCTGTTTATCCCGAAT--CCGCAAAATAGTGGCAAGCTT 740  
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PO\_B76 TGACACATGGTCCATCTTCTTTGAAT-----ACTTAAAAGAACGCGGTCTACAGGGGAC 778  
PO\_B84 TGACACATGGTCCATCTTCTTTGAAT-----ACTTAAAAGAACGCGGTCTACAGGGGAC 779  
PO\_B74 TGCCCCAGG-TCCATCTTCTTTGAAT-----ACTTAAAAGAACGCGGTCTACAGGGGAC 777  
PO\_B32 TTGCGGTTTTAAAGGAATATAAGTAG-----CATCCATGAAAATAGCGACATACTTATCA 770  
PO\_B80 TTGCGGTTTTAAAGGAATATAAGTAG-----CATCCATGAAAATAGCGACATACTTATCA 770  
PO\_B70 TGG-CCTCACGGACTTT-ATGTAAG-ACATCAGTCA-CAGATAAGGA-AACTCGTAC-T 747  
PO\_B94 TGGTCTCACGGACTTTTATGTAGAGAACATCAGTCACTAGATAAGGATAAAGTCTGACT 754  
PO\_B30 TTTTAAAAAAGCCACCTCCGAATG---GTCCCTCACGGGAACCTTT--TTTAAATGGTA 795  
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PO\_B76 AGAACTCATCATTTCTGATGCCATAAAGGCCTAGTGTCTGCAATTCGTAAGTCATTT-C 837  
PO\_B84 AGAACTCATCATTTCTGATGCCATAAAGGCCTAGTGTCTGCAATTCGTAAGTCATTTAC 839  
PO\_B74 AGAATTCATCATTTCTGATGCCATAAAGGCCTAGTGTCTGCAATTCGTAAGTCATTTAC 837  
PO\_B32 TTTAGAGTTCTAACTTTAAATGCATTTACTTCTTCCAGTCAAGCTTTAGTCAATGTTGG-A 829  
PO\_B80 TTTAGAGTTCTAACTTTAAATGCATTTACTTCTTCCAGTCAAGCTTTAGTCAATGTTGG-A 829  
PO\_B70 GAAAG-GAACGGTCTGCTTTT-TTGACCATCGG-TCTAACTGTTCAAGTCAAGCTAG-A 803  
PO\_B94 GAGAGTGAACGGTCTGCCATTCGTTGACCATCGGGTCTAACTGTTCAAGTCAAGCTAG-A 813  
PO\_B30 AGAAGGAACCTTCCAG--TTCCATGACCATCGGGTCTAACTGTTCAAGTCAAGCTAG-A 852  
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PO\_B76 CAACGCAAGTTGGCAGAGATGCCAGGTCCATTTTTTAAAGAACATCTTCAGTTACATTCC 897  
PO\_B84 CACCGCAAGTTGGCAGAGATGCCAGGTCCATTTTTTAAAGAACATCTTCAGTTACATTCC 899  
PO\_B74 CAACGCAAGTTGGCAGAGATGCCAGGTCCATTTTTTAAAGAACATCTTCAGTTACATTCC 897  
PO\_B32 CATGGTTTGGGGCGTGTAGTATGCCATACATTTTCTCAATCAAGTCTGCGATTTCCG 889  
PO\_B80 CATGGTTTGGGG-CGTGTAGTATGCCATACATTTTCCCAATCAAGTCTGCGATTTCCG 888  
PO\_B70 AACG-AAAAGATTCGATACCGATTTTCCACATAGTTTTCACAAATCTTTGAAACTTTAC 862  
PO\_B94 AACG-AAAAGATTCGATACCGATTTTCCACATAGTCTTCAACAATCTTTGAAACTTTAC 872  
PO\_B30 AACG-AAAAGATTCGATACCGATTTTCCACATAGTCTTCAACAATCTTTGAAACTTTAC 911  
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PO\_B76 AAAAAAGAAAT-TCAAAAACCGTTTAGAGAAGCAGTAAAAGCGATCTTTAAGTTTACG---- 952  
PO\_B84 AAAAAAGAAAT-TCAAAAACCGTTTAGAGAAGCAGTAAAAGCGATCTTTAAGTTTACG---- 954  
PO\_B74 AAAAAAGAAAT-TCAAAAACCGTTTAGAGAAGCAGTAAAAGCGATCTTTAAGTTTACG---- 952  
PO\_B32 ACATGGTAAATACCTTTTTCGGAAGAGGTAATGACGGTCTC---CTCTAAGGTATCATTCG 946  
PO\_B80 ACATGGTAAATACCTTTTTCGGAAGAGTGAATGACGGTCTC---CTCTAAGGTATCATTCG 945

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PO_B70      GTGTGCGAAACGCCTGAAACATACATCTCAAGCATTGAAGCGAGCAGTGCCTTTTCATTT 922
PO_B94      GTGTGCGAAACGCCTGAAACATACATCTCAAGCATTGAAGCGAGCAGTGCCTTTTCATTT 932
PO_B30      GTGTGCGAAACGCCTGAAACATACATCTCAAGCATTGAAGCGAGCAGTGCCTTTTCATTT 971
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      . . : . * * * : : . . : : * * . . . : . * * : * . . * : : * .

PO_B76      ---GATATTGAACTCGCTCGAACAGCT---AAGAATGCCTTAGTCGGTGAATATATCGA 1005
PO_B84      ---GATATTGAACTCGCTCGAACAGCT---AAGAATGCCTTAGTCGGTGAATATATCGA 1007
PO_B74      ---GATATTGAACTCGCTCGAACAGCT---AAGAATGCCTTAGTCGGTGAATATATCGA 1005
PO_B32      TCCGTCATAAAGCAGGAACAGTCTGTGTGCTTGAAGCTCGCCGTTCGGTTCGGCGGGAATCT 1006
PO_B80      TCCGTCATAAAGCAGGAACAGTCTGTGTGCTTGAAGCTCGCCGTTCGGTTCGGCGGGAATCT 1005
PO_B70      GCTGATAACGCCTCAAACACCGTCGGTG---AAAATTCACCATCACGTTTCTAGGCACCT 979
PO_B94      GCTGATAACGCCTCAAACACCGTCGGTG---AAAATTCACCATCACGTTTCTAGGCACCT 989
PO_B30      GCTGATAACGCCTCAAACACCGTCGGTG---AAAATTCACCATCACGTTTCTAGGCACCT 1028
      * : : : . . * : . : * . : * * . . * . : . * * * . . . : :

PO_B76      CCAGTCTAAATATACAAAAGCTTG--CGAACATTGG---ATAATGGCTTCGAAGA--- 1056
PO_B84      CCAGTCTAAATATACAAAAGCTTG--CGAACATTGG---ATAATGGCTTCGAAGA--- 1058
PO_B74      CCAGTCTAAATATACAAAAGCTTG--CGAACATTGG---ATAATGGCTTCGAAGA--- 1056
PO_B32      GGAGATGAAGT-TCCCCGTACTCGGTCTTGACCGTACGGTTCATAGGAGCCGTTACGAGAA 1065
PO_B80      GGAGATGAAGT-TCCCCGTACTCGGTCTTGACCGTACGGTTCATAGGAGCCGTTACGAGAA 1064
PO_B70      TTAATTCGAGTGTGCCACACAG-TCGTAAGTCTCGTTCATAATAGCCATTTCTT--- 1035
PO_B94      TTAATTCGAGTGTGCCACACAG-TCGTAAGTCTCGTTCATAATAGCCATTTCTT--- 1045
PO_B30      TTAATTCGAGTGTGCCACACAG-TCGTAAGTCTCGTTCATAATAGCCATTTCTT--- 1084
      * . : . * * * * . . . . * * * * . . * * . . * * * * * * * * . . : :

PO_B76      TGCCTTTCAATACACGGTTATCGGAAATGGTCACAATCG-GCTAAAAGCACCACCTTC 1115
PO_B84      TGCCTTTCAATACACGGTTATCGGAAATGGTCACAATCG-GCTAAAAGCACCACCTTC 1117
PO_B74      TGCCTTTCAATACACGGTTATCGGAAATGGTCACAATCG-GCTAAAAGCACCACCTTC 1115
PO_B32      TTACCCGTGTTAAAACCAATACGATCGTACTTTTCGTAATCGAGGAAAGCCGTTAACTCC 1125
PO_B80      TTACCCGTGTTAAAACCAATACGATCGTACTTTTCGTAATCGAGGAAAGCCGTTAACTCC 1124
PO_B70      TGACTCTGACGACTTTCTGAACGTTTATAGTATAGTATAGTATAGTATAGTATAGTATAGT 1095
PO_B94      TGACTCTGACGACTTTCTGAACGTTTATAGTATAGTATAGTATAGTATAGTATAGTATAGT 1105
PO_B30      TGACTCTGACGACTTTCTGAACGTTTATAGTATAGTATAGTATAGTATAGTATAGTATAGT 1144
      * . * . . * . : : : * * . . * . * : . . . : . : * : * . . * .

PO_B76      TTGAACGACTGAACCAGGAAGTCCGCAG----AAGAGAAAAGATTATTCGGATTTTTC 1170
PO_B84      TTGAACGACTGAACCAGGAAGTCCGCAG----AAGAGAAAAGATTATTCGGATTTTTC 1172
PO_B74      TTGAACGACTGAACCAGGAAGTCCGCAG----AAGAGAAAAGATTATTCGGATTTTTC 1170
PO_B32      GTTTTGAGAAGCGTATTGACAGCTTT-----TTCAAATGGACCGGAATAATTCATT 1178
PO_B80      GTTTTGAGAAGCGTATTGACAGCTTT-----TTCAAATGGACCGGAATAATTCATT 1177
PO_B70      TTTTCCATCAATTGGTTGAAAACAGTGGTTAAAATATTTTTAGAAAACATCATCTTTTACC 1155
PO_B94      TTTTCCATCAATTGGTTGAAAACAGTGGTTAAAATATTTTTAGAAAACATCATCTTTTACC 1165
PO_B30      TTTTCCATCAATTGGTTGAAAACAGTGGTTAAAATATTTTTAGAAAACATCATCTTTTACC 1204
      * : . . . . : * * . . * . : : : * * * . . . . : : * * . . . : * * :

PO_B76      CAACCGAACGCTCGCCAATCGATTAATTGGAG---CTGTCCTTATGG---ACCTTCATG 1223
PO_B84      CAACCGAACGCTCGCCAATCGATTAATTGGAG---CTGTCCTTATGG---ACCTTCATG 1225
PO_B74      CAACCGAACGCTCGCCAATCGATTAATTGGAG---CTGTCCTTATGG---ACCTTCATG 1223
PO_B32      CAAATCGCCTTTGTTTCGCTAGAGTCTTTAGAAATTTCTGTAGTAAAA-----TCGTTTATA 1233
PO_B80      CAAATCGCCTTTGTTTCGCTAGAGTCTTTAGAAATTTCTGTAGTAAAA-----TCGTTTATA 1232
PO_B70      GAATGTTCAATAAATACTTTGAACCTCTTCGTTGTTTTCAGTGTAAAATGTACTTGGGTCATG 1215
PO_B94      GAATGTTCAATAAATACTTTGAACCTCTTCGTTGTTTTCAGTGTAAAATGTACTTGGGTCATG 1225
PO_B30      GAATGTTCAATAAATACTTTGAACCTCTTCGTTGTTTTCAGTGTAAAATGTACTTGGGTCATG 1264
      * * . . * * * * * * * * : : * * * : : : : * * * .

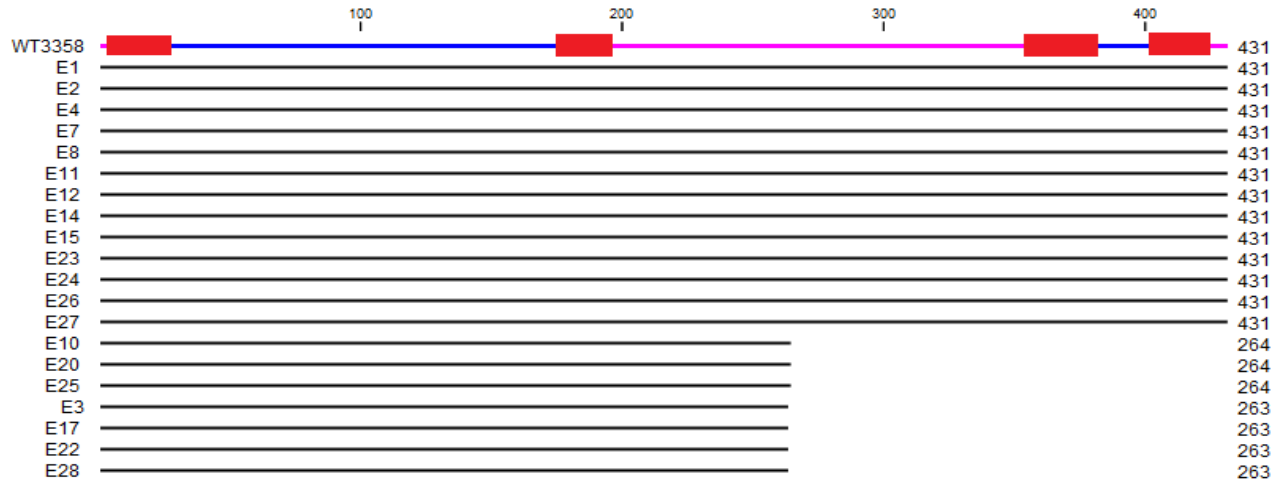
PO_B76      ACGAATGGCTCAGTCTTACAAGAAAATAT--ATTAAGTTTGATCAATGAGAGACCGGTAA 1281
PO_B84      ACGAATGGCTCAGTCTTACAAGAAAATAT--ATTAAGTTTGATCAATGAGAGACCGGTAA 1283
PO_B74      ACGAATGGCTCAGTCTTACAAGAAAATAT--ATTAAGTTTGATCAATGAGAGACCGGTAA 1281
PO_B32      TGAAGTCCCTCTTTCTGTGAATGTGTTG-TGGTAACCTCTATTCTACAGAAGGG-----A 1287
PO_B80      TGAAGTCCCTCTTTCTGTGAATGTGTTG-TGGTAACCTCTATTCTACAGAAGGG-----A 1286
PO_B70      T-AACGTCCTCCTGGGTATGTTTTTGGTTAAAAACATTTGTACCGTAAAAGGGCTGTTA 1274
PO_B94      T-AACGTCCTCCTGGGTATGTTTTTGGTTAAAAACATTTGTACCGTAAAAGGGCTGTTA 1284
PO_B30      T-AACGTCCTCCTGGGTATGTTTTTGGTTAAAAACATTTGTACCGTAAAAGGGCTGTTA 1323
      : . * . * * * * * . . : : : * * . . : * * : * . : * * . . . * * .

PO_B76      AACATTGTATAGTAT-TTTACACAGGATTATGGACTTGACT----- 1321
PO_B84      AACATTGTATAGTAT-TTTACACAGGATTATGGACTTGACT----- 1323
PO_B74      AACATTGTATAGTAT-TTTACACAGGATTATGGACTTGACT----- 1321
PO_B32      CTT--CCTTTTTTCTATTTACACAAAATATTTTACACTCTC----- 1326
PO_B80      CTT--CCTTTTTTCTATTTACACAAAATATTTTACACTCTCG----- 1326
PO_B70      CATGGCCTTTTATCT-TTTACACAATTATATGGACTTTATC----- 1314
PO_B94      CATGGCCTTTTATCT-TTTACACAATTATATGGACTTTATCAAACGATACTA 1336
PO_B30      CATGGCCTTTTATCT-TTTACACAATTATATGGACTTTATCCATT----- 1367
      . : * : : * * * * * * . : : : * * * * :

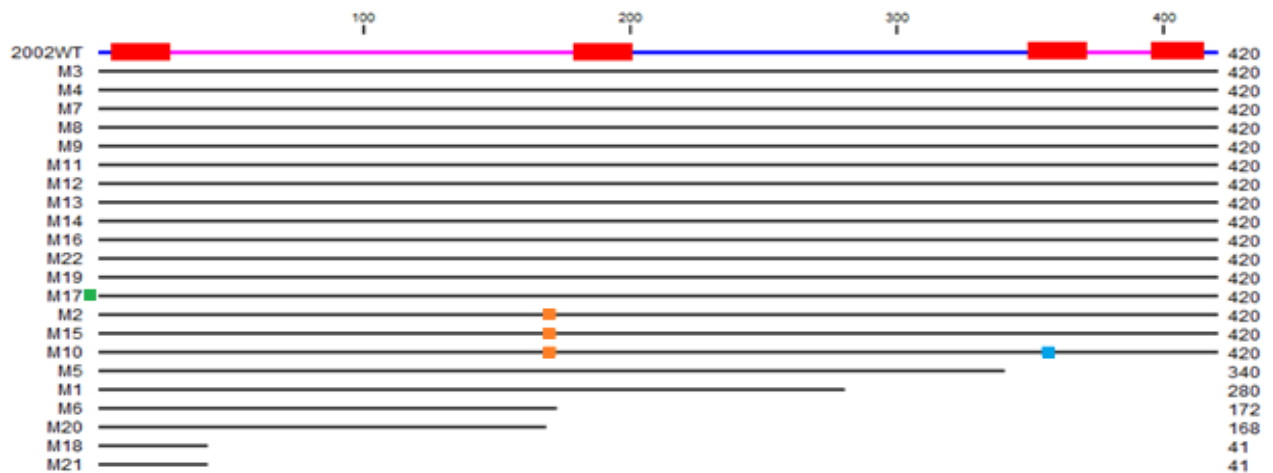
```



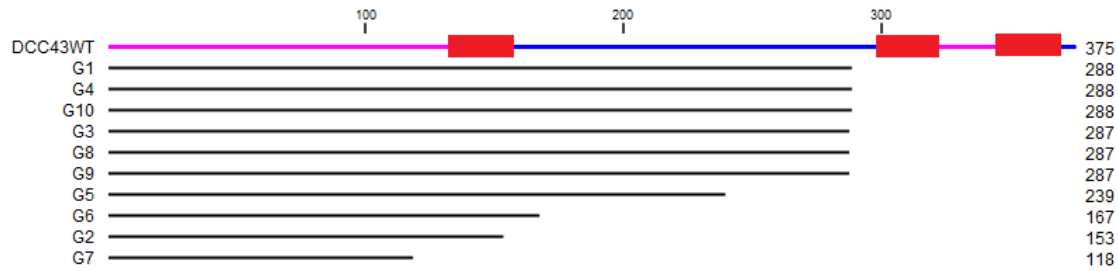
## Visualization of truncated RseP proteins



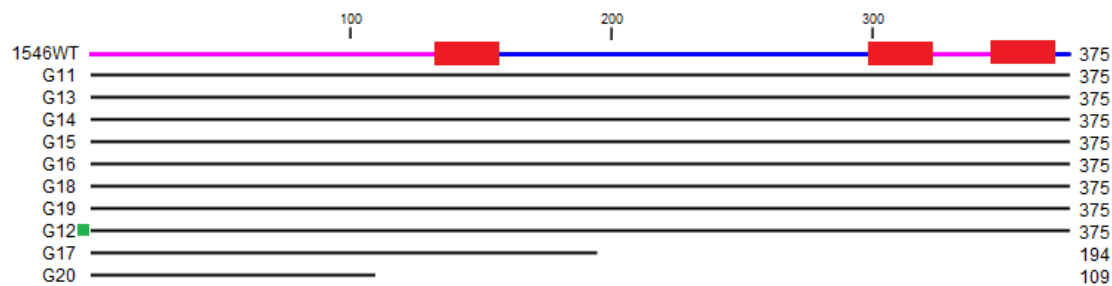
**A10:** The RseP protein lengths of all the sequenced *E. faecalis* 3358 mutants as displayed with CLC workbench. The wild type is displayed at the top with transmembrane regions (red), regions inside the membrane (blue) and outside the membrane (pink) visualized as predicted by TMHMM server v.2.0 (<http://www.cbs.dtu.dk/services/TMHMM>). These are only predictions based on the best result according to the algorithm, but interesting nevertheless.



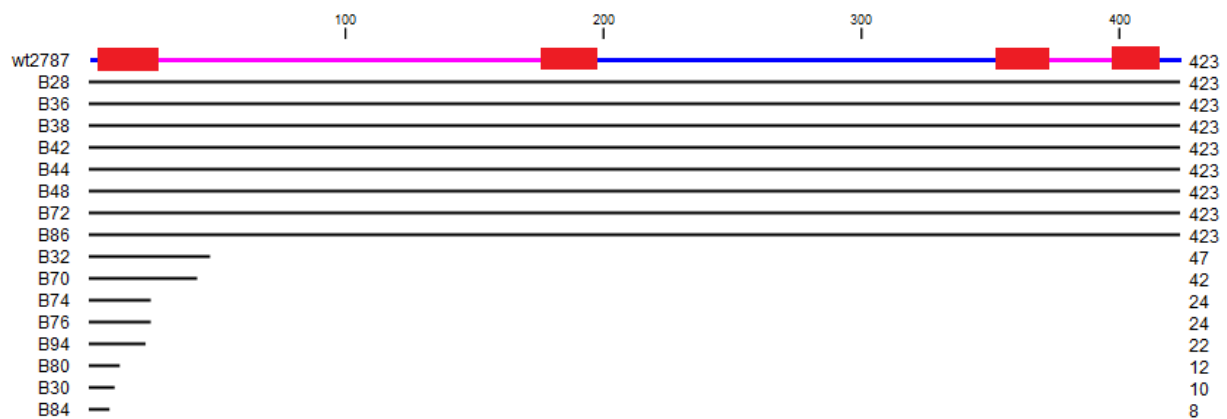
**A11:** The RseP protein lengths of the *P. acidilactici* 2002 mutants. The wild type is displayed with transmembrane regions (red), regions inside the membrane (blue) and outside the membrane (pink) as predicted by TMHMM. Green square: 9 bp upstream gene G>A mutation. Orange square: Arg171Lys. Blue square: Asn357Lys.



**A12:** The RseP protein lengths of the *L. garvieae* DCC43 mutants. The wild type is displayed with transmembrane regions (red), regions inside the membrane (blue) and outside the membrane (pink) as predicted by TMHMM.



**A13:** The RseP protein lengths of the *L. garvieae* 1546 mutants. The wild type is displayed with transmembrane regions (red), regions inside the membrane (blue) and outside the membrane (pink) as predicted by TMHMM. Green square: marks the location of a 2 bp upstream gene mutation.



**A14:** The RseP protein lengths of the *E. faecium* 2787 mutants. The wild type is displayed with transmembrane regions (red), regions inside the membrane (blue) and outside the membrane (pink) as predicted by TMHMM. Due to the transposons at the beginning of the gene sequence (making the PCR amplicons twice as large), the proteins are severely impacted and terminated at an early stage.

# SNP detection: mutational consequences on EcsAB

## A15: MSA of EcsA 3358

```
3358wt_EcsA      MSLTIEHLTGGYGHI PVLK DINF DVKSGEMVGLIGLNGAGKSTTIKNI IGLLTPQKGKIM 60
E3_EcsA         MSLTIEHLTGGYGHI PVLK DINF DVKSGEMVGLIGLNGAGKSTTIKNI IGLLTPQKGKIM 60
E25_EcsA        MSLTIEHLTGGYGHI PVLK DINF DVKSGEMVGLIGLNGAGKSTTIKNI IGLLTPQKGKIM 60
E4_EcsA         MSLTIEHLTGGYGHI PVLK DINF DVKSGEMVGLIGLNGAGKSTTIKNI IGLLTPQKGKIM 60
E24_EcsA        MSLTIEHLTGGYGHI PVLK DINF DVKSGEMVGLIGLNGAGKSTTIKNI IGLLTPQKGKIM 60
E2_EcsA         MSLTIEHLTGGYGHI PVLK DINF DVKSGEMVGLIGLNGAGKSTTIKNI IGLLTPQKGKIM 60
E8_EcsA         MSLTIEHLTGGYGHI PVLK DINF DVKSGEMVGLIGLNGAGKSTTIKNI IGLLTPQKGKIM 60
E11_EcsA        MSLTIEHLTGGYGHI PVLK DINF DVKSGEMVGLIGLNGAGKSTTIKNI IGLLTPQKGKIM 60
E12_EcsA        MSLTIEHLTGGYGHI PVLK DINF DVKSGEMVGLIGLNGAGKSTTIKNI IGLLTPQKGKIM 60
E14_EcsA        MSLTIEHLTGGYGHI PVLK DINF DVKSGEMVGLIGLNGAGKSTTIKNI IGLLTPQKGKIM 60
E26_EcsA        MSLTIEHLTGGYGHI PVLK DINF DVKSGEMVGLIGLNGAGKSTTIKNI IGLLTPQKGKIM 60
*****

3358wt_EcsA      IDGETLQQAPEEYRKKIGYI PETPSLYEELTLKEHIEVTALAYDI PLEEAFKRAEPLLKT 120
E3_EcsA         IDGETLQQAPEEYRKKIGYI PETPSLYEELTLKEHIEVTALAYDI PLEEAFKRAEPLLKT 120
E25_EcsA        IDGETLQQAPEEYRKKIGYI PETPSLYEELTLKEHIEVTALAYDI PLEEAFKRAEPLLKT 120
E4_EcsA         IDGETLQQAPEEYRKKIGYI PETPSLYEELTLKEHIEVTALAYDI PLEEAFKRAEPLLKT 120
E24_EcsA        IDGETLQQAPEEYRKKIGYI PETPSLYEELTLKEHIEVTALAYDI PLEEAFKRAEPLLKT 120
E2_EcsA         IDGETLQQAPEEYRKKIGYI PETPSLYEELTLKEHIEVTALAYDI PLEEAFKRAEPLLKT 120
E8_EcsA         IDGETLQQAPEEYRKKIGYI PETPSLYEELTLKEHIEVTALAYDI PLEEAFKRAEPLLKT 120
E11_EcsA        IDGETLQQAPEEYRKKIGYI PETPSLYEELTLKEHIEVTALAYDI PLEEAFKRAEPLLKT 120
E12_EcsA        IDGETLQQAPEEYRKKIGYI PETPSLYEELTLKEHIEVTALAYDI PLEEAFKRAEPLLKT 120
E14_EcsA        IDGETLQQAPEEYRKKIGYI PETPSLYEELTLKEHIEVTALAYDI PLEEAFKRAEPLLKT 120
E26_EcsA        IDGETLQQAPEEYRKKIGYI PETPSLYEELTLKEHIEVTALAYDI PLEEAFKRAEPLLKT 120
*****

3358wt_EcsA      FRLDNKLEWFPANFSKGMKQKVMVLC AFLIEPSLYI IDEPFLGLDPLAIHALLELMDTMR 180
E3_EcsA         FRLDNKLEWFPANFSKGMKQKVMVLC AFLIEPSLYI IDEPFLGLDPLAIHALLELMDTMR 180
E25_EcsA        FRLDNKLEWFPANFSKGMKQKVMVLC AFLIEPSLYI IDEPFLGLDPLAIHALLELMDTMR 180
E4_EcsA         FRLDNKLEWFPANFSKGMKQKVMVLC AFLIEPSLYI IDEPFLGLDPLAIHALLELMDTMR 180
E24_EcsA        FRLDNKLEWFPANFSKGMKQKVMVLC AFLIEPSLYI IDEPFLGLDPLAIHALLELMDTMR 180
E2_EcsA         FRLDNKL----- 127
E8_EcsA         FRLDNKL----- 127
E11_EcsA        FRLDNKL----- 127
E12_EcsA        FRLDNKL----- 127
E14_EcsA        FRLDNKL----- 127
E26_EcsA        FRLDNKL----- 127
*****

3358wt_EcsA      KQGAAILMSTHILATAEKYCDRFVVLHEGKLRANGTMAELRAEFNLPESLDDIYLALTK 240
E3_EcsA         KQGAAILMSTHILATAEKYCDRFVVLHEGKLRANGTMAELRAEFNLPESLDDIYLALTK 240
E25_EcsA        KQGAAILMSTHILATAEKYCDRFVVLHEGKLRANGTMAELRAEFNLPESLDDIYLALTK 240
E4_EcsA         KQGAAILMSTHILATAEKYCDRFVVLHEGKLRANGTMAELRAEFNLPESLDDIYLALTK 240
E24_EcsA        KQGAAILMSTHILATAEKYCDRFVVLHEGKLRANGTMAELRAEFNLPESLDDIYLALTK 240
E2_EcsA         -----
E8_EcsA         -----
E11_EcsA        -----
E12_EcsA        -----
E14_EcsA        -----
E26_EcsA        -----

3358wt_EcsA      EEKVGX 246
E3_EcsA         EEKVGX 246
E25_EcsA        EEKVGX 246
E4_EcsA         EEKVGX 246
E24_EcsA        EEKVGX 246
E2_EcsA         -----
E8_EcsA         -----
E11_EcsA        -----
E12_EcsA        -----
E14_EcsA        -----
E26_EcsA        -----
```

## A16: MSA of EcsA 2002

```

2002wt_EcsA      LTLKIEHLTGGYTQTPVIKDINLEVHEGELVGLIGLNGAGKSTTINHVIIGLLQPMQGTIS 60
M1_EcsA         LTLKIEHLTGGYTQTPVIKDINLEVHEGELVGLIGLNGAGKSTTINHVIIGLLQPMQGTIS 60
M5_EcsA         LTLKIEHLTGGYTQTPVIKDINLEVHEGELVGLIGLNGAGKSTTINHVIIGLLQPMQGTIS 60
M4_EcsA         LTLKIEHLTGGYTQTPVIKDINLEVHEGELVGLIGLNGAGKSTTINHVIIGLLQPMQGTIS 60
M7_EcsA         LTLKIEHLTGGYTQTPVIKDINLEVHEGELVGLIGLNGAGKSTTINHVIIGLLQPMQGTIS 60
M8_EcsA         LTLKIEHLTGGYTQTPVIKDINLEVHEGELVGLIGLNGAGKSTTINHVIIGLLQPMQGTIS 60
M11_EcsA        LTLKIEHLTGGYTQTPVIKDINLEVHEGELVGLIGLNGAGKSTTINHVIIGLLQPMQGTIS 60
M12_EcsA        LTLKIEHLTGGYTQTPVIKDINLEVHEGELVGLIGLNGAGKSTTINHVIIGLLQPMQGTIS 60
M16_EcsA        LTLKIEHLTGGYTQTPVIKDINLEVHEGELVGLIGLNGAGKSTTINHVIIGLLQPMQGTIS 60
M19_EcsA        LTLKIEHLTGGYTQTPVIKDINLEVHEGELVGLIGLNGAGKSTTINHVIIGLLQPMQGTIS 60
M22_EcsA        LTLKIEHLTGGYTQTPVIKDINLEVHEGELVGLIGLNGAGKSTTINHVIIGLLQPMQGTIS 60
                *****

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2002wt_EcsA      LNNIQLSQPPAAYKAQLAYIPEMPVLYDELTLKEHELELTIKAYDLDEKVAWKNAMELLEK 120
M1_EcsA         LNNIQLSQPPAAYKAQLAYIPEMPVLYDELTLKEHELELTIKAYDLDEKVAWKNAMELLEK 120
M5_EcsA         LNNIQLSQPPAAYKAQLAYIPEMPVLYDELTLKEHELELTIKAYDLDEKVAWKNAMELLEK 120
M4_EcsA         LNNIQLSQPPAAYKAQLAYIPEMPVLYDELTLKEHELELTIKAYDLDEKVAWKNAMELLEK 120
M7_EcsA         LNNIQLSQPPAAYKAQLAYIPEMPVLYDELTLKEHELELTIKAYDLDEKVAWKNAMELLEK 120
M8_EcsA         LNNIQLSQPPAAYKAQLAYIPEMPVLYDELTLKEHELELTIKAYDLDEKVAWKNAMELLEK 120
M11_EcsA        LNNIQLSQPPAAYKAQLAYIPEMPVLYDELTLKEHELELTIKAYDLDEKVAWKNAMELLEK 120
M12_EcsA        LNNIQLSQPPAAYKAQLAYIPEMPVLYDELTLKEHELELTIKAYDLDEKVAWKNAMELLEK 120
M16_EcsA        LNNIQLSQPPAAYKAQLAYIPEMPVLYDELTLKEHELELTIKAYDLDEKVAWKNAMELLEK 120
M19_EcsA        LNNIQLSQPPAAYKAQLAYIPEMPVLYDELTLKEHELELTIKAYDLDEKVAWKNAMELLEK 120
M22_EcsA        LNNIQLSQPPAAYKAQLAYIPEMPVLYDELTLKEHELELTIKAYDLDEKVAWKNAMELLEK 120
                *****

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2002wt_EcsA      FRLANKLEWFPANFSKGMQRQVMIVCAFMTDARLFVIDEPFLGLDPLAIDDLGI INEKK 180
M1_EcsA         FRLANKLEWFPANFSKGMQRQVMIVCAFMTDARLFVIDEPFLGLDPLAIDDLGI INEKK 180
M5_EcsA         FRLANKLEWFPANFSKGMQRQVMIVCAFMTDARLFVIDEPFLGLDPLAIDDLGI INEKK 180
M4_EcsA         FRLANKLEWFPANFSKGMQRQVMIVCAFMTDARLFVIDEPFLGLDPLAIDDLGI INEKK 180
M7_EcsA         FRLANKLEWFPANFSKGMQRQVMIVCAFMTDARLFVIDEPFLGLDPLAIDDLGI INEKK 180
M8_EcsA         FRLANKLEWFPANFSKGMQRQVMIVCAFMTDARLFVIDEPFLGLDPLAIDDLGI INEKK 180
M11_EcsA        FRLANKLEWFPANFSKGMQRQVMIVCAFMTDARLFVIDEPFLGLDPLAIDDLGI INEKK 180
M12_EcsA        FRLANKLEWFPANFSKGMQRQVMIVCAFMTDARLFVIDEPFLGLDPLAIDDLGI INEKK 180
M16_EcsA        FRLANKLEWFPANFSKGMQRQVMIVCAFMTDARLFVIDEPFLGLDPLAIDDLGI INEKK 180
M19_EcsA        FRLANKLEWFPANFSKGMQRQVMIVCAFMTDARLFVIDEPFLGLDPLAIDDLGI INEKK 180
M22_EcsA        FRLANKLEWFPANFSKGMQRQVMIVCAFMTDARLFVIDEPFLGLDPLAIDDLGI INEKK 180
                *****

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2002wt_EcsA      KQGAAVLMSTHVLDTAEKYCDRFBALLNEGQLKAVGTLGDFQTQFNAPTASLNDIYLSIAK 240
M1_EcsA         KQGAAVLMSTHVLDTAEKYCDRFBALLNEGQLKAVGTLGDFQTQFNAPTASLNDIYLSIAK 240
M5_EcsA         KQGAAVLMSTHVLDTAEKYCDRFBALLNEGQLKAVGTLGDFQTQFNAPTASLNDIYLSIAK 240
M4_EcsA         KQGAAVLMSTHVLDTAEKYCDRFBALLNEGQLKAVGTLGDFQTQFNAPTASLNDIYLSIAK 240
M7_EcsA         KQGAAVLMSTHVLDTAEKYCDRFBALLNEGQLKAVGTLGDFQTQFNAPTASLNDIYLSIAK 240
M8_EcsA         KQGAAVLMSTHVLDTAEKYCDRFBALLNEGQLKAVGTLGDFQTQFNAPTASLNDIYLSIAK 240
M11_EcsA        KQGAAVLMSTHVLDTAEKYCDRFBALLNEGQLKAVGTLGDFQTQFNAPTASLNDIYLSIAK 240
M12_EcsA        KQGAAVLMSTHVLDTAEKYCDRFBALLNEGQLKAVGTLGDFQTQFNAPTASLNDIYLSIAK 240
M16_EcsA        KQGAAVLMSTHVLDTAEKYCDRFBALLNEGQLKAVGTLGDFQTQFNAPTASLNDIYLSIAK 240
M19_EcsA        KQGAAVLMSTHVLDTAEKYCDRFBALLNEGQLKAVGTLGDFQTQFNAPTASLNDIYLSIAK 240
M22_EcsA        NRGRRY-----
                ::*      *      ::      : *.:* . :.:      : : *      *.:. :

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2002wt_EcsA      GERHEX 246
M1_EcsA         GERHEX 246
M5_EcsA         GERHEX 246
M4_EcsA         GERHEX 246
M7_EcsA         GERHEX 246
M8_EcsA         GERHEX 246
M11_EcsA        GERHEX 246
M12_EcsA        GERHEX 246
M16_EcsA        GERHEX 246
M19_EcsA        GERHEX 246
M22_EcsA        -----

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### A17: MSA of EcsA 1546

```

1546wt_EcsA      VALKINNVTGGYFGNPVLEDVVSFEIADGELVGLIGLNGAGKSTTIQEIMGLLTPYSGQIE 60
G12_EcsA        VALKINNVTGGYFGNPVLEDVVSFEIADGELVGLIGLNGAGKSTTIQEIMGLLTPYSGQIE 60
G17_EcsA        VALKINNVTGGYFGNPVLEDVVSFEIADGELVGLIGLNGAGKSTTIQEIMGLLTPYSGQIE 60
G20_EcsA        VALKINNVTGGYFGNPVLEDVVSFEIADGELVGLIGLNGAGKSTTIQEIMGLLTPYSGQIE 60
G13_EcsA        VALKINNVTGGYFGNPVLEDVVSFEIADGELVGLIGLNGAGKSTTIQEIMGLLTPYSGQIE 60
G18_EcsA        VALKINNVTGGYFGNPVLEDVVSFEIADGELVGLIGLNGAGKSTTIQEIMGLLTPYSGQIE 60
G16_EcsA        VALKINNVTGGYFGNPVLEDVVSFEIADGELVGLIGLNGAGKSTTIQEIMGLLTPYSGQIE 60
G19_EcsA        VALKINNVTGGYFGNPVLEDVVSFEIADGELVGLIGLNGAGKSTTIQEIMGLLTPYSGQIE 60
G14_EcsA        VALKINNVTGGYFGNPVLEDVVSFEIADGELVGLIGLNGAGKSTTIQEIMGLLTPYSGQIE 60
G11_EcsA        VALKINNVTGGYFGNPVLEDVVSFEIADGELVGLIGLNGAGKSTTIQEIMGLLTPYSGQIE 60
G15_EcsA        VALKINNVTGGYFGNPVLEDVVSFEIADGELVGLIGLNGAGKSTTIQEIMGLLTPYSG--- 57
                *****

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1546wt_EcsA      LDGITLQEDLEGYRKKIGFIPETPSLYEELTLREHIELTALAYGVPGEEAMPRAEELLKT 120
G12_EcsA        LDGITLQEDLEGYRKKIGFIPETPSLYEELTLREHIELTALAYGVPGEEAMPRAEELLKT 120
G17_EcsA        LDGITLQEDLEGYRKKIGFIPETPSLYEELTLREHIELTALAYGVPGEEAMPRAEELLKT 120
G20_EcsA        LDGITLQEDLEGYRKKIGFIPETPSLYEELTLREHIELTALAYGVPGEEAMPRAEELLKT 120
G13_EcsA        LDGITLQEDLEGYRKKIGFIPETPSLYEELTLREHIELTALAYGVPGEEAMPRAEELLKT 120
G18_EcsA        LDGITLQEDLEGYRKKIGFIPETPSLYEELTLREHIELTALAYGVPGEEAMPRAEELLKT 120
G16_EcsA        LDGITLQEDLEGYRKKIGFIPETPSLYEELTLREHIELTALAYGVPGEEAMPRAEELLKT 120
G19_EcsA        LDGITLQEDLEGYRKKIGFIPETPSLYEELTLREHIELTALAYGVPGEEAMPRAEELLKT 120
G14_EcsA        LDGITLQEDLEGYRKKIGFIPETPSLYEELTLREHIELTALAYGVPGEEAMPRAEELLKT 120
G11_EcsA        LD----- 62
G15_EcsA        -----

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1546wt_EcsA      FRLEDKLDWFPVNFSGMKQKVMIIICAFLLTDPDSLYIIDEPLGLDPLAIQDLITLMLSMR 180
G12_EcsA        FRLEDKLDWFPVNFSGMKQKVMIIICAFLLTDPDSLYIIDEPLGLDPLAIQDLITLMLSMR 180
G17_EcsA        FRLEDKLDWFPVNFSGMKQKVMIIICAFLLTDPDSLYIIDEPLGLDPLAIQDLITLMLSMR 180
G20_EcsA        FRLEDKLDWFPVNFSGMKQKVMIIICAFLLTDPDSLYIIDEPLGLDPLAIQDLITLMLSMR 180
G13_EcsA        FRLEDKLDWFPVNFSGMKQKVMIIICAFLLTDPDSLYIIDEPLGLDPLAIQDLITLMLSMR 180
G18_EcsA        FRLEDKLDWFPVNFSGMKQKVMIIICAFLLTDPDSLYIIDEPLGLDPLAIQDLITLMLSMR 180
G16_EcsA        LRLEDKLDWFPVNFSGMKQKVMIIICAFLLTDPDSLYIIDEPLGLDPLAIQDLITLMLSMR 180
G19_EcsA        FRLEDKLDWFPVNFSGMKQKVMIIICAFLLTDPDSLYIIDEPLVLDPLAIQDLITLMLSMR 180
G14_EcsA        FRLEDKLDWFPVNFSGMKQKVMIIICAFLLTDPDSL----- 154
G11_EcsA        -----
G15_EcsA        -----

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1546wt_EcsA      NAGASILMSTHILSTA EKFCDFVILHEGKVL IAGTMEDLRAKFGKEDASLDEIYLELTK 240
G12_EcsA        NAGASILMSTHILSTA EKFCDFVILHEGKVL IAGTMEDLRAKFGKEDASLDEIYLELTK 240
G17_EcsA        NAGASILMSTHILSTA EKFCDFVILHEGKVL IAGTMEDLRAKFGKEDASLDEIYLELTK 240
G20_EcsA        NAGASILMSTHILSTA EKFCDFVILHEGKVL IAGTMEDLRAKFGKEDASLDEIYLELTK 240
G13_EcsA        NAGASILMSTHILSTA EKFCDFVILHEGKVL IAGTMEDLRAKFGKEDASLDEIYLELTK 240
G18_EcsA        NAGASILMSTHILSTA EKFCDFVILHEGKVL IAGTMEDLRAKFGKEDASLDEIYLELTK 240
G16_EcsA        NAGASILMSTHILSTA EKFCDFVILHEGKVL IAGTMEDLRAKFGKEDASLDEIYLELTK 240
G19_EcsA        NAGASILMSTHILSTA EKFCDFVILHEGKVL IAGTMEDLRAKFGKEDASLDEIYLELTK 240
G14_EcsA        -----
G11_EcsA        -----
G15_EcsA        -----

```

```

1546wt_EcsA      GVNAHEX 247
G12_EcsA        GVNAHEX 247
G17_EcsA        GVNAHEX 247
G20_EcsA        GVNAHEX 247
G13_EcsA        GVNAHEX 247
G18_EcsA        GVNAHEX 247
G16_EcsA        GVNAHEX 247
G19_EcsA        GVNAHEX 247
G14_EcsA        -----
G11_EcsA        -----
G15_EcsA        -----

```

## A18: MSA of EcsB 2002

```

EcsB_2002wt      MSELWQQRAKTYQSEILKYLKYVLDNDHLVLAALLFFGGGLGLAYANWLKTLQPLPNYGLIL 60
M1_EcsB          MSELWQQRAKTYQSEILKYLKYVLDNDHLVLAALLFFGGGLGLAYANWLKTLQPLPNYGLIL 60
M5_EcsB          MSELWQQRAKTYQSEILKYLKYVLDNDHLVLAALLFFGGGLGLAYANWLKTLQPLPNYGLIL 60
TM22_EcsB       MSELWQQRAKTYQSEILKYLKYVLDNDHLVLAALLFFGGGLGLAYANWLKTLQPLPNYGLIL 60
M4_EcsB          MSELWQQRAKTYQSEILKYLKYVLDNDHLVLAALLFFGGGLGLAYANWLKTLQPLPNYGLIL 60
M16_EcsB         MSELWQQRAKTYQSEILKYLKYVLDNDHLVLAALLFFGGGLGLAYANWLKTLQPLPNYGLIL 60
M8_EcsB          MSELWQQRAKTYQSEILKYLKYVLDNDHLVLAALLFFGGGLGLAYANWLKTLQPLPNYGLIL 60
M12_EcsB         MSELWQQRAKTYQSEILKYLKYVLDNDHLVLAALLFFGGGLGLAYANWLKTLQPLPNYGLIL 60
M7_EcsB          MSELWQQRAKTYQSEILKYLKYVLDNDHLVLAALLFFGGGLG----- 39
M19_EcsB         MSELWQQRAKTYQSEILKYLKYVLDNDHLVLAALLFFGAA----- 37
M11_EcsB         MSELWQQRAKTYQSEILKYLKYVLDNDHLVLAALLFFGAA----- 37
                  *****

EcsB_2002wt      VATVSFLLTLPGQPVLLLNADPVFLMSQEKNI SAYLRKSLRRTLISVLI PVGIGSLLLF 120
M1_EcsB          VATVSFLLTLPGQPVLLLNADPVFLMSQEKNI SAYLRKSLRRTLISVLI PVGIGSLLLF 120
M5_EcsB          VATVSFLLTLPGQPVLLLNADPVFLMSQEKNI SAYLRKSLRRTLISVLI PVGIGSLLLF 120
TM22_EcsB       VATVSFLLTLPGQPVLLLNADPVFLMSQEKNI SAYLRKSLRRTLISVLI PVGIGSLLLF 120
M4_EcsB          VATVSFLLTLPGQPVLLLNADPVFLMSQEKNI SAYLRKSLRRTLISVLI PVGIGSLLLF 120
M16_EcsB         VATVSFLLTLPGQPVLLLNADPVFLMSQEKNI SAYLRKSLRRTLISVLI PVGIGSLLLF 120
M8_EcsB          VATVSFLLTLPGQPVLLLNADPVFLMSQEKNI SAYLRKSLRRTLISVLI PVGIGSLLLF 120
M12_EcsB         VATVSFLLTLPGQPVLLLNADPVFLMSQEKNI SAYLRKSLRRTLISVLI PVGIGSLLLF 120
M19_EcsB         -----
M11_EcsB         -----
M7_EcsB          -----

EcsB_2002wt      PLLALAYHQLFLVVGVI LTVILGSFTNVLIRYQGYFAGSRWDWKITLLIDAI 173
M1_EcsB          PLLALAYHQLFLVVGVI LTVILGSFTNVLIRYQGYFAGSRWDWKITLLIDAI 173
M5_EcsB          PLLALAYHQLFLVVGVI LTVILGSFTNVLIRYQGYFAGSRWDWKITLLIDAI 173
TM22_EcsB       PLLALAYHQLFLVVGVI LTVILGSFTNVLIRYQGYFAGSRWDWKITLLIDAI 173
M4_EcsB          PLLALAYHQLFLVVGVI LTVILGSFTNVLIRYQGYFAGSRWDWKITLLIDAI 173
M16_EcsB         PLLALAYHQLFLVVGVI LTVILGSFTNVLIRYQGYFAGSRWDWKITLLIDAI 173
M8_EcsB          PLLALAYHQLFLVVGVI LTVILGSFTNVLIRYQGYFAGSRWDWKITLLIDAI 173
M12_EcsB         HC-----
M19_EcsB         -----
M11_EcsB         -----
M7_EcsB          -----

EcsB_2002wt      IVSLIIRFPLIAAVMLGWL VLEWQRLNRLMEKGSFNWQAAVDAEQKRMGRLYRFFSLF 232
M1_EcsB          IVSLIIRFPLIAAVMLGWL VLEWQRLNRLMEKGSFNWQAAVDAEQKRMGRLYRFFSLF 232
M5_EcsB          IVSLIIRFPLIAAVMLGWL VLEWQRLNRLMEKGSFNWQAAVDAEQKRMGRLYRFFSLF 232
TM22_EcsB       IVSLIIRFPLIAAVMLGWL VLEWQRLNRLMEKGSFNWQAAVDAEQKRMGRLYRFFSLF 232
M4_EcsB          IVSLIIRFPLIAAVMLGWL VLEWQRLNRLMEKGSFNWQAAVDAEQKRMGRLYRFFSLF 232
M16_EcsB         IVSLIIRFPLIAAVMLGWL VLEWQRLNRLMEKGSFNWQAAVDAEQKRMGRLYRFFSLF 232
M8_EcsB          IVSLIIRFPLIAAVMLGWL VLEWQRLNRLMEKGSFNWQAAVDAEQKRMGRLYRFFSLF 232
M12_EcsB         -----
M19_EcsB         -----
M11_EcsB         -----
M7_EcsB          -----

EcsB_2002wt      TTVKNL PVKAKRRRYADGLVKFLAGKSSMFSYLYS IMIVRSGDLGSLMIRLLIVGMLIVA 292
M1_EcsB          TTVKNL PVKAKRRRYADGLVKFLAGKSSMFSYLYS IMIVRSGDLGSLMIRLLIVGMLIVA 292
M5_EcsB          TTVKNL PVKAKRRRYADGLVKFLAGKSSMFSYLYS IMIVRSGDLGSLMIRLLIVGMLIVA 292
TM22_EcsB       TTVKNL PVKAKRRRYADGLVKFLAGKSSMFSYLYS IMIVRSGDLGSLMIRLLIVGMLIVA 292
M4_EcsB          TTVKNL PVKAKRRRYADGLVKFLAGKSSMFSYLYS IMIVRSGDLGSLMIRLLIVGMLIVA 292
M16_EcsB         TTVKNL PVKAKRRRYADGLVKFLAGKSSMFSYLYS IMIVRSGDLGSLMIRLLIVGMLIVA 292
M8_EcsB          YHREK FAR----- 289
M12_EcsB         -----
M19_EcsB         -----
M11_EcsB         -----
M7_EcsB          -----

EcsB_2002wt      YSDQEWLKL MVGALTYLIVIQLV DVYRVPVQANS MVQVYPVDAEMAQKGLLSVLKRRI 350
M1_EcsB          YSDQEWLKL MVGALTYLIVIQLV DVYRVPVQANS MVQVYPVDAEMAQKGLLSVLKRRI 350
M5_EcsB          YSDQEWLKL MVGALTYLIVIQLV DVYRVPVQANS MVQVYPVDAEMAQKGLLSVLKRRI 350
TM22_EcsB       YSDQEWLKL MVGALTYLIVIQLV DVYRVPVQANS MVQVYPVDAEMAQKGLLSVLKRRI 350
M4_EcsB          YSDQEWLKL MVGALTYLIVIQLV DVYRVPVQANS MVQVYPVDAEMAQKGLLSVLKRRI 350
M16_EcsB         YSDQEWLKL MVGALTYLIVIQLV DVYRVPVQANS MVQVYPVDAEMAQKGLLSVLKRRI 350
M8_EcsB         -----

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M12\_EcsB -----  
M19\_EcsB -----  
M11\_EcsB -----  
M7\_EcsB -----

EcsB\_2002wt LLNAILLTLAGCVTNWSLSFLGWAIVVQAITAWLLTQWLVPYIKKINRX 400  
M1\_EcsB LLNAILLTLAGCVTNWSLSFLGWAIVVQAITAWLLTQWLVPYIKKIKRK 400  
M5\_EcsB LLNAILLTLAGCVTNWSLSFLGWAIVVQAITAWLLTQWLVPYIKKINRX 400  
TM22\_EcsB LLNAILLTLAGCVTNWSLSFLGWAIVVQAITAWLLTQWLVPYIKKINRX 400  
M4\_EcsB LYKRDFINAGRRLD----- 364  
M16\_EcsB LYKRDFINAGRRLD----- 364  
M8\_EcsB -----  
M12\_EcsB -----  
M19\_EcsB -----  
M11\_EcsB -----  
M7\_EcsB -----

**A19: MSA of EcsB 3358**

3358wt\_EcsB MGEIFSQRLSRHFKKMSKYLRYILNDHFVLCMFLGGLGLYYSQLLKELPRDFVWGRPL 60  
E24\_EcsB MGEIFSQRLSRHFKKMSKYLRYILNDHFVLCMFLGGLGLYYSQLLKELPRDFVWGRPL 60  
\*\*\*\*\*  
3358wt\_EcsB ILLGWLLLIQVGKLATLTHEEPDKVFLLPKEKQFAAYLKRALRYSLLLPIVVSFLGSGLLM 120  
E24\_EcsB ILLGWLLLIQVGKLATLTHEEPDKVFLLPKEKQFAAYLKRALRYSLLLPIVVSFLGSGLLM 120  
\*\*\*\*\*  
3358wt\_EcsB PLIVVTTGWSFQTFFLFLVMLVCMYIYTHLSLQSYGLYHLSSTTYRSWWFVWLISLLIMT 180  
E24\_EcsB PLIVVTTGWSFQTFFLFLVMLVCMYIYTHLSLQSYGLYHLSSTTYRSWWFVWLISLLIMT 180  
\*\*\*\*\*  
3358wt\_EcsB GAIYWTPWVGVIIGIILAVCLSSIWNKMKKSFLDWEKMIQKEQNRMHRIYKFIQLFTDI 240  
E24\_EcsB GAIYWTPWVGVIIGIILAVCLSSIWNKMKKSFLDWEKMIQKEQNRMHRIYKFIQLFTDI 240  
\*\*\*\*\*  
3358wt\_EcsB PEVSVTVKRRKYLDPLLGVVKKTSENTYAYLFIRSFRLGSEYSGLLFRLLIVGGVLLFFL 300  
E24\_EcsB PEVSVTVKRRKYLDPLLGVVKKNI----- 264  
\*\*\*\*\*  
3358wt\_EcsB QEFWIALVVALLFVYLIGFQLIPMYTQFDYVMVTQLYPISIEKKQAIRRLISGALSVA 360  
E24\_EcsB -----  
3358wt\_EcsB IIFGGIVCLRRLGSLQNSLIILGALIVEVVIPTKMYVPMRLNKL 403  
E24\_EcsB -----

**A20: MSA of EcsB 1546**

1546\_EcsB MLMNSLFEERRKVYYRQNLKYLRYVFNDFVLFMLILGALAVQYAQFLQAHSLNTAGKV 60  
G18\_EcsB MLMNSLFEERRKVYYRQNLKYLRYVFNDFVLFMLILGALAVQYAQFLQAHSLNTAGKV 60  
G13\_EcsB MLMNSLFEERRKVYYRQNLKYLRYVFNDFVLFMLILGALAVQYA----- 46  
\*\*\*\*\*  
1546\_EcsB GLVLLITILSQIFGRLASFVEPADKVFLLPQEKAVRKHLLLSCLRSLLPALISLVLVGI 120  
G18\_EcsB GLVLLITILSQIFGRLASFVEPADKVFLLPQEKAVRKHLLLSCLRSLLPALISLVLVGI 120  
G13\_EcsB -----  
1546\_EcsB VAPLLKWSFFYLLWFILLVLLKAAGLGLRLRQLMPNGIISWERLIAEENRKTNTLRFF 180  
G18\_EcsB VAPLLK----- 126  
G13\_EcsB -----  
1546\_EcsB ALFTNVKGLKTQSRRRKYLDLFLPKTLRTYEYLFSAFLRSGDYLSLTLRLIALSVLSLI 240  
G18\_EcsB -----  
G13\_EcsB -----  
1546\_EcsB FIGNPILAVILASVFNYLLLFQALQDSFDYQVLTRIPYPLRQSSKFAAIKNVLSRIMLF 300  
G18\_EcsB -----  
G13\_EcsB -----  
1546\_EcsB ATVVEVIFGLVFLQPRLYLIVLLLNVNLLVKFYIKMRLKKGK 341  
G18\_EcsB -----  
G13\_EcsB -----

**A21:** The complete *E. faecalis* 3358 CLC workbench probabilistic variant detection results.

solate	Mapping	Reference Position	Consensus Position	Variant type	Reference	Allele variants	Frequencies	Coverage	Overlapping annotations
E2	Contig_16 mapping	56992	56992	InDel	A	-/A	63.9/36.1	36	
	Contig_16 mapping	57009	57008	SNV	T	T/C	71.1/28.9	38	
	Contig_5 mapping	141178	141141	SNV	C	A	100	33	CDS: ecsA_2
E3	Contig_13 mapping	28928	28923	SNV	A	C	97.4	39	CDS: PROKKA_00689
	Contig_16 mapping	56992	56992	InDel	A	-/A	67.7/32.3	62	
	Contig_2 mapping	5691	5691	InDel	CAAAAAAT	-	93.2	74	CDS: rasP
	Contig_21 mapping	58	58	InDel	A	-	100	8	
	Contig_3 mapping	233483	233483	SNV	T	T/C	77.0/23.0	456	CDS: PROKKA_01775
	Contig_9 mapping	59315	59235	SNV	G	G/A	74.7/25.3	79	CDS: PROKKA_02751
	Contig_9 mapping	59320	59240	SNV	A	A/G	75.3/23.5	81	CDS: PROKKA_02751
E4	Contig_16 mapping	56992	56992	InDel	A	-/A	68.6/31.4	35	
	Contig_21 mapping	58	58	InDel	A	-	100	6	
	Contig_4 mapping	144738	144738	InDel	T	T/-	77.8/22.2	9	CDS: yheI_2
E8	Contig_16 mapping	56992	56992	InDel	A	-/A	60.5/39.5	81	
	Contig_5 mapping	141090	141053	InDel	A	-/A	55.6/44.4	18	CDS: ecsA_2
	Contig_9 mapping	59320	59240	SNV	A	A/G	69.4/30.6	62	CDS: PROKKA_02751
E11	Contig_16 mapping	56992	56974	InDel	A	-/A	53.3/46.7	30	
	Contig_3 mapping	233483	233483	SNV	T	T/C	71.1/28.3	173	CDS: PROKKA_01775
	Contig_5 mapping	141178	141141	SNV	C	A	100	23	CDS: ecsA_2
E12	Contig_15 mapping	828	828	InDel	-	-/T	69.6/30.4	23	
	Contig_16 mapping	56992	56992	InDel	A	-/A	52.9/47.1	34	
	Contig_3 mapping	233483	233483	SNV	T	T/C	76.2/23.8	168	CDS: PROKKA_01775
	Contig_5 mapping	141178	141141	SNV	C	A	100	17	CDS: ecsA_2
E14	Contig_15 mapping	828	828	InDel	-	-/T	74.6/25.4	67	
	Contig_15 mapping	28172	28172	SNV	C	A/C	66.7/33.3	60	CDS: yjID
	Contig_16 mapping	56992	56992	InDel	A	-/A	67.6/32.4	74	
	Contig_21 mapping	58	58	InDel	A	-	100	10	
	Contig_5 mapping	141178	141141	SNV	C	A	100	73	CDS: ecsA_2
	Contig_9 mapping	59320	59240	SNV	A	A/G	72.5/27.5	120	CDS: PROKKA_02751
E24	Contig_1 mapping	168503	168503	SNV	C	A	98.4	62	CDS: bgIH_1
	Contig_10 mapping	26975	26975	SNV	A	G/A	57.1/41.4	70	CDS: PROKKA_00379
	Contig_10 mapping	26978	26978	SNV	A	G/A	55.4/44.6	65	CDS: PROKKA_00379
	Contig_10 mapping	26981	26981	SNV	A	T/A	53.2/46.8	62	CDS: PROKKA_00379
	Contig_10 mapping	26985	26985	SNV	C	T/C	50.8/49.2	63	CDS: PROKKA_00379
	Contig_10 mapping	26987	26987	SNV	A	G/A	50.8/49.2	63	CDS: PROKKA_00379
	Contig_10 mapping	27003	27003	SNV	A	A/G	60.0/40.0	55	CDS: PROKKA_00379
	Contig_10 mapping	27005	27005	SNV	A	A/G	58.2/41.8	55	CDS: PROKKA_00379
	Contig_10 mapping	27011	27011	SNV	G	G/A	63.0/37.0	54	CDS: PROKKA_00379
	Contig_10 mapping	27015	27015	SNV	G	G/C	70.0/30.0	50	CDS: PROKKA_00379
	Contig_10 mapping	27017	27017	SNV	A	A/G	70.0/30.0	50	CDS: PROKKA_00379
	Contig_10 mapping	27023	27023	SNV	C	C/T	70.0/30.0	50	CDS: PROKKA_00379
	Contig_10 mapping	27028	27028	MNV	GA	GA/AG	75.9/24.1	87	CDS: PROKKA_00379
	Contig_10 mapping	29277	29277	MNV	CT	CT/TC	75.0/25.0	48	CDS: PROKKA_00381
	Contig_10 mapping	29283	29283	SNV	A	A/G	72.4/27.6	29	CDS: PROKKA_00381
	Contig_10 mapping	29289	29289	SNV	C	C/T	72.4/27.6	29	CDS: PROKKA_00381
	Contig_10 mapping	29291	29291	SNV	G	G/C	73.3/26.7	30	CDS: PROKKA_00381
	Contig_10 mapping	29295	29295	SNV	T	T/C	71.0/29.0	31	CDS: PROKKA_00381
	Contig_10 mapping	29301	29301	SNV	C	C/T	64.3/35.7	28	CDS: PROKKA_00381
	Contig_10 mapping	29303	29303	SNV	C	C/T	64.3/35.7	28	CDS: PROKKA_00381
	Contig_10 mapping	29319	29319	SNV	C	C/T	56.7/43.3	30	CDS: PROKKA_00381
	Contig_10 mapping	29321	29321	SNV	A	A/G	56.7/43.3	30	CDS: PROKKA_00381
	Contig_10 mapping	29325	29325	SNV	A	A/T	53.6/46.4	28	CDS: PROKKA_00381
	Contig_10 mapping	29328	29328	SNV	C	T/C	51.6/48.4	31	CDS: PROKKA_00381
	Contig_10 mapping	29331	29331	SNV	C	T/C	53.1/46.9	32	CDS: PROKKA_00381
	Contig_13 mapping	67706	67701	SNV	A	G	100	57	CDS: luxO_1
	Contig_13 mapping	67973	67968	SNV	G	T	100	65	CDS: luxO_1
	Contig_16 mapping	56992	56992	InDel	A	-/A	64.9/35.1	77	
	Contig_2 mapping	100859	100859	SNV	A	C	100	43	CDS: PROKKA_01228



	Contig_2 mapping	108105	108105	SNV	G	A	100	69	CDS: mepM_1
	Contig_2 mapping	271471	271469	SNV	T	C	100	31	CDS: hisS
	Contig_21 mapping	58	58	InDel	A	-	100	11	
	Contig_22 mapping	9074	9074	SNV	A	C	98.5	67	CDS: PROKKA_01482
	Contig_3 mapping	209677	209677	SNV	G	T	100	43	CDS: PROKKA_01754
	Contig_3 mapping	221921	221921	SNV	C	T	100	68	CDS: PROKKA_01764
	Contig_3 mapping	233483	233483	SNV	T	T/C	74.3/25.2	444	CDS: PROKKA_01775
	Contig_4 mapping	170830	170830	SNV	T	C	100	19	
	Contig_5 mapping	140041	140004	InDel	-	T	98.6	70	CDS:ecsB
	Contig_9 mapping	59315	59287	SNV	G	G/A	71.4/27.6	98	CDS: PROKKA_02751
	Contig_9 mapping	59320	59292	SNV	A	A/G	67.6/31.4	105	CDS: PROKKA_02751
E25	Contig_1 mapping	168503	168503	SNV	C	A	98.7	77	CDS: bglH_1
	Contig_13 mapping	67706	67701	SNV	A	G	100	56	CDS: luxO_1
	Contig_13 mapping	67973	67968	SNV	G	T	100	82	CDS: luxO_1
	Contig_16 mapping	8954	8954	InDel	C	-	100	8	
	Contig_16 mapping	8955	8954	InDel	G	-	100	8	
	Contig_16 mapping	8956	8954	InDel	T	-	100	8	
	Contig_16 mapping	8957	8954	InDel	T	-	100	8	
	Contig_16 mapping	8958	8954	InDel	T	-	100	8	
	Contig_16 mapping	8959	8954	InDel	T	-	100	8	
	Contig_16 mapping	8960	8954	InDel	A	-	100	8	
	Contig_16 mapping	8961	8954	InDel	C	-	100	8	
	Contig_16 mapping	8962	8954	InDel	T	-	100	8	
	Contig_16 mapping	8963	8954	InDel	A	-	100	8	
	Contig_16 mapping	8964	8954	InDel	A	-	100	8	
	Contig_16 mapping	8965	8954	InDel	A	-	100	8	
	Contig_16 mapping	8966	8954	InDel	A	-	100	8	
	Contig_16 mapping	8967	8954	InDel	C	-	100	8	
	Contig_16 mapping	8968	8954	InDel	G	-	100	8	
	Contig_16 mapping	8969	8954	InDel	T	-	100	8	
	Contig_16 mapping	8970	8954	InDel	T	-	100	8	
	Contig_16 mapping	8971	8954	InDel	T	-	100	8	
	Contig_16 mapping	8972	8954	InDel	T	-	100	8	
	Contig_16 mapping	8973	8954	InDel	A	-	100	8	
	Contig_16 mapping	8974	8954	InDel	A	-	100	8	
	Contig_16 mapping	8975	8954	InDel	T	-	100	8	
	Contig_16 mapping	8976	8954	InDel	T	-	100	8	
	Contig_16 mapping	8977	8954	InDel	A	-	100	8	
	Contig_16 mapping	8978	8954	InDel	G	G/-	70.0/30.0	20	
	Contig_16 mapping	8979	8955	InDel	A	A/-	70.0/30.0	20	
	Contig_16 mapping	8980	8956	InDel	A	A/-	70.0/30.0	20	
	Contig_16 mapping	8981	8957	InDel	T	T/-	70.0/30.0	20	
	Contig_16 mapping	8982	8958	MNV	G	T/-	70.0/30.0	20	
	Contig_16 mapping	8983	8959	InDel	A	A/-	70.0/30.0	20	
	Contig_16 mapping	8984	8960	InDel	A	A/-	70.0/30.0	20	
	Contig_16 mapping	8985	8961	InDel	A	A/-	70.0/30.0	20	
	Contig_16 mapping	8986	8962	InDel	A	A/-	70.0/30.0	20	
	Contig_16 mapping	56992	56968	InDel	A	-/A	65.5/34.5	116	
	Contig_16 mapping	57009	56984	SNV	T	T/C	77.9/22.1	113	
	Contig_2 mapping	5699	5699	InDel	-	CAAAAAAT	83.8	80	CDS: rasP
	Contig_2 mapping	100859	100867	SNV	A	C	98.5	67	CDS: PROKKA_01228
	Contig_2 mapping	108105	108113	SNV	G	A	100	86	CDS: mepM_1
	Contig_2 mapping	271471	271477	SNV	T	C	100	50	CDS: hisS
	Contig_21 mapping	58	58	InDel	A	-	100	12	
	Contig_22 mapping	9074	9074	SNV	A	C	98.9	90	CDS: PROKKA_01482
	Contig_3 mapping	209677	209677	SNV	G	T	98.3	60	CDS: PROKKA_01754
	Contig_3 mapping	221921	221921	SNV	C	T	100	70	CDS: PROKKA_01764
	Contig_3 mapping	233483	233483	SNV	T	T/C	73.0/26.8	596	CDS: PROKKA_01775
	Contig_4 mapping	170830	170830	SNV	T	C	100	27	
	Contig_9 mapping	59320	59240	SNV	A	A/G	72.9/27.1	140	CDS: PROKKA_02751
E26	Contig_10 mapping	26975	26975	SNV	A	A/G	56.3/43.8	64	CDS: PROKKA_00379
	Contig_10 mapping	26978	26978	SNV	A	A/G	59.0/41.0	61	CDS: PROKKA_00379
	Contig_10 mapping	26981	26981	SNV	A	A/T	60.0/40.0	60	CDS: PROKKA_00379

Contig_10 mapping	26985	26985	SNV	C	C/T	64.1/35.9	64	CDS: PROKKA_00379
Contig_10 mapping	26987	26987	SNV	A	A/G	64.1/35.9	64	CDS: PROKKA_00379
Contig_10 mapping	27003	27003	SNV	A	A/G	68.3/31.7	60	CDS: PROKKA_00379
Contig_10 mapping	27005	27005	SNV	A	A/G	68.9/31.1	61	CDS: PROKKA_00379
Contig_10 mapping	29319	29319	SNV	C	C/T	62.5/37.5	48	CDS: PROKKA_00381
Contig_10 mapping	29321	29321	SNV	A	A/G	62.5/37.5	48	CDS: PROKKA_00381
Contig_10 mapping	29325	29325	SNV	A	A/T	58.7/41.3	46	CDS: PROKKA_00381
Contig_10 mapping	29328	29328	SNV	C	C/T	56.3/43.8	48	CDS: PROKKA_00381
Contig_10 mapping	29331	29331	SNV	C	C/T	54.0/46.0	50	CDS: PROKKA_00381
Contig_16 mapping	56992	56992	InDel	A	-/A	72.2/27.8	97	
Contig_21 mapping	58	58	InDel	A	-	100	10	
Contig_5 mapping	141178	141141	SNV	C	A	100	46	CDS: ecsA_2
Contig_9 mapping	59320	59240	SNV	A	A/G	69.7/30.3	99	CDS: PROKKA_02751

**A22:** The complete *L. garvieae* 1546 CLC workbench probabilistic variant detection results.

Isolate	Mapping	Reference Position	Consensus Position	Variant type	Reference	Allele variants	Frequencies	Coverage	Overlapping annotations
G13	Contig_19 mapping	7663	7663	SNV	C	C/A	73.6/26.4	201	CDS: PROKKA_01037
	Contig_19 mapping	12244	12244	SNV	G	A	92.3	13	
	Contig_2 mapping	105252	105252	SNV	C	T	100	31	CDS: ecsB
	Contig_20 mapping	11725	11653	InDel	-	-/T	75.0/25.0	8	
	Contig_21 mapping	523	523	SNV	A	A/C	73.2/26.1	153	
G11	Contig_8 mapping	91239	91239	InDel	G	-	79.5	39	CDS: PROKKA_02168
	Contig_19 mapping	7663	7663	SNV	C	C/A	73.6/26.4	246	CDS: PROKKA_01037
	Contig_19 mapping	12244	12244	SNV	G	A	100	18	
	Contig_2 mapping	104573	104573	SNV	G	T	100	46	CDS: ecsA_1
	Contig_21 mapping	523	523	SNV	A	A/C	78.1/21.9	269	
	Contig_8 mapping	91239	91239	InDel	G	-	94.8	77	CDS: PROKKA_02168
G12	Contig_9 mapping	41078	41078	InDel	A	-/A	83.3/16.7	12	
	Contig_17 mapping	9109	9109	SNV	C	T	100	51	CDS: rasP
	Contig_19 mapping	7663	7663	SNV	C	C/A	72.5/27.5	255	CDS: PROKKA_01037
	Contig_19 mapping	12244	12244	SNV	G	A	95.2	21	
	Contig_21 mapping	523	523	SNV	A	A/C	77.0/22.8	391	
	Contig_8 mapping	91239	91239	InDel	G	-/G	75.0/25.0	52	CDS: PROKKA_02168
G20	Contig_9 mapping	41078	41078	InDel	A	-/A	70.0/25.0	20	
	Contig_17 mapping	8780	8780	SNV	C	A	100	57	CDS: rasP
	Contig_19 mapping	7663	7663	SNV	C	C/A	76.4/23.6	284	CDS: PROKKA_01037
	Contig_19 mapping	12244	12244	SNV	G	A	100	17	
	Contig_21 mapping	523	523	SNV	A	A/C	75.5/24.5	339	
	Contig_8 mapping	91239	91239	InDel	G	-/G	72.1/26.5	68	CDS: PROKKA_02168
G19	Contig_9 mapping	41078	41078	InDel	A	-	100	10	
	Contig_12 mapping	53136	53136	SNV	G	C	99.2	126	CDS: PROKKA_00822
	Contig_19 mapping	7663	7663	SNV	C	C/A	67.0/33.0	330	CDS: PROKKA_01037
	Contig_19 mapping	12244	12244	SNV	G	A	100	23	
	Contig_2 mapping	13642	13642	InDel	T	T/-	77.8/22.2	18	
	Contig_2 mapping	104874	104874	SNV	G	T	100	95	CDS: ecsA_1
	Contig_20 mapping	78	15	InDel	-	A	100	10	CDS: PROKKA_01273
	Contig_21 mapping	523	523	SNV	A	A/C	75.7/23.6	428	
	Contig_3 mapping	124816	124816	InDel	A	A/-	72.7/27.3	11	
G18	Contig_8 mapping	91239	91239	InDel	G	-	83.6	61	CDS: PROKKA_02168
	Contig_19 mapping	7663	7663	SNV	C	C/A	73.5/26.5	347	CDS: PROKKA_01037
	Contig_19 mapping	12244	12244	SNV	G	A	100	25	
	Contig_19 mapping	12276	12276	SNV	C	A	100	10	
	Contig_2 mapping	105493	105493	SNV	G	A	100	55	CDS: ecsB
	Contig_20 mapping	257	185	SNV	A	A/C	64.8/35.2	71	CDS: PROKKA_01273
	Contig_20 mapping	11725	11653	InDel	-	-/T	75.0/25.0	8	
	Contig_21 mapping	523	523	SNV	A	A/C	72.9/27.1	505	
	Contig_8 mapping	91239	91239	InDel	G	-	86.9	84	CDS: PROKKA_02168
	Contig_9 mapping	41078	41078	InDel	A	-/A	50.0/50.0	16	
G14	Contig_1 mapping	361233	361233	SNV	G	T	100	84	CDS: PROKKA_00385

	Contig_19 mapping	7663	7663	SNV	C	C/A	68.6/31.4	236	CDS: PROKKA_01037
	Contig_19 mapping	12244	12244	SNV	G	A	100	21	
	Contig_2 mapping	104851	104851	SNV	C	A	100	55	CDS: ecsA_1
	Contig_2 mapping	225104	225104	SNV	A	G	18.2	11	
	Contig_21 mapping	523	523	SNV	A	A/C	77.9/21.5	298	
	Contig_3 mapping	124816	124816	InDel	A	A/-	75.0/25.0	16	
	Contig_8 mapping	91239	91239	InDel	G	-/G	74.4/25.6	39	CDS: PROKKA_02168
	Contig_9 mapping	41077	41077	MNV	AA	A/-	52.5/32.5	40	
G15	Contig_19 mapping	7663	7663	SNV	C	C/A	77.0/23.0	461	CDS: PROKKA_01037
	Contig_19 mapping	12244	12244	SNV	G	A	100	18	
	Contig_2 mapping	104558	104558	SNV	C	T	100	60	CDS: ecsA_1
	Contig_21 mapping	523	523	SNV	A	A/C	76.8/23.2	315	
	Contig_8 mapping	91239	91239	InDel	G	-	82.3	62	CDS: PROKKA_02168
	Contig_9 mapping	41078	41078	InDel	A	-	78.6	14	
G17	Contig_17 mapping	8524	8524	SNV	C	T	100	112	CDS: rasP
	Contig_19 mapping	7663	7663	SNV	C	C/A	74.9/24.9	366	CDS: PROKKA_01037
	Contig_19 mapping	12244	12244	SNV	G	A	100	24	
	Contig_19 mapping	12276	12276	SNV	C	A	100	11	
	Contig_21 mapping	523	523	SNV	A	A/C	71.7/28.3	459	
	Contig_3 mapping	222261	222261	SNV	C	T	98.2	55	CDS: PROKKA_01566
	Contig_8 mapping	91239	91239	InDel	G	-	81.3	75	CDS: PROKKA_02168
	Contig_9 mapping	41078	41078	InDel	A	-	93.8	16	
G16	Contig_19 mapping	7663	7663	SNV	C	C/A	77.4/22.6	438	CDS: PROKKA_01037
	Contig_19 mapping	12244	12244	SNV	G	A	96.2	26	
	Contig_2 mapping	104749	104749	SNV	C	A	100	93	CDS: ecsA_1
	Contig_21 mapping	523	523	SNV	A	A/C	74.9/24.9	358	
	Contig_3 mapping	124817	124817	InDel	-	-/A	73.3/26.7	15	
	Contig_8 mapping	91239	91239	InDel	G	-	82.6	86	CDS: PROKKA_02168
	Contig_9 mapping	41077	41076	MNV	AA	A/AA/-	45.5/27.3/27.3	22	

**A23:** The complete *P. acidilactici* 2002 CLC workbench probabilistic variant detection results.

Isolate	Mapping	Reference Position	Consensus Position	Variant type	Reference	Allele variants	Frequencies	Coverage	Overlapping annotations
M5	contig_5	1110	1110	SNV	G	G/A	79.3/20.7	140	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1231	1231	SNV	A	A/G	57.1/42.9	196	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1314	1314	SNV	G	G/A	73.2/26.4	235	
	contig_5	1340	1340	SNV	G	G/T	51.0/49.0	243	
	contig_5	1363	1363	SNV	A	A/G	51.1/48.9	237	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1387	1387	SNV	T	T/C	52.4/47.2	231	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1389	1389	SNV	T	T/C	77.1/22.9	236	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1434	1434	SNV	T	T/C	51.6/47.9	215	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1442	1442	SNV	A	A/C	51.1/48.9	223	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1486	1486	SNV	C	C/T	76.8/22.7	220	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1534	1534	SNV	G	G/A	54.6/45.4	227	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1537	1537	SNV	T	T/C	53.3/45.4	229	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1716	1716	SNV	T	T/C	56.9/42.7	248	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1768	1768	SNV	G	G/C	61.2/38.8	219	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1777	1777	SNV	A	A/C	62.1/37.9	206	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	32344	32344	InDel	-	CGAACGGTTTTTGTTCGTT	92.6	54	
	contig_5	47690	47709	SNV	G	A	100	68	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_6	170837	170837	InDel	-	GCCAAACTTAGGCAT	95.7	46	
	contig_6	343959	343974	SNV	G	A	100	92	CDS: Metalloprotease RseP
	contig_1	182726	182726	InDel	-	ATT	100	105	
	contig_8	72413	72413	SNV	A	T	100	71	
	contig_11	21	21	SNV	A	A/G	50.0/50.0	24	
	contig_12	7400	7400	SNV	C	T	100	65	
	contig_13	7487	7487	SNV	C	T	100	67	
	contig_14	1100	1100	SNV	A	A/G	56.5/43.5	161	
	contig_14	1292	1292	SNV	C	T/C	58.8/41.2	119	

M1	contig_5	1110	1110	SNV	G	G/A	76.6/23.4	145	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1231	1231	SNV	A	G/A	54.6/44.4	196	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1314	1314	SNV	G	G/A	68.5/31.1	235	
	contig_5	1340	1340	SNV	G	T/G	61.8/38.2	238	
	contig_5	1363	1363	SNV	A	G/A	61.3/38.7	238	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1387	1387	SNV	T	C/T	60.2/39.3	244	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1389	1389	SNV	T	T/C	71.5/28.0	246	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1434	1434	SNV	T	C/T	59.9/40.1	227	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1442	1442	SNV	A	C/A	58.7/41.3	235	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1486	1486	SNV	C	C/T	69.8/30.2	235	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1534	1534	SNV	G	A/G	59.3/40.7	246	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1537	1537	SNV	T	C/T	59.5/40.5	242	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1716	1716	SNV	T	C/T	53.8/46.2	251	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1768	1768	SNV	G	C/G	50.2/49.8	219	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1777	1777	SNV	A	A/C	51.7/48.3	207	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1796	1796	SNV	T	T/G	77.2/22.8	197	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1798	1798	MNV	AC	AC/CA	76.2/23.8	332	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	32344	32344	InDel	-	CGAACGGTTTTGTTCGTT	95.7	46	
	contig_5	47690	47709	SNV	G	A	100	63	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_2	67916	67916	SNV	G	A	98.4	64	
	contig_6	170837	170837	InDel	-	GCCAAACTTAGGCAT	92.1	63	
	contig_6	344153	344168	InDel	T	-	100	81	CDS: Metalloprotease RseP
	contig_1	1304	1304	SNV	T	T/A	70.3/27.0	37	CDS: hypothetical protein
	contig_1	182726	182726	InDel	-	ATT	99.2	118	
	contig_8	72413	72413	SNV	A	T	100	59	
	contig_11	21	21	SNV	A	A/G	60.9/39.1	23	
	contig_12	19	19	SNV	T	T/G	78.9/21.1	19	
	contig_12	7400	7400	SNV	C	T	100	61	
contig_12	7487	7487	SNV	C	T	100	61		
contig_14	1100	1100	SNV	A	A/G	57.1/42.9	147		
contig_14	1292	1292	SNV	C	T/C	50.0/47.1	104		
M16	contig_5	1110	1110	SNV	G	G/A	72.6/27.4	135	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1231	1231	SNV	A	G/A	59.8/40.2	224	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1314	1314	SNV	G	G/A	68.8/31.2	237	
	contig_5	1340	1340	SNV	G	T/G	66.8/33.2	247	
	contig_5	1363	1363	SNV	A	G/A	66.5/33.5	233	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1387	1387	SNV	T	C/T	64.8/35.2	236	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1389	1389	SNV	T	T/C	67.1/32.9	237	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1434	1434	SNV	T	C/T	66.8/32.3	226	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1442	1442	SNV	A	C/A	67.1/32.9	237	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1486	1486	SNV	C	C/T	68.7/30.9	249	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1534	1534	SNV	G	A/G	64.5/35.5	234	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1537	1537	SNV	T	C/T	63.8/36.2	232	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1716	1716	SNV	T	C/T	60.2/39.8	259	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1768	1768	SNV	G	C/G	56.0/44.0	232	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1777	1777	SNV	A	C/A	53.2/46.8	218	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1796	1796	SNV	T	T/G	75.0/25.0	212	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1798	1798	MNV	AC	AC/CA	73.7/26.0	354	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	32344	32344	InDel	-	CGAACGGTTTTGTTCGTT	97.9	47	
	contig_5	47690	47709	SNV	G	A	100	68	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_6	170837	170837	InDel	-	GCCAAACTTAGGCAT	98.3	59	
	contig_6	473899	473914	InDel	-	T	100	54	CDS: ABC transporter EscB
	contig_1	1097	1097	SNV	C	C/T	77.1/20.8	48	CDS: hypothetical protein
	contig_1	1103	1103	SNV	A	A/C	80.0/20.0	45	CDS: hypothetical protein
	contig_1	1259	1259	SNV	G	G/A	75.0/25.0	40	CDS: hypothetical protein
	contig_1	1262	1262	SNV	C	C/G	71.1/26.3	38	CDS: hypothetical protein
	contig_1	1274	1274	SNV	G	G/A	77.1/22.9	35	CDS: hypothetical protein
	contig_1	1280	1280	SNV	A	A/G	81.6/18.4	38	CDS: hypothetical protein
	contig_1	1283	1283	SNV	C	C/A	79.4/20.6	34	CDS: hypothetical protein
	contig_1	1289	1289	SNV	C	C/A	70.6/26.5	34	CDS: hypothetical protein
	contig_1	1292	1292	SNV	G	G/A	76.5/23.5	34	CDS: hypothetical protein

contig_1	1294	1294	SNV	T	T/C	78.8/21.2	33	CDS: hypothetical protein
contig_1	1300	1300	MNV	GC	GC/CT	62.2/31.1	45	CDS: hypothetical protein
contig_1	1304	1304	MNV	TT	TT/A/AT	56.5/26.1/8.7	46	CDS: hypothetical protein
contig_1	1308	1308	InDel	-	-/A	81.3/18.8	32	CDS: hypothetical protein
contig_1	1310	1310	SNV	A	A/G	76.5/23.5	34	CDS: hypothetical protein
contig_1	1346	1346	InDel	-	-/A	75.7/24.3	37	CDS: hypothetical protein
contig_1	1350	1350	SNV	G	G/A	77.8/22.2	36	CDS: hypothetical protein
contig_1	1352	1352	InDel	G	G/-	75.0/22.2	36	CDS: hypothetical protein
contig_1	1354	1354	SNV	T	T/C	77.8/22.2	36	CDS: hypothetical protein
contig_1	1359	1359	MNV	TCG	TCG/CTA	66.7/29.6	54	CDS: hypothetical protein
contig_1	1364	1364	SNV	G	G/A	76.5/23.5	34	CDS: hypothetical protein
contig_1	1367	1367	SNV	A	A/G	76.5/23.5	34	CDS: hypothetical protein
contig_1	1373	1373	SNV	T	T/C	71.9/25.0	32	CDS: hypothetical protein
contig_1	1379	1379	SNV	C	C/A	74.2/25.8	31	CDS: hypothetical protein
contig_1	1385	1385	SNV	T	T/C	69.0/24.1	29	CDS: hypothetical protein
contig_1	1391	1391	SNV	G	G/C	76.7/23.3	30	CDS: hypothetical protein
contig_1	1397	1397	SNV	C	C/A	74.2/22.6	31	CDS: hypothetical protein
contig_1	1412	1412	SNV	C	C/G	79.3/20.7	29	CDS: hypothetical protein
contig_1	182726	182726	InDel	-	ATT	98.9	94	
contig_8	72413	72413	SNV	A	T	100	54	
contig_9	297	297	SNV	T	T/C	76.0/23.6	601	rRNA: rRNA
contig_11	21	21	SNV	A	G	77.3	22	
contig_11	77	77	SNV	T	T/G	76.6/23.4	47	
contig_12	19	19	SNV	T	T/G	56.3/43.8	16	
contig_12	21	21	MNV	AC	AC/CA	54.8/45.2	31	
contig_12	166	166	SNV	G	G/A	78.6/21.4	70	
contig_12	168	168	SNV	A	A/G	77.9/22.1	68	
contig_12	7400	7400	SNV	C	T	100	62	
contig_12	7487	7487	SNV	C	T	100	59	
contig_14	1100	1100	SNV	A	A/G	57.7/41.1	168	
contig_14	1292	1292	SNV	C	T/C	54.9/45.1	142	
M4 contig_5	1110	1110	SNV	G	G/A	69.0/31.0	113	CDS: Mobile element protein
contig_5	1231	1231	SNV	A	G/A	66.7/33.3	189	CDS: Mobile element protein
contig_5	1314	1314	SNV	G	G/A	62.9/37.1	251	
contig_5	1340	1340	SNV	G	T/G	72.7/27.3	253	
contig_5	1363	1363	SNV	A	G/A	73.0/27.0	244	CDS: Mobile element protein
contig_5	1387	1387	SNV	T	C/T	71.9/28.1	235	CDS: Mobile element protein
contig_5	1389	1389	SNV	T	T/C	67.4/32.6	239	CDS: Mobile element protein
contig_5	1434	1434	SNV	T	C/T	73.0/27.0	230	CDS: Mobile element protein
contig_5	1442	1442	SNV	A	C/A	72.8/27.2	239	CDS: Mobile element protein
contig_5	1486	1486	SNV	C	C/T	67.1/32.9	231	CDS: Mobile element protein
contig_5	1534	1534	SNV	G	A/G	67.8/32.2	236	CDS: Mobile element protein
contig_5	1537	1537	SNV	T	C/T	68.3/31.3	230	CDS: Mobile element protein
contig_5	1716	1716	SNV	T	C/T	64.4/35.6	225	CDS: Mobile element protein
contig_5	1768	1768	SNV	G	C/G	58.9/41.1	202	CDS: Mobile element protein
contig_5	1777	1777	SNV	A	C/A	58.3/41.7	199	CDS: Mobile element protein
contig_5	1796	1796	SNV	T	T/G	74.5/25.5	192	CDS: Mobile element protein
contig_5	1798	1798	MNV	AC	AC/CA	75.1/24.3	333	CDS: Mobile element protein
contig_5	32344	32344	InDel	-	GGAACGGTTTTTGTTCGTT	96.4	28	
contig_5	47690	47709	SNV	G	A	100	63	CDS: Mobile element protein
contig_5	48208	48227	SNV	T	T/C	71.1/28.9	45	CDS: Mobile element protein
contig_6	170837	170837	InDel	-	GCCAAACTTAGGCAT	97.8	46	
contig_6	473899	473914	InDel	-	T	96.9	64	CDS: ABC transporter EscB
contig_1	1259	1259	SNV	G	G/A	75.0/25.0	48	CDS: hypothetical protein
contig_1	1262	1262	SNV	C	C/G	73.9/21.7	46	CDS: hypothetical protein
contig_1	1274	1274	SNV	G	G/A	78.7/21.3	47	CDS: hypothetical protein
contig_1	1280	1280	SNV	A	A/G	78.0/22.0	50	CDS: hypothetical protein
contig_1	1283	1283	SNV	C	C/A	78.7/21.3	47	CDS: hypothetical protein
contig_1	1289	1289	SNV	C	C/A	77.6/22.4	49	CDS: hypothetical protein
contig_1	1292	1292	SNV	G	G/A	79.2/20.8	48	CDS: hypothetical protein
contig_1	1294	1294	SNV	T	T/C	78.4/19.6	51	CDS: hypothetical protein

	contig_1	1300	1300	MNV	GC	GC/CT	72.0/26.7	75	CDS: hypothetical protein
	contig_1	1304	1304	MNV	TT	TT/A/AT	62.5/27.8/4.2	72	CDS: hypothetical protein
	contig_1	1308	1308	InDel	-	-/A	79.6/20.4	49	CDS: hypothetical protein
	contig_1	1310	1310	SNV	A	A/G	75.5/22.4	49	CDS: hypothetical protein
	contig_1	1346	1346	InDel	-	-/A	80.4/19.6	56	CDS: hypothetical protein
	contig_1	182726	182726	InDel	-	ATT	98.9	93	
	contig_1	392930	392933	SNV	G	G/A	70.0/30.0	10	
	contig_8	72413	72413	SNV	A	T	100	40	
	contig_9	297	297	SNV	T	T/C	76.6/23.2	698	rRNA: rRNA
	contig_11	21	21	SNV	A	A/G	66.7/33.3	27	
	contig_12	166	166	SNV	G	G/A	75.0/25.0	96	
	contig_12	168	168	SNV	A	A/G	75.5/24.5	94	
	contig_12	7400	7400	SNV	C	T	100	66	
	contig_12	7487	7487	SNV	C	T	100	68	
	contig_14	1100	1100	SNV	A	A/G	51.0/48.3	149	
	contig_14	1292	1292	SNV	C	T/C	56.0/44.0	141	
M12	contig_5	1110	1110	SNV	G	G/A	72.7/27.3	121	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1231	1231	SNV	A	G/A	56.0/44.0	166	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1314	1314	SNV	G	G/A	71.2/28.8	205	
	contig_5	1340	1340	SNV	G	T/G	63.8/36.2	210	
	contig_5	1363	1363	SNV	A	G/A	61.7/38.3	201	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1387	1387	SNV	T	C/T	59.4/40.6	207	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1389	1389	SNV	T	T/C	65.1/34.9	209	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1434	1434	SNV	T	C/T	61.5/38.5	205	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1442	1442	SNV	A	C/A	61.9/38.1	215	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1486	1486	SNV	C	C/T	63.0/37.0	208	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1534	1534	SNV	G	A/G	60.6/39.4	226	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1537	1537	SNV	T	C/T	61.0/38.6	223	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1716	1716	SNV	T	C/T	64.9/35.1	205	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1768	1768	SNV	G	C/G	53.9/46.1	178	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1777	1777	SNV	A	C/A	51.2/48.8	164	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	32344	32344	InDel	-	CGAACGGTTTTTGTTCGTT	96.4	56	
	contig_5	47690	47709	SNV	G	A	100	68	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_6	170837	170837	InDel	-	GCCAAACTTAGGCAT	100	53	
	contig_6	474610	474625	InDel	C	-	100	43	CDS: ABC transporter EscB
	contig_1	1028	1028	SNV	T	T/G	78.4/21.6	37	CDS: hypothetical protein
	contig_1	1304	1304	SNV	T	T/A	78.0/22.0	41	CDS: hypothetical protein
	contig_1	11716	11716	SNV	T	T/G	76.5/23.5	115	CDS: T1SS secreted agglutinin RTX
	contig_1	182726	182726	InDel	-	ATT	98.2	110	
	contig_8	72413	72413	SNV	A	T	100	43	
	contig_11	21	21	SNV	A	A/G	66.7/33.3	15	
	contig_12	19	19	SNV	T	T/G	76.9/23.1	13	
	contig_12	21	21	MNV	AC	AC/CA	72.7/27.3	22	
	contig_12	7400	7400	SNV	C	T	100	57	
	contig_12	7487	7487	SNV	C	T	100	59	
	contig_14	1100	1100	SNV	A	G/A	51.3/48.8	160	
	contig_14	1292	1292	SNV	C	C/T	52.4/47.6	143	
M19	contig_5	1110	1110	SNV	G	G/A	68.2/30.3	66	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1231	1231	SNV	A	G/A	70.3/29.7	128	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1314	1314	SNV	G	G/A	60.8/39.2	171	
	contig_5	1340	1340	SNV	G	T/G	72.2/27.8	176	
	contig_5	1363	1363	SNV	A	G/A	72.5/27.5	171	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1387	1387	SNV	T	C/T	70.0/30.0	170	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1389	1389	SNV	T	T/C	68.4/31.6	171	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1434	1434	SNV	T	C/T	75.2/24.8	157	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1442	1442	SNV	A	C/A	75.8/24.2	161	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1486	1486	SNV	C	C/T	57.0/43.0	149	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1534	1534	SNV	G	A/G	74.2/25.8	151	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1537	1537	SNV	T	C/T	74.5/25.5	149	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1716	1716	SNV	T	C/T	71.9/28.1	185	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1768	1768	SNV	G	C/G	72.2/27.8	151	CDS: Mobile element protein

	contig_5	1777	1777	SNV	A	C/A	70.4/29.6	135	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1796	1796	SNV	T	T/G	63.3/36.7	128	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1798	1798	MNV	AC	AC/CA	62.2/37.4	238	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	32344	32344	InDel	-	CGAACGGTTTTGTTTCGTT	94.1	17	
	contig_5	47690	47709	SNV	G	A	100	40	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	48208	48227	SNV	T	T/C	60.5/39.5	38	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_6	170837	170837	InDel	-	GCCAAACTTAGGCAT	97.1	34	
	contig_6	474847	474862	InDel	C	-	100	22	CDS: ABC transporter EscB
	contig_1	11122	11122	SNV	G	G/A	75.7/23.5	136	
	contig_1	182726	182726	InDel	-	ATT	100	68	
	contig_8	72413	72413	SNV	A	T	100	30	
	contig_9	297	297	SNV	T	T/C	76.4/23.6	589	rRNA: rRNA
	contig_11	21	21	SNV	A	G	81.3	16	
	contig_12	166	166	SNV	G	G/A	77.5/22.5	71	
	contig_12	168	168	SNV	A	A/G	77.1/22.9	70	
	contig_12	7400	7400	SNV	C	T	100	44	
	contig_12	7487	7487	SNV	C	T	100	36	
	contig_14	1100	1100	SNV	A	G/A	52.8/47.2	106	
	contig_14	1292	1292	SNV	C	C/T	51.4/47.6	105	
M11	contig_5	1110	1110	SNV	G	G/A	77.2/22.8	92	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1231	1231	SNV	A	G/A	61.1/38.9	149	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1314	1314	SNV	G	G/A	69.4/30.6	196	
	contig_5	1340	1340	SNV	G	T/G	63.1/36.9	198	
	contig_5	1363	1363	SNV	A	G/A	62.6/37.4	203	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1387	1387	SNV	T	C/T	60.4/39.6	207	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1389	1389	SNV	T	T/C	69.6/30.4	207	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1434	1434	SNV	T	C/T	62.4/37.6	178	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1442	1442	SNV	A	C/A	64.0/36.0	189	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1486	1486	SNV	C	C/T	63.7/36.3	193	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1534	1534	SNV	G	A/G	67.2/32.8	195	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1537	1537	SNV	T	C/T	65.8/34.2	196	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1716	1716	SNV	T	C/T	59.5/40.5	195	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1768	1768	SNV	G	C/G	54.3/45.7	175	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1777	1777	SNV	A	C/A	52.9/46.5	170	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1796	1796	SNV	T	T/G	75.3/24.7	166	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1798	1798	MNV	AC	AC/CA	75.3/24.7	299	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	32344	32344	InDel	-	CGAACGGTTTTGTTTCGTT	100	30	
	contig_5	47690	47709	SNV	G	A	98.5	65	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_6	170837	170837	InDel	-	GCCAAACTTAGGCAT	100	37	
	contig_6	474847	474862	InDel	C	-	100	26	CDS: ABC transporter EscB
	contig_1	1028	1028	SNV	T	T/G	80.0/20.0	30	CDS: hypothetical protein
	contig_1	1070	1070	InDel	-	-/GGTTG	76.5/23.5	51	CDS: hypothetical protein
	contig_1	1073	1073	SNV	A	A/T	77.8/22.2	27	CDS: hypothetical protein
	contig_1	1097	1097	SNV	C	C/T	76.0/24.0	25	CDS: hypothetical protein
	contig_1	1103	1103	SNV	A	A/C	76.9/23.1	26	CDS: hypothetical protein
	contig_1	1115	1115	SNV	T	T/A	73.9/26.1	23	CDS: hypothetical protein
	contig_1	1125	1125	SNV	C	C/G	73.9/26.1	23	CDS: hypothetical protein
	contig_1	1127	1127	SNV	A	A/C	76.0/24.0	25	CDS: hypothetical protein
	contig_1	1130	1130	SNV	G	G/A	76.0/24.0	25	CDS: hypothetical protein
	contig_1	1132	1132	SNV	T	T/C	76.0/24.0	25	CDS: hypothetical protein
	contig_1	1262	1262	SNV	C	C/G	80.0/20.0	20	CDS: hypothetical protein
	contig_1	1274	1274	SNV	G	G/A	73.9/26.1	23	CDS: hypothetical protein
	contig_1	1280	1280	SNV	A	A/G	75.0/25.0	24	CDS: hypothetical protein
	contig_1	1283	1283	SNV	C	C/A	75.0/25.0	24	CDS: hypothetical protein
	contig_1	1289	1289	SNV	C	C/A	71.4/28.6	21	CDS: hypothetical protein
	contig_1	1292	1292	SNV	G	G/A	70.0/30.0	20	CDS: hypothetical protein
	contig_1	1294	1294	SNV	T	T/C	72.7/27.3	22	CDS: hypothetical protein
	contig_1	1300	1300	MNV	GC	GC/CT	72.1/27.9	43	CDS: hypothetical protein
	contig_1	1304	1304	MNV	TT	TT/A	69.2/30.8	39	CDS: hypothetical protein
	contig_1	1308	1308	InDel	-	-/A	73.9/26.1	23	CDS: hypothetical protein
	contig_1	1310	1310	SNV	A	A/G	70.8/29.2	24	CDS: hypothetical protein

	contig_1	1346	1346	InDel	-	-/A	65.4/34.6	26	CDS: hypothetical protein
	contig_1	1350	1350	SNV	G	G/A	62.5/37.5	24	CDS: hypothetical protein
	contig_1	1352	1352	InDel	G	G/-	59.1/40.9	22	CDS: hypothetical protein
	contig_1	1354	1354	SNV	T	T/C	62.5/37.5	24	CDS: hypothetical protein
	contig_1	1359	1359	MNV	TCG	TCG/CTA	48.7/46.2	39	CDS: hypothetical protein
	contig_1	1364	1364	SNV	G	G/A	60.9/39.1	23	CDS: hypothetical protein
	contig_1	1367	1367	SNV	A	A/G	62.5/37.5	24	CDS: hypothetical protein
	contig_1	1373	1373	SNV	T	T/C	60.9/39.1	23	CDS: hypothetical protein
	contig_1	1379	1379	SNV	C	C/A	61.5/34.6	26	CDS: hypothetical protein
	contig_1	1385	1385	SNV	T	T/C	68.0/32.0	25	CDS: hypothetical protein
	contig_1	1391	1391	SNV	G	G/C	70.4/29.6	27	CDS: hypothetical protein
	contig_1	1397	1397	SNV	C	C/A	73.1/23.1	26	CDS: hypothetical protein
	contig_1	1400	1400	SNV	A	A/G	79.2/20.8	24	CDS: hypothetical protein
	contig_1	1402	1402	SNV	C	C/T	76.2/23.8	21	CDS: hypothetical protein
	contig_1	1409	1409	SNV	G	G/C	78.9/21.1	19	CDS: hypothetical protein
	contig_1	1424	1424	SNV	A	A/G	78.3/21.7	23	CDS: hypothetical protein
	contig_1	1426	1426	MNV	TC	TC/CA	71.4/28.6	42	CDS: hypothetical protein
	contig_1	11716	11716	SNV	T	T/G	72.5/27.5	80	CDS: T1SS secreted agglutinin RTX
	contig_1	11718	11718	SNV	T	T/G	74.7/25.3	83	CDS: T1SS secreted agglutinin RTX
	contig_1	11724	11724	SNV	C	C/A	75.3/24.7	73	CDS: T1SS secreted agglutinin RTX
	contig_1	11728	11728	SNV	A	A/G	73.2/26.8	71	CDS: T1SS secreted agglutinin RTX
	contig_1	11732	11732	SNV	G	G/C	76.0/24.0	75	CDS: T1SS secreted agglutinin RTX
	contig_1	182726	182726	InDel	-	ATT	100	74	
	contig_8	72413	72413	SNV	A	T	100	66	
	contig_11	21	21	SNV	A	A/G	65.2/34.8	23	
	contig_12	7400	7400	SNV	C	T	98	51	
	contig_12	7487	7487	SNV	C	T	98.3	60	
	contig_14	1100	1100	SNV	A	A/G	56.3/43.7	126	
	contig_14	1292	1292	SNV	C	C/T	56.4/43.6	78	
M7	contig_5	1110	1110	SNV	G	G/A	77.8/22.2	117	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1231	1231	SNV	A	G/A	53.5/46.5	172	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1314	1314	SNV	G	G/A	66.0/34.0	212	
	contig_5	1340	1340	SNV	G	T/G	62.1/37.9	211	
	contig_5	1363	1363	SNV	A	G/A	62.0/38.0	205	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1387	1387	SNV	T	C/T	62.8/37.2	199	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1389	1389	SNV	T	T/C	71.5/28.5	200	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1434	1434	SNV	T	C/T	65.8/34.2	187	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1442	1442	SNV	A	C/A	66.7/33.3	195	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1486	1486	SNV	C	C/T	71.6/28.4	201	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1534	1534	SNV	G	A/G	61.9/38.1	215	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1537	1537	SNV	T	C/T	63.0/37.0	211	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1716	1716	SNV	T	C/T	57.7/42.3	241	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1768	1768	SNV	G	C/G	54.4/45.6	180	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1777	1777	SNV	A	C/A	51.2/48.8	172	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1796	1796	SNV	T	T/G	75.2/24.2	157	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1798	1798	MNV	AC	AC/CA/CC	74.5/24.7/0.4	275	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	32344	32344	InDel	-	CGAACGGTTTTTGTTCGTT	97.9	47	
	contig_5	47690	47709	SNV	G	A	100	73	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_6	170837	170837	InDel	-	GCCAAACTTAGGCAT	96.9	32	
	contig_6	474836	472837	SNV	T	C	100	12	CDS: ABC transporter EscB
	contig_1	182726	182726	InDel	-	ATT	97.7	87	
	contig_8	72413	72413	SNV	A	T	100	56	
	contig_11	21	21	SNV	A	A/G	62.5/37.5	16	
	contig_12	19	19	SNV	T	T/G	72.7/27.3	11	
	contig_12	21	21	MNV	AC	AC/CA	72.7/27.3	22	
	contig_12	7400	7400	SNV	C	T	100	63	
	contig_12	7487	7487	SNV	C	T	100	51	
	contig_14	1100	1100	SNV	A	A/G	55.8/44.2	129	
	contig_14	1292	1292	SNV	C	T/C	55.3/44.7	103	
M22	contig_5	1110	1110	SNV	G	G/A	72.0/28.0	118	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1231	1231	SNV	A	G/A	52.5/47.5	202	CDS: Mobile element protein



contig_5	1314	1314	SNV	G	G/A	67.2/32.8	256	
contig_5	1340	1340	SNV	G	T/G	61.4/38.6	249	
contig_5	1363	1363	SNV	A	G/A	61.4/38.6	236	CDS: Mobile element protein
contig_5	1387	1387	SNV	T	C/T	61.3/38.8	240	CDS: Mobile element protein
contig_5	1389	1389	SNV	T	T/C	73.8/26.2	244	CDS: Mobile element protein
contig_5	1434	1434	SNV	T	C/T	62.0/38.0	221	CDS: Mobile element protein
contig_5	1442	1442	SNV	A	C/A	62.3/37.7	228	CDS: Mobile element protein
contig_5	1486	1486	SNV	C	C/T	74.3/25.7	214	CDS: Mobile element protein
contig_5	1534	1534	SNV	G	A/G	61.9/37.7	223	CDS: Mobile element protein
contig_5	1537	1537	SNV	T	C/T	61.4/38.1	223	CDS: Mobile element protein
contig_5	1716	1716	SNV	T	C/T	63.3/36.7	199	CDS: Mobile element protein
contig_5	1768	1768	SNV	G	C/G	58.0/42.0	169	CDS: Mobile element protein
contig_5	1777	1777	SNV	A	C/A	56.7/43.3	164	CDS: Mobile element protein
contig_5	1796	1796	SNV	T	T/G	69.4/30.6	157	CDS: Mobile element protein
contig_5	1798	1798	MNV	AC	AC/CA	69.0/29.9	281	CDS: Mobile element protein
contig_5	32344	32344	InDel	-	CGAACGGTTTTTGTTCGT	92.3	26	
contig_5	47690	47709	SNV	G	A	100	64	CDS: Mobile element protein
contig_6	170837	170837	InDel	-	GCCAAACTTAGGCAT	100	47	
contig_6	475043	475058	SNV	C	T	100	37	CDS: ABC transporter EcsA
contig_6	475145	475160	InDel	T	-	96.9	32	CDS: ABC transporter EcsA
contig_1	957	957	SNV	T	T/G	82.4/17.6	17	CDS: hypothetical protein
contig_1	968	968	MNV	AAG	AAG/TGC	61.3/25.8	31	CDS: hypothetical protein
contig_1	977	977	SNV	C	C/G	73.7/26.3	19	CDS: hypothetical protein
contig_1	981	981	SNV	C	C/T	60.0/40.0	20	CDS: hypothetical protein
contig_1	986	986	SNV	A	A/T	60.0/40.0	20	CDS: hypothetical protein
contig_1	988	988	SNV	T	T/C	60.0/40.0	20	CDS: hypothetical protein
contig_1	992	992	MNV	CT	CT/TC	59.0/41.0	39	CDS: hypothetical protein
contig_1	995	995	SNV	A	A/C	61.9/38.1	21	CDS: hypothetical protein
contig_1	1000	1000	MNV	TT	TT/GC	55.1/44.9	49	CDS: hypothetical protein
contig_1	1004	1004	SNV	A	A/G	56.0/44.0	25	CDS: hypothetical protein
contig_1	1007	1007	SNV	T	T/C	52.0/44.0	25	CDS: hypothetical protein
contig_1	1010	1010	SNV	G	G/A	54.2/45.8	24	CDS: hypothetical protein
contig_1	1022	1022	SNV	G	G/A	57.7/42.3	26	CDS: hypothetical protein
contig_1	1025	1025	SNV	T	T/C	57.7/42.3	26	CDS: hypothetical protein
contig_1	1028	1028	MNV	TTC	TTC/GCT	55.1/44.9	49	CDS: hypothetical protein
contig_1	1070	1070	InDel	-	-/GGTTG	70.2/29.8	47	CDS: hypothetical protein
contig_1	1072	1072	MNV	CA	CA/TTC	70.2/25.5	47	CDS: hypothetical protein
contig_1	1097	1097	SNV	C	C/T	69.6/30.4	23	CDS: hypothetical protein
contig_1	1103	1103	SNV	A	A/C	69.6/30.4	23	CDS: hypothetical protein
contig_1	1115	1115	SNV	T	T/A	71.4/28.6	21	CDS: hypothetical protein
contig_1	1125	1125	SNV	C	C/G	77.3/22.7	22	CDS: hypothetical protein
contig_1	1132	1132	SNV	T	T/C	76.2/23.8	21	CDS: hypothetical protein
contig_1	11716	11716	SNV	T	T/G	70.7/29.3	92	CDS: T1SS secreted agglutinin RTX
contig_1	11718	11718	SNV	T	T/G	73.2/26.8	97	CDS: T1SS secreted agglutinin RTX
contig_1	11724	11724	SNV	C	C/A	72.8/27.2	92	CDS: T1SS secreted agglutinin RTX
contig_1	11728	11728	SNV	A	A/G	72.1/27.9	86	CDS: T1SS secreted agglutinin RTX
contig_1	11732	11732	SNV	G	G/C	74.2/25.8	89	CDS: T1SS secreted agglutinin RTX
contig_1	11737	11737	SNV	G	G/C	73.6/26.4	87	CDS: T1SS secreted agglutinin RTX
contig_1	11746	11746	InDel	C	C/-	73.5/26.5	83	CDS: T1SS secreted agglutinin RTX
contig_1	11752	11752	MNV	TT	TT/CG	74.5/22.7	141	CDS: T1SS secreted agglutinin RTX
contig_1	11755	11755	SNV	T	T/C	74.4/25.6	82	CDS: T1SS secreted agglutinin RTX
contig_1	182726	182726	InDel	-	ATT	100	91	
contig_8	72413	72413	SNV	A	T	100	58	
contig_9	3031	3031	SNV	C	C/T	78.1/21.9	311	rRNA: rRNA
contig_11	21	21	SNV	A	A/G	57.1/42.9	14	
contig_12	19	19	SNV	T	T/G	71.4/23.8	21	
contig_12	21	21	MNV	AC	AC/CA	73.7/26.3	38	
contig_12	7400	7400	SNV	C	T	100	58	
contig_12	7487	7487	SNV	C	T	100	53	
contig_14	1100	1100	SNV	A	A/G	56.3/43.8	112	
contig_14	1292	1292	SNV	C	C/T	55.6/44.4	117	

M8	contig_5	1231	1231	SNV	A	G/A	54.4/45.2	259	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1314	1314	SNV	G	G/A	69.3/30.7	329	
	contig_5	1340	1340	SNV	G	T/G	61.7/38.3	316	
	contig_5	1363	1363	SNV	A	G/A	63.4/36.2	309	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1387	1387	SNV	T	C/T	61.6/37.7	305	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1389	1389	SNV	T	T/C	66.9/32.5	311	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1434	1434	SNV	T	C/T	65.7/34.3	283	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1442	1442	SNV	A	C/A	66.3/33.7	291	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1486	1486	SNV	C	C/T	65.0/35.0	317	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1534	1534	SNV	G	A/G	67.1/32.9	346	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1537	1537	SNV	T	C/T	66.5/33.2	346	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1716	1716	SNV	T	C/T	59.6/40.4	376	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1768	1768	SNV	G	C/G	56.3/43.8	320	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1777	1777	SNV	A	C/A	54.8/45.2	303	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1796	1796	SNV	T	T/G	74.1/25.9	293	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	1798	1798	MNV	AC	AC/CA/AA	72.4/27.0/0.4	496	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_5	19081	19081	SNV	C	A	100	75	CDS: TraG/TraD family
	contig_5	32344	32344	InDel	-	CGAACGGTTTTTGTTCGTT	94.5	73	
	contig_5	47690	47709	SNV	G	A	100	101	CDS: Mobile element protein
	contig_6	170837	170837	InDel	-	GCCAAACTTAGGCAT	90.9	99	
	contig_6	474315	474330	MNV	GCC	T	97.1	210	CDS: ABC EscB
	contig_1	1346	1346	InDel	-	-/A	76.9/21.2	52	CDS: hypothetical protein
	contig_1	1352	1352	InDel	G	G/-	82.0/18.0	50	CDS: hypothetical protein
	contig_1	1354	1354	SNV	T	T/C	81.3/18.8	48	CDS: hypothetical protein
	contig_1	1359	1359	MNV	TCG	TCG/CTA	70.4/25.4	71	CDS: hypothetical protein
	contig_1	1364	1364	SNV	G	G/A	80.9/19.1	47	CDS: hypothetical protein
	contig_1	1367	1367	SNV	A	A/G	79.2/18.8	48	CDS: hypothetical protein
	contig_1	1373	1373	SNV	T	T/C	79.2/18.8	48	CDS: hypothetical protein
	contig_1	1379	1379	SNV	C	C/A	79.6/18.4	49	CDS: hypothetical protein
	contig_1	1397	1397	SNV	C	C/A	78.7/21.3	47	CDS: hypothetical protein
	contig_1	11716	11716	SNV	T	T/G	73.0/23.0	152	CDS: T1SS secreted agglutinin RTX
	contig_1	11718	11718	SNV	T	T/G	75.8/24.2	153	CDS: T1SS secreted agglutinin RTX
	contig_1	182726	182726	InDel	-	ATT	99.3	153	
	contig_8	72413	72413	SNV	A	T	100	78	
	contig_11	21	21	SNV	A	A/G	69.7/30.3	33	
	contig_12	19	19	SNV	T	T/G	75.0/25.0	28	
	contig_12	21	21	MNV	AC	AC/CA	71.2/26.9	52	
	contig_12	7400	7400	SNV	C	T	100	113	
	contig_12	7487	7487	SNV	C	T	99.2	126	
	contig_14	1100	1100	SNV	A	G/A	51.4/48.2	247	
contig_14	1292	1292	SNV	C	C/T	54.3/45.7	197		



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