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# The Genomic Sequence and Annotation of Bacteriophage HK239

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THE GENOMIC SEQUENCE AND ANNOTATION OF BACTERIOPHAGE HK239

A Thesis  
Presented to  
The Faculty of the Department of Biology  
Western Kentucky University  
Bowling Green, Kentucky

In Partial Fulfillment  
Of the Requirement for the Degree  
Masters of Biology

By  
Alice Ann Wright  
December 2010

THE GENOMIC SEQUENCE AND ANNOTATION OF BACTERIOPHAGE HK239

Date Recommended 8/16/2010

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Dean, Graduate Studies and Research      Date

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December 2010

90 pages

Directed by: Rodney King, Sigrid Jacobshagen, and Claire Rinehart

Department of Biology

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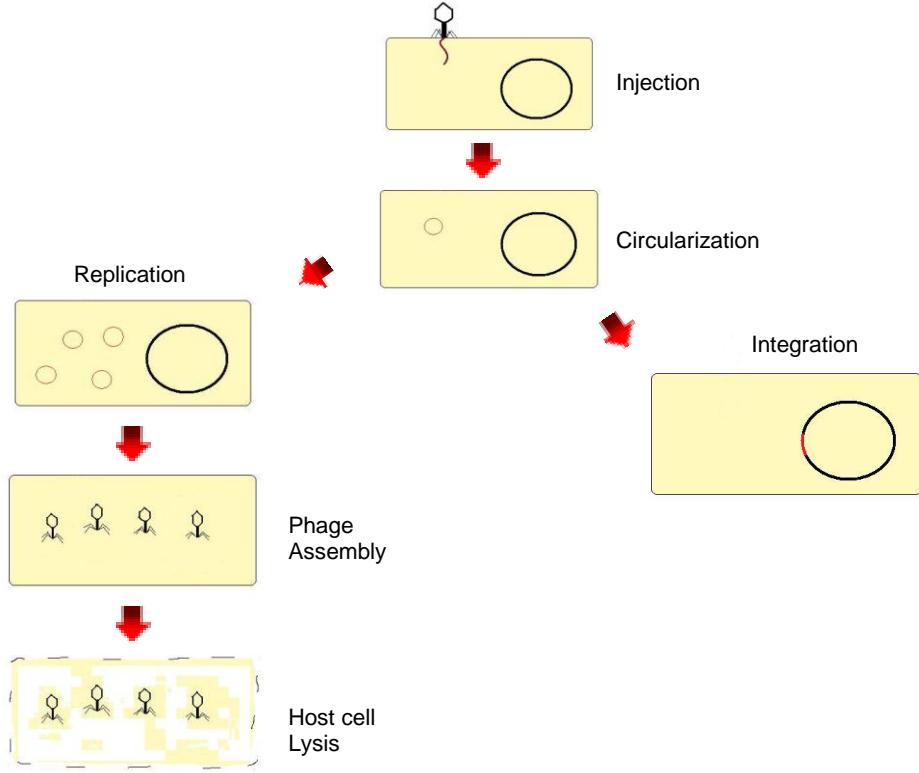
Bacteriophages are viruses that infect bacteria and they are the most numerous biological entities on Earth. Temperate phage can adopt two different lifestyles. In the lytic lifestyle, a phage injects its genome into the host and a controlled developmental program ensues. The phage DNA is replicated, phage genes are expressed and new viral particles are assembled. Ultimately, the host cell lyses and the phage particles are released into the environment. In the lysogenic lifestyle, a phage integrates its genome into the host chromosome, creating a prophage. The cell containing the prophage is known as a lysogen. Most prophage genes are not expressed. However, those that are encode a wide variety of functions. One function is exclusion, or the prevention of a different phage type from successfully infecting the lysogenic cell. Most exclusion systems are limited to a specific phage. Bacteriophage HK239 is unique in that it has a wide range of exclusion including Lambda, P1*vir*, P2, HK022, and T4rII. To learn more about HK239, the genome was sequenced and annotated. The genome is 41,538 bp in length and there are 71 open reading frames. It has a genomic organization similar to other lambda phage and is most closely related to bacteriophage HK022. No additional genes that share homology with known exclusion functions were identified through the sequence analysis of the HK239 genome. It is possible that an open reading frame for which no database matches were found may indeed encode an exclusion function.

## **Introduction**

Bacteriophage, or “phage,” are viruses that infect bacteria. Phage are ubiquitous and they are the most numerous biological entities on Earth – one study estimated that there are one to ten million phage per milliliter of seawater [1]. They are relatively simple in genetic organization and have smaller genomes compared to bacteria. This relative simplicity, combined with the ease and rapidity at which large numbers can be generated, has made them a model to better understand molecular processes such as gene expression. In addition, they have served as a tool for moving genetic material between hosts. Many early studies used temperate phage because of their ability to adopt two different lifestyles: lytic and lysogenic. The roots of molecular biology can be traced to a rich array of experiments that were done to understand the elegant genetic switch between these two different lifestyles.

### **Lytic Lifestyle**

In the lytic lifestyle the bacteriophage replicates at the expense of the host bacterium (Figure 1). The phage attaches to the host bacterium via a protein on the host’s surface and injects its genome into the host. Phage genes are usually transcribed with the host encoded RNA polymerase. This gene expression occurs in regulated cascades, allowing the lytic cycle to proceed in a very ordered fashion. The genes required for replication of the phage genome are expressed early in infection. The head and tail genes necessary for the formation of the phage particle are expressed later. Late in infection, the phage genome is packaged into the head and the tail is attached, resulting in a complete phage particle. The host cell is then lysed and the new phage particles are released to begin the cycle again [2].



**Figure 1.** Lytic and lysogenic lifestyles. On the left is the lytic lifestyle and on the right is the lysogenic lifestyle. Phage genomic DNA is in red and the bacterial chromosome in black. In general, the lytic cycle is completed within 45 minutes and approximately 100 viral particles are generated [9].

### Lysogenic Lifestyle

Like the lytic lifestyle, the phage first attaches to the host bacterium and injects its genome. However, instead of replicating, the phage genome integrates into the host genome, creating a prophage. This is achieved by recombination at *att*, or attachment sites, within the phage and host genomes and is mediated by the phage-encoded integrase protein. A bacterial cell that carries a prophage is called a lysogen (Figure 1). The phage

can exist in this state for many generations of the host until it is induced to enter the lytic life cycle. This can occur spontaneously or, in some cases, upon damage to the host by an external stimulus, such as UV exposure. Upon induction the prophage will excise from the host and begin to replicate [2].

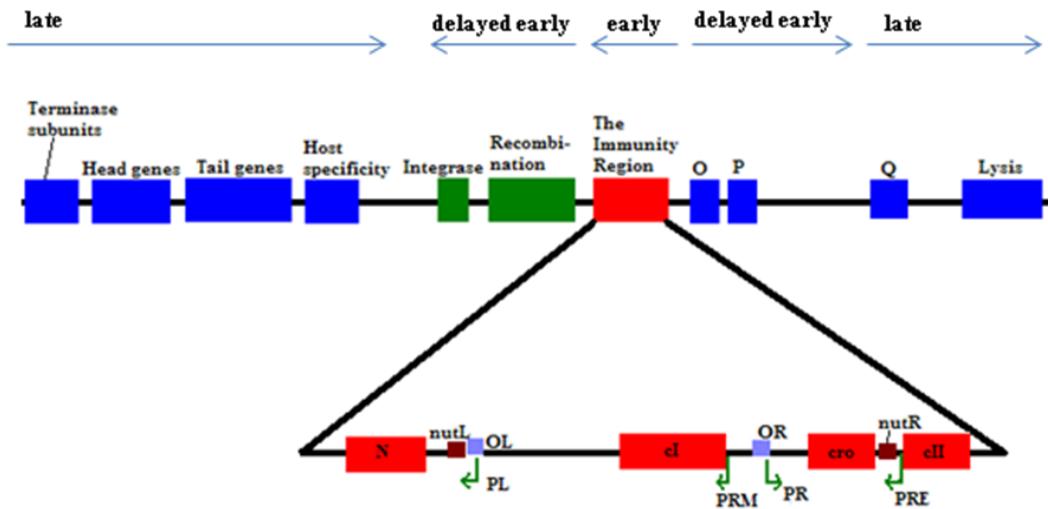
## Organization of the Genome

Lambdoid phage, a subset of temperate phage, have a distinct genetic organization [3, 4]. Genes are grouped according to function [3] and are expressed in successive cascades during lytic infection (Figure 2, Ref. 2). The initiation of the expression cascade is regulated at the immunity region. This is also the location at which the decision between lysis and lysogeny occurs [2]. In the right operon are the genes for replication of the genome, late antitermination, lysis of the host bacterium, and formation and assembly of the phage particle. In the left operon are the genes for early antitermination, recombination, and other functions that may be specific to that phage [3]. Expression of most genes in both operons is controlled by transcription termination signals, which are read through at certain points during the lytic life cycle [2].

### *The Immunity Region*

The immunity region is central to the life cycle of the phage as it contains the genes and regulatory elements necessary for entry into either the lytic or lysogenic life cycle. It is also the point at which the left and right operons diverge [5]. In the establishment of lysogeny, three genes are essential: *cI* (the repressor, a DNA binding protein), *cII*, and *cIII*. The *cII* and *cIII* gene products are necessary to initiate repressor synthesis from  $P_{RE}$ , or promoter for repressor establishment. *cII* functions as a transcriptional activator and *cIII* protects *cII* from degradation by host proteases [6].

After its initial synthesis, the repressor is able to regulate its own expression from  $P_{RM}$ , the promoter for repressor maintenance [2]. The repressor prevents transcription from the left and right promoters,  $P_L$  and  $P_R$ . It does so by binding to specific sites called operators ( $O_L$  and  $O_R$ ) [7]. Cro (another DNA binding protein), on the other hand, promotes the lytic lifecycle [8]. It competes with the CI protein to bind at the operator sites and permit expression of the downstream genes necessary for completion of the lytic life cycle [2].



**Figure 2.** Schematic illustrating the genomic organization of Lambda phage [3, 4].

Arrows above the map indicate leftward and rightward transcripts [9].

### Integration

Integration of the phage genome into the host genome is essential for establishment of lysogeny. Within the phage genome, near the integrase, is an *attP* site.

Similarly, on the host genome there is an *attB* site. The integrase protein catalyzes recombination between these two sites, allowing for the creation of the prophage [9].

### *Antitermination*

Gene expression occurs in regulated cascades, made possible by the presence of promoters and terminators at key sites in the genome. The terminators are thought to prevent inappropriate gene expression during lysogeny. When a phage enters the lytic life cycle, expression of genes downstream of the terminators is required for successful phage replication. A phage encoded protein, called N, promotes transcription antitermination. It recognizes *nut* (N utilization) sites, comprised of *BoxA* and *BoxB* regions, on the nascent RNA and modifies RNA polymerase in such a way that it can read through terminators and transcribe downstream genes [2]. There is a second phage encoded antiterminator protein, called Q, that is expressed later in the phage lytic cycle. Q recognizes *qut* (Q utilization sites) and allows for read through of transcription terminators and of downstream genes [9].

### *Replication*

In lambda, genes O and P are responsible for replication of the phage genome. These genes are located directly downstream of *cro* and are expressed early in the lytic life cycle [2].

### *The Head and Tail Genes*

The region at the beginning of the genome encodes proteins for viral particle (Figure 2) formation and DNA packaging. The head portal protein and the major head subunit precursor are part of the head protein gene cluster and are involved in forming the capsid [4]. The head maturation protease cleaves the major head subunit precursor,

allowing for expansion and strengthening of the head [4], and then cleaves itself [10]. The terminase is responsible for linearizing the phage DNA and then helps package it into the head [9]. The tail is assembled from tail protein subunits [9].

### *Lysis*

Lysis of the host bacterium is the last stage of the lytic life cycle. At least three genes are usually involved in this process: holin, lysin, and Rz. During lysis, holin is responsible for generating holes in the host membrane. These holes are large enough to permit passage of the enzymes that actually lyse the cells. Lysis is achieved by attacking the peptide or glycosidic bonds in the host cell wall [11].

### **Importance of Lysogens**

Most prophage genes are not expressed. However, those that are expressed have a wide variety of important functions. Phage CTXφ is an example of a medically important phage. It carries the genes that encode cholera toxin, which are expressed in lysogenic strains of *Vibrio cholera* [12]. Phage are not only important from a medical standpoint. For example, marine cyanophage are known to carry genes involved in photosynthesis, potentially contributing to the metabolism of the host bacterium [13]. This and similar discoveries have led to a rethinking of the roles played by viruses in marine ecosystems and ecology on a broader scale.

In addition to these examples, the presence of a prophage can confer other advantages to the host bacterium. Protection against infection by other phage is a good example. There are two means by which phage are unable to infect a lysogen. The first is homoimmunity. In this case, phage are unable to successfully infect a lysogenic cell of the same immunity type [2]. This is mediated by the prophage repressor which

recognizes the operator binding sites of the infecting phage. If the prophage repressor is able to bind, it will shut down the expression of genes necessary for lytic growth of the infecting phage. The second means of protection is exclusion. Exclusion can be achieved through a broad range of mechanisms which ultimately achieve the same goal: preventing a different type of phage from successfully infecting the lysogen. Some well documented examples are presented below.

### **Phage Exclusion Mechanisms**

#### *P22 SieA*

One of the exclusion mechanisms encoded by P22 involves the product of the *sieA* gene. The *sieA* gene product is believed to exclude phage at the level of injection by preventing entry of phage genomic DNA. *SieA*, like all exclusion genes, is expressed by the prophage. The gene's expression is constitutive, however the quantity of SieA protein is likely regulated by its high percentage of low usage codons [14].

#### *φ80 cor*

Like the P22 *sieA* gene, the exclusion function encoded by *φ80 cor* also works at the level of injection [15]. The Cor protein has an N-terminal transmembrane helix that allows it to interact with the FhuA protein on the surface of the host cell [16]. FhuA, which normally allows for ferrichrome uptake, also functions as a phage receptor. Any phage that uses this receptor to attach and inject its genome into the host would be inhibited by *cor*-containing lysogens [15]. This function allows *φ80*, and other phage containing the *cor* gene, to exclude HK022, T1, and N15 [15].

### *HK022 nun*

Not all exclusion mechanisms work at the level of infection. In HK022, the *nun* gene encodes a transcription terminator whose function blocks lambda phage growth [17, 18]. Nun protein recognizes the lambda *nutL* and *nutR* sites [19]. Binding of Nun at the *nut* sites prevents N protein from recognizing the same sites. While preventing N from functioning as an antiterminator, Nun also terminates transcription, thus halting the lytic life cycle. In addition to transcription termination, Nun may also prevent N gene translation. There is recent evidence that Nun has a secondary exclusion function that blocks an RNaseIII processing event necessary for N translation [20].

### *e14 lit*

*e14* is a defective prophage in *Escherichia coli* K-12 [21, 22] that encodes a T4 exclusion function. A protease called Lit (late inhibitor of T4, Ref 23) cleaves EF-Tu, causing all translation to cease [24]. This protease is activated by a small peptide called gol (“growth on lit,” Ref. 25). Gol is cleaved from the major head protein of T4 during formation of the phage head [26]. Gol binds to EF-Tu which then creates a substrate for Lit [27]. Cleaving EF-Tu effectively prevents successful infection by T4 [28].

### *Lambda rex*

The Lambda rex system encodes two genes, *rexA* and *rexB* [29] that are responsible for T4rII exclusion [30]. T4rII replication in a Lambda lysogen triggers the rex system [28]. RexB is an ion channel [28, 31] that is activated by RexA [28]. *rexB* is expressed from its own promoter, pLIT, and the protein is found in larger quantities in the cell than RexA. This ratio changes upon T4rII infection as RexA levels increase,

resulting in activated RexB [28]. This activation causes a loss of membrane potential that kills the host cell and stops the spread of T4rII [28].

### **Phage Genomics**

As sequencing technologies have improved, more genomes of organisms have been sequenced, including phage. More than 600 have been sequenced [32]. Phage genomes are generally easier to sequence because of their small size [33]. However, sequencing the genome is only the first step. The genome must also be annotated. Multiple computer based methods have been developed for identifying open reading frames (ORFs). ORFs are the easiest to identify due to the conserved sequences for start and stop codons [34]. Sequencing and annotating phage genomes presents valuable information about the phage and their evolutionary relationships with other phage. Phage appear to be mosaics of each other and this can complicate our ability to establish ancestral relationships [33]. This can be accomplished via genome comparison tools such as dotplots or BLASTs at the protein or nucleotide level to compare individual genes [34]. The availability of the genomic sequence also allows the researcher to ask certain questions about the phage that he or she might not have been able to ask before. For example, relatedness and evolutionary history among organisms/viruses can be more fully explored with a genomic sequence. Also, the functions of genes, whose presence might otherwise have gone unnoticed, can be more fully explored.

### **Bacteriophage HK239**

Bacteriophage HK239 is a lambdoid phage and thus shares a similar genetic organization as other members of this group. It was isolated in the early 1970s from cow dung in Hong Kong by Dhillon and Dhillon [35]. It is unique in that it has a wide range

of exclusion [36]. HK239 lysogens were reported to exclude  $\lambda$ , T4rII, P1vir, P2, and HK022 [35]. Previous work by Wright *et. al.* had attempted to explain how this wide range of exclusion is achieved [37]. This research was done with the only known phage stock available: a lytic mutant. Since lysogens could not be generated to conduct genetic experiments, we decided to attempt to identify the exclusion gene(s) by cloning pieces of HK239 DNA into a plasmid vector and screening cells transformed with these plasmid clones for phage resistance. A clone containing a  $\phi$ 80 *cor* homolog was successfully isolated based on its ability to exclude phage HK022. The specificity of the exclusion (only HK022 growth was prevented) suggested that there were other HK239 genes that encode exclusion functions [37].

The goal of this research was to sequence and annotate the genome of bacteriophage HK239. It was expected that this project would provide more information about the exclusion phenotype of bacteriophage HK239 and insight into why it is a lytic mutant. It was also expected that the genomic sequence would yield some information about the evolutionary relatedness of HK239 and other lambdoid phage.

## **Materials and Methods**

### **Preparation of Genomic DNA**

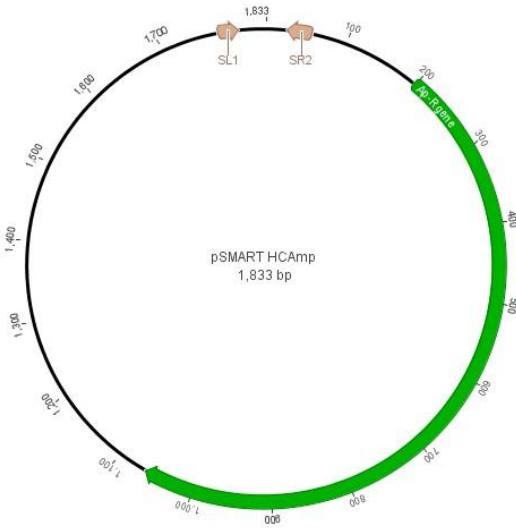
Cultures of *Escherichia coli* strain LE392 were grown overnight at 37°C in TB (1% tryptone and 0.5% NaCl). The next day the bacterial cells were pelleted and resuspended in half the volume of 10 mM MgSO<sub>4</sub>. A stock of bacteriophage HK239 was prepared by plating dilutions on LE392. Serial dilutions of the HK239 stock were mixed with 50 µL of an overnight culture of LE392. Following a 10 minute incubation at 37°C, 3 mL of molten (55°C) TB top agar (1% tryptone, 0.5% NaCl, and 0.75% agar) was added to each phage/bacterial mixture, vortexed, and poured onto prewarmed LB agar plates. After cooling, the plates were inverted and incubated overnight at 37°C. The following day plaques were picked with Pastuer pipettes and the plugs were stored in 200 µL TMG (10mM Tris HCl pH 7.4, 10 mM MgSO<sub>4</sub> x 7H<sub>2</sub>O, and 0.1% gelatin) [9].

To 150 µL of overnight LE392 cells, an agar plug of HK239 was added. Fifty mL of LB (1% tryptone, 0.5% yeast extract, and 0.5% NaCl) were added and the cultures were grown at 37°C until clearing was seen. Two hundred µL of chloroform were added to the cultures and vortexed well. The cultures were then centrifuged at 1400 xg for 10 min and the supernatant was recovered. Genomic DNA was extracted from the phage particles using the Qiagen ® lambda maxi kit (titers of 5 x 10<sup>9</sup> to 3 x 10<sup>10</sup> are required for this kit; cat. no. 12562).

### **Generation of Library**

HK239 genomic DNA was sent to Dr. Gail Christie (Department of Microbiology and Immunology, Virginia Commonwealth University) who sheared the DNA with a Hydroshear machine into ~1.1 kb fragments. The fragments were blunt-end ligated into a

pSMART® HCamp vector between primers SL1 and SR2(Figure 3). The library was transformed into 10G Elite competent cells from Lucigen as follows: 1  $\mu$ L of the HK239 library was added to 25  $\mu$ L competent cells. As a control, an equal volume of pUC19 was used in place of the library. Cells were transferred to a 1 mm electroporation cuvette. The cells were pulsed once at 2.5 kV, 25  $\mu$ F, and 200 ohm with a time constant of 4.62. To the cells, 975  $\mu$ L of SOC (2% tryptone, 0.5% yeast extract, 0.05% NaCl, 250 mM KCl, 10 mM MgSO<sub>4</sub>, and 20 mM glucose) was added immediately and the cells were transferred to 15 mL tubes. The cells recovered for 1 hr at 37°C. Fifty  $\mu$ L of electroporated cells were plated on each of 10 LB (25  $\mu$ g/mL) ampicillin plates for the library. Plates were incubated overnight at 37°C. The resulting colonies were picked and grown overnight in 5 mL TB (25  $\mu$ g/mL) ampicillin at 37°C. The cultures were pelleted and resuspended in 2.5 mL 10 mM MgSO<sub>4</sub>.



**Figure 3.** pSMART® HCamp vector, accession number AF399742 [41]. The primers, SL1 and SR2, flank the insertion site. The Ap-R gene allows for selection of ampicillin resistant colonies.

## Sequencing

Plasmids were isolated from ampicillin resistant clones using the QIAwell® 8 Ultra Plasmid Kit (cat. no. 16152). The purified plasmid DNA was analyzed on 1% agarose gels stained with Ethidium Bromide. Plasmids containing inserts were identified by their altered migration relative to the vector control. Sequencing reactions were performed using SL1 and SR2 primers (see Table 1 and Figure 3). A typical sequencing reaction contained the following: 100 ng DNA, 1 µL primer, 4 µL BigDye Terminator 3.0 (later, during additional sequencing, the reaction was altered to 2 uL BigDye Terminator 3.0 and 2 µL buffer to conserve the BigDye Terminator; ABI cat. no. 4336917), and npH2O to 10 µL total volume. Thermocycler conditions were as follows: 25 cycles of 96°C for 30s, 60°C for 30s, and 72°C for 4 min followed by a 10°C hold. Reactions were cleaned using either the DyeEx™ 2.0 Spin kit from Qiagen (cat. no. 63204) or the Sigma-Spin post-reaction clean-up columns (cat. no. S5059-70EA). The samples were dried down using a centrifrap. Samples were resuspended in 15 µL hi-di formamide and loaded onto an ABI3130 for analysis.

## Assembly

Sequencing data were analyzed using VectorNTI and Geneious software. Poor sequence was removed from the ends of each read. Homologies to other phage sequences were identified using nucleotide BLAST. Then the data were organized in an Excel spreadsheet according to overlapping homologies to other phage identified by nucleotide BLAST. Sequences were aligned and assembled based on observed overlap. Sequence gaps were resolved by sequencing directly from phage DNA by primer walking

(Table 1). Regions covered by only one sequence read were re-sequenced and both strands were covered.

### **Verification of the assembled contig by restriction analysis**

To verify the assembled genome, three digests were used: MfeI (NEB cat. no. R0589S, 10 U/ $\mu$ L), HindIII (NEB cat. no. R0104S, 20 U/ $\mu$ L), and an AhdI (NEB cat. no. R0584S, 5 U/ $\mu$ L) with NcoI (NEB cat. no. R0193S, 10 U/ $\mu$ L) double digest. The reactions were set up as follows: 1-3  $\mu$ g of DNA, 1  $\mu$ L NEB buffer (buffer 4 for MfeI and AhdI with NcoI doubled digest and buffer 2 for HindIII), 1  $\mu$ L of BSA (AhdI/NcoI only), 1  $\mu$ L of enzyme, and npH<sub>2</sub>O to 10  $\mu$ L total. The digests were incubated for 3hr at 37°C and the enzyme was heat-killed by incubating for 20 min at 65°C. The digests were analyzed on 1% agarose gel and stained with ethidium bromide.

### **Annotation**

Open reading frames were identified using two programs: Viral Genome Organizer [38] and GeneMark [39]. All annotated open reading frames were analyzed using nucleotide and protein BLAST. Protein and nucleotide e-values provided in BLAST were used to determine how likely the gene encoded the same function as the homologs identified in the search. The lower the e-value, the more similar the homologs were in sequence. Open reading frames that had high e-values (close to or above one) or had no hits in the database received a number in place of a name. TransTerm was used to identify rho-independent transcription terminators [40]. Additional genomic elements were identified based on homology in other phage.

**Table 1.** Primers used

Primer	Sequence	Purpose
SR2	GGTCAGGTATGATTAAATGGTCAGT	sequence from inserts
SL1	GCAGTCCAGTTACGCTGGAGTC	sequence from inserts
S1	CGGATATCGCTGAAATTATCGGTG	primer walking
S2a	CAGCGCCACACAGTCGAAATT	primer walking
S2b	CTTGCCAACGGCGCCAAGT	primer walking
S3a	CCGTCGTCGCATCTCGTTG	primer walking
S3b	GGTCAACGGCGTCAAAATTGA	primer walking
S4a	AAAAGGCCAGTCGCCTCTGGAGCT	primer walking
S4b	CGGTGAAAACAACGAACACTCTCG	primer walking
S5a	TGAACGATGGCGATCACCGT	primer walking
S5b	GGCCGTGCTTATTACTGCTGCT	primer walking
S67a	GCCGATTGACGCTTACCATCAA	primer walking
S67b	CGGAAATTCACTACAGCCTGACC	primer walking
S8a	CATCCATCGAGACAGAGATTCGT	primer walking
S8b	CGAACATTATGTTGCCGGCTCT	primer walking
S9a	GAAAGACCAGCTGCCGGAGT	primer walking
S9b	GGGTCAATTGGTGTGGGTTCTAAA	primer walking
S10a	TGCGCTGAGCCTCTATCCAGTC	primer walking
S10b	TGCCGTTATCGTCTCCGTATTTAA	primer walking
S11a	GGTTGTGCTTCCGCAATGCTATA	primer walking
S11b	TGCAGCACGAAGCATCTGATG	primer walking
S12a	GCAAAAGAGGCAGCAGAACGAG	primer walking
S12b	CCATCCTCGTTCGTATGCGTA	primer walking
S14a	TTCTCATGTTCAAGCCGGGA	primer walking
S14b	GATGGTTCATGCGCGTTGC	primer walking
S16a	CGTCACGGGGCTTCTGATG	primer walking
S16b	GTAAAGCCGCTGTATGACGCTC	primer walking
S18	CCAAATACGTTAATCTCTCGCGA	primer walking
S2:1	TCGATCCCAGACAGCCACCAAC	primer walking
S2:8a	CGTCAATCTCACCTCGGCC	primer walking
S2:8b	GGGTCAATTGGTGTGGGTTCTAAA	primer walking
S2:11a	AGCATGTTGCATCGCGTCGA	primer walking
S2:12b	CCATCCTCGTTCGTATGCGTA	primer walking
S2:13b	GCCTGAATCTGCGCTCTGCTT	primer walking
S2:14a	TCAAGCCGGATGTTCTCGC	primer walking
S2:14b	TCAACCCACCTGGTCACGCA	primer walking
S2:17a	CGCCAGCATATCGAGGAACG	primer walking
S2:17b	CGCTCTGGTTATCTGCATCATCGT	primer walking

**Table 1 continued**

Primer	Sequence	Purpose
395	CAGTTCAGGAAGGATGCCG	primer walking
396	GTCATTCTGGTCTGTTTC	primer walking
397	TAATCCCTACAAACCAAAG	primer walking
398	ACTGGTCCTGTTCTCA	primer walking
399	GAACGCTGACGAACGTGAT	primer walking
400	CTTCTCGGTAAATGCGTTG	primer walking
401	TGCGTACCAAACATAAAATC	primer walking
402	TACCATAAAATAGTACGCAGT	primer walking
403	GCATAGCAAGATGGGTAA	primer walking
404	GCCTCTATCCAGTCGTGT	primer walking
405	GTGTAATACTTCTGAACCT	primer walking
406	CATTCTGGCTTGAGGTTGA	primer walking
407	GTCACGAACAAATCTGAT	primer walking
408	TATCTGTTCCCTCTGACCA	primer walking
409	GTATGAGCAGAGTAACCG	primer walking
410	ACTACAGTAACGGACTGC	primer walking
412	GATCAGTTCGTCAGCGTT	primer walking
413	GAAGAGTCCGATATGTGGC	primer walking
414	CTTGAAC TGAGTTCTGCG	primer walking
415	GATATCATT CAGGACGAGC	primer walking
416	GATCTGATATTGTCATGCCA	determining left end
417	CAAAC TCGAACAGGTAGAC	determining right end
418	GAAAGCAATAGAAGAAGC	primer walking
419	GATGCCAGCAAAAGTGATC	primer walking
420	GTAGTGC GTCCCTGCTAATG	primer walking
421	GAGAAATGGGTAAAGCACA	primer walking
422	GTCTATCCAGTTCTCCCACAC	determining right end
423	GTAAAACGGTGATATAGAG	determining left end
424	CTTGC GGTGATAGATTAA	primer walking
425	CTTAGAAGTGAGTATGAG	primer walking
426	GTTC ACTTGGTTATTGC	primer walking
427	GTATT TATGTCAACACCG	primer walking
428	GTTGTGGGAAAGTTATC	primer walking
429	GATCCC ATGCAATGAGAG	primer walking
430	CTATGTTAGTGAGTTGTATC	primer walking
431	GCAGGGGTGTATTGTTTG	primer walking
432	GAGGTATATGACAAACCGAG	primer walking
433	CATACGC ACTTTCTATG	primer walking

**Table 1 continued**

Primer	Sequence	Purpose
436	CTTCCCCAAGCACGGATA	re-sequencing
437	GCACCCCGTATTAAACGATG	re-sequencing
438	CTGGTGGGCAAGGCTGAAGTC	re-sequencing
439	GTTGTCCGTTCGTCGCATC	re-sequencing
440	CTGCTGAGGGGAGATTAG	re-sequencing
441	GACCCGAAAAGTGGCGAT	re-sequencing
442	GTCCCTGTCGTCTCCTCA	re-sequencing
443	CAGGACGACAACGTGGTC	re-sequencing
444	CGGTAGAGTAGATTGGGA	re-sequencing
445	CATCAATTGACTGTAAT	re-sequencing
446	CAGTCTTCCAGCTCGCT	re-sequencing
447	TATCCAGTTCGCTCGGCTG	re-sequencing
448	GCATAATCCTTACTACATC	re-sequencing
449	CGATTGACGCTTACCAT	re-sequencing
450	CTGGACAATAACGTCTGCGT	re-sequencing
451	GTAACGCTTATGCCGACG	re-sequencing
452	CTCCTCCCTACGCTGTTAC	re-sequencing
453	TAATCCCTACAACCAAAG	re-sequencing
454	CGCCATAAATAACAGCGGC	re-sequencing
455	GAAACCCTGTTCATGGC	re-sequencing
456	CATGACAACGTACAATGA	re-sequencing
457	CATAAGCATTGCCACTATC	re-sequencing
458	CCATATTGGATTCGAG	re-sequencing
459	CTTCAGCGATTATGCGTC	re-sequencing
460	GATGAGCCATTCTGCCTG	re-sequencing
461	CTTGAACGAATCACCCGTA	re-sequencing
462	GAATCACCAATAATCTG	re-sequencing
463	ATTCCAATAATCAGAAC	re-sequencing
464	CTAAAGGTACTCACGAAAC	re-sequencing
465	GCCTGCGGGACTATTGC	re-sequencing
466	GATCTCTCACCTACCAAAC	re-sequencing
467	GTACTCATGGTTATATGT	re-sequencing
468	GTATAGTCAGCAAGTAGC	re-sequencing
469	CATCTCGTAGATTCTCTG	re-sequencing
470	CTATCACCAGCAAGGGATA	re-sequencing
471	CATCAGTCCGATTAGCAG	re-sequencing
472	GTGTGGAAGTCTGTCACCGA	re-sequencing
473	GTTGCCAGAACGTGCGCTG	re-sequencing

**Table 1 continued**

Primer	Sequence	Purpose
474	GAAAGCCTTCGAGGTTATC	re-sequencing
475	CTGGAAAGTGTGTGTTAC	re-sequencing
476	CAAATCGGCATTGATGGC	re-sequencing
477	GCCAGCGTTTCGATGGTA	re-sequencing
478	GAGGCTGCTTAATGGCTA	re-sequencing
479	CGGATTCGGAATGGCTGC	re-sequencing
480	CAGCGAACGCGTTGATAAG	re-sequencing
481	GATTCCACTTCTGAGACG	re-sequencing
482	GCAGGAATACATCAGGAC	re-sequencing
483	GAGGGTTACCTGACTTAA	re-sequencing
484	CAGTTCACTTACCTGAAAT	re-sequencing
485	CTGAATATCCACGCCAAAT	re-sequencing
486	CTGAGCGGGTCATGGGC	re-sequencing
487	CAGGGCGTTCGCAGAGCG	re-sequencing
488	GTTATCCGCCGTCCAATC	re-sequencing
489	CGATGGCTGTTATGATAT	re-sequencing
490	CATTGCTCCGTGTATTCAC	re-sequencing
491	CGGTTGTCACGGAGCCAT	re-sequencing
492	CGTAGTCGATGCGTTCTG	re-sequencing
493	GATGTAGCCGATGAACAC	re-sequencing
495	CAAACGCAGGAGTGAAACA	re-sequencing
496	GAGTGTGATGAATACCTG	re-sequencing
497	CGGCAGATGAAGGTGATG	re-sequencing
498	GTTGTAGGCAGTCAGGAAG	re-sequencing

### Verification of the genomic ends

The ends of the genome were predicted based on their homology to bacteriophage HK022. Two primers for each end were designed to sequence in the direction of the predicted ends. In addition, an aliquot of the genomic DNA was treated as follows: 100 ng genomic DNA, 1 μL 10x buffer, 1 μL ligase (NEB cat. no. M0202S, 400 U/μL), and water to 10 μL; 14°C overnight. To identify the *cos* sites, the ligated genomic DNA was used as a template in a PCR reaction with primers 422 and 423. The PCR product was

sequenced with primers 416 and 417. Sequencing reactions were carried out as before. Sequences were aligned using Geneious [41].

### Bioinformatics analysis

Genome wide comparisons were made using two types of soft-ware. Dotplot analysis was done in Geneious [41] with the HK239 and HK106 (accession number EF120461) immunity regions and the HK239 and HK022 genomes. A Phamerator analysis was performed on the HK239 and HK022 (accession number AF069308) genomes [42].

### Generating an HK106 lysogen and screening for homoimmunity

Serial dilutions of HK106 were made in TMG. Five  $\mu$ L of each phage dilution were spotted onto a lawn of *E. coli* strain RK898 (MG1655). After allowing the spots to dry, the plates were inverted and incubated overnight at 37°C. The next day cells from the center of a spot were streaked for isolation on an LB agar plate and grown overnight at 37°C. After overnight growth, 4 potential lysogens were purified by streaking for isolation on LB agar plates. Isolated colonies were used to inoculate 5 mL of TB for overnight cultures. The next day, the cells were pelleted and re-suspended in 2.5 mL of 10 mM MgSO<sub>4</sub>.

Suspected HK106 lysogens were verified by PCR. The reactions were set up as follows: 1  $\mu$ L of cells, 1  $\mu$ L primer 469, 1  $\mu$ L primer 424, 8.3  $\mu$ L PCR mix (0.6 mM dNTPs, 3X buffer B, and 8.25 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>), and 0.25  $\mu$ L taq polymerase (FB60050, 5 U/ $\mu$ L). In place of cells, HK106 lysate was used as a positive control. Cycle conditions were as follows: 94°C 3 min; 25 cycles of 94°C 1 min, 55°C 1 min, and 72°C 1 min; and a 4°C hold. Samples were analyzed on a 1% agarose gel stained with Ethidium Bromide.

Cultures positive for containing an HK106 lysogen were stored at -80°C in a mixture of 800 µL lysate and 200 µL of 80% glycerol.

### **Visualization of HK239 and head and tail measurements**

High titer ( $10^{12}$  phage/mL) liquid lysates of HK239 were prepared as follows. Two cultures were prepared by inoculating 150 mL of LB with 1 mL of *E. coli* strain RK898 overnight culture. The cultures were incubated at 37°C until growth was visible (approximate OD<sub>600</sub> = 0.2-0.3). Then 50 µL of a HK239 phage stock was added to the culture. The culture was incubated at 37°C for 6 hours, shaking, in a baffled flask. The cells and debris were pelleted by centrifugation for 10 min at 10,000 xg at 4°C. The supernatant was treated by adding 288 µL of DNase and 57.6 µL of RNase A at a concentration of 1 unit/mL each. The lysate was incubated at room temperature for 30 min. Solid NaCl was added to a concentration of 1M and the lysate was incubated on ice for 1 hour. PEG 8000 was added to a concentration of 10% weight per volume. After the PEG 8000 dissolved, the lysate was transferred to eight 50 mL centrifuge tubes (Oak Ridge centrifuge tubes, PPCO) and incubated on ice for an hour. The lysate was centrifuged at 11,000 xg at 4°C for 10 minutes. The supernatant was discarded and the tubes were inverted and allowed to air dry for five minutes. The phage pellets were resuspended in 4 mL of TMG total. The phage suspension was chloroform extracted twice with an equal volume of chloroform. The aqueous layer was collected and stored in a 15 mL conical tube at 4°C.

For visualization on the TEM, 15 µL of phage lysate were mixed with 15 µL of 1% uranyl acetate. A grid was set on the phage mixture for 30 s and then transferred to water for 30 s. The remaining liquid was wicked off and the phage were examined under

the TEM at 60V. Scale bars were determined using a ruler grid. Tail and head measurements were made using Auto-Montage software from Syncroscopy.

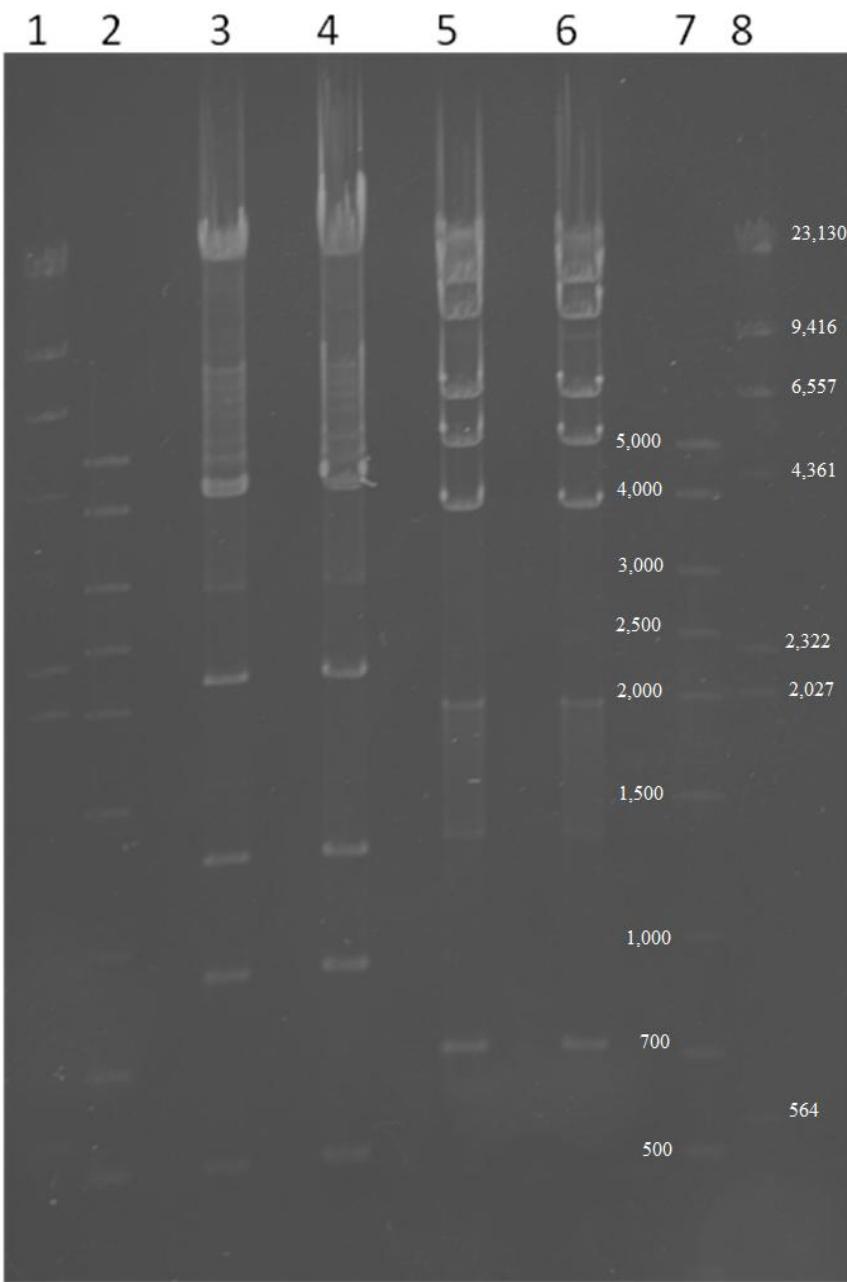
**Table 2.** *E. coli* strains used.

Strain	Genotype
LE392	<i>supE44 supF58 hsdR514 gaiK2 galT22 metB1 trpR55 lacY1</i> [9]
RK898	MG1655; wild-type
10G Elite	F- <i>mcrA D(mrr-hsdRMS-mcrBC) φ80dlacZΔM15 ΔlacX74 endA1 recA1araD139 Δ(ara, leu)7697 galU galK rpsL nupG λ- tonA</i> [43]
RK1212	HK106 lysogen of RK898

## Results

### Genomic sequence of HK239 and verification through restriction analysis

The data generated from shotgun sequencing of phage HK239 was assembled into nine contigs. Primer walking was used to close the remaining gaps and generate a single contig. In addition, areas with low coverage were re-sequenced to ensure the quality of the final genomic sequence. The entire sequence was determined on both strands. Through this analysis, we have shown that the HK239 genome is 41,538 bp in length. The assembly was verified by restriction analysis (Figure 4). Lanes 3 and 4 contain HK239 genomic DNA digested with MfeI. The expected fragments were 20,517 bp, 4,823 bp, 4,301 bp, 4,166 bp, 2,868 bp, 2,160 bp, 1,293 bp, 931 bp, and 509 bp. These size estimates correspond to fragments seen on the gel. However, the bands at 4,823 bp and 2,868 bp are faint. These fragments contain the physical ends of the genome which means that they possess *cos* sites. It is likely that during the digestion these *cos* sites are annealing to one another, creating a larger band. Although it is difficult to see due to smearing, there may be a band of 7,691 bp, which would be the size of the annealed fragments. Lanes 5 and 6 contain HK239 genomic DNA digested with HindIII. The expected bands were 13,477 bp, 10,163 bp, 6,422 bp, 5,036 bp, 3,810 bp, 1,341 bp, 711 bp, and 606 bp. This corresponds to what is seen on the gel except that the band at 1,341 bp is faint and the one at 606 bp is not visible. Like the MfeI digest, these fragments include the cohesive ends which probably annealed to one another during the digest. This is supported by a band visible at 1,947 bp, the expected size for the annealed fragments. The correspondence between the expected bands and the fragments visible on the gel confirm that the assembly of the genome is correct.

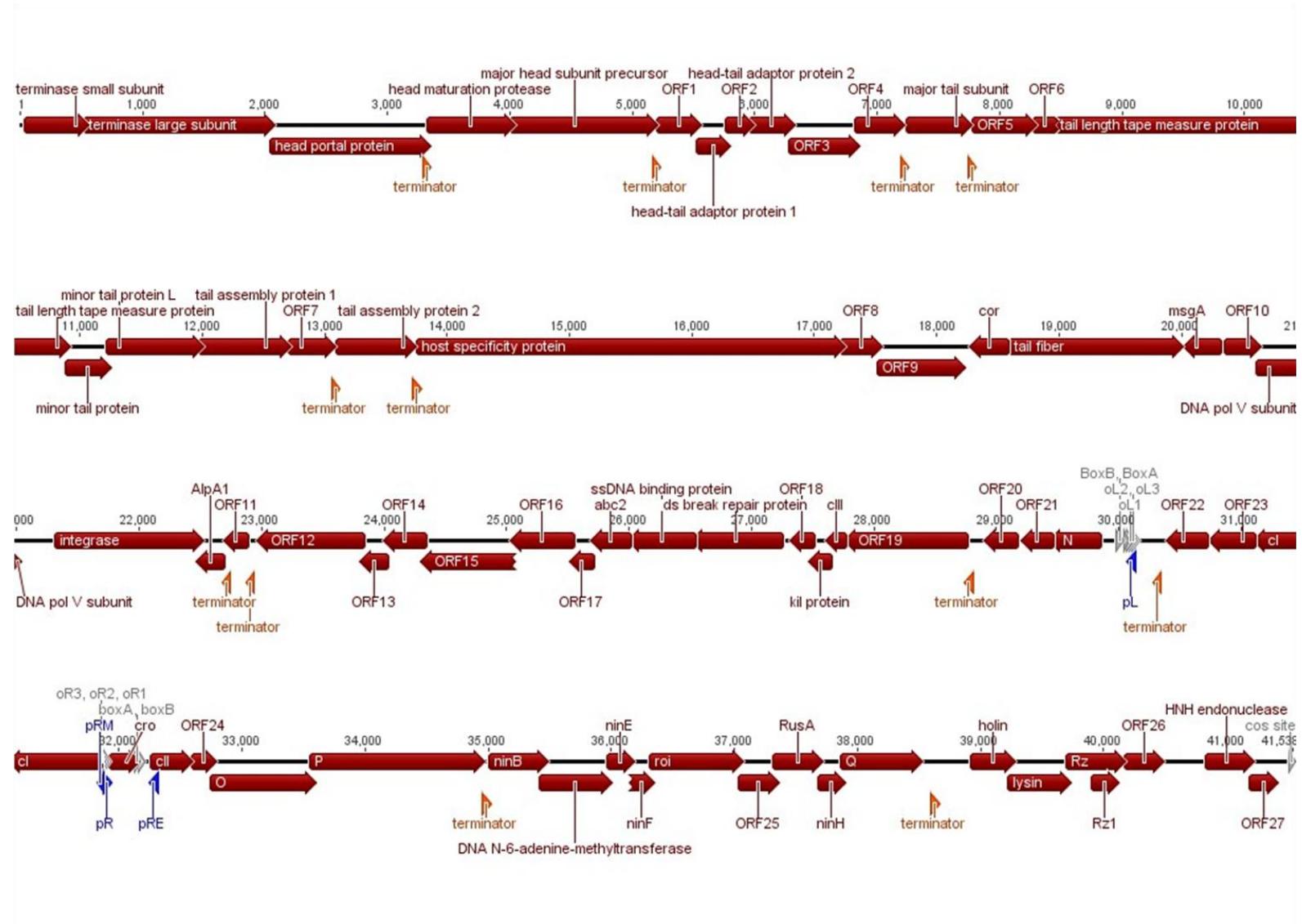


**Figure 4.** Restriction digests of HK239 genomic DNA. Lanes 1 and 8 contain a Lambda HindIII ladder. Lanes 2 and 7 contain a mid-range ladder (Fisher). Lanes 3 and 4 contain HK239 genomic DNA digested with MfeI, heat inactivated and untreated respectively. Lanes 5 and 6 contain HK239 genomic DNA digested with HindIII, heat inactivated and untreated respectively. The numbers in white correspond to the molecular weight markers.

## Annotations

The HK239 genome was fully annotated using Viral Genome Organizer, GeneMark, and TransTerm (Figure 5). Seventy-one open reading frames were annotated based on a comparison of the output from Viral Genome Organizer and GeneMark programs. Not all of these open reading frames could be assigned a function based on protein and nucleotide BLAST analyses so they were assigned an arbitrary name (see Table 3). Twelve rho-independent transcription terminators were identified using the TransTerm program (Table 4). Additional elements such as promoters and protein binding sites were identified based on homology to other phages in the database (Table 5).

**Figure 5 (next page).** The annotated HK239 genome [41]. The black line represents the genomic sequence and the red arrows represent predicted open reading frames. The blue arrows represent promoters and the orange arrows represent terminators. The gray arrows indicate DNA and RNA binding sites and the *cos* site.



**Table 3.** Features of Bacteriophage HK239 genes and their homologies to other phage (if any) with the corresponding e-values from nucleotide and protein BLASTs.

Gene	Strand	Left end	Right End	Length	Nucleotide e value	Protein e value	Homology
Terminase small subunit	(+)	50	535	485	0	$3.00 \times 10^{-88}$	HK022, HK97
Terminase large subunit	(+)	542	2056	1514	0	0	HK022, HK97
Head portal protein	(+)	2056	3330	1274	0	0	HK022, HK97
Head maturation protease	(+)	3348	4025	677	0	$4.00 \times 10^{-129}$	HK022, HK97
Major head subunit precursor	(+)	4028	5185	1157	0	0	HK022, HK97
ORF1	(+)	5219	5545	326	$3.00 \times 10^{-168}$	$6.00 \times 10^{-57}$	HK022, HK97
Head-tail adaptor protein 1	(+)	5545	5781	236	$2.00 \times 10^{-118}$	$7.00 \times 10^{-38}$	HK022
ORF2	(+)	5778	5975	197	$4.00 \times 10^{-95}$	$4.00 \times 10^{-28}$	HK022
Head-tail adaptor protein 2	(+)	5977	6309	332	$3.00 \times 10^{-173}$	$4.00 \times 10^{-58}$	HK022
ORF3	(+)	6302	6841	539	0	$1.00 \times 10^{-99}$	HK022
ORF4	(+)	6838	7203	365	0	$9.00 \times 10^{-65}$	HK022
Major tail subunit	(+)	7258	7758	500	0	$4.00 \times 10^{-92}$	HK022
ORF5	(+)	7797	8282	485	0	$6.00 \times 10^{-88}$	HK022
ORF6	(+)	8288	8455	168	$8.00 \times 10^{-82}$	$2.00 \times 10^{-25}$	HK022
Tail length tape measure protein	(+)	8478	10898	2420	0	0	HK022
minor tail protein	(+)	10898	11236	338	$1.00 \times 10^{-176}$	$2.00 \times 10^{-60}$	HK022
minor tail protein L	(+)	11233	11988	755	0	$5.00 \times 10^{-147}$	HK022
tail assembly protein 1	(+)	11990	12700	710	0	$2.00 \times 10^{-135}$	mostly HK022
ORF7	(+)	12730	13071	341	N/A	$7.00 \times 10^{-12}$	<i>Y. pestis</i> phage lipoprotein

**Table 3.** Continued

Gene	Strand	Left end	Right End	Length	Nucleotide e value	Protein e value	Homology
tail assembly protein 2	(+)	13115	13723	608	1.00 x 10 <sup>-164</sup>	3.00 x 10 <sup>-78</sup>	HK022 partial
host specificity protein	(+)	13776	17231	3455	0	0	HK97 partial
ORF8	(+)	17233	17535	302	6.00 x 10 <sup>-110</sup>	1.00 x 10 <sup>-47</sup>	HK022
ORF9	(+)	17535	18209	674	2.00 x 10 <sup>-122</sup>	1.00 x 10 <sup>-96</sup>	HK022 partial
cor	(-)	18288	18572	284	3.00 x 10 <sup>-133</sup>	9.00 x 10 <sup>-45</sup>	phi80
tail fiber	(+)	18615	19988	1373	1.00 x 10 <sup>-162</sup>	4.00 x 10 <sup>-77</sup>	HK97, beginning only, partial to tail fiber
msgA	(-)	20035	20307	272	N/A	3.00 x 10 <sup>-32</sup>	virulence protein
ORF10	(+)	20372	20626	254	N/A	6.00 x 10 <sup>-27</sup>	<i>Enterobacter cancerogenus</i> hypothetical
DNA pol V subunit	(+)	20626	21015	389	N/A	7.00 x 10 <sup>-50</sup>	DNA polymerase subunit V
Integrase	(+)	21329	22507	1178	0	0	stx2 converting phage 1717
AlpA	(-)	22488	22679	192	4.00 x 10 <sup>-95</sup>	2.00 x 10 <sup>-95</sup>	<i>E. coli</i>
ORF11	(-)	22710	22877	167	2.00 x 10 <sup>-78</sup>	7.00 x 10 <sup>-25</sup>	Lambda
ORF12	(-)	22978	23817	839	N/A	N/A	None
ORF13	(-)	23817	24017	201	N/A	N/A	None
ORF14	(-)	24010	24324	315	N/A	N/A	None
ORF15	(-)	24321	25055	734	0	4.00 x 10 <sup>-110</sup>	partial HK620,
ORF16	(-)	25052	25534	482	2.00 x 10 <sup>-151</sup>	1.00 x 10 <sup>-61</sup>	HK620
ORF17	(-)	25531	25695	164	7.00 x 10 <sup>-77</sup>	8.00 x 10 <sup>-23</sup>	HK97
abc2	(-)	25706	25999	293	3.00 x 10 <sup>-138</sup>	2.00 x 10 <sup>-49</sup>	HK97, HK022
ssDNA binding protein	(-)	26013	26528	515	0	8.00 x 10 <sup>-79</sup>	CP-1639 partial

**Table 3.** Continued

Gene	Strand	Left end	Right End	Length	Nucleotide e value	Protein e value	Homology
ds break repair protein	(-)	26529	27236	707	0	4.00 x 10 <sup>-134</sup>	Sf6
ORF18	(-)	27336	27494	158	7.00 x 10 <sup>-77</sup>	1.00 x 10 <sup>-22</sup>	Sf6
kil protein	(-)	27491	27643	152	7.00 x 10 <sup>-62</sup>	6.00 x 10 <sup>-20</sup>	Sf6, HK97 kil protein
cIII	(-)	27628	27759	131	6.00 x 10 <sup>-62</sup>	2.00 x 10 <sup>-16</sup>	Sf6
ORf19	(-)	27784	28752	968	0	5.00 x 10 <sup>-167</sup>	Sf6
ORF20	(-)	28920	29162	242	N/A	N/A	None
ORF21	(-)	29227	29451	224	1.00 x 10 <sup>-111</sup>	1.00 x 10 <sup>-34</sup>	E. coli,
N	(-)	29455	29838	383	0	8.00 x 10 <sup>-69</sup>	Stx2 converting phage 1
ORF22	(-)	30409	30714	305	N/A	2.00 x 10 <sup>-32</sup>	none, kilA like protein
ORF23	(-)	30754	31095	341	N/A	8.00 x 10 <sup>-30</sup>	none, kilA like protein
cI	(-)	31127	31840	713	0	4.00 x 10 <sup>-135</sup>	HK97
cro	(+)	31941	32141	200	2.00 x 10 <sup>-88</sup>	1.00 x 10 <sup>-30</sup>	Lambda
cII	(+)	32279	32575	296	3.00 x 10 <sup>-143</sup>	7.00 x 10 <sup>-49</sup>	HK022, HK97
ORF24	(+)	32608	32769	161	1.00 x 10 <sup>-78</sup>	3.00 x 10 <sup>-22</sup>	Sf6
O	(+)	32756	33577	821	0	3.00 x 10 <sup>-160</sup>	HK97
P	(+)	33574	34950	1376	0	0	HK97
ninB	(+)	35024	35464	440	0	7.00 x 10 <sup>-79</sup>	HK97, ninB
DNA N-6-adenine methyl-transfer-ase	(+)	35431	35988	557	0	4.00 x 10 <sup>-103</sup>	HK97, most/E. coli
ninE	(+)	35985	36167	183	4.00 x 10 <sup>-85</sup>	1.00 x 10 <sup>-26</sup>	HK620
ninF	(+)	36164	36334	171	4.00 x 10 <sup>-80</sup>	1.00 x 10 <sup>-23</sup>	HK620

**Table 3.** Continued

Gene	Strand	Left end	Right End	Length	Nucleotide e value	Protein e value	Homology
roi	(+)	36327	37049	722	0	9.00 x 10 <sup>-136</sup>	HK620
ORF25	(+)	37049	37339	290	1.00 x 10 <sup>-126</sup>	5.00 x 10 <sup>-48</sup>	HK620
RusA	(+)	37336	37698	362	2.00 x 10 <sup>-176</sup>	5.00 x 10 <sup>-62</sup>	HK620
ninH	(+)	37695	37883	188	2.00 x 10 <sup>-88</sup>	3.00 x 10 <sup>-28</sup>	HK620
Q	(+)	37880	38503	623	0	1.00 x 10 <sup>-118</sup>	HK620
holin	(+)	38937	39620	683	1.00 x 10 <sup>-166</sup>	2.00 x 10 <sup>-53</sup>	HK620
lysin	(+)	39244	39720	476	0	1.00 x 10 <sup>-88</sup>	HK022
Rz	(+)	39717	40154	437	0	5.00 x 10 <sup>-75</sup>	HK97
Rz1	(+)	39916	40101	186	9.00 x 10 <sup>-87</sup>	3.00 x 10 <sup>-26</sup>	HK022
ORF26	(+)	40191	40466	275	N/A	N/A	None
HNH endonuclease	(+)	40846	41199	353	0	2.00 x 10 <sup>-53</sup>	HK022, mostly
ORF27	(+)	41199	41402	203	4.00 x 10 <sup>-100</sup>	N/A	HK022, HK97

**Table 4.** Predicted Rho-independent transcription terminators in the HK239 genome.

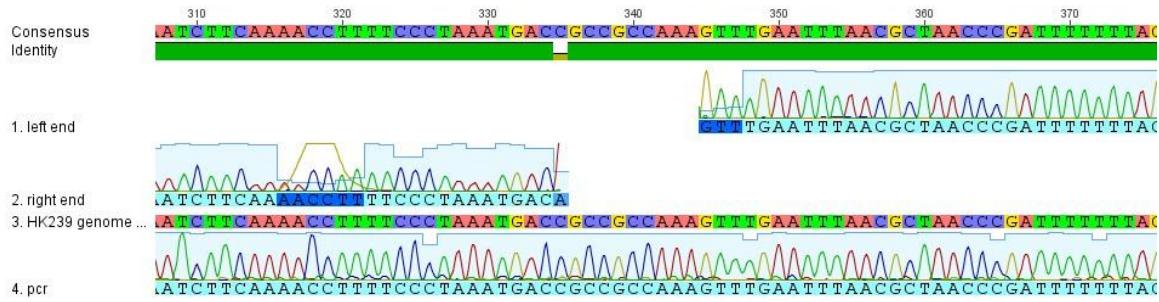
DNA Sequence	Strand	Left end	Right end	Length
GCCCCGTAATAACGGGGCTTAATTTT T	(+)	3309	3335	27
GGGCGGGGAAACCCGCCCTTT	(+)	5192	5213	21
CCGGCCTTGAGCCGGTTTTTT	(+)	7220	7241	22
AGGGCGGCAACGCCCTTATTATCAG GATT	(+)	7763	7792	29
CCCGCTTCGGCGGGTTTTTT	(+)	13083	13103	20
GCCACCTTCGGGTGGCTTTTTAT	(+)	13743	13766	23
CCGCCTGATGGCGGTTCTTTT	(-)	22695	22717	22
ACTCGCTACGGCGAGTTTGTTTT	(-)	22891	22914	23
TTGCCCTCCAGTGTGAGGGCGATT TTT	(-)	28765	28793	28
CCCGGCCACAGAGGCCGGTTCTTT	(-)	30302	30327	25
AGGCCTGCTGGTAATCGCAGGCCTT TTATT	(+)	34976	35007	31
GCCCTGAGTTAATATCTGGGGCTTT TTGCGTTT	(+)	38611	38645	34

**Table 5.** Additional genomic elements predicted by homology to other phages in the database.

Element name	Strand	Left end	Right End	Length	Homology
<i>boxB</i> left	(-)	30004	30018	14	HK106
<i>boxA</i> left	(-)	30062	30070	8	HK106
<i>O<sub>L1</sub></i>	(-)	30089	30105	16	HK106
<i>P<sub>L</sub></i>	(-)	30087	30115	28	HK106
<i>O<sub>L2</sub></i>	(-)	30113	30129	16	HK106
<i>O<sub>L3</sub></i>	(-)	30133	30149	16	HK106
<i>P<sub>RM</sub></i>	(-)	31847	31875	28	HK106
<i>O<sub>R3</sub></i>	(+)	31851	31867	16	HK106
<i>O<sub>R2</sub></i>	(+)	31874	31890	16	HK106
<i>O<sub>R1</sub></i>	(+)	31898	31914	16	HK106
<i>P<sub>R</sub></i>	(+)	31888	31916	28	HK106
<i>boxA</i> right	(+)	32149	32157	8	HK106
<i>boxB</i> right	(+)	32180	32194	14	HK106
<i>P<sub>RE</sub></i>	(+)	32270	32297	27	HK97

## Verification of the genomic ends

Bacteriophage genomes are linear when they are packaged into the viral particle, meaning that they do have physical ends. The ends of HK239 were predicted based on homology to bacteriophage HK022. The ends were confirmed by designing two primers sets for each end and sequencing off the ends of HK239 genomic DNA. Sequencing analysis showed good quality sequence until the end of the genome was reached, at which point the sequence abruptly stopped. In some instances, the ends are cohesive and would not be detected by sequencing off the end of a linear genome. This is true in the case of a 3' overhang. To address this, a PCR product, amplified across the predicted ends of ligated HK239 genomic DNA, was sequenced. This revealed additional bases not seen in the original genomic sequence. These additional bases represent the *cos* site, which is 10 bp in length (Figure 6).



**Figure 6.** Verification of the ends of HK239 and identification of the cos site. Sequences from top to bottom: consensus sequence, sequence from left end, sequence from right end, sequence of PCR products generated from ligated genomic DNA, and HK239 genomic sequence. The highlighted sequence on the PCR product and the HK239 genomic sequence represents the *cos* site [41].

## Bioinformatics Analysis

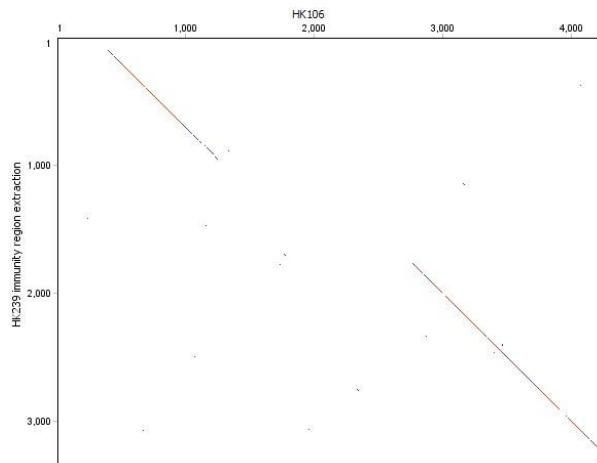
Once the genome of HK239 had been completed, it was compared to other phage genomes. It is known that lambdoid phages are genetic mosaics of one another [34], and this also holds true for HK239. Among the information revealed by HK239's mosaicism, two pieces were particularly important: HK239's potential homoimmunity to HK106 (accession number EF120461) and HK239's high degree of homology to HK022 (accession number AF069308).

The HK239 and HK106 immunity regions are highly homologous (Figure 7A). The N, cI, cro, and cII genes, the operator binding sites, the *nut* sites, and the pR, pL, pRM, and pRE promoters are all very similar to each other with only a few mismatches. Only the genes directly downstream of cI, ORFs 22 and 23 in HK239 and *hicA*, *hicB*, and a hypothetical protein in HK106, show no homology to each other. This can be seen in the dotplot (Figure 7A), a nucleotide by nucleotide comparison of the immunity regions. The diagonal lines indicate areas of homology. These data led to further experiments to explore the potential homoimmunity of the two phage, which is discussed in the next section.

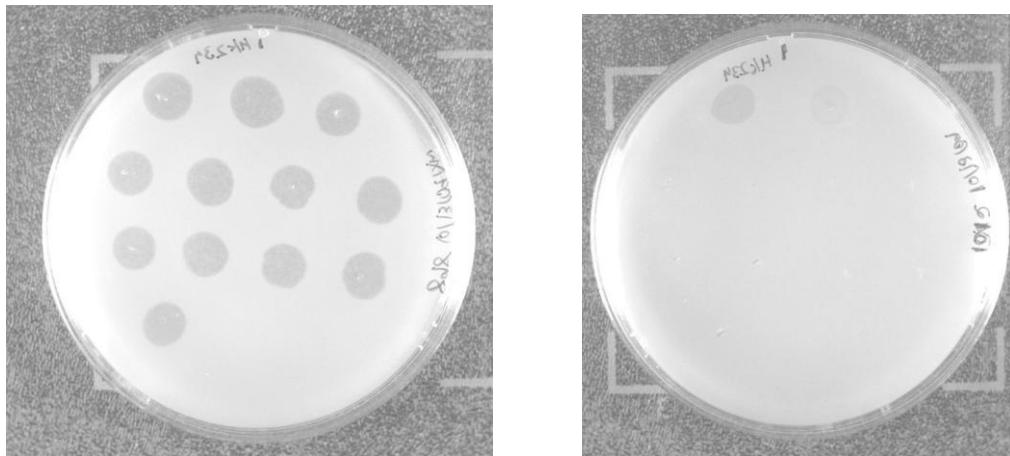
Genome wide comparisons led to the discovery of a high degree of homology between HK239 and HK022. This can be seen in Figure 8, a phamerator analysis of the HK239 and HK022 genomes. Like a dotplot, this analysis also shows homology between nucleotide sequences; however the phamerator shows additional details such as the relative location of genes within the sequence. The homology is represented by purple shading and the white indicates no homology. From the phamerator analysis, it can be

seen that the head and tail genes share a high degree of homology. There is also some homology between the host specificity genes and the lysis genes as well.

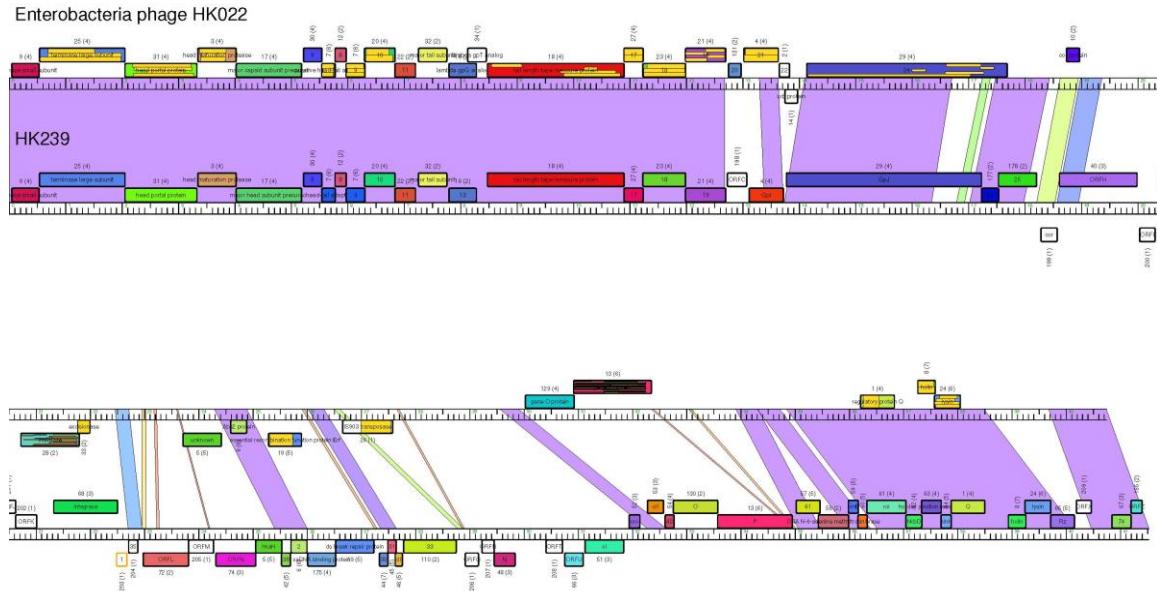
A.



B.



**Figure 7.** A. Dot plot of HK239 and HK106 immunity regions (HK106 accession number: EF120461) [41]. Regions of homology are indicated by the diagonal line. B. Immunity test: Plating of HK239 on RK898 (left) and an HK106 lysogen (right). A 5  $\mu$ L aliquot of each serial dilution ranging from  $10^{-1}$  to  $10^{-12}$  were spotted onto laws of 898 (left) and an HK106 lysogen (right). The order of the dilutions started from the top left of the plate and moved right.



**Figure 8.** Phamerator output of HK022 (accession number AF069308) and HK239

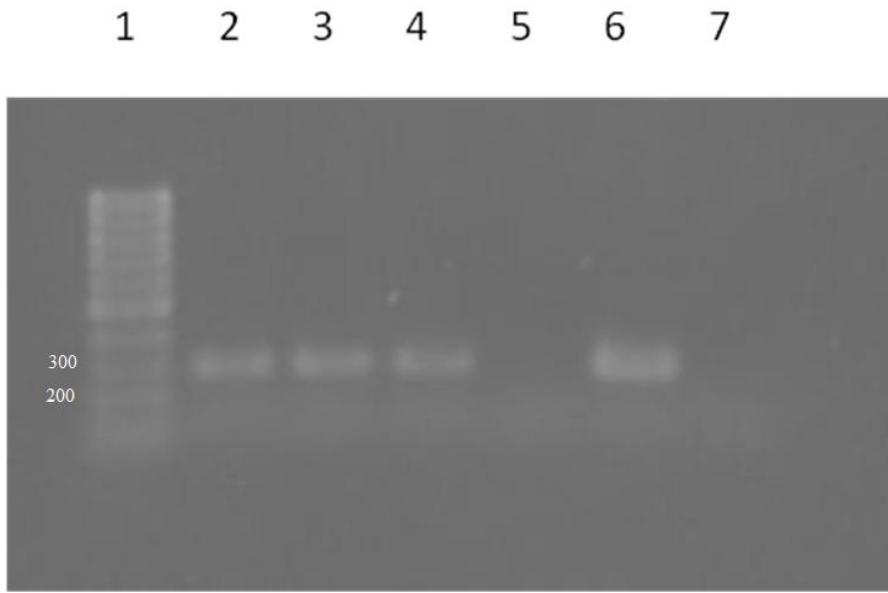
genomes [42]. The purple shading and other colors indicate homology. The absence of shading indicates no homology.

### Generation of an HK106 lysogen

Since the sequence analysis showed that bacteriophages HK106 and HK239 shared significant similarity in their immunity regions (Tables 3 and 5, Figure 8), the potential for homoimmunity was explored. We knew that HK106 could form lysogens whereas HK239 could only be grown lytically. The immunity region contains the genetic information that controls the lysis/lysogeny decision.

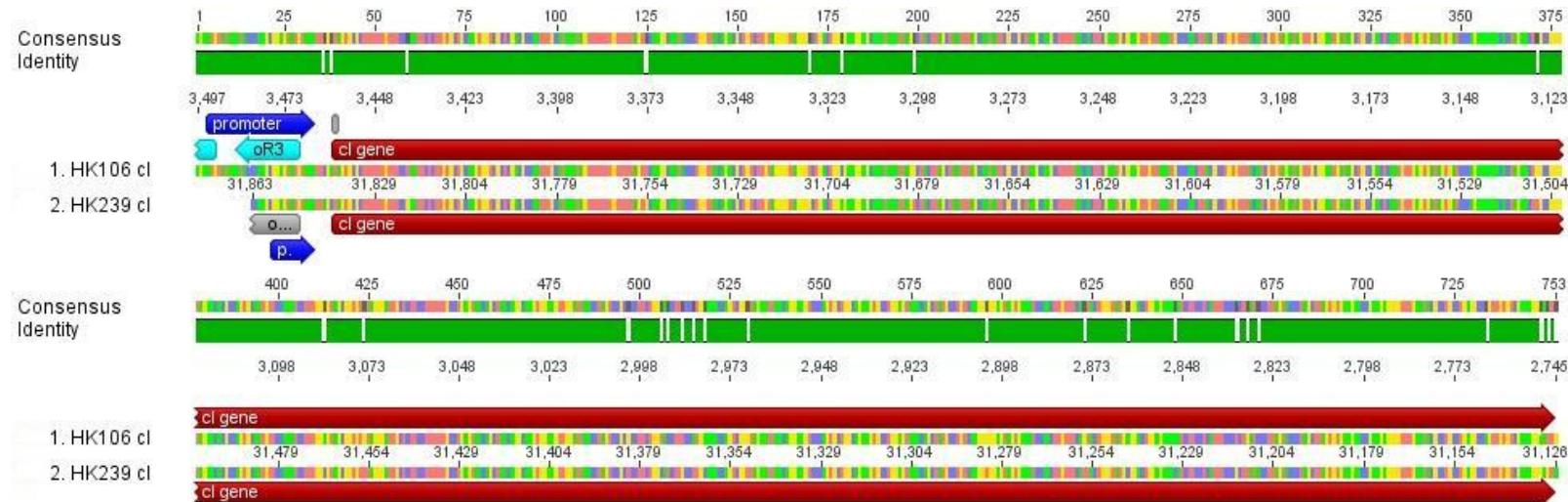
We took advantage of the similarity of the HK239 and HK106 immunity regions to investigate the reason for the HK239 clear plaque phenotype. An HK106 lysogen was generated and confirmed by PCR with HK106 specific primers (Figure 9). Three out of the 4 colonies obtained were positive for an HK106 prophage. Dilutions of HK239 were spotted on a lawn of an HK106 lysogen. Clearing was seen only at the lowest dilution, suggesting that HK239 is homoimmune to HK106 or alternatively, HK106 lysogens can

exclude HK239 (Figure 7C). Of the genes and genetic elements in the immunity region, *cI* was studied first because there are a number of sequence differences between HK106 and HK239 (Figure 10A). However, in the protein alignment (Figure 10B), there are only three amino acid differences, one of which is a non-conservative change: from glycine (HK106) to aspartic acid (HK239). It is not known if these differences affect the functionality of the repressor and contribute to the clear plaque phenotype. The HK106 *cI* gene was cloned into an expression vector (a pBAD18 plasmid) and it was demonstrated that HK239 cannot form plaques on strains that carry this plasmid. This result confirms that HK239 and HK106 are hommoimmune (data not shown).

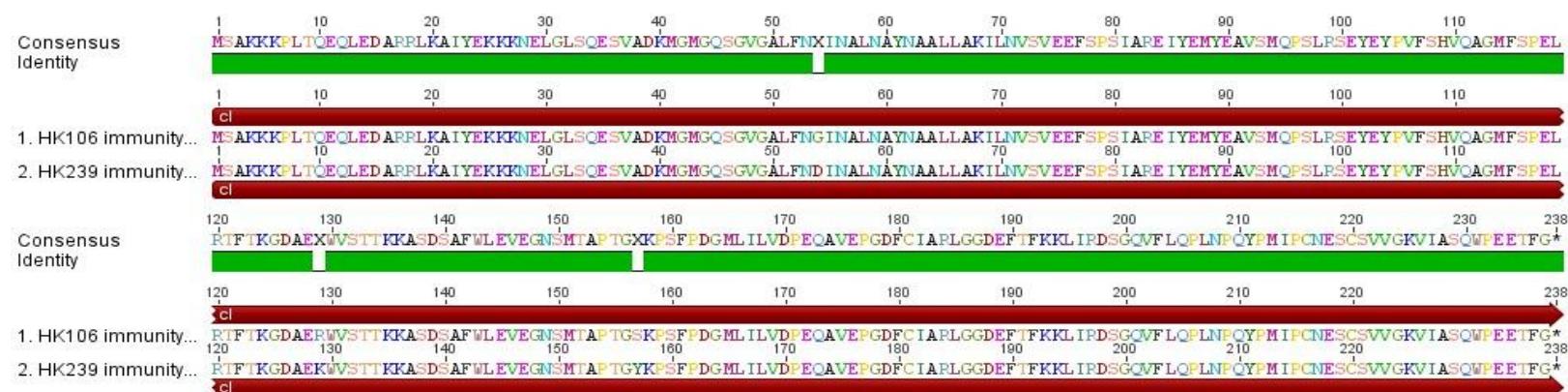


**Figure 9.** Confirmation of HK106 lysogen. Purified suspected lysogens were screened for the presence of the HK106 prophage by PCR with primers 424 and 469. Lane 1 contains a 100 bp ladder. Lanes 2-4, show an expected band of 287 bp. Lane 5 did not contain any product, indicating the colony did not contain a HK106 prophage. Lane 6 is a positive control amplified from an HK106 lysate. Lane 7 is a negative control. The numbers in white indicate the size of the marker bands flanking the product.

A



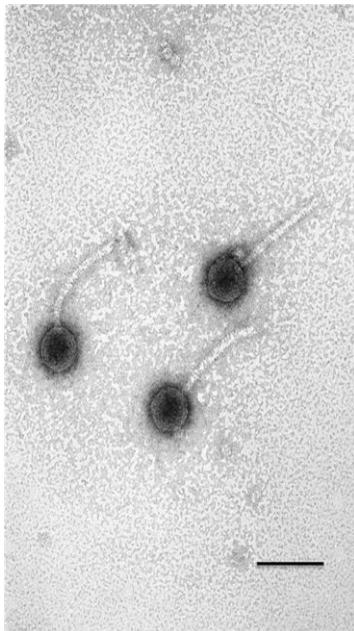
B



**Figure 10 (previous page).** Nucleotide (A) and protein (B) alignments of the HK106 and HK239 *cI* genes [40]. The green shading indicates homology. Gaps indicate differences in the sequences.

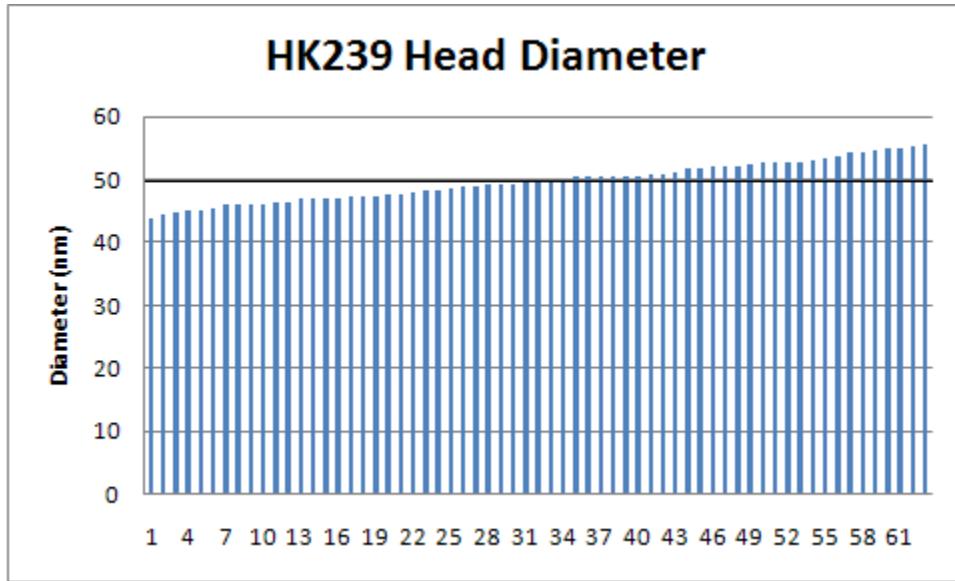
### Head and tail measurements

HK239 particles were visualized on the TEM by negative staining (Figure 11). Sixty-one phage were measured using the Syncroscopy software. The head and tail measurements were 49.7 nm and 133.2 nm respectively (Figure 12).

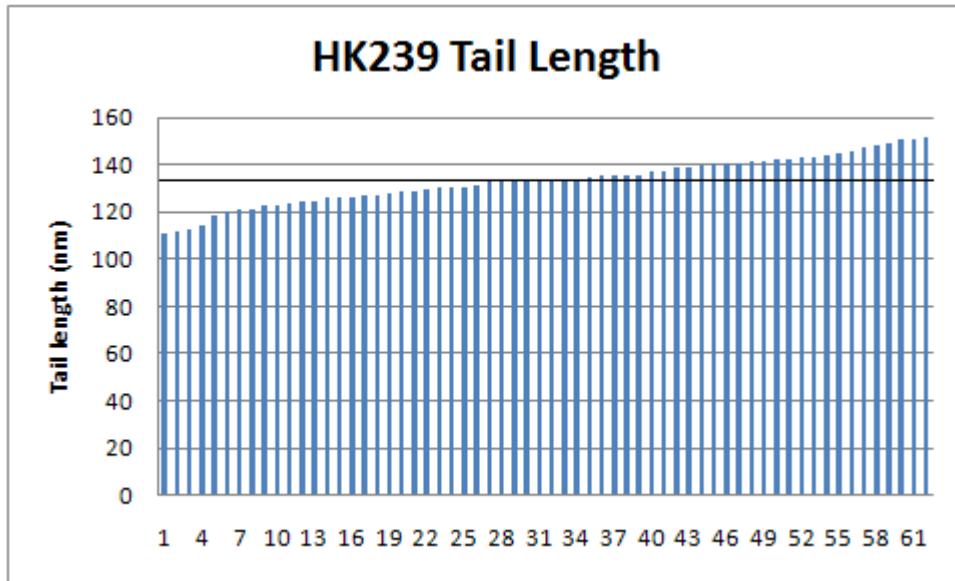


**Figure 11.** Electron micrographs of Bacteriophage HK239. The phage were deposited on formvar coated grids and stained with 1% uranyl acetate. The scale bar is approximately 100 nm.

A



B



**Figure 12.** Head and tail measurements of 61 HK239 bacteriophage. The average head length, as indicated by the black line, is 49.7 nm. The average tail length, as indicated by the black line, is 133.2 nm.

## Discussion

The sequencing and annotation of bacteriophage HK239 has yielded new insights. Many of the genes have been identified based upon matches in the database. Some open reading frames that have been assigned a function are described below.

### The HK239 immunity region

When annotating the genome, it became apparent that the HK239 immunity region is highly homologous to regions of the HK106 immunity region (Figure 7A). In the HK239 and HK106 immunity regions (Figure 7B), the *N* (an antiterminator), *cI*, *cII*, and *cro* genes are highly homologous. The right operator binding sites are identical and the left have only a couple mismatches. The *boxA* and *boxB* sites in both operons are identical. The left and right operon promoters,  $P_L$  and  $P_R$ , are identical. The promoters that drive repressor synthesis,  $P_{RM}$  and  $P_{RE}$ , contain only a few mismatches. The significance of these differences is unknown. To discover if mutations in the left operator binding sites or *cI* were responsible for the clear plaque phenotype, HK239 was plated on a lawn of an HK106 lysogen (Figure 7C). Only at the lowest dilution did HK239 plate on the lysogen and that was probably due to the fact that the bacteria were overwhelmed with infecting phage resulting in killing. These data present two possibilities: 1) the repressor of HK106 recognizes the operator binding sites of HK239 or 2) HK106 is capable of excluding HK239. It is known from sequence alignments (Figure 10) that there are only three amino acid differences between the two proteins. One of these is a non-conservative change: glycine (HK106) to aspartic acid (HK239). However, it is not known if these differences are responsible for the clear plaque phenotype. The HK106 *cI* gene was cloned into an expression vector and it was

demonstrated that HK239 cannot form plaques on cells that contain the construct. This confirms that the two phage are homoimmune and suggests that it is the HK239 repressor that is defective or not expressed (data not shown).

### **Genes expressed in a prophage**

In addition to the repressor, a limited set of genes can be expressed in a prophage. An example of this includes genes encoding exclusion functions. One known exclusion gene in HK239 is the  $\varphi$ 80 *cor* homolog [37]. In  $\varphi$ 80, the *cor* gene product excludes HK022 and other phage that inject their genome by attaching to the FhuA receptor [15]. In addition to exclusion mechanisms, virulence factors are also expressed from prophage. The annotation of HK239 revealed a homolog of *msgA* from *Salmonella typhimurium*. In *S. typhimurium*, this gene encodes a factor that enhances the organism's ability to survive within macrophage [44]. Although there is strong homology, it is not known if this gene is expressed or has any role in pathogenesis in *E. coli*.

No additional exclusion genes were identified in sequencing the HK239 genome. This does not mean that they are not present, but suggests that a gene with a currently unknown function may encode a novel exclusion mechanism. Candidates for this include the genes directly downstream of *cI*. Since HK106 and HK239 are homoimmune, it may be possible to generate a recombinant of HK239 that is capable of forming lysogens. With a lysogen, it would be possible to examine the broad exclusion phenotype of HK239 and test candidate exclusion genes by deleting them and looking for a loss of the phenotype.

### Relatedness to other phage

It has been observed among phage families, particularly lambdoid phage, that phages are genetic mosaics of each other [45]. This is true for HK239 and this mosaicism is apparent in Figure 8. The head and tail genes, Q, and the lysis genes are all highly homologous to one another as indicated by the purple shading. In fact, at many of these regions of homology, the homology ends at the end of the reading frame, the host specificity gene being an obvious exception (Figure 8). It has been proposed that most of this homology occurs due to recombination at gene boundaries because recombination within genes is deleterious to the phage [46]. The head and tail genes are more often than not transferred as one unit because the gene products must be able to interact with one another [46]. This is true in the case of HK239 and HK022. The head and tail genes are nearly identical and this similarity is reflected in the TEM measurements. HK239 has a tail 133.2 nm in length and a head 49.7 nm in diameter on average. The head and tail measurement for HK022 are 135 nm and 55 nm respectively [4]. The physical dimensions of these phages (head diameter and tail length) are consistent with other members of the family *Siphoviridae*. Members of this family are characterized by a double stranded DNA genome, icosahedral heads, and non-contractile tails [47].

The mosaicism in HK239 indicates that it has a shared ancestry with many other phages (Table 13). However, it has the highest degree of homology to HK022. This is evident in figure 8 where more than half the HK239 genome shows homology (as seen in the purple shading) to HK022. Also, more than a third of the open reading frames, 26 out of 71, have partial or full homology to HK022. No other phage genome in the database shows this degree of homology.

## Conclusions

The genomic sequence of HK239 has revealed that it has a similar genetic make-up to other lambdoid phage, it shares homology in the immunity region with HK106, and is mostly closely related to HK022. HK106 readily forms lysogens but HK239 cannot. Our experiments show that a HK239 cannot grow on cells that express the HK106 *cI* confirming that the two phage are homoimmune. It may be possible to generate an HK239 recombinant that can form lysogens. Such a lysogen would allow closer examination of HK239's exclusion phenotype. The combination of the availability of lysogen and the genomic sequence will make it possible to delete candidate exclusion genes and look for the inability to exclude specific phages. While the genomic sequence has not directly answered questions about HK239's wide range of exclusion, it has made possible other avenues for exploring the exclusion range.

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## Appendix I. The HK239 GenBank file.

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ACCESSION  
VERSION  
KEYWORDS .  
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ORGANISM Bacteriophage\_HK239  
Viruses; dsDNA viruses, no RNA stage; Caudovirales; Siphoviridae;  
Lambda-like viruses.  
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 41538)  
AUTHORS Wright,A.A., King,R.A. and Christie,G.E.  
TITLE Direct Submission  
JOURNAL Submitted (14-MAY-2010) Department of Biology, Western Kentucky  
University, 1906 College Heights Blvd, Bowling Green, KY 42101, USA  
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/translation="MIAPIFSVCASSPEVTDLLGSNPVRIYPFGIQDDNVVYPYVVWQNT  
 GSPENYIAQRPDADFFTLQVDAYADTVDEVIATRALRDAIEPHAHITRWGGQE  
 RDPETKRYRYSFDVDWIVTR"

terminator 7220..7241  
 /standard\_name="terminator"

gene 7258..7758  
 /gene="major tail subunit"

CDS 7258..7758  
 /gene="major tail subunit"  
 /codon\_start=1  
 /transl\_table=11  
 /product="major tail subunit"

/translation="MSVLTQGTQLFVLVKGVSEVECITAFSPGSNPADQIEDTCLSERFD  
 RSYKRGLRPGTASLTNADPKNTSHIMLYNLSISDDEEDQDLTFAIGWSDGTAS  
 PTAAENGASGAVDGLVLPDSRTWFVFKGYVSDFPDFSANTVVSTSASIQRSGSA  
 VWVPKVVT"

terminator 7764..7785  
 /standard\_name="terminator"

gene 7797..8282  
 /gene="ORF5"

CDS 7797..8282  
 /gene="ORF5"  
 /note="Similar to Bacteriophage HK022 gp13"  
 /codon\_start=1  
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 /product="unknown"

/translation="MKLTLDALKESEGAFTGRPVEKEITWTQGDKKITATVYVRPMGYHT  
 ATSDVLAFFGKVDGVAGRIAASICDEHGKPIFTPADITGEADPERGALDGGLTVA  
 LLLAIQEVDLGKTSSSAPKTNSGASSSTESEAEQSPKRGKSSHSKSPNSGQSTG  
 NDTGV"

gene 8288..>8458

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/gene="ORF6"
CDS      8288..8458
/gene="ORF6"
/note="Similar to Bacteriophage HK022 gp14"
/codon_start=1
/transl_table=11
/product="unknown"



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/product="minor tail protein"

<translation="MAIETFSWCPRPNAEQEVTFRRRTAQFGDGYQQVSGDGINPRSQK
WTLQFTGTETYIGAIKDFLDRHAGVTAFWRPPLPLEPLGLYRCDTYTPTPLGAGLF
NLSATFEQAYKP"

gene      11233..11988
/gene="minor tail protein L"
CDS       11233..11988
/gene="minor tail protein L"
/codon_start=1
/transl_table=11
/product="minor tail protein L"

<translation="MSLNADFKLEPGDVVRLEVDGTAFGTGDVLRFHYSLAHSEAEII
AAGGDENKLPAKSIWWQGEYKAWPCQIEGIEASTGSSAQPKLSVANLDSSITA
LCLAYDDMLQAKVTIHDTLGKYLDARNFTGGNPTADPTQEKLKVFYIDAKSSEN
NEVVEFTLSSPMQLQGLMPIRQLHSLCTWCIRNKYRTGDCDYAGTRYFDKNN
NQVSDPSLDECNGTLTACKLRFGENNELSFGGFPGTSLIRS"

gene      11990..12700
/gene="tail assembly protein 1"
CDS       11990..12700
/gene="tail assembly protein 1"
/codon_start=1
/transl_table=11
/product="tail assembly protein 1"

<translation="MRQKTIDAIMAHAAAEPRECCGVVAQKSRVEKYFPCSNLATEPTE
HFHLSPEDYAAAEDWGTVIAIVHSHPDATTQPSELDKAQCDATLLPWHIVSWPE
GDLRTIQPRGEPLLERPVLGHFDCWGLVMSYFRQTHGIELHDYRVDPWWEN
AYPDNFYQDCWYECGFREFDGPPQEGDLVIMQVQADKWNHAGILLEGNMLH
HLYGHLSQRVPYGGYWQERTMKILRYKSLC"

gene      12730..13071
/gene="ORF7"
CDS       12730..13071
/gene="ORF7"
/codon_start=1
/transl_table=11
/product="unknown"

<translation="MKKTLTLSLIIMAGCSSMQDLRKEPASNTFQSKKQIDAVAECILSG
</translation>

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WQEESQKYGSVFIQPYDGGKTVFTQSQUEMVDLISDGGITKIEFRHQGGLFAYRI  
NSRIKVIERCI"

terminator 13083..13103  
 /standard\_name="terminator"

gene 13115..13723  
 /gene="tail assembly protein 2"

CDS 13115..13723  
 /gene="tail assembly protein 2"  
 /codon\_start=1  
 /transl\_table=11  
 /product="tail assembly protein 2"

/translation="MKEVMTTIQLGGVLGKTFGRTHQRLIARTGEAAIALSKTLPGFESF  
 MISSKRRGLTFAVFKGKRNIAADEMGFPSEGDVVRIMPVIIGSKRAGLLQTILGAV  
 LITAAVLTGPGGIGAACAAAGGLTGFAAATGASLVLGGVIQLLSPQPSGIASKQSAD  
 NRASYAFGGVTNTAAQGYPVPLLYGKRRIGGAIISAGIYVEDQQ"

terminator 13743..13766  
 /standard\_name="terminator"

gene 13776..17231  
 /gene="host specificity protein"

CDS 13776..17231  
 /gene="host specificity protein"  
 /codon\_start=1  
 /transl\_table=11  
 /product="host specificity protein"

/translation="MATDKVLKGRKGGSSSSRTPTEQPDDLQSVAKAKILVALGEGEFAG  
 QLTGKDIYLDGTALENADGSQNFSQVTWEFRAGTQAQKYIQGIPGTENEISVGTE  
 VSSATAWTRTFTNTQLSAVRLRLKWPSLFQEDDSDLVGVSYVNYAIDLQTDGGT  
 WQTVLNTSVTGKTTSGYERSHRIDLPQAGSTWTIRLRKITSDANSAKIGDTMMLQ  
 SFTEVIDAKLRYPNTALLYVEFDSSQFNQSIQCEPRGRVIRVPDTYDPETRTYS  
 GTWTGAFKWAWTDNPAWIFYDLVVSDRFGLGHRLTAANIDKWTLYQVAQYCD  
 QMVPDGKGGNGTEPRYTCNVYIQRNDAYTVLRDFAAIFRGMTYWGGDQIVAL  
 ADMPRDVDSYTRANVVGGRFTYSSSTKSRYTTALVSWSDPGNAYADAMEPV  
 FEQALVARYGFNQLEMTAIGCTRQSEANRKGRWGILTNNKDRVVSFDVGLDGN  
 PQPGYIIAVADELLSGKVMGGRISA VNGRVIKDRVADAAPGDRLILNLPSGASQ  
 SRTIQAVNGESVTTTAYSETPQAEAVWVVESDELYAQQYRVVSVDNNNDGTF  
 ITGAWHDPDKYACIDTGAIDQRPVSVIPPGNQSPPANIVISSFSVVQQNISVETMR  
 VSWDQAQNAIAYEAWRNRNDGNWVNVPRTSTSFDVPGIYAGRVLVRVRAIN  
 AEISSGWGYSEEKLTGKVGNNPKPVGFIASENVVFGIELNWGFPANTDDTLKTEI

QYSLTGSEDDAILLSDVPYPQRKYQQMGLKAGQIFWYRAQLVDRTGNESGYTD  
 WVRGQASIDVSDITDVILEDIKESDTFKELIESAVDSNEKIAGMADDIRQNADDLE  
 QQALAIKENADGLAQAEVKIDEISVSMDGMTGGVKNSSIAVIQNSLAQVTSRRSQ  
 TATNAGNSASIDRIDTTIADTSQAVARALVTLDASAGGNVSNATDLTETLADFTQ  
 ASATKINSLTVTVNGQTAAINQTAQAVADVNGNLSAMYNIKVGVSSNGQYYAA  
 GMGIGVENTPSGMQSQVIFLADRFAVTTMVGGTVLPFVIQNGQAIIRDVIGDG  
 TISNAKIGNYIQSNNYVAGSGVGWLKDKGTFENYGSTAGEGAMKQTNQTISVKD  
 DNNVLRVQFGRLTGVF"

gene 17233..17535  
 /gene="ORF8"  
 CDS 17233..17535  
 /gene="ORF8"  
 /note="Similar to Bacteriophage HK022 gp24"  
 /codon\_start=1  
 /transl\_table=11  
 /product="unknown"

/translation="MAYGIQTWDASGKPNNYGIKPVSVVGRIQLAAGQNSGSWSFTVPS  
 GMKVGFA  
 LSDEGGNSVGRSIVASGNTITVTAASSVGLGNYPASKCEVVVFMEKA"

gene 17535..18209  
 /gene="ORF9"  
 CDS 17535..18209  
 /gene="ORF9"  
 /note="Similar to Bacteriophage HK022 gp25"  
 /codon\_start=1  
 /transl\_table=11  
 /product="unknown"

/translation="MAEFGAMILMDNGNPVTPQSTPFCLYGKYTFNSSANGSSQQVAQNIALNADYPVMVFIKTTNTAQPTPVMSYRNGNVYVAGVNPNQSFTLTSYVFAIFPQILPKWGLAIWDASGKLVLTNESRVLSDLQTVGTPGANGGINIDQTLGGSWA  
 VAPAQLGQTIIVNNSTKPPTIYTINAYSSCRFDGANTRINAGGTSTGAGSPGGGTNTGISLTAINTAAAYD"

gene complement(18288..18572)  
 /gene="cor"  
 CDS complement(18288..18572)  
 /gene="cor"  
 /codon\_start=1  
 /transl\_table=11

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/product="cor"



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/translation="MRAILMPRKSDIHAFLASHASIEQNQKGYLCNTNKFINKLREKSWHFS  
QADANTWIERYQPFDADKTTNGSQNRYWILRNMGRVF"

gene 20626..21015  
 /gene="DNA pol V subunit"  
 CDS 20626..21015  
 /gene="DNA pol V subunit"  
 /codon\_start=1  
 /transl\_table=11  
 /product="DNA pol V subunit"

/translation="MGFPSPATDYVEQRISLDERIITRPAATYFMRAGATHYREGILNGAL  
LVVDASMSPCDGSLLVCTDSGEFRIKRYRTHPRPHLENLENGKRESLLKDEVSD  
TSRPVFGVITYIINDARSGEFDDYPLK"

gene 21329..22507  
 /gene="integrase"  
 CDS 21329..22507  
 /gene="integrase"  
 /codon\_start=1  
 /transl\_table=11  
 /product="integrase"

/translation="MAISDTKLRTIYGKPYSGPQEADADGLSVRISPQVIQFQYRYRW  
HGKNRLGLGRYPSLSLKDARQITADLRNLYFSGTDPRTYFEEKVENSMTVAQC  
LDYWFDNYVSTTLREKTQALYRSTVMKRMHDAFPNRPASSITVKQWVDLLTEE  
ERDNPRRARQVLSQLRSAISWCMRQLIDSCAIMSIQPRDFGSRAEVGDRVLSYH  
ELAKIWLAIERSRASTSNKLLHQMLMLWGARLSELRLAKKTEFDLLENVWTVPK  
EHSKMGNVIRRPIFEQIKPFLEKAMTTYNDVLFPGEDINKPISIAANRFVNIRGG  
MDLGYWRTHDFRRTLVTRLSEMNVPHVTERMLGHELGGIMSVYNKHDWIEA  
QRKAYELHADKLFWHIRSISD"

gene complement(22488..22679)  
 /gene="AlpA1"  
 CDS complement(22488..22679)  
 /gene="AlpA1"  
 /codon\_start=1  
 /transl\_table=11  
 /product="AlpA1"

/translation="MTDTSLIPEKEVMNKLGVSSRQTIWNYTKRHGFPKPVRTHPKSYLR  
EAVEGWILNGGVNQKCS"

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terminator complement(22695..22717)
/standard_name="terminator"
gene complement(22710..22877)
/gene="ORF11"
CDS complement(22710..22877)
/gene="ORF11"
/note="Similar to Bacteriophage Lambda gp35"
/codon_start=1
/transl_table=11
/product="unknown"



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/gene="ORF14"
CDS      complement(24010..24324)
/gene="ORF14"
/codon_start=1
/transl_table=11
/product="unknown"

/translation="MSTITREWLNQQAINDYESVRDELPGLDDYQGNILAALRIALASLEA
AEKRIAELAKLDSADKLQDSAFRHGLQHGFSFGQTDNQAGFEELCSAYGARGK
DNG"
gene      complement(24321..25055)
/gene="ORF15"
CDS      complement(24321..25055)
/gene="ORF15"
/codon_start=1
/transl_table=11
/product="unknown"

/translation="MSQIDYQALRAKAEKATCGEWSLEYGDGRFDGDDALIHREAAGYI
PICRIEGAHPESGFDEFQMEQQANAEIFAASNPATVLALLDERERNQQYIKRRD
QENEELALTGVKLRVELEGKDSKIANLTAERDALREGEMGDARHSNTRAAADIY
FQLVEECEIPAGGSLVEYVDDMREKLEAAEKRIAELREVVLPCYSMLHRVD
FDEPYHTEMVYRQHQVLEALHNAGINVTEACKGEAS"
gene      complement(25052..25534)
/gene="ORF16"
CDS      complement(25052..25534)
/gene="ORF16"
/note="Similar to Bacteriophage HK620 hkaH"
/codon_start=1
/transl_table=11
/product="unknown"

/translation="MKQMSLIEMDGFLKGKCIPRDLKVNETNAEYLVRKFGELESKLETA
LRECRSAGITIDNLEAKCAALDAEKEKFAVECAATKIAIALKSGRQDFSLNTTA
TDAFLAEVRAQGVEMYADNLNGADDAERGGFDYAVRFLRSEASGVRLFADQ
LRKGGSQ"
gene      complement(25531..25695)
/gene="ORF17"
CDS      complement(25531..25695)
/gene="ORF17"

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/note="Similar to Bacteriophage HK97 gp38"  
 /codon\_start=1  
 /transl\_table=11  
 /product="unknown"

/translation="MRGLAYNPGILPAEMIIRQRVKPMPSREELLKRNSFGSVNDNKYLN  
 AMWRSGKK"

gene complement(25706..25999)  
 /gene="abc2"

CDS complement(25706..25999)  
 /gene="abc2"  
 /codon\_start=1  
 /transl\_table=11  
 /product="abc2"

/translation="MPAPLYGADDARRCSGNSEVLDKFRKNYDLIMSLPQETKDEKEF  
 RHCIWLAKEERERIYQTTSIRPFRKATYTHFPEIDPRLRNYSRYGAISND"

gene complement(26013..26528)  
 /gene="ssDNA binding protein"

CDS complement(26013..26528)  
 /gene="ssDNA binding protein"  
 /codon\_start=1  
 /transl\_table=11  
 /product="ssDNA binding protein"

/translation="MASRGVNKVIIIGHLGHDPYSPSGTAFANITVATSEQWRDKQTG  
 EQKEQTEWHRVVMSGKLAEIASEYLRKGSEVYLEGKLRTKWQDQSGQDRFTT  
 EVIVVGGBTMQMLGGKQGGNEQSSPQRNNNGQQQRQQSQQQGNHSEPPMDFDD  
 DIPFAPVTLPFPRHAIHAI"

gene complement(26529..27236)  
 /gene="ds break repair protein"

CDS complement(26529..27236)  
 /gene="ds break repair protein"  
 /codon\_start=1  
 /transl\_table=11  
 /product="ds break repair protein"

/translation="MDLNKFDEPFCPEDIEWRIQQSGKTRDGKVWAMVLAYVTNRAIM  
 KRLDDVCGKAGWRNEYRDIPNNGGVECGISIKIDSEWVTKWDAEANTQVEAVK  
 GGRSGAMKRAAVQWGIGRFLYKLEEGFAQTSLDKKHGWHRAKLKDGTGFYW

LPPSLPGWAIPASDNKSPENTNQKSPSVDCEQILKDFSDYASTETDKKLIERYQ  
 RDWQLMAGNEEAQAKCVQVMNIRVNELKQAA"

gene complement(27336..27494)  
 /gene="ORF18"  
 CDS complement(27336..27494)  
 /gene="ORF18"  
 /note="Similar to Bacteriophage Sf6 gene 30"  
 /codon\_start=1  
 /transl\_table=11  
 /product="unknown"

/translation="MSFTDNWSDEEFIRQMKELEGDIHVTCHNSEGEQVTETHVHAE  
 SSLVSP"

gene complement(27491..27643)  
 /gene="kil protein"  
 CDS complement(27491..27643)  
 /gene="kil protein"  
 /codon\_start=1  
 /transl\_table=11  
 /product="kil protein"

/translation="MRNEIAINHQMLRAAQNKAVIARFIGDSKMWFEANKAMKSAINIP  
 WYRRK"

gene complement(27628..27759)  
 /gene="cIII"  
 CDS complement(27628..27759)  
 /gene="cIII"  
 /codon\_start=1  
 /transl\_table=11  
 /product="cIII"

/translation="MIYAIAGGARMGAFQLNESLLERITRKL RDGWKRVEVLLCAMK"

gene complement(27784..28752)  
 /gene="ORF19"  
 CDS complement(27784..28752)  
 /gene="ORF19"  
 /note="Similar to Bacteriophage Sf6 gene 33"  
 /codon\_start=1  
 /transl\_table=11  
 /product="unknown"

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AQTKTYLDGLGKDLVAELKEIPKLIDANRKTVDRLDELKAKARQPLTDYEEEQARIKAEEEAKAAA
EALAKQIESDHEIAILMDREFDRQREEARLKAEQEKREHEERLKREAEEKKARAEEAKAKAEIAA
ARRAEAKAAAERAEREIEAEQRAQREAKAAERAEREKQAAIEAERRKAQEEAERIRRDAEAKEQARIAE
EKRIKEEERRAKDKAHRKEVNNKILADLIKVGASEDVAKNIITAIVKGEVFATKITY"

terminator complement(28765..28793)
/standard_name="terminator"
gene complement(28920..29162)
/gene="ORF20"
CDS complement(28920..29162)
/gene="ORF20"
/codon_start=1
/transl_table=11
/product="unknown"

<translation="MRVKTMGASPLSGRIFQGTLNTEKGMWVGKKEDVTEQAVKAVAEHLMIKDQKYAYETKD
GKWLIISHQLVDKLPEDFIAD"
gene complement(29227..29451)
/gene="ORF21"
CDS complement(29227..29451)
/gene="ORF21"
/codon_start=1
/transl_table=11
/product="unknown"

<translation="MNQTYIPSCLRNLPKQKAKPRKQAIKDAKAEVIDQAIQLLREELRSGKLEGMMMPYQRGYLSAIS
KLEVLKSEL"
gene complement(29455..29838)
/gene="N"
CDS complement(29455..29838)
/gene="N"
/note="Similar to Bacteriophage HK106 N"
/codon_start=1
/transl_table=11
/product="N"

<translation="MTRRTQFKGNRSRRERLKAKALANGVLAREEAISSEVLHRPTLS
</translation>

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RAQIQAKGTHETPERIEDAKPIKFMAQDVIWQQKEYRRNLERAAIVYANEFGHK  
 QPETGVCLPNVAIYAAGYRKSQQLTAR"

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    misc_feature 30004..30018
      /standard_name="BoxB"
      /note="Similar to Bacteriophage HK106 boxB"
    misc_feature 30062..30070
      /standard_name="BoxA"
      /note="Similar to Bacteriophage HK106 boxA"
    promoter complement(30087..30115)
      /standard_name="pL"
      /note="Similar to Bacteriophage HK106 pL"
    misc_feature 30089..30105
      /standard_name="oL1"
      /note="Similar to Bacteriophage HK106 oL1"
    misc_feature 30113..30129
      /standard_name="oL2"
      /note="Similar to Bacteriophage HK106 oL2"
    misc_feature 30133..30149
      /standard_name="oL3"
      /note="Similar to Bacteriophage HK106 oL3"
    terminator complement(30302..30327)
      /standard_name="terminator"
    gene complement(30409..30714)
      /gene="ORF22"
    CDS complement(30409..30714)
      /gene="ORF22"
      /codon_start=1
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      /product="unknown"

    /translation="MTNRGRVPHTHFSMLNELTFNLVAPLEQAGYTLPEKMVPDISEGRV
    FSQWLRDNRGVEPKTFPTYNHEYPDGRTFPVRLYPNEYCRFQTILQRSVAASVR
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    gene complement(30754..31095)
      /gene="ORF23"
    CDS complement(30754..31095)
      /gene="ORF23"
      /codon_start=1
      /transl_table=11
      /product="unknown"
  
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 QVSRWVREWMSG"

gene complement(31127..31840)  
 /gene="cI"

CDS complement(31127..31840)  
 /gene="cI"  
 /note="Similar to Bacteriophage HK106 cI"  
 /codon\_start=1  
 /transl\_table=11  
 /product="cI"

/translation="MSAKKKPLTQEQLEDARRLKAIYEKKNELGLSQESVADKMGMG  
 QSGVGALFNDINALNAYNAALLAKILNVSVEEFSPSIAREIYEMYEAVSMQPSLR  
 SEYEYPVFSHVQAGMFSPELRTFTKGDAEKWVSTTKASDSAFWLEVEGNSMT  
 APTGYKPSFPDGMLILVDPEQAVEPGDFCIARLGGDEFTFKKLIRDGQVFLQPLN  
 PQYPMIPCNECSVVGKVIASQWPEETFG"

promoter complement(31847..31857)  
 /standard\_name="pRM"  
 /note="Similar to Bacteriophage HK106 pRM"

misc\_feature 31851..31867  
 /standard\_name="oR3"  
 /note="Similar to Bacteriophage HK106 oR3"

misc\_feature 31874..31890  
 /standard\_name="oR2"  
 /note="Similar to Bacteriophage HK106 oR2"

promoter 31888..31916  
 /standard\_name="pR"  
 /note="Similar to Bacteriophage Hk106 pR"

misc\_feature 31898..31914  
 /standard\_name="oR1"  
 /note="Similar to Bacteriophage HK106 oR1"

gene 31941..32141  
 /gene="cro"

CDS 31941..32141  
 /gene="cro"  
 /note="Similar to Bacteriophage HK106 cro"  
 /codon\_start=1  
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/product="cro"



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/transl_table=11
/product="O"



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/gene="DNA N-6-adenine-methyltransferase"
CDS      35431..35988
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/codon_start=1
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/product="DNA N-6-adenine-methyltransferase"

/translation="MESAMGRSGCMTIKSNTPAHDKDCWQTPLWLFDALDIEFGFCLDS
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RQTVVMLVPEDMSVGWFSKALESVDEVRIITDGRINFEPSTGLEKKGNSKGSM
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gene      35985..36167
/gene="ninE"
CDS      35985..36167
/gene="ninE"
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/product="ninE"

/translation="MRRQRSSITDIICENCKYLPTKRSRNKRKPIPKESEDVKTFNYTAHLW
DIRWLRERARKTR"
gene      36164..36334
/gene="ninF"
CDS      36164..36334
/gene="ninF"
/codon_start=1
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/product="ninF"

/translation="MIDPNRSYEQQSVERALTANCQKLHVLEVHVCEHCCAELMSDP
NSSMYEEEDDE"
gene      36327..37049
/gene="roi"
CDS      36327..37049
/gene="roi"
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/product="roi"

/translation="MNELINGNAIKMTSIEIAELVGKRHDNVKRTIETLAKNGVIRLPQIEV

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gene 37049..37339  
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 CDS 37049..37339  
 /gene="ORF25"  
 /note="Similar to Bacteriophage HK97 gp66"  
 /codon\_start=1  
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 /product="unknown"

/translation="MANLRKEARGRECQVRIYGVCNGNPETTVLAHYRMAGICGTGMK  
 PDDLIGAWACSACHDEIDRRTHNLDNKDAKLYHLEGVIRTQAILLKEGKIKP"

gene 37336..37698  
 /gene="RusA"  
 CDS 37336..37698  
 /gene="RusA"  
 /codon\_start=1  
 /transl\_table=11  
 /product="RusA"

/translation="MNEYQFVLPPSVNTYWRRRGSQYYISAKGQKYRKDVQQIRQL  
 KLDIFTKSRLRIKVIADVPDSRRRDLNDNILKGLLDSLIHAGFAEDDEQFDDIRVIRG  
 VKVPGGRLGIKITELENA"

gene 37695..37883  
 /gene="ninH"  
 CDS 37695..37883  
 /gene="ninH"  
 /codon\_start=1  
 /transl\_table=11  
 /product="ninH"

/translation="MNATIQTIPPELLIQTRGNQTEVARMLSCARGTVLKYNRDSKGERHV  
 IVNGVLMVKQGKRGGRP"

gene 37880..38503  
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 CDS 37880..38503  
 /gene="Q"

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/product="Q"



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/product="Rz"



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/codon_start=1
/transl_table=11
/product="unknown"



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 1861 cgtattaacg atgtgtgctg tgaatgcggg ggtggtaaaa gatgctgctg gcaaccgcaa  
 1921 gtcgataaaa tccaaagcaa cggggcgatg tgatggcatg gtgcataatg caatgtccgt  
 1981 tggtgctgct aatggggaaag ttaccgaaca gggtggtgac ttgcacgatt tcatttccg  
 2041 accgctgagc atgtgatgaa agaacctaaa tacacgattt acctgcgaac caataacggc  
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