E321 Characterization of a Poly(3-hydroxybutyrate) Depolymerase from *Penicillium pinophilum*

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Purified extracellular poly(3-hydroxybutyrate)(PHB) depolymerase from *Penicillium pinophilum* ATCC 9644 was characterized. PHB depolymerase secretion was increased by fungus at 25°C higher than at 30°C and 37°C after 8 days, but fungus was grown slowly at 25°C. The isolated enzyme was composed of a single polypeptide chain with a molecular mass of about 35kDa as determined by SDS-PAGE. The optimum temperature for PHB depolymerase activity was 50°C. The enzyme was stable over pH 2.0 but unstable at pH 1.0. 0.5mM Fe²⁺ have little or no effect on enzyme activity, 1mM, 2mM and 4mM Fe²⁺ were inhibited about 50%, 85% and 95%, respectively. Effect of various chemicals on PHB depolymerase was examined. 10% SDS have no effect, and 1M Urea and 10mM EDTA have little effect on enzyme activity. 30% EtOH and 10% 2MSH were inhibited about 40% and 60%, respectively.

E322 Escherichia coli Dihydroneopterin Triphosphate 2'-epimerase: Gene Organization, Regulation, and Construction of Deletion mutant

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L-threo-monapterin is the major pterin in E.coli. Dihydroneopterin triphosphate 2'-epimerase is an enzyme catalyzes that the epimerization of dihydroneopterin triphosphate (H2NTP) to dihydromonapterin triphosphate (H2MTP), the precursor of monapterin. The gene was recently cloned by using a simple polymerase chain reaction approch with degenerate oliginucleotide primers designed from the N-terminal amino acid sequence. The ORF encoding H2NTP 2'-epimerase(mpsA) and another ORF(mpsB) at 3'-downstream region constitute an operon, and named as MPS operon. The expression of H2NTP 2'-epiemrase in pMPS is much higher than pEPIFL containing only mpsA. 3'-deletion analysis revealed gradual reduction in the synthesis of MpsA protein suggesting that mpsB region is involved in the high expression of MpsA. However, the transcomplementation experiment with MpsB indicate that MpsB protein is not trans-activator for MpsA synthesis. Although monapterin is the major pterin in E.coli, its in vivo role is not known. In E.coli, the epimerase may function as a regulator system for folic acid biosynthesis or may play a role in regulating GTP concenetration. In an attempt to test these hypotheses, a null mutant strain was constructed by using gene replacement method. It was constructed by homologous integration and segragation of a ColE1-derived recombinant plasmid containing the kanamycin resistance gene for selection, in a temperature-sensitive polA strain. Characterization of these mutants are currently underway.