

Identification and Molecular Characterization of Insecticidal *cryI*-type Genes from *Bacillus thuringiensis* 2385-1

Ming Shun Li, Jae Young Choi, Jong Yul Roh, Hee Jin Shim,

Kyung Saeng Boo and Yeon Ho Je*

School of Agricultural Biotechnology, Seoul National University, Seoul 151-742, Korea

Objectives

A *Bacillus thuringiensis* isolate, Bt 2385-1, which showed toxicity to lepidopteran, was isolated from Korean soil sample and characterized. PCR-RFLP showed that this isolate contains two novel *cryI*-type crystal protein genes. In this study, we designed *cryI*-type specific primer set (ATG1-F and N400-R) to clone the toxic domain of the all *cryI*-type genes. The two novel *cryI*-type toxin genes in addition to *cryIJa1* gene were cloned and sequenced.

Materials and Methods

Materials - Bt 2385-1, ATG1-F and N400-R primers, pGemT-easy vector

Method - PCR amplification, transformation, sequence analysis

Results and Discussion

About 2.4 kb PCR fragments from the Bt 2385-1 were amplified with *cryI*-type specific primer set, and cloned into pGemT-easy vector. The cloned three *cryI*-type genes were named *cryI-5*, *cryI-12* and *cryI-15*, respectively. The *cryI-5* was showed 97.9% of maximum nucleotide similarity with *cryIAb*, and *cryI-12* and *cryI-15* were showed 89.0% and 100% with *cryIJa1*, respectively. For further characterization of these novel genes, their expression using the baculovirus expression systems and bioassay will be performed.

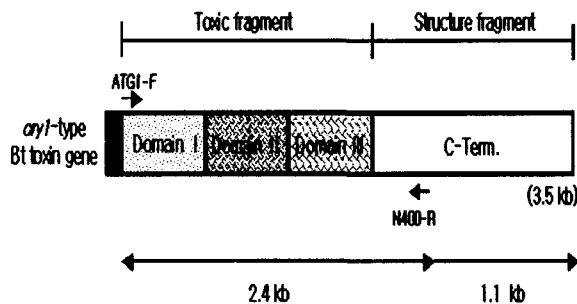


Fig. 1. General structure of *B. thuringiensis* *cryI*-type gene and nucleotide sequences of the *cryI*-type specific primer set, ATG1-F and N400-R.

ATG1-F (33 mer) ATGCAATGCGTACCTTACAATTGTTTAAGTAAT

N400-R (26 mer) CATCGATTCCGGTTCACCGCACCTTCC

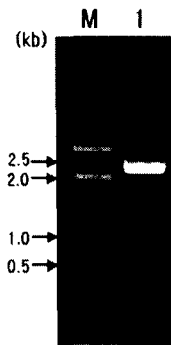


Fig. 2. PCR products amplified with the *cryI*-type specific primer set from Bt 2385-1.

References

- Hafted, H. and H. R. Whiteley. 1989. Insecticidal crystal protein of *Bacillus thuringiensis*. *Microbiol. Rev.* 53: 242-255.
- Kuo, W. S. and K. F. Chak. 1996. Identification of novel *cry*-type genes from *Bacillus thuringiensis* strains on the basis of restriction fragment length polymorphism of the PCR-amplified DNA. *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* 62: 1369-1377.