

## Analysis of the *Desulfovibrio gigas* transcriptional unit containing rubredoxin (rd) and rubredoxin-oxygen oxidoreductase (roo) genes and upstream ORFs



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**Abstract:** Rubredoxin-oxygen oxidoreductase, an 86-kDa homodimeric flavoprotein, is the final component of a soluble electron transfer chain that couples NADH oxidation with oxygen reduction to water from the sulfate-reducing bacterium *Desulfovibrio gigas*. A 4.2-kb fragment of *D. gigas* chromosomal DNA containing the roo gene and the rubredoxin gene was sequenced. Additional open reading frames designated as ORF-1, ORF-2, and ORF-3 were also identified in this DNA fragment. ORF-1 encodes a protein exhibiting homology to several proteins of the short-chain dehydrogenase/reductase family of enzymes. The N-terminal coenzyme-binding pattern and the active-site pattern characteristic of short chain dehydrogenase/reductase proteins are conserved in ORF-1 product. ORF-2 does not show any significant homology with any known protein, whereas ORF-3 encodes a protein having significant homologies with the branched-chain amino acid transporter AziC protein family. Northern blot hybridization analysis with rd and roo-specific probes identified a common 1.5-kb transcript, indicating that these two genes are cotranscribed. The transcription start site was identified by primer extension analysis to be a guanidine 87 bp upstream the ATG; start codon of rubredoxin. The transcript size indicates that the rd-roo mRNA terminates downstream the roo-coding unit. Putative -10 and -35 regulator regions of a sigma (70)-type promoter, having similarity with *E. coli* sigma (70) promoter elements, are found upstream the transcription start site. Rubredoxin-oxygen oxidoreductase and rubredoxin genes are shown to be constitutively and abundantly expressed. Using the data available from different prokaryotic genomes, the rubredoxin genomic organization and the first tentative to understand the phylogenetic relationships among the flavoprotein family are reported in this study. (C) 2001 Academic Press.

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