

Index

Chapter 1: INTRODUCTION		
1.1	Historical Perspective	02
1.2	Classification	03
1.2.1	Classification Based On Mode Of Action	04
1.2.2	Classification based on chemical nature of molecule	07
1.3.1	Types of Resistance:	11
1.3.2	Factors that encourage spread of resistance	17
1.3.3	Overcoming the predicament:	19
1.4	<i>Streptomyces</i>	20
1.5	Polyketides	21
1.5.1	Relation between FAS and PKS	22
1.5.2	Types of Polyketide Synthases (PKSs)	26
1.6	Type II polyketide synthase:	28
1.6.1	Regulation:	28
1.6.2	Chemistry of biosynthesis in Type II PKS:	29
1.7	Aureolic acid group	32
1.7.1	Biological activities and mode of action	34
1.7.2	Aureolic acid biosynthesis gene clusters	36
1.8	Generation of hybrid compounds	36
1.9	References	41
Chapter 2 A: MATERIALS		
2a.1	Chemicals and biochemicals	60

2a.2	Microbial strains	60
2a.3	Plasmids and constructs	62
2a.4	Enzyme	63
2a.5	Antibiotics	64
2a.6	Primers	65
2a.7	Culture media	66
2a.7.1	Culture media for <i>Streptomyces</i>	66
2a.7.2	For <i>E. coli</i>	70
2a.8	Reagents for plasmid isolation	71
2a.9	Buffers	72
2a.10	Reagents for agarose electrophoresis	73
2a.11	Reagents for SDS-PAGE	74
2a.12	Miscellaneous	75
Chapter 2B : METHODS		
2b.1	Culture maintenance and growth conditions	77
2b.2	DNA isolation	77
2b.2.1	Plasmid isolation from <i>E. coli</i>	77
2b.2.2	Genomic DNA isolation from <i>Streptomyces</i>	78
2b.2.3	Genomic DNA isolation from <i>M. luteus</i>	78
2b.3	Introduction of DNA into cells	78
2b.3.1	Electroporation in <i>E. coli</i>	78
2b.3.2	Transformation in <i>E. coli</i>	79
2b.3.3	Conjugation between <i>E. coli</i>	80
2b.3.4	Transformation in <i>Streptomyces</i>	80

2b.3.5	Conjugation between <i>E. coli</i> and <i>Streptomyces</i>	81
2b.4	Electrophoresis	82
2b.4.1	SDS-Polyacrylamide Gel Electrophoresis	82
2b.4.1.1	Sample preparation	82
2b.4.1.2	Gel preparation	82
2b.4.2	Agarose Gel Electrophoresis	84
2b.4.2.1	Gel preparation	84
2b.4.2.2	Gel staining	84
2b.4.2.3	DNA elution from gel	84
2b.5	Antibiotic Extraction and Purification	85
2b.5.1	Extraction of crude	85
2b.5.2	Thin Layer Chromatography	85
2b.6	Bioactivity Tests	85
2b.6.1	Bioautogram	85
2b.6.2	Agar Well Assay	86
2b.6.3	Growth Curve	86
2b.6.4	MIC for Induced Stationary Phase cultures	86
2b.6.5	Post-Antibiotic Effect	86
2b.7	Generation of Adaptive Mutants	87
2b.8	Reserpine assisted inhibition of drug extrusion study	87
2b.9	Membrane fluidity assay	88
2b.10	Nucleic acid binding assay	88
2b.11	Genomic DNA library construction	89
2b.12	PCR protocols	89

Chapter 3: STUDIES ON ACTIVITY AND MODE OF ACTION OF POLYKETIDE		
3.1	Introduction	93
3.2	Results and discussion	94
3.2.1	Spectrum of activity	94
3.2.2	Growth curve	98
3.2.3	Reasons for limiting nature of antibiotic	99
3.2.4	Post-antibiotic effect	101
3.2.5	Effect of polyketide on stationary phase culture	102
3.2.6	Changes in membrane fluidity/rigidity	106
3.2.7	DNA binding assay	107
3.3	Conclusion	111
3.4	References	112
Chapter 4 : MODE OF CHROMOMYCIN RESISTANCE IN <i>M. luteus</i>		
4.1	Introduction	119
4.2	Results and discussion	121
4.3.1	Generation of adaptive Chromo ^r	121
4.3.2	Reversion frequency	122
4.4	Characterization of Mode of Chromomycin Resistance in <i>M.luteus</i>	123
4.4.1	Alteration of the target site	124
4.4.2	Drug inactivation	125
4.4.3	Curtailed entry of the antibiotic	125
4.4.3.1	Carotenoid estimation	126

4.4.3.2	Membrane fluidity assay	127
4.4.3.3	Carotenoid inhibition using Diphenyl Amine	128
4.4.4	Active drug efflux	130
4.4.4.1	MIC determination of <i>M.luteus</i> Chromo ^r against different antibiotics	130
4.4.4.2	Reserpine assay	134
4.5	Studying resistance at molecular level:	136
4.5.1	Genomic library construction	136
4.5.2	Restriction Digestion Pattern	137
4.5.3	Protein studies using SDS-PAGE	139
Chapter 5 : COMPARATIVE PHYLOGENETIC STUDIES OF <i>S. flaviscleroticus</i> and <i>S. griseus sub griseus</i>		
5.1	Relative response to different growth medium:	157
5.2	Comparative analysis of secondary metabolite signatures	161
5.3	Restriction Endonuclease Analysis (REA)	164
5.4	Response to Salt and pH stress	166
5.5	Molecular Phylogeny Studies	168
Chapter 6: NUCLEOTIDE SEQUENCING AND <i>in silico</i> ANALYSIS		
6.1	Introduction	181
6.2	Strategy	183
6.2.1	Primer walking	183
6.2.2	Transposon mediated sequencing	183
6.3	Results and discussion	186
6.3.1	Nucleotide sequencing	186

6.3.2	Cluster organization	188
6.3.3	Structural organization of the cluster	188
6.3.4	Operons	188
6.3.5	Genes	199
6.3.6	Organization of genes reflecting stages of their action	199
6.3.7	Functional Groups in Chromomycin Cluster	202
6.3.7.1	The Minimal PKS	202
6.3.7.2	Genes involved in sugar biosynthesis	204
6.3.7.3	Genes for regulation	207
6.3.7.4	Genes involved in self resistance	208
6.3.7.5	Genes for other modifications	208
6.3.8	Transposon	210
6.3.8.1	Identification	210
6.3.8.2	Evolutionary significance	212
6.4	Conclusion	214
6.5	References	215

Chapter 7A : FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS OF GENES FOR CHROMOMYCIN SELF-RESISTANCE

7a.1	Introduction	223
7a.2	Strategies and constructs	224
7a.2.1	Clone construction for resistance gene(s) expression in different combinations in heterologous host	224
7a.2.2	Transformation	224
7a.3	Results and discussion	226

Chapter 7B: FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS OF KEY REGULATORY GENE (<i>sfTRI</i>) AND ITS PROMOTER (<i>actRp</i>)		
7b.1	Introduction	233
7b.2	Strategies and constructs	235
7b.2.1.1	Construction of <i>actRp</i> -EFGP transcriptional fusion	235
7b.2.1.2	Introduction of Clone	236
7b.2.2	Simultaneous gene disruption and complementation strategy	236
7b.2.2.1	Modification of pIJ8600 for homologous recombination	237
7b.2.2.2	Clone construction and verification	238
7b.3	Results and discussion	240
7b.3.1	<i>In silico actRp</i> analysis	240
7b.3.2	Important features of <i>actRp</i>	242
7b.3.3	<i>In vivo actRp</i> analysis	244
7b.3.4	<i>sfTRI</i> disruption in <i>S. flaviscleroticus</i> by homologous recombination	248
7b.4	Conclusion	252