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(54) **IMMUNOGENIC MYCOPLASMA
HYOPNEUMONIAE POLYPEPTIDES**

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C12P 21/04 (2006.01)
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(58) **Field of Classification Search** None
See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae polypeptides and nucleic acids, as well as nucleic acid expression vectors and host cells containing nucleic acid vectors are provided. In addition, compositions containing *M. hyopneumoniae* polypeptides and nucleic acids are provided for use in methods of treating swine to prevent enzootic pneumonia. Furthermore, the invention provides diagnostic tests for the detecting of *M. hyopneumoniae* infection in swine herds.

13 Claims, 23 Drawing Sheets

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ATGAAAAAA TACCTAATTT TAAAGGATTT TTTAATAAAC CAGCAAAAA TGTAACTAGC ATTTTGCTTC TAAGTGGTAT TATAACTATT
TCAACTGCAA TTCCTTTAGG TATTTGGTCA TATAATCGCG CTTATTATCA AAAATTAAT GAAAAATCAC AAAATTTAAG TATTAGTCAA
ACTGAAAAATC CCTTTGAAAA TAATCTTGGG AAATTCCTTG ATAATTTATT CATTAGTAAT CAATTCAAAG AATTATCAGC TAGTACAGCA
TTTGAATTAG CAAAAAGCAA GATTTATAAT CTTGACCTTT TAACGTTAAT TAATCTTGAT AAACCTATACC AAAAAAATTA CCAAATTAGT
TATGATCTAA GTAATGCAAC AGCAAGTGGA ACTGCAATTA AAAATATTGT ATTTTITATA AGAACTAGCG ATCAACGGCA AATTTTTTCA
AAAGCAGTTG AAATTAAGG TTTTCTGAT AAAAAATATG AAAAAAATCT TGCTAAATTT GAAATTGATG AAAAAAATC ATCAATTTCA
ATTAACCCGC AAAATTTTTT AAGTTTTGCT GAGTTAGCA AGGAATTACA AAATCAATTT ATTAACAATA GCAAAACCCA AAAACAAACA
TTTATTGCTT TTGAAGAGGC GCTTATTCAA CTGGAGGTT CGTATAATTT AGTTAACAGT CTCGGCTTAC CAACTTTTAT TCATAAAGGG
CAAATTTTAG AACCAAAAT TTTTGATAAT AATCTTAAT TTACAAACCA AGGGAATAAA AATTACCTTA ATTTTATCTT CACAAATGAA
GGAAAAAAA CAGAAATTC CTAGAAAT AACGGAATA CCCCTGATTT AGAGTTAAA AATGAAATA TTAAGTGAAT AAAAGCGGAA
CTAGAAGAAA AAATCAAGCT CRAAGAAAG ATTCAGCTG AATTAATTAG GGAAAAATTA TCACCTGCAA AATCATTTTA TGTGATAAAA
AATAATAATC CTTTGTATC AACAACAAAA AATTTTAAA ATCAAAAAA ATAGTGAAT ACCTGCTTTA GAACCTAATA ATTTGCTAAA AGATGATAAA
AAAAATTATA TCACAAACAT AAATTTTAAA ATCAAAAAA ATAGTGAAT ACCTGCTTTA GAACCTAATA ATTTGCTAAA AGATGATAAA
ATTCGGCTTG AATAAATGT TGATATCTCA AAGTGAGTCC AACAAAAACT AATTAATAAT TTAATTTTA AGTTTGATG GGACCTAAAA
CCAGACCTGA ATCAGTATGC CAGGATTTT GCACAAAAATC TACCCGAGCC AAAATCTGAG GTATTCTTAC TAAAAAAGA TGAAATTTCA
GCAGCGTGAA CTAGTAAAAA ACTAGTAAAT ATAATAATA AAATTAAGGA ATTTAACAAT GAATTAGACC CAGAAATCC TGATATAAG
CTAGTTAGCC AACTTTATTT ACTTGATTTT GGCAAAATG GTGATGAAAT TGCTATAGAA AATTATAAAA GAGAATTAAT AATAACTGCT
AAAACTCTTA AAAATCAACT AGTTAAAGTC CAAGAATTTA GTGATGATCA GGTTAATAAA GCACAAAAA ATGAAAAAAG TTTAGGAAAA
GCAATTTGAA AAGTGCTTAA TATTCAGCGT AATTAATAA ATGATGATAT AAGCTCTGAT TTTATCCTG ATAATAAGGA AGGTGATTTT
ACTATCGAAT TTAGTCTAAT TTCAAATAA AATAAGCAA AATTAGCCAC AAGAAAGATT AAAATTTCAA ATATTGTGAG TTCTGAAATG
AGCGCTTTT ATGATCGAGC TAAATTTTAT CCAACTTTT TTCTTGATGG CAAGTCATCT TTTTCAAAAT CAGACAATAA AAAAGGCTAT
GAAATTATAG ATTTATCTGA TAATAATAT CATTTTGAGG ATGATTTAGA TAGTAAAAAT CAACTAACTC AAGAAGGTTT TAACTRACA
AATCCGATTA AATTCAGCA AAACCAATCA AAAACAAAAG AAAATATTGC CAGAACAGTC AATATAAGTA GCCCAAGTTT CAATCAGCA
CCATTTTAC GCTTGATTC AGGGCTAAT TATTTAGCAT TTAACCCAAA AAATATCAAT GACTATAAAA AACATTACCT ACTTGCAGAC
TCAGATGGAA ACGGCTTTTT TATTCAAAAG ATTAATAAT TTAATTTTAT AAATAAAAAT ACCACAATCC AAGGGATTGC AGGACTAAA
ACTGAAAAA CTACGCAAAA TTCGGATATT ACCTTTATCA AACCCGAAAA TTTAGACCAA AAAAACAAAG ATGAAACACA AAAAAACAA
GTTGATGGTT ATTTTATCGG ACTTGACTTT AAACAGATAA AAAATTTTAA ATCATTTCAG TCATATTGTT ACCAGAACA AAAAAAGCCTT
TATTCCCTAG CTAATTTTATT CCCACCTGAA TTAATTGATA AGCAAGCAGT AATCTCTGGG CCTAATTCCT GAAAGCCAAT AAAAATTTT
AGCGCTGAAA TAAATCAAAA TTTAGACAAT CTAGCCATAG TTGAACTTGC AAATCGAATT GCGGAAAATC GTTTTTATCG CCAGGAACATA
AGAAATCTTA GTCCTTTTTC ACTTGAAAA AGTAAAGAAA TAATCGAAGA AGACCAAGAT ATTGTCTCTG AAATTAATCA AACTCCGTTG
TCAGTTGAAA TTAGTGCTTT TTCATCATCA AATTAACAAC TAAATTCAAA AACATCACTT AATTTAATG GAAAAACTAT CTATAATATT
AACCTGTAA GTCAAAAATG GTCACCATTT CCGAATTATC TAAATCTTGA CTGGGCCCAA ATTTGGCCAA ATCCAAAAA AACCAACGGAT
AAAAATGTTT CTAACAACGA AAAAAATAAC AAAAAATAGCA GCATAATTTT AAAAGGAATA AAAAAATATA ACGATCCAGA ATTAACACAA
AAGACAAGAA ATTTTGCCCG CGATCAATA AGAAACGCCT TTATTAAAGC ATATATAAAA (SEQ ID NO:1)

Fig. 1

MKKIPNFKGF FNKPAKIVTS ILLLSGIITI STAIPLGIWS YNRAYYQKLN EKSQNLISIQ TENPFENNIG KFFDNLFISM QFKELSASTA
FELAKSKIYN LDLLTLINLD KLYQKNYQIS YDLSNATASG TAIKNIVFFI RTSDQRQIFS KAVEIKGFSD KNIEKNLAKF EIDEKKSISIS
IKPQNFLSFA EFSKELQNFQ IKTSKTQKQT FIAFEEALIQ LGGSYNLVNS LGLPTFIHKG QILEPKIFDN NLNFTNQGMK NYLNFIFTNE
GKKTEIPLEI NGITPDLEIK NEIIKWIKAE LEEKIKLKES IQAELIRENL SLAKSFYVDK NNNPLISTTK NFENLFDYVQ SEHLINTNKI
KNYITNINFK IKKNSEIPAL ELNLLKDDK IRLEINVDIS KVVQQRLIKI LNFKFDWDLK PDLNQYARIF AQNLPEPKSE VFLKDKDENS
AAWTSKKLVN IINKIKEFNN ELDPENPDIK LVSQYLDFD GKIGDEIAIE NYKRELIITA KILKNQLVKV QEFSDQVVK AQNNEKSLGK
AIWKVLNIQR NLINDDISSD FILDNKEGDF TIEFSLISNK NKQKLATRKI KISNIVSSEM SAFDDAAKFY PTFFLDGGSS FSKSDNKKGY
EIIDLSDNNI HFEDDLDKSN QLTQEGFKLT NPIKFOQNS KTKENIARTV NISSPSFKSA PFSRLDSGLI YLAFKPKNIN DYKHYLLAD
SDGNGLFIQK IKNFKPIKKN TTIQGIAGLK TEKTQNSDI TFIKPENLDQ KNKDETQQKQ VDGYFIGLDF KQIKNFKSFQ SYLYQNKSL
YSLANLFPPE LIDKQAVILG PNSWKPIKNF SAEINQNLN LAIVELANRI GENRFYRQEL RNSSPFSLEK SKETIEEDQD IVLEIKTFW
SVEISAFSSS NYQLNSKTSL NLNGKTIYNI NPVSQKWSPP PNYLNLDDWAQ IGFNPKKTTD KNGSNNEKIN KNSSIIKGI AVYNDPELTT
KTRNFARDQI RNAFIKAYIK (SEQ ID NO:2)

Fig. 2

ATGCAGGCTA ATTTGATGG CAGATTTATC AAAAATAAAA AAGCAATTTT GGTACTAGCT TCAACTTTTG CTGGGTAAAT TTTATTTACT
ACTTCTGTGC GAATTAGTTT AACAAATTA AATAATGGTT CTCACCCGCG GGCAAAAAGT AATGAATTTG CACAAAAAAT TAGTTTTGTT
AGTTTTAAAC CTGAGCAAAT TAGTAAAAAT AGTAATTTCT GAAAAATAA AGAAAAATG TTTTCCGGTG ATCAGCTTAA AAAAGAAATA
AACTTTGAAG AGTATCTCCA ATTTTATATT TTTGATAAAA ATTCTAATGA TTTGGTAAA TTCTCAAAAG ATTCAAATCC TTTTCTATT
GAATTTGAAT TTAGTGATTT AAAATTTGAT GATTTAAACC AAAATTTTAA TCTTAAATTT CGTGTTAGGC AAAAACAAAA AAATAATCAA
TATGCATAT CGGATTTTTC CAGCCAACCA ATTACATTTT ATGAATCAA TAAATTTTAA AAAGCAGATT TTAACTTTGT TCTTCAAAAA
ATGTTTCGCC AAATTAATGA AAATATTTTA AATATAGGTA ATTTTACCAC AAATTTTCT GATCAAACTA GTAAAAAAA ATTAAAAAAG
TTATACAGAG CAATTGATTT TGCCGAAGAA GTTAATAAAA TTGAAAATCC AAACGAGGTT GAGGTCAAAA TAAATGAAAT TTTCCCTGAA
TTATCTAACT TGATTTTACA AGCACGCGAA TCGAAAGATA ATAAATTTGG AAAAACAGAA AATCCGATTT TTAGTCTTAA ATTTATAAAA
AATAAACTA ATAATCAATT TGTAAATCTA CAAGATAATA TCCCAACTAT GTATCTGAG GCAAAATTA CTGATCAAGC CGCAAAAAATG
TTAGGTGATA TTGGTCAAAA CTTTAGCGAA AAAATCTTTG AAATTAGATT TGAACTAAT GATAAAAAAT CATTTATTTT CAATGTTGAG
AAATTTTTC AAAATATTA ACTAAAAACA CTAATTTTA AACTGAAGA AAAAGACGGA AAATTAATAA TAACTAACT GAATCTTTT
GACATATTTT CAAAAATTA ATCCGGAATT TTATCTGCCA ATACTAACA AAATTAATAA AAAGGGTTA TTAATTTCTT ATTAGAAGAG
GATTTAGCTC TAGATTTTGG GCCGACTTCA AAATAATTC CACAAAATC AAACGGAATT AGTTTTGAAA TTAATCAACA AAATGCTAAA
TTAAAAATG AAAATGATAA TTATATAAAT GAAATTCCTT ATAAAAATTT CCTTAGAGAA TCCTTATTTA AACCTGGTTC ACAAAAATT
ATCTATGAAA AAGAGTTGTT TTTAAGTATT GCGGCTTTG GTATATCAA TAAAAATGGT CAAATCTAA TAATCCAGG AAGCCAGAAA
GCTTTAATTT ATCGGAGAAA TTCACITTTT AATGATGAGG AAAGTCTCTG AATAAAATTT ATTTCAACTT TTGGTCAACC GGTCAITTCG
AATAATCCCT TAAAAAAGA AGAAATGAT AATTTATAT TGCAACAAGA TTATAAAGGT TTAGAAAGAC AGCTAAATTC ATTATACGG
TATAATTTTA ATTTTGATAA TTTTGAGGCC AAATTCGGG CTGATCTGG TAAGACATAC TTACTAGTT TAACAGAAAT TGCAAAATTT
CGATTAATC AACAAAAAT TGATATAAAT TCACAAAATC AAGAGCAAAA AATGAACTA AAAACACTAC ATTCACAAAG TTTTCTTATA
AATCCITCGG ATGTAACAGC TTTTTTGTCT GATTTAATTC AGAAAAAACC AAGCCAAATA GCAAAATAGT TTTTCTTAAAT TGCAAAAGGCT
TTTGACTTT TAAATCAAAA TCGGACTGCT TCGCAAATTT TTAATAACCT CTGATCTGG TAAGACATAC AATATCTTTG AAGCTAGTTC AAAAAATGAA
TTTGATAATA AACTACAAA TATTTAAGT TTTAATAATC ATTTCTGCTA TTTTATAAAT CAAGGGTTTT TTTTCTTCCA
AAATCAATAA AAGATAAAT CAATAATCTA AAAAGCAAGT CAATTTCTGA TGTAATTAGT ATTTTAGAAG ACCAAGAAT TTTTAAAGAA
ACAGCTAGAA AATTTACAAG ACAACAAAT GAGGAAAACC TAAATCAAG TGTTAAATTC ACAACATTGG CCGACCTTCT TTTAGCTTTT
TATTATAAG CTAGTCAACT TGATAATTTT TTAGGTGAA CAAATTAGA TACCAATTTA GATTAATCAA TTGTTTTC AAAAAAAT
GAAATTTCAA AAGCTCGTTA TGATTTCTGAA ATTCAGAAGC TAAAAAACC CGAATTAAT TCTTTAGAAA AACAGGAAAA CTTAAATAAA
AATTTCTGAAA TTCAACCAGA ATCTAAAAAT TTAGACTCTG ATAATAACT AAAAAATCA ATAAATGGAA ATTTAGAAAA AGATAAATCT
TATATGCCA ATGTTGATAA TGAATACTA ACATTAATTT TTTACTATAT TAITGGTGAT TCTAGTCAGA AAAATTTTT CTTTCAAAGC
CCAATTCAAA AAATTTAAT AAATTTCTCA ACTCAAAAA TTGATGAAA TTCTAAAATA CAAGAAAAAT TCGATAAGGT AGTTGAAAGT
GTTCCGGCTG ATTTGTTAAA TTATAGTGT AGTGAAGAAA ATTTTAAAAA AATTAAGGAA AAATTAACAA ATAAGCATTC ACCTGAACCA
AAAAATAATG ACAATAATA CGATTTAGAT TTATATTTTA AAGAAACTCT CATAAATATT GATAAAATTA GTTCTTATTT TAAAGAACAA
TTTCCCAAAG AGSAGACAAA ATTTTACTT GAACCAAGTT TTGAAACTC ACTAAATACG GATAAACTAA CCTTTTAAAT AAGTTTAT
CTTAATAAGA AGGATAAAAA TCCCAAAGAT TTAAGAGCTG ATAATAAAAA TGATGAAAT AGCCCGATAA ATCCAATTAAT TGCAGGCGAG
AAATTAATAA TTATAATAAC AAAAAATCT AAAAAT (SEQ ID NO:3)

Fig. 3

MQANLIGRFI KNKXAILVLA STFAGLILFT TSVGISLTIK YNGSHPRAKV NEFAQKISFV SFKPEQISKV SNFWKIKEKL FSGDQLKKEI
NLEEYLQFYI FDKNSNDLVK FSKDSNPFSS EFEPFSDLKFD DLNQNFNLKF RVRQKQKNNQ YAYSDFFSQP ITFYESNKFL KADFNFLVLOK
MFRQINENIL NIGNFTTNFS DOTSKKKLKK LYRAIDFAQE VNKIENPNEV EVKINEIFPE LSNLILQARE SKDNKIGKTE NPIFSLKFIK
NKTNQFVNL QDNIPMYLE AKLTDQAAKM LGDIGQNFSE KIFEIRFETN DKKSLLFNVE NFFQNIKLP LKFNTTEKDG KLIITKLNPF
DIFSKIKSGI LSANTNQNYI KGVINSLLEE DLALDFGPTS KLIPQNGI SFEEIQQNAK LKNENDNYII EIPYKIFLRE SLFKPGSQKI
IYEKELFLSI GGFGISNKG QNLIIPGSQK ALIYRRNSLF NDEESFENKF ISTFGQPVIS NNPLKKEEID NLLQDDYKQ LERQLNSLSR
YNFNFDNFEA KVRAWSGKTY LPSLTEIANF RLNQQKIDIN SQNQEQKIEL KTLHSQSFFI NPSDVTAFFA DLIQKKPSQI ANSFFLIACA
FGLLNQNRTA SQIFNNLAGE NIFEASSKID FDNKTTNLS FNNHFADFYN QGFFSFLFP KSIKDKFNNL KSKSISDVIS ILEDQELFKE
TARKFTRQOI EENLKSSVKF TTLADLLAF YYKASQLDNF LGWTKLDTNL DYQIVFQKEN EISKARYDSE IQKLKPELN SLEKQENLNK
NSEIQPESKN LDSDNKIKS INGNLEKDNT YNANVDNEYL TLNFYIIGD SSQKFFPQS PIQKILINFS TQKIDENSKI QEKFDKVVES
VPADLLNYSV SEENFKLIKE KLTNKHSPEP KNNDNNNDLD LYFKETSINI DKISSYFKEQ FPKEETKFLF EPSPENSLNT DKLTFLISFY
LNKKDKPKD LKADNKNDEN SPINFIIARQ KLKIIITKNS KN (SEQ ID NO:4)

Fig. 4

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ATGAACCAAT TTGACGAAAA AGAGAAACAA CATAATAAAG CAAAAGCAAT TCTTTCAACC GGATTTTCGG TTACATCAAT TGCAACTACA
GTTGTAGCAG TCCCAATTGG ACTAACAATT TTTGAGAAAT CATTTAGTTC CCAAGTTTCA GGAGGAGTCG ATAAGAACAA AGTTGTGGAT
TTAAATCAG ATTCCAGATCA AATCTTCTCA GAAGAAGATT FTATAAGAGC AGTTGAGAAT CTTAACTTTT TTGATAAATA TAGACATCTA
ACAGCAAGAA TGGCATTAGG TCTTGCCAGG GAAGCAGCTA ATGCCTTTAA CTTTTTAGAT ACTTACGACT ACACCCCAAT TACAAAAGCAT
TCATTTAAGA TTTCTTTGGA TATTTCCGAT GCCTTTGCGG CTAATAAAGA AGTAAAAGCG GTAGTAGTTA GTGCATATTC CCAAAAATAT
CAAGTTACCT ATTCAGACT AACTTCTCTA AAAGGTTGAA AAGAAGAAGA TGATTTTGGC GATGATATTA TAGATTATCA AATTAATCAA
GAGCTTTCAG GTCTATCACT TTCTTCCCTA GCCCCTGAAA GCGCGCATCT TTTAGCCTCA GAAATGGCTT TTCGGCTTGA TAATGACTTT
CAAGTTGCAT ATAAAAAAC AGGATCAAGA GCCGAGGCTT TTCGCCAGGC CTTGATAAAA AATTATCTTG GTTATAACTT AGTTAACCCG
CAAGGTTTGC CCACTATGCT CCAAAAGGGT TATGTGCTAG CCCCCAAAAC AATTGAAAAT AAAAAAGCAA GCGAAGAAAA ATTAGTAAAT
ATAAATGAAA ATGACCCGTC AAGGTTAAT AAATAACAAA AAGTAGAAAA TCTAGCCTTT AAAAACTTAA GCGATCCAAA TGGAACGCTT
TCTATTACTT TTGAACCTCG AGATCCAAAT GGTAAATTAG TATCCGAATA CGATTTTAAA ATTAAGGGAA TCAAAAAACT TGATTTTGAT
CTTAAAAAAC AAGAGGAAAA AGTACTTCAA AAGGTAACCT AATTGTTTGA GATTAACCTT TATGTTCAAT TAGGTTTAT ATTAGTAAAT
TTATCATTGT CTGAAATTAT CTATAAAAGT GATAATAATC CGGATATCT TAGGAAAATA TTAGCTAAAC ATAAAGAACA CAATAACAAC
AAAAGGGTGG ATAATAATAC ATCCACTACT AAATTCCAAG AAGAGGATCT TAAAACGAAA CCAAAATCTA ATGGATCAGA ACAAGATTCT
TTCGAGAAAG CAAAGGAAAA TTTCTTAGT TTTTTTGATC TAAGATCGAG ACTAATTCCA ATTCCCAGTC TTCCTTTATA TTTCTTTAAA
GTTAATTCAA TTAATTTTGA TAGAAATATT GAAGAAAATG AAAAAAGAAA ATTATTTAAA AATGAACAAG TAGTACTCAA AGTAGATTTT
AGTCTTAAAA AAGTTGTAG CGATATTAGA GCCCCTTATT TAGTTTCTAG TCAGGTAGA TCAAATTATC CCCCCTTTT GAAAGCTTCC
CTAGCAAAAA TAGGTAAGGG GTCAAATTCA AAAGTTGTCC TTTTAGATCT TGGAAATTTA TCTTCAAGAT TTAAGTTCA ACTTGATTAT
AGTGCAAAAC AAAGAGAAAT AATTAATACT TTATTAAGG AAAATCCAGA AAGAGAAAAA GAATTACAAG CTAAAATTGA AAGTAAGACG
TTTAGTCCAA TAGATCTTAA CAATGATGAT CTATTAGCAA ATATGAGGAT AACCTGAAG GAGATTGAAT AACTTTAGGG
AGAATGGAAA AGTTAGTCAA AGAGGTTATC CAATATAAAA AGGAAGGTAA AACCTTCCTA GATGATGAAG TCGCTAAAAC ACTTTATTAT
TTAGATTCC ATCATCTACC TCAAAGTAAA AAAGACCTCG AAGAAATATA AGAAAAACAC AAAAAACAAG TTATTAACGA AATAAAACCT
GCTACACCAG CAAGTCAAGC AAAACCGAT CAAGCRAAAA ATGAAAAAGA AGTAAAACCT GAATCAGCCC AAGCAGAATC TTCATCTTCA
AATTCATAATG ATTCTAATAG TAAAACCACT TCTTCTCAA GTATGATGGC GGGTACAACC CAAACAAATA ATTCTCTAC AGAAACAACA
AATTCAAAT CAGCAACAAC AACTTCAACA ACAACACAAG CAGCAGCAAC TTCAGCCTCT TCGGCTAAAAG TAAAACAAC TAAATTCCAA
GAACAAGTAA AAGAACAAGA ACAAACAACA GAAAAGCAA AAGAAACTAA CCAATTATTA GATACTAAA GAAATAAGA AGACTCAGGG
CTTGATTA TTTCTTTGGA TTTCTAGTA AATTCAAAAT ATAAAACCTCT ACCAGGAAC ACCTGAGATT TCCATGTTGA ACCAGATAAT
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TCGGGAAACC TTATAATAAA AGGGGTTATG GCTAATAAAT ACATGACTA CTTAGTCCAA GAAGATCCAG TACTTCTTGT AGATTATACA
AGAAGAAACC AGATTAACAC CGAAAGAGAA GGCAACTAA TTTGAAATCA GTTAGCTTCC CCTCAAATGG CATCTCTGA AACTAGTCCC
GAAAAGGCTA AGCTCGAGAT CACCGAGGAA GGACTCCGTG TAAAAAAGG TGGCACTAAG ATAAAAGAGA CAAGAAAAAG CACAACCAGC
AATGCTAAA GCAATACTAA CTCCAACCA AATAAAAAGT TAGTCTACT AAAAGGTTCT AAAAAAAC CCGGAACAAA AAAGGAATGA
ATTCTTGTAG GATCTGGGAA TAACGCCACC AAAAACGGAA GCTCCAGCAA CAACTCCAAT ACCCAAATAT GAATAACCAG ACTAGGAACA
TCTGTTGTTT CATTAACAAA CGAAGGTGAG ACAGTCCCTG GAATTTCAA TAATAATPCC CAAGGTGAAG TTCTCTGAAC TACTATTAAA
TCCAACTCG AAAACGAAA TCAATCAGAT AACAAATCAA TCCAATCTC CCCAAGTACG CATAGTTTAA CAACCAATTC TCGATCAAAT
ACCCAACAAT CAGGGCGAAA TCAAATTAAT ATTACAAACA CTCAAAGAAA AACAACTACT TCGCCGGCCC AAAGCCCAAT ACAAATCCT
GATCCGAACC AAATTGATGT AAGACTPGGT CTAAGTAGTAC AAGACAAAAA ACTTCACTTT TGGTGGATTG CTAATGATAG CTCTGATGAG
CCTGAGCATA TAACAATTGA TTTGCTGAA GGGACAAAAT TTAATTATGA TGATTTAAAT TATGTCCGGAG GGCTTTTAAA AAATACTACA
ATAAATACCA ATACCCAAGC CCAAGACGAT GAAGGTGATG GATATCTGGC CCTAAAAGGA TTAGGGATCT ATGAATTTCC TGATGATGAA
AGTATTGATC AAGCCGCTAC TGTGAAAAA GCAGAGAGAT TATAATAACA CTTTATGGGG CTATTAGGG AA (SEQ ID NO:5)

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Fig. 5

MNQFDEKEKQ HNKAKAILST GFSVTSIATT VVAVPIGLTI FEKSFSSQVS GGVDKKNKVD LKSDSDQIFS EEDFIRAVEN LKLFDKYRHL
TARMALGLAR EAANAFNFLD TYDYTPITKH SFKISLDISD AFAANKEVKA VVVSAYSQKY QVTYSRLTSL KGWKEEDDFG DDIIDYQINQ
ELSGLSLSSL APESAHLAS EMAFRLDND FQVAYKKTGSR AEAFRQALIK NYLGYNLVNR QGLPTMLQKG YVLAFTIEN KNASEEKLVN
INENDRARVN KLQKVENLAF KNLSDPNGTL SITFELWDPN GXLVSEYDFK IRGIKKLDFF LKKQEEKVLQ KVTEFVEIKP YVQLGLIRDN
LSLSEIIYKS DNNPEYLRKI LAKLKEHNNN KRVDNNTSTT KFQEEDLKNE PNSNGSEQDS FEKAKENFLS FFDLRSRLIP IPDLPLYLKY
VNSINFDRNI EENEKEKLLK NEQVVLKVD FSLKKVSDIR APYLVSSQVR SNYPPVLKAS LAKIGKGSNS KVVLLDLGNL SSRFKVQLDY
SAKQREIINT LLKENPEREK ELQAKIESKT FSPIDLNNDD LLATIEFQYED NPEGDWITLG RMEKLVKEVI QYKKEGKTFL DDEVAKTLYY
LDFHHLPOSK KDLEEYKEKH KNKFINEIKP ATPASQAKPD QAKNEKEVKP ESAQAESSSS NSNDSNSKTT SSSMMAGTT QTNNSTETT
NSNSATTSTT TQAAATSAS SAKVKTTFKQ EQVKEQEQQK EKAKETNQLL DTKRKNEDSG LGLLLWDFLV NSKYKTLPGT TWDFHVEPDN
FNDRLKITAI LKENTSQAKS NPDSKNLTSL SRNLIKGVN ANKYIDYLVQ EDPVLLVDYT RRNQIKTERE GQLIWNQLAS PQMASPETS
EKAKLEITEE GLRVKKGGTK IKETRKSTTS NAKENTNSKP NKKLVLLKGS IKNPCTKKEW ILVSGNNAT KNGSSSNNSN TQIWITRLGT
SVGSLKTEGE TVLGISMNNS QGEVLWTTIK SKLENENQSD NNQIQYSPST HSLTTNSRSN TQQSGRNQIK ITNTQKTTT SPAQSPIONP
DPNQIDVRLG LLVQDKLHL WWIANDSSDE PEHITIDFAE GTRKFNYYDLN YVGGLLKNTT NNTNTQAQDD EGDGYLALKG LGIYEFDDDE
SIDQAATVEK AERLYKHFMG LFRE (SEQ ID NO:6)

Fig. 6

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ATGAAAAACA AAAAATCAAC ATACTACTAT GCCACAGCGG CAGCAATTAT TGGTTCAACT GTTTTGGAA CAGTTGTGGG TTGGCTTCA AAGTAAAT ATCCGGGTGT
AAATCCAAC CAAGGAGTAA TATCTCAATT AGGACTGATT GATTTCTGTG CATTAAACC TTCGATTGCA AATTTTACA GCGATTATCA AAGTAAAT
TAAATGGGAA AACCTTTGAT CCAAAAAGTT CAGATAATTAC TGATTTTGTG TCAAAATTTG ACTTTTTCAG TAATAATGGG AGAACCGTTT TGGAGATCCC GAAAAAATAT
CAGGTGGTTA TCTCGGAATT TAGCCCGCAG GATGATAAAG AACGTTTTCG TCTTGGATTT CATCTAAAAG AAAAATCTGA AGATGGAAAT ATAGCTCAAT CAGCAACTAA
ATTTATTAT CTTTTACCAC TTGATATGCC CAAAGCGGCC CTGGTCAAT ATTCTTATAT CTTTGGATAA AATTTTAAATA ATTTAATTAT CCATCTTTA TCTAATTTTT
CTGCTCAATC AATAAAGCCG CTTCACATGA CCCGTTCAAG CCGATTTTATA GCAAAACTTA ATCAGTTTAA CCAATCAGGAC GAGCTTTGAG TTTATCTTGA AAAATCTTTT
GATCTTGAAG CTCTAAAAGC AAAATATTGC TTACAGACAG CCGATTTTAT TTTGAAAAA GGCAATTAG TTGATCCCTT TGTATTCTCT TTTATAGAAA ATCCGCAAAA
TCAAAAGAA TGAGCTTAGTG ATCTTAATCA AGATCAAAA ACTGTCAGAC TTTATCTTCG CTAATGAAAA TGATCTAAA GATCAATTAG ATGTGTATCT TTTAGATGTC
AAGATGAGAC TTTCTTAAAT AGTATCGATT TAAAAGCAAG TAATGSAACT AGTTTATTG CTAATGAAAA TGATCTAAA GATCAATTAG AAAAGACCGG GTTAAATTTA AAAAAGATCA
TCTGATTATT TTGGAGGCCA ATTTAGTATT ATATGAATAT GATGCTCTAA GTTTTTATTC CCAACTTCAA GAATTAGTTT CTAACCTTAA TTTAAATTTA AAAAAGATCA
GCAAAAACCA AGAATTGAGA AATTTAGTATT CATTAGGAAA ATATAATTAT CTTTTGTATG ATTTAGCCAG TCATCTTGAT TATACTTTTT TAGTTTCAA AGCAAAATTT
ATGCAACTTT AGCTCGTAAAT CTTCCGTTTT CAITTAGGAAA ATATAATTAT CTTTTGTATG ATTTAGCCAG TCATCTTGAT TATACTTTTT TAGTTTCAA AGCAAAATTT
AAACAAAGTT CAATTACAAA AAAATTTATT ATTGAAATFAC CAATCAAAAT TAGTCTTAAA TCTTCAATTT TAGGTGATCA AGAACCTAAT ATTAACCTT TATTGAAAA
GAGCAAGCTT TTTAAATTAG AAAATCGAAA AAGGTTCTTAA AGAATTTAGT CAACAAAAAG AAGAAAATTC AAAAGCGTAA AACAACTAAG AGGGTCTTGA AGCAATGAT
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AATATTACTG AAGACTTCC TGAGAAATCC CCGATTCAAT ATCAGCAAGA AAATGCGCGT TTAGGTGCAA ACCTTATATG ATAAAGGATG ATAAAGGATG
ACGTTATTAT CTAGCAAAAT CACAATTTCA AGAATCTAAT AAGGCCAAG ATATACCAA GATAGCAATG TCTTTAAGAT TTAATCTG CGCATTTTAT
TAAAGAAACA ACTTTTGTAT TTTAAATTAG AAAATCGAAA AAGGTTCTTAA AGAATTTAGT CAACAAAAAG AAGAAAATTC AAAAGCGTAA AACAACTAAG AGGGTCTTGA
TCAAGTCTTT CTCTGTTTTT AAGGATATGA AAATCTTCTT TCTGATTTCA ATCTTGAAGA TCTTAAAGAT TCTTAAAGAT TTAATCTG CGCATTTTAT
AAAAGCGGTT CTTCAATTTG TTTAAATTAG AAAATCGAAA AAGGTTCTTAA AGAATTTAGT CAACAAAAAG AAGAAAATTC AAAAGCGTAA AACAACTAAG AGGGTCTTGA
TCAAAATTAT TTTACTTGAT TTTAAATTAG AAAATCGAAA AAGGTTCTTAA AGAATTTAGT CAACAAAAAG AAGAAAATTC AAAAGCGTAA AACAACTAAG AGGGTCTTGA
TCTGGTGGT CTCAAACTC TAAATGCGCT TGAGAACAAG AAATTTATTAG CCAATTTAAA GATCAAAATC TATCTAATCA TATCTAATCA TATCTAATCA TATCTAATCA
CTGGGAAAAA ATCATTTGGT ATGAAAACGA ATTTGATCAA AATAACAGAC TTCAGTATAA ACTTTTAAA GATCTTCAAG AATCTTGGAT TAATAAAAC CGCGATAATC
TTTATTTGAC TTTACTAGST GATAAACTTA AAGTTAAACC AAAAATAAT TTAGAGGCTA ATTTTGAAG AAAATAGCTA GAAATAGCTA GAAATAGCTA GAAATAGCTA
CAGCTGCTC TTTCTAATTA TATCAATTA AATTCATTA TGCAATCGGT TTTGATGATA ATGCTGGTAA GTTTAATCAA GAAATAGCTA GAAATAGCTA GAAATAGCTA
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TAAATCGATC CCTTATTTT AGTACTAAT TTAGTCAAG GTTCAACHTA ACCAAAAGA AAAAAACHTA CCTAAAAC AGGCAAGCC AAAATGTAAG TGGCTATACT TTAATCTG
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AGAGCTTACT TTCCCGTTG AATTTAAAT AGCAAAAACCT CTTGAAAGCA ACGGAAAAAC TATCTCAGAT TATCTCAGAT TATCTCAGAT TATCTCAGAT
TTGAAAAAC ACCAGAAAT AGTCCGGTT CCGAAGTATT TGATCTAAA TGGGTTGAGC AATATGATCC AAGAACCCTT TGATCTAAA TGGGTTGAGC AATATGATCC
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ATATAATCA AGTATTTT TACTAATTT TCTGGTATGA TAAAAATATC ATTACCAATC AGCCAAATGT TATAACTGCA AACATTTGCT ATGTCTTAT TAAAGATGTA
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AAAGAACTG GAAACAGCA GTATGAATTC CCAGCCGAG ACCCTACT CAGGAGAGAT GGGAGAGAT TTTGCTTCC AAGCCCTTAA ATCCAGCTT ATCCAGCTT
CAAGGACAT TGCTTACA ACAATGCTC AGAGTCCAG AGCAAGATCC CCAGAAAAA TCAAGCGAAG ATAAAGACAA GCAAAAATGG ATTAAMTTT AAGTTGTTAT
CAAAATGATG ATACCAAT AGCCCGCTA AGAGTCCAG AGCAAGATCC CCAGAAAAA TCAAGCGAAG ATAAAGACAA GCAAAAATGG ATTAAMTTT AAGTTGTTAT
CCCTGAAGAA ATGTTAAT CCGGTAATAT ACGTTTGT GGGTAATGC AGATCCAAG TCTAATACT TTAGACTTC CAGTGATTA TTTCTGGT ATCTAGACT
TCTATCCGG AACAGAGAT TCTAATGATG TCGCAATCT TAATGATGCT CCTTGACAGG TAAAAACAT CGCATTTACA AATAACCGCT TTAATAATG TTTCAAGAG
TTAATAATCT CTAATAAAT AGTAGAA (SEQ ID NO:7)

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Fig. 7

MKQKSTLL AATAAIIIGST VFGTVVGLAS KVKYRGVNPT QGVISQLGLI DSVAFKPSIA NFTSDYQSVK KALLNGKTFD FKSSEPTDFV SKFDLFTNNG RTVLEIPKKY
QVVISSEFPE DDKERFRALGF HLKEKLEDGN IAQSATKFIY LLPLDNPKAA LQQVSYIVDK NFWNLIHPL SNFSAQSIXP LALTRSSDFI AKLNQFNQD ELWVYLEKFF
DLEALKRANIR LQTADFSFEK GNLVDPFVYS FIRNPQNKKE WASDLNODQK TVRLYLRTF SPQAKTLLK YKYKDETFLS SIDLKASNGT SLFANENDLK DQLDVLDDLV
SDYFPGQSET ITSNSQVKPV PASERSLKDR VKFKKQKPK RIEKFSLYEY DALSFYSLQ ELVSKPNSIK DLVNATLARN LRFSLGKYNF LFDLASHLD YTFVLVSKAKI
KQSSITKOKLF IELPIKISLK SSILGDQEPN IKTLFEKEVT FKLDNFRDVE IEKAFGLLYP GVNEELEQAR KAQRASFEKE KSKKGLKEFS QQKEENSKAI RNQEGLEEDD
NITERLPENS PIQYQENAG LGASPDKPYM IKDVQNRYY LAKSQIOELI RAKDYTKLAK LLSNRHTYNI SLRLKEQLFD VNPRIPSSRD IEKAKFVLKX TEKNKYWQIY
SSASFVFNK WSLFGYTRYL LGLDPKQTIH ELVKGQKAG LQFEGYENLP SDFNLEDLKN IRIKTPFSQ KDNFKLSLLD FNNYDGEIK APEFGLPLFL PKELRRNSN
SGGSQNSNP WEQEIISQFK DONLSNQDL AQFSTKIWEK IIGDENEFDQ NNRLQYKLLK DLQESWINKT RDNLWYTYLG DKLKVKPKNN LEAKFRQISN LQELLTAFYT
SAALSNNWNY YQDSGAKSTI IFEEIAELDP KYKEKVGADV YOLKFHYAIG FDDNAGKFNQ EVIRSSSRTI YLKTSGKSKL EADTIDQLNQ AVKQAPLGLQ SFYLDTERFG
VPQKLATSLA VQHKQKEXTL PKKLNNDGYT LIHDKLKKPV IPOISSPEK DWFEGLKNQ GQSQMNVNST FGSIIESPYP STNFQEDADL DQDQDDSRQ GNNSLDNQEA
GLLKQKLAAIL LGNQFIQYYQ QNDKEIEFEI INVEKSELS FRVEFKLAKT LEDNGKTIRV LSEDEMSLIV NTTIEKTPM SAVPEVFDTK WVEQYDPRTP LAAKTKFVLK
FKDQIPVDGS GNISDKWLAS IPLVIHQML RLSFVVKTIR ELGLATEQQQ QQQQQQQQQQ PQKAVRKEE ELETYNPKDE FNILNPLTKA HRLTSLNLVN NDNPKIEDL
KVIKNEAGDH QLAFLSRANN IKRLMNTFIT FADYNPFYI NEDWASIDKY LNNKGNVSSH QQQAAGNGQ SGLIQRLNKN IKPETFPAL IALKRDNNIN LSNYSKIM
IKPKYLVERS IGVFWSTGLD GYIGSEQTKD GTSSSSQCKG FKQDFIQALG LKNTEYHGKL GLSIRIFDPC NELAKIKDAS NKKGEEKLLK SYDLFKNVLN EYEKKS PKIA
KGWTLNHPDQ KEYPNPNQKL PENYLNVLN QPWKVTLYNS SDFITNLFVE PEGSDRSGT KLKQVIQKQV NNNYADWGA YLTFWYDKNI ITNQPNVITA NLADVFIKDV
KELEDNTKLI APNITQWPN ISGSKEKPYK PTVFQGNWEN ENSMNSQAO TPTWEKIREG FALQALKSSF DQKTRTFVLT TNAPLPLWKY GPLGFQNGPN FKTQDWRLVF
QNDONQIALAL RVQEQDRPEK SSEDKDKQKM IKFKVVIPEE MFNSGNIRFV GVMQIQGPT LMLPWINSSV IYDFYRGTD SDCVANLWA PWQVKTIAFT NNAFNNVFE
FNISKIVE (SEQ ID NO:8)

Fig. 8

TTGATTTTAA TTGAAGAAT TAAGGAAATC AAAAAATTTA TGGAAAAAC CAACTTGCAC TACAAAAAAA AAAAAA
AAGCACTAAC CTTTCTAGAA AAAATCTTTT AACAAATGGG GCCGCAGTTT TTTTCGGAAT TGCAATAATC ACAATTCGCG
TTGTCCACCGT TGTAAATTGA AAGATCAAAG ATCCACGACT TCAAGTACAA AATCAAGCAA AATTAATTAC AAATATTCAA
CTAAAAGATG AGTATCAAAA TGGAAATTTA AGCTATTTTG ATCTTAAAAA ACAGCTTTTT AATGCTGATA ATACTAAAAA
AACTGGGATT GACTATAGCC AGTTTTTTGA TTTTACCAA AAAAAAACA CGAGCCTACC AATTAATTTT GCCACTGATT
ATGGCTGAAA TCGTTACAAA CTTGATGTTT TTGATCTAAA ACCACTTGAT CAAGAACAAT CTTTTGAAAT TTATATCGT
TTAGTATATC AACTACCTGA TGATAAAAAG GCAATTTCTG ATCTTTTAAAC CCAAAAAGTT ATCTGAAAT ATCTCCCTGA
TATCAACCAA AAAAGAACTT AAAAAATTAG TAAAATTAGA AGACTTTGAA AAGCAAGTAA ACTGGGCAAT AAATAATAAT
GAAGCCCGCA AAATTAATTA TAAATATTTT AATTAGAAAG AAATTATGCG CGAGATCTT AATAATAAAG AATTTCTTA
TCTAGATGAA AGTGGAATAT GAAATCCGCA ATATCAGATT GAACCTGTAA GAGATCAAAT TTTAGGTCAG GATTTTTTAG
CAAAAACAGG TCAAAAAGGA ATTTATAAAT TAACATTTTA TGCTGCTTTT TCGCCGAATT TTGCTAAAAA AATTCGGCT
GATCTCAATA AAAGTTCAAA GTTTCATTTT GGAATTAACA TTGATCTTAA TAATCTTTTC CTGATAAAA CAGTCGCTGA
AAATATTAAT ATAACCTGAA TTTCTGAAGA TGATTATTAC CCACAATAA ATTTTGAAAA AAATTTAGAA GCCGAAATTA
ATGGTTGAGA TTTTCTAAAT TATTACAATA ACCAAATTTT TGCAACTCAA AACGAGAGAG AAGATTTTCT CAAGAACCCT
ATAGCAAAAA TTGTTAGAAC TCCGCTTCTG AAAAAAGTTG AATTTGAAAA TAAATATACC GGTATTGATT ATGCAAAAT
TTTAAATAT TTTAAATTAG ATATTAATAG AGATGCTAAT TCAACTAAAT TGCTTTTAA AAATAACCAA ATTTGTC
AAATTTTCGG AAAAAATTAT CTTAGAAATG CTGAAAATCA AATTTGCGCT GAAAAAACT TTTCCAAAC TATTGAACAT
CTAAACCCTC TCGGGCAAAA TGATGCTGAA TTAGTAAAGC AAATTAACA GACAAAATTT GAATTTAAAC CAGAACTAG
AAAAAAATTT GCAAACCAA AGGGTCCGCC AAAATCAGAA ATCTTTGCAC TCITAAATGC CAATAAATTT GATAAATTA
AAAAATCCT TGAAAAAGG GATTATTATG GCTATGAAT TAACGAAGAT CGCTTAAAT TATTAGTTCA TAATTCACAA
TTACCTAATG TTGAAGAATT TGCAAAATTA AGTGTAGTTC CTGAGAAAAAT GTCTGAGGGA ATTATTAATC TTTGGAATA
GTCATTTAAA ACAAATCAAG AGGTTAGTAC ATTTTATCT TTAATGCAA AAAGGGATAT CAGTTTTGTT GCAAAATATT
GATATGATCT TTTAAATAAA TTTAAATTA TTGATCCAAA AACACAATGG CCTGAAAATC TTGACCAAAA TAGTTTATTT
AAACATTTAA GTCAAAATAA AATTCAGCCT CCTGAGAAA AAGCAGTTTC ACTGACCTCC GATTTTGTAC TTTTTCATT
AAATAATGAC TACCTAATTT CCCCTGATTA TCTTAATAT AGTTTTTACC TTCACTCAA TTTAANAAT ACTTTGGACT
TAATCAAAAC TGAAAGCGCA TTTAACACGA GAGATTTTGT CGAACATATA AGAGAACCTG CAAAATCAAT TAAACCAAAA
GATTTTATCC AAGAAAAGG TAAAAATCCA ATTACAAATC TTAGTGAAT TCTAGTTGCT TTTTATTCGC TTTTATTC
AAAGATCAA GGACTTCTTG CTGAATCACT CGGGCAAAAT TTAGACTATA AAATTCAGTT TGAACCTGAA CCTATAAGCC
TAAATGTAGC AGTTAGTCAG GAAAAACTA ATCCAAATA TAATTTAAGA TTAATAATA ATTTAAGATT AAAATATGTA
TATAAAATG GTTCAGTTGA TCAAAATGGG AATTTAATTC AAGTGATTTA CCAACAAAA AAAGAACTT TGGATCTTGT
AGTTAATGAA AATAATAAAT TGCTTAGTGA AGATGTAGAA AAATTAATG AAATGCTAC TAATTTCCA AGTGCAGACC
AAATATTTT CCTAAAAA GAAGATTATA CCCAACTGTG TGATAGTATA AAACAAGTAA TTAACCGGA AAATCTCCA
GTTAAATTTG ATAATCAGAT CAAAAATCTA CCTTTTAGTC AATTTTGTGA AAATAATTAC CCAGATTATG GTTTTATAT
AATAAAAACA AGTAAAAAT TAGAAAGTAG TAAACCTGAA GCAGCAAAAG TTGCTGCAAA ACCTTCAGCA GCCAAGCCAG
TAGCAGCTAA ACCAGAACA CAAGAAATTC ATCAAAGCGA AGAAATTCCT GGAGTTCTTA CTAATACAAT ATCTCAACTT
GGCAATCAGA TAGGACATAA TTTTGATTTA TATGTATACA AAAAAAGTCA GCCACAGATT CACTCAAGTA AGCCAGTTAG
GGTAATATT ATTGAAAGTT CAGAATCACT ATTTGCTTTA AAA (SEQ ID NO:9)

Fig. 9

MILIEEIKET KKFMENLNLH YKKKKKSTN LSRKNLLTIG AAVFFGIAII TIPLVTVANW KIKDPRLQVQ NQAKLITNIQ
LKDEYQNGNL SYFDLKKQLF NADNTKKTGI DYSQFFDFYQ KNNTSLPINF ATDYGWNRYK LDVFDLKLPLD QEQSFEIYYR
LVYQLPDDKK AISDLLTQKV IWNYPDYSL ANFANFSSSK LEKLRAYTNK EFSLSTKKEL TKLVKLEDFE KQVNWAINNN
EARKIINKYF NLEEI IAEIL NNKEFSYLDE SGIWNPQYQI ELVRDQILGQ DFLAKTGQKG IYKLTFYAAF SPNFAKKIAA
DLNKSSKFHF GINIDLNNLF LDKTVAENIK ITEFSEDDYY PQINFEKNLE AEINGWDFLN YYNNQIFATQ NEREDFLKNL
IAKIVRTPLL KKVEFENKLS GIDYAKFLKY LKLDIKLDAN STKLAFKNNQ IVAKIFGKII LRNAENQIVA EKNFSQTIEH
LNRLGQNDAE LVKQIKQTKF EFKPETRKKI ANQKGAPKSE ILALLNANKF DKLKNILENG DYYGYEFNED RLKLLVHNSQ
LPNVEEFAKL SVVPEKMSEG IINLWNKSFK TNQEVSTFLS LLAKRDISFV AKYWYDLLNK FKLIDPKTQW PENLDQNSLF
KHLSEQIKIQP PEKKAIVSLTS DFWLFSLNND YLISPDYLN N SFYLHSLNKN TLDLIKTESA FNTRDFVEHI RELAKSIKPK
DFIQEKGKNP ITNLSEFLVA FYSLIYSKDQ GLLAESLGQN LDYKIQFELE FISLNVAVSQ EKTNPNNNLR LNNNLRKLYW
YKIGSVDQNG NLIQVIYQTK KETLDELVNE NNKLSSEDE KLNEIATNFP SADQIIFLKK EDYQLVDSI KQVIKTENTP
VKIDNQIKNL PFSQFFENNY PDYGFYIIKT SKNLESSKPE AAKVAAKPSA AKPVAAKPEQ QEIHQSEEIF GVLTTNTISQL
GNQIRHNF DL YVYKQDPQI HSSKPVRVII IESSESLFAL K (SEQ ID NO:10)

Fig. 10

ATGAAAAAA ACAAGCTAAA ATATTTAATT TTCTCAATTA TTGGAATTAG TACAATTATA AGTCTYGTCTG TTACAATTCC TTATGCACTT
TCATCCCAAG CCGAAAAATA TAATCTAGAA CTAAATTCCT ATAACATTGA TCTTGGAAAA GCACAAAATT TGAACCTCAAG AACTTAATTTT
AATAGTGCTG AATTTGATAA ATTAGTTGCA AATTTAAAGG TAAACCTRA ATTTGCCAAG CGACTAAACG CTTTTGATGC TCTAAATTTT
CACTTTGATA AATCTTATAG TTTGATCTA GCTGATGCAG TTGATTTAAG TAGTCTAAGT CAAAAATATC CTGATCTAAG TTTTAAATTTG
GTTATCCCTG ATAATAAATC CAGGTTTGAA ATCAAAGAAA ATAAGCTAAA AAATATCGGA CTTAATGTAA CTAACACTTC AAAAACCCATA
AATTATACAG CAAAATTCGA CCTTGATTPC TCAGGTCAAG AAAAGTCTTT CCAATTTCTA CCCGAAAATT TCACCTGGCCA AATTAGTCTT
AGAAAATCTTG AATCACTTAA AGGAAAAACC GCAACTGAAA TAGCAATTTT ATTTTATAAT GCTTGACTAA AACGGTTTAA TAAACTTTCT
GATTCAAAAA TTGCCTTATA TGAAACTTTT GGCGAATTTG GTGGGGCTTC CTTTAGCCTA AATTCTGAAC CAATTTTTAT .CCTTCCAGAA
AATTTTGAAA TCAAACCGGA TCTAAAAGAT AATAAAGTAG TTTTTGCAAG TATAAATGAT GAAAAAATG AGCTTGTCT TAATATGGTT
TTATATGATA AAACAGCTAA AACTGAGAAA ATTTTCCCC TTAGATTTGT TGATCTCCA AAAACAAATC AGAAATATGG GGAAAAATTT
TTAGCAAGTT TTTTGAAAAA CTATGAATTT AATAGTGA AAAAAGCTTC TCTAGCCAAA AATAACTTAG ATATTGCACA ATTATTTTCA
TTACCTTCTG ATCCAAAAAG TCTTGATTTA ACTAAAATTTG AGTCCTGATT TATTCAAAAA TCAGTGCCAA ATACAACCTTT TTTTGTCTGAT
ATTAAAGGT TAATTCCTAA TTTTGAGACC AAAAAGCAG CTTTTTGTAGT TAAAAACCT GAAAAAGTGT GTCAGAATAA GAATTTATTA
ACTATTAATT TAAAAATAGA AGGAACCTTT TTAGTAAATG ATCAAGTTC TGCAGTCTA AATTTGACTC AGGATAAACA CTATACTTAT
AATTTGACT TTGACTACGA TGCAACACAA GAAATTTATT CTGGATTTT TCGAATGCG CTTGAATTAT TTGATGCTAG AACGGCAAAA
AATCTTGATA ATTTAAAAC TGAGGTCAAA AACGATCTTC CAGTAACGGT TTTGCGCTCA ACAATTAATA CAAAATTTGC CCATCTTTTA
AATAAACCC TTGAACCTAA GGAATTTACT AAAAAATGA GTCCTTTATT TGATTTTCTT AATTTTTCAA CAAGTAAAAA TGAAAAATTA
GAAACAAAAA TGGCTCCACC AAATGCTAAG ATGCAAAATG TTGTTGCAAT TTTATTTAAT GAAGGGTAA AACAACAAGA AAGTCAGGTA
AAGGATCAGG CAAAACAAGA AAAATCAAGT AAAGATTTCC AAAGTAAACA AACTGATCAA AGTGRAAAG AACCAAAAGT TGAACCTAAA
ACAATCCAGG CAGAAAATGG AGGAACCTTAT TTATCTAAAC TTTTGA AAAA TTTAGAAAA ACTAGTTTCC CAACAAACAC TCTATTATAT
TTATCAACT TTTATCGGGA TAAATTTATT TTA AAAATTAG AACTAAAAGC TGAAGGAATA ACAAAGAAA CACTTGAGAT TAAAAATTGAC
AAAGTTGCTC CTGATAATAA AGCTTATCAA GCATTAGTCC AAAGTACAAA TACGGATTTA TTCCTTGTAT GACGATCAA TATAACCACA
ACAACAGAAA AATACCAAAA TAAACCAGTA ATTGCATCGA TTAGCGCACT AAATAATCCG AATTTAAAAAT TTAAGSTAAA TCCAGAACCT
TCAAATAAAT CGCAGCAAAA AGTACATCTA GATCAAGCCG GTATTTATT AGCCGAAGGG GGAATAAGTC TTGAAAACCT AAGTCAAGAA
CAAGCAAAA ATCTTAAACT TGATGAAGGC AAGACAATTT TTTATGCTT TAAACCCACT AAATTATCAC GAAGATCACT TTTAAGATAT
TTCTATTAA GCGCAAGTGA TAATCTAGT TCAAAATCA GTTTATTAAT CGAACCAGAA ATATTACTAA CCGGGTTTAA TAAAAATTGGT
GCTGATTTTG AAAAGGTAGA GCAAAATAAT AAAAAATCAAT TAAAAATGGAC CGATGCTCA GGTGGGCTGC AAAAACTTT TAACGGGACT
TATCAAGTA TTTATTTT CTTTACAA CTCTCCAAC ATAAATAAGT TCGCTTTAT CTAAAAATC AATCAGATAA ATCACATGAT
TTCTCAACG CTCCGGCTGC TACAATGGTT CTAGTGGCAA CAGTTGAAAG CGAAAAATCA GAAAAATACC GAAAAATACC TTAATAATGAA GCTTTTTTCA
AGTGATTATC AAAATGGGAA AAAGGAAAT TTTACCTGAA AAACCAAAAT TGAGAGCCAA TTTCAAAATC TCGATCTAGC TAAAAATCTA
ACTTTAGGTA CAACAAAAG CAATAATCAA GAAAATATG ACAAAGACA ACAAGATGAT AGTAGAAAAC CGACCGGAAT AACACTAAAA
GGTTTTGCC TCTTTGATAA ACCAAAAGAT AATCAAAAT ATAATAATAT CTTGAAAAA TTCCTTAGCG AATATATGGA A

(SEQ ID NO:11)

Fig. 11

MKGNKLYLI FSIIGISTII SLAVTIPYAL SSQAEKYNLE LNSYNIDLKQ AQLNSRNTF NSAEDKLVV NLKVKPKFAK RLNAFDALNF
HFDKSYSDFL ADAVDLSSLS OKYPDLDFKL VIPDNKSRFE IKENKLNKIG LNVNTSKTI NYTAKFDLDF SQQEKSFQFL PENFTGQISL
RNLESKLGKT ATEIAILFYN AWLKRPNKLS DSKIALYETF GEGGASFSL NSEPIFILPE NFEIKPDLKD NKLVPASIND EKNELVLMNV
LYDKTAKTEK IFPLRFVDLP KTNQKYGEKF LASFLKNYEF NSEISKYLAK NNLDIAQLFS LPSDPKSLDL TKFESWFIQK SVPNTTFFAD
INGLIENFET KKA AFLVKKP EKVQGNKNLL TINLKLEGTF LVNDQVPAGL NLTQDKHYTY NDFDYDATQ EIYSGYFRNA LELFDARTAK
NLDNLKLEVK NDLPVTVPAS TINTKIAHLL NKPLELKGIT KMSPLFDFL NFSTSKNEKL ETKMAPPNAK MQNVGAILFN EEVKQESQV
KDQAKQEKSS KDSQSKQTDQ SEKEPKVETK TIQAENGGTY LSKLFENLEK TSFPTNTLLY LSTFYRDKFI LKLELRAEGI TKETLEIKID
KVAPDNKAYQ ALVQSTNTDL FLDWRSNITT TTEKYQNKPV IASISALNPN NLKFKVNPEP SNKSOQKVHL DQAGIYLAEG GISLENLSQE
QAKNLKLEDEG KTIYAFKPT KLSRRSLLRY FLLSASDNSS SKFSLIEPE ILLTGFNKIG ADFEKVEQNN KNQLKWTAS GGLQKTFNGT
YQDIYFLLQ LLQHNKVALY PKNOSDKSHD FLNAPAATMV LVATVESENT EKYLKMKLFS SDYQNGKKEI FTWTKIESQ FQNLDLAKNL
TLGTTKSNQ ENIDKEODD SRKPTGITLK GFALFDKPKD NQKYNNILEK FLSEYME (SEQ ID NO:12)

Fig. 12

ATGAAGTTAGCAAAATTA CTTAAAAAACCTTTTTGATTAATAACAACAATTGCCGGAATTAGTCTTAGTTT
ATCAGCCGCTGTTGGTATAGTTGTTCGGAATTAATTCCTTATAATAAATCATATATTCTTATCTAAATGAAA
ATCCAAGTCAGCTAAAACTACTAAAAACAACAAAAATATCCAGCAAGATTTTGATAAAAATAGTCTCAAAT
TTAAAAATTAGGGATAATTTTAAGAAAATATCAGCAAAAAACAGCTTTATCAGCGGTAAAAAATGATTTATA
CCGGTATGACTTAGTTCGGGCTTTTGAATTTTCAAGTTTAGAACTAACAACATCAAATTAGTTTTGATT
TAGAAAATGCAGTAGTTGATCAAAATTC AATTA AAAATGTGCTAGTTTTTGC AAAATCTGAAAAGATCAA
GTAACATATTC AAAACAAAT TGAAC TTAAGGGTTTGCTCAAGATGATGAAGCTGCAGGCGATCTTGTTAA
ATTCCAAATTGATCAAAGAAAATCCTTTGTTAATCTTTATAAATTTGATTATTTCTTTTTCTGAATTTCAA
GAATTCCTTAGCGAAAATATCGACAAATTAGAAAATACAAATTCCTTTTACAAGGTTGGCAAATGCTTTGATT
TCCTCAAAGCGAGTCTTTCAC TTTATAATTCCTTAGGCCAACCGATATTTTAGATGAAAATATCGCTT
AGAACCAGTTTTGAATTC AAAAAAAGAATTA AATTTACTAGAAAAAATAAGAAATTTGATTTTAGAATTA
ATTTAGTTGAAAAAGAGAGCCAAAAGAAAATTAATTTAACACTAGAAATCCGTCCATTATTAACAAATCAA
GAATTTACTAGTGAGTTAAAAACTTTATTTGAATCAAATTTAGACCAAAATCTTAGCCTAAATCTTGAAC T
AAAAAATGCTCTTTTCCATGATAGAACCAGTTTTTCTGAGTATTTATATGGAAGTCCACAGCAAAGA ACTA
AAACTGATGAAGTAAAACAGAAAGCTAAGGAATTAAGGATCTTTTTGGTTTTAGATCAGCAAAATCTG A
CAGGATACAAAATTTGGAAC TTTTATGTAATAATTAAGCCCCA ACTTTTAGATCCTGCAAAAATTAGTCA
AGAAGATAAGAAAAA ACTTTTAGCTGATAAAAAATCCGTTTTGAAGTCTTAACTACCTTAAAAAGAAAAG
CGCTTGATCAACAAGATGTTCTCACTGATCTTCCAGTTTTAGTCGATCTAAGCCTTGATTCTAATAAATAC
GAAACAGCCATAAGTCAAATTTTAAATTC AACAAAGACAACCAAAGAATTTAAAATGCAAGAATATGAAGA
TAGAGCGAAGTTATCAACCAAAGAAATCAAAGAAACAATTGATAAATTAGCAAACTTGCCGCAAAAGTTA
GTAATTTATCCGAACCAAGTATGAAGTTGTTCTGCTGTCTATTTATTAATACAGGGAAATATCTTTTT
GATGATGAGATCCAGCAAGAAAAA ACTAATCTTAAAAAATAATAGAACAAGCCGAATGAAAGCTGACAC
CAAGAATTTGGCTCCAAAAGTACCTAGTCTTATCAA AAACCAACTACATCTGCAACTTCTAGTGGA ACTA
CTAAGACATCAACAGGGACAGAAAAAAGTTTTAGTAAGTGCTTTTTCTGATATAATTAGTATGAAAAAC
CAACCTGAACAAACA ACTAAGAACGGTCAGGTC CAAGCTTCTTCTACAAGTCAGAGTCCAAAATCAAGTCT
TAGCCAAAACAGCGGACAAAATTC AATAACTTTAGAAGAAAAATTTGGACATACAATTTGAAAGTTACTAA
ATACATCACAAATTTATAATTTTGAAAACACCCAAGGGCAATATACAATCTCAATAGAGGATGATAAATTA
GTTTTTGACTTTAAGCTTGTATCAAAGCAGATCGAGCAATTTTATCAAGGATCTAAAATTAGTCTTGG
TGCTTAATTAATCTGATAAGTCTGCCTATGATGAGATTAAACAATTTAGCCAGATCTTTTCTTGTATG
CAACAATAGGAGAACAATCTGATTATAAAAAACAAGCAAAAAAAGATTATAC TTTAAAATCGTTAAGAGAT
TTAATGGGTAATGGCTTTGTTTATAAACCAGAACTAAATCGAATCCACAAGAAAATGTACTAAAATTACA
AACAGGATCAGAGCAAAAAAACCCTCTACCAGGGCTTAGATCAGGATTAATTTATATTGCATTTACCGTTA
ATAATATCAATAAAAAATGATTATAAACCTCATTATCTAATAAGAGATAAAAAATGATAAAGGTGCTTCATT
CAGAGATATCAAGATAAGGAAGAACCAAACGCTTTTGAGATTAGAATTGATT CATATGAGCCTGATGACTT
CAGGGATAACAATTT CAGGCTGCTGATACGATATTAGATGCAAGTGGTTCAATGATCCTCGATCAAAGA
AAAAAATTAATCTCCGTCAA AACGCTGATTATTTATAGTAGTTTATAAGTCAAAAAAAGATATTGTAACA
GAGCTTTATCTACTACCTTCAGCACAAGATAATAACAAGAAAAGATTGTTAAAAATAAAAAATAGAAAATC
ATTTCCCTCTCAAGGTTATACAGTTCAAGGTTCAATTATATATTCTTTATTTAGTCCTAATAAAATTTGGAG
ATAGTCAGAAGCCAGCCCAACAACCGCCAGCTGTAAGTATAAAAGCAATAGCATTATTTGATAAAAAATCA
TTTACAAACGATACAGAAAAAATGCGTTTAATAAATAATGCTTTTTATTAGTAATTATATAAAACAA (SEQ
ID NO:13)

FIG. 13

MKLAKLLKKPFWLITTIAGISLSLSAAVGIVVGINSYNKSYYSYLNENPSQLKTTKTKISQQDFDKIVSN
LKIRDNFKKISAKTALSAVKNDLYRYDLVRAFEFSSLETNNYQISFDLENVVDQNSIKNVLVFAKSEKDQ
VTYSKQIELKGFAQDDEAAGDLVKFQIDQRKSFVNLYKFDYSFSEFQRILSENYRQIRNTNSFTRLANALI
SSKASLSLYNSLGQPVFLDENYRLEPVLNSKKELNLEKNKKLYLELNLVEKESQKKINLTLEIRPLLTNQ
EFTSELKTLFESNLDQNLNLELKNALFHDRTSFSEYLYGSPQQRKTDEVKQKAKELKDLFGFRSAKFW
QDTKFGTFYVI IKPQLLPAKISQEDKKLLADKKIRFEVLTTLKRKALDQQDVLTDLPVLVDLSLDSNKY
ETAISQIFNSTKTTKEFKMQEYEDRAKLSTKEIKETIDKLANLAAKVSNLSEPSDEVVRAVYLLNTGKYLF
DDEIQQEKTNLKKIIEQARMKADTKNLAPKVPSPIQKPTTSATSSGTTKTSTGTEKKVSVSAFSDIISMKN
QPEQTTKNGVQASSTSQSPKSSLSQNSGQNSITLEEKFGHTIWKLLNTSQUIYNFENTQGQYTI SIEDDKL
VFDFKLVSKADRAIYQGSKISLGGLINSDKSAYDEIKQFSPDLFLDATIGEQSDYKNKQKKDYTLKSLRD
LMGNFVYKPETKSNPQENVLKLQTGSEQKPLPGLRSGLIYIAFTVNNINKNDYKPHYLIRDKNDKGVFI
QRYQDKKEPNAFEIRIDSYEPDDFRDKQFQAADTILDASGSIDPRSKKKIILRQNADYLLVVYKSKKDIVT
ELYSLPSAQDNNKEKIVKIKNRKSFPSQGYTVQGSLLYSLFSPNKIGDSQKPAQQPPAVSIKAIALFDKKS
FTNDTEKMR LINNAFISNYIKQ (SEQ ID NO: 14)

FIG. 14

GTGATTGAGGGCTTAAAATCAAAGGCAAATACTCAAAAAACAGAAAAAATAGCCCCACACAACCGAAAA
ACCAGAGGTTTCACTAGCTAAAACAACAGAAAATTTCAGCAAAAAACAGTCAAGGTAAGCACTTTTGCAGAAG
AAGCTAAGGGTCAAAGTCAAAGTCAGCAAACACAACCAGTTTCCACTTCATCGCCTCAAACCTAGTCAAAT
TCAGTTTCTAATTCCACAAGCAGTACGAATTTAGCCTTAGAAAATGAAAAATTTGGGACAAGCATTGAAAC
AGCTTTTAATTTTCGCTAATATTTATAATCTTGAAAATACAAAAAGCGAATATGAGATCTCAACTTTAGGAA
ATAAGCTATTTTTTGATTTTAAATTAGTTGATAAAACTAATCAAAATCTAATTTTGGCTCAGTCCAAAATT
AGTCTTAATAATATTATTAATCTAATAAATCTGCCTATGATATAATTAAGAAATTCATCCCAGTGTATT
TCTAGATGGAACAATTAATTATCAAGATCAAGGAAAAGATAAAAAAGAAATTTATCCTAAAAGATTTAAGTG
ATAATAAATTAATATTTAAATCAGAAGATGCAATTCAACTGATCAAGGTTTAGAGCTAAAGAAACCTTTG
AAATTAAGCCCGACAACGAACCTTCTTCTACTACTTCACAAAAGACTAATAAAAAAGGATGATATTGGAGT
GTTTTGACTAGCGCTTCAAGTTAATAATATAACAGATTTCAAAAATCATCATCTAATATCCGATGGAAAAG
GAAATGGAATAATCTTAAACAAATACAAGGTCAAGGATGAAACTGGTTATCAATTAGGACTAGAATATCCT
GGAAGGAATGAAAATAATTTTATTACTGATATTGTTGATCTAGTCGACGGTTTTATCAAATTTATTTTTGG
ATGAAAACAAGACCAAAATAATAGTAGTTTTTTGGACACACCCTCACTTTTAAATTGATTTTAAACAAGTATA
AAAACAAAAAATACTGAATTTATCAAGGCGAATACAAAAATCTTTTAGAGGTTGTAGAAAACAATGAT
CGACTTCTGTTTCAGTATTTTCTTCTCAAGCAGGAAAAAATCATAAACAAATATAGAAAATAGAATGCA
TAGAAGTTTACATTATAAAAAAGCAGACAAAGCCAAAGAAGGTGTAAGCCCAATCCCAAGTTTTACTGATA
TTTTAAATGAATTACAAATGGAGCTACTGATAGCGATCCAAAACTCAAAAGGCACCAGTAACATTCAAA
GCGTTTATGATGTCAAATGATAAAAACTAGTATTTGGATCAAACATTAATAATCAAGAAATTCGCCAAGC
GCTTATTGACGCTTATATAGTTGATAAGAAT (SEQ ID NO: 15)

FIG. 15

VIEGLKSKANTQKTEKNSPTQPKKPEVSLAKTTENSAKTVKVSTFAEEAKGQSQSQQTQPVSTSSPQTSQN
SVSNSTSSSTNLALENEKFGTISIWTAFNFANIYNLENTKSEYEISTLGNKLFFDFKLVDKTNQNLILAQSKI
SLNNIINSNKSAYDIIKKFNPDVFLDGTINYQDQGDKKEFILKDLSDNKLIKFSEDAIQTDQGLELKKPL
KLSPTTNSSTTSQKTNNKDDIGVFWLALQVNNITDFKNHHLISDGKNGIILNKYKVKDETGYQLGLEYP
GRNENNFITDIVDLVDGFIKFIGWKDQNNSSFLDTPSLLIDFNKYKNKKNTEFIKANTKILLEVENND
RLSVSVFSSQAGKNHKQIIENRMHRS�HYKKADKAKEGVSPIPSFTDILNELQIGATDSDPKTQKAPVTFK
AFMMSNDKNLVFGSNINNQEIRQALIDAYIVDKN (SEQ ID NO: 16)

FIG. 16

ATGAAGTTAGCAAAATTACTTAAAAAACCTTTTGGATTAATAACAACAATTGCCGGAATTAGTCTTAGTTT
ATCAGCCGCTGTTGGTACAGTTGTTCGGAATTAATTCTTATAATAAATCATATTATTCTTATCTAAATCAGA
TCCCAGTCAGCTAAAAGTAGCAAAAAATGCTAAAATTAGTCAGGAAAAATTTGATTCAAATTGTTTTAAAT
CTTAAAAATTAAAGATAATTTAAAAAATGATCGGCAAAAACAGTTTAACTGCTGCCAAAAGTGATCTTTA
TCGTTATAATCTTGTTCGCTTTTGGATTTAAGTGAACATAAACAATGATTATTTAGTAAGTTTTGATC
TTGAAAATGCAGTAGTTGATCAAAATTCAAATTA AAAATGTTGTTATTTATGCAAAATCTGATAAGGATCAA
ATAACTTATTCAAAACAAATTTGACTTAAAGGCTTTGGAAATACAGAAACAAGCGAGA ACTAATTTTGATTT
TAGCCAAATTGATTCAAGCAAGTCTTTTGTGATCTTTCAAGGGCAAATCTAACTTTGACGGAATCCAAA
TTTTACTTGCCAAAATTTTGA AATGAAAGAGGAAGTAATTGATTTTCACGACTTGAAAGAGCTTTGGTT
GCATCAAAAGCGAGTCTTTCAC TTTATAATTCCTTAGGAGAACCCGTATTTTTAGGCCAGATTATCAATT
AGACCCAGTTTTGGACCGAAAAAATTA TTA ACTTTGTTAAATAAAGATGGAAAATTAGTTCTTGGACTTA
ATTTAGTGCAAATTTCAACTAAAAA ACTATGAATTTAAATCTTGAAGTTCGCGCGCGATTTC AAATCAG
GAAATTTCTAAAATTTCTAAAATCCTGACTTGAAACAAATCTTCAAGGCAAATTA AAAACCAAAGATGATTT
GCAAATGGCACTAGTAAAAGATAAAAT TAGCCTCTCTGATTATTGATATGGATCTCCGAATTCAAAAGTAA
ATACATCCCAAATTTTAA CAAAAAGTAAAGAATTTAAAGATCTTTTGGATTTAAGTGAGACAAATTTTTTT
CTTAATACCAAATTCGGA ACTGTCTATTTAAGTATTATTCCCAA ACTTTTAGATCCAAGTCAGATTTCTGT
TGTGATAAGAAAAA ACTAGTTGAAAATCAAAAATTCGCTTTGAAATTA CTGCTTCTTTAAAACGAAAAG
CTATTGATAAAAAATTTATCATCCAGGATCTTCCAGTTTTTGTGATCTAAAAGTTGATTTTAATAAATAC
CAAGCCGCTGTTGCCCAAATGTTTGG AACGATAAAAGCAGTTAAAGAATTTTCAATGCCTGAAGATCAAGA
TGCA (SEQ ID NO: 17)

FIG. 17

MKLAKLLKKPFWLITTIAGISLSLSAAVGTVVGINSYNKSYYSYLNQIPSQLKVAKNAKISQEKFDSIVLN
LKIKDNFKKWSAKTVLTAAKSDLRYRNLVSAFDLSELINNDYLVSFLENVVDQNSIKNVVIYAKSDKDQ
ITYSKQIVLKGFGNTEQARTNFDFSQIDSSKSFVDSLRSANLTLTEFQILLAQNFEENERGSNWFSRLERALV
ASKASLSLYNSLGEVFLGPDYQLDPVLDLDRKKLLTLNKGKLVGLNLVQISTKKTMMNLNLEVRGAISNQ
EISKILKSWLETNLQGLKTKDDLQMALVKDKISLSDYWYGSPNSKVNTSQILTKSKEFKDLFDLSETNFF
LNTKIGTVYLSIIPKLLDPSQISVVDKKKLVENQKIRFEITASLKRKAIDKKFIQDLPVFVDLKVDFNKY
QAAVAQMFGTIKAVKEFSMPEDQDA (SEQ ID NO: 18)

FIG. 18

ATGAAAAACAAAAATCAACATTACTATTAGCCACAGCGGCGCAATTATTGGTTCAACTGTTTTTGGGAC
AGTTGTTGGCTTGGCTTCAAAAAGTTAAATATCGGGGTGTAATCCAACCTCAAGGAGTAATATCTCAATTAG
GACTGATTGATTCTGTTGCATTTAAACCTTCGATTGCAAATTTTACAAGCGATTATCAAAGTGTTAAAAAA
GCACCTTTAAATGGGAAAACCTTTGATCCAAAAAGTTCAGAAATTTACTGATTTTGTCTCAAATTTGACTT
TTTGACTAATAATGGGAGAACCGTTTTGGAGATCCCGAAAAATATCAGGTGGTTATCTCGGAATTTAGCC
CCGAGGATGATAAAGAACGTTTTCGTCTTGGATTTCACTAAAAGAAAACTTGAAGATGGAATATAGCT
CAATCAGCAACTAAATTTATTTATCTTTTACCACCTTGATATGCCCAAAGCGGCCCTGGGTCAATATTCTTA
TATCGTTGATAAAAAATTTTAAATAATTTAATTTATCCATCCTTTATCTAATTTTTCTGCTCAATCAATAAAGC
CGTTGCACTGACCCGTTCAAGTGATTTTATAGCAAACTTAATCAGTTTTAAAAATCAGGACGAACTTTGA
GTTTATCTTGAAAAATCTTTGATCTTGAAGCTCTAAAAGCAAATATTCTGTTGCAGACAGCCGATTTTAG
TTTTGAAAAAGGCAATTTAGTGTGATCCTTTTGTATTCTTTTATTAGAAATCCGCAAATGGAAAAAGAT
GAGCTAGTGATCTTAATCAAGATCAAAAAACCGTCAGACTTTTATCTTGAACCGAATTTAGTCTCAGGCT
AAAACCATTTTAAAAGACTATAAATACAAAGATGAGACTTTCTTAAGTAGTATCGATTTAAAAGCAAGTAA
TGGAACTAGTTTATTTGCTAATGAAAATGATCTAAAAGATCAATTAGATGTTGATCTTTTAGATGTCTCTG
ATTATTTTGGAGGCCAATCAGAGACAATTACTAGTAATTTCCCAAGTTAAACCTGTCCCTGCTAGTGAGAGA
TCTTTAAAAGATCGGGTTAAATTTAAAAAAGATCAGCAAAAACCAAGAATTGAGAAATTTAGTTTATATGA
ATATGATGCTCTAAGTTTTTATTTCCCACTTCAGGAATTAGTTTCTAAACCTAATTCAATTAAGATTTAG
TTAATGCAACTTTAGCTCGTAATCTTCGGTTTTTCATTAGGAAAATATAATTTTCTTTTTGATGATTTAGCC
AGTCATCTTGATTATACTTTTTTAGTTTCAAAGCAAAAATTAACAAGTTCAATTACAAAAAATTTATTT
CATTGAATTACCAATCAAATTTAGTCTTAAATCTTCAATTTTAGGTGATCAAGAACCCTAATATTAAGACTT
TATTCGAAAAGAAGTAACTTTTAAATTAGATAAATTTCCGTGATGTTGAAATCGAAAAGCTTTTTGGACTT
TTATATCCAGGTGTTAATGAAGAACTTGAACAAGCCCGAAGAGAGCAAAGAGCAAGTTTTGAAAAAGAAAA
AGCGAAAAGGGTCTTAAAGAATTTAGCCAGCAAAAAGATGAGAAATTTAAAAGCAATAAATAATCAAGATG
GTCTTGAAGAAGATGATAATATTACTGAAAAGACTTCCCTGAGAATTTCCCGATTCAATATCAGCAAGAAAAG
GCCGGTTTAGGTTCAAGTCCGGATAAACCTTATATGATAAAGGATGTCCAAAATCAACGTTATTATCTAGC
AAAATCACAAATTCAGAACTAATTAAGGCCAAAGATTATACCAAATTAGCCAAACTTTTATCCAAATAGAC
ATACTTATAATATTTCTTTAAGATTTAAAAGAACAACTTTTTGAAGTAAATCCAAGAATTTCAAGCTCTAGA
GATATAGAAAATGCAAAATTTGTTCTAGATAAAACCGAAAAAATAAATACTGGCAGATTTATTTCAAGTGC
TTCTCTGCTTTCCAAAATAAATGATCACTTTTTGGATATTACCGTTATTTATTAGGTCTTGATCCAAAAC
AAACAATCCACGAATTAGTAAAATTAGGACAAAAGCGGGTCTTCAATTTGAAGGATATGAAAATCTTCTCT
TCTGATTTCAATCTTGAAGATCTTAAGAAATATTAGGATTAACAACCTTTATTTAGTCAAAAAGATAATTT
CAAATTAATCTTTACTTGTATTTTAAATAATTATTATGATGGTGAATTTAAAGCCCCAGAATTTGGTCTTCTT
TATTTTTTACCAAAAGAAATTAAGAAAAATAGTTTCAAAATTTGGTAGTTCTCAAACCTCTAATAGCCCTTGA
GAACAAGAAATTTAGCCAAATTTAAAGATCAAAATCTATCTAATCAGGATCAGTTAGCCAGTTTAGTAC
TAAAATCTGGGAAAAATCATTGGTGATGAAAAAGCAATTTGATCAAAAATAACAGGCTTTCAGTATAAACTTT
TAAAAGATCTTCAAGAATCTTGAATTAACAAAACTCGCGATAATCTTTATTGGACTTATCTAGGTGATAAA
CTTAAAGTTAAACCAAAAAATAATTTAGATGCTAAATTTAGACAAATTTCCAATTTACAAGAGCTTTTAAAC
TGCTTTTTTATACCTCAGCTGCTCTTTCTAATAACTGAAATTTATTATCAAGATTCAGGGGCAAAGTCAACTA
TTATTTTTGAAGAAAATAGCTGAGCTAGATCCAAAAGTAAAAGAAAAGTAGGAGCTGATGTTTATCAATTA
AAATTCATTATGCAATCGGTTTTGATGATAATGCTGGCAAGTTAATCAAGAAGTAATTCGTTCTTCAAG
TAGAACAATTTATCTTAAAACCTCAGGGAAATCCAAATTAGAAGCAGATACAATGATCAACTTAATCAAG
CAGTTGAAAATGCACCTTTAGGTCTTCAAAGTTTTATCTTGATACTGAAAGATTTGGGGTTTTCCAAAA
TTAGCAACTTCTTAGCAGTTCAACATAAACAAAAAGAAAAACCCTACCTAAAAACTAAATAATGATGG
CTATACTTTAATTCATGATAAACTTAAAAACCAGTAATTTCCCAAATTAGTTCAAGTCCCAAAAAGATT
GATTTGAAGGTAAATTAATCAAACCGGCAAGCCAAAATGTAAATGTCTCAACTTTTGGTTCATAATC
GAGTCCCCTTATTTTAGTACTAATTTCCAAGAAGAAGCTGATTTAGACCAAGAAGGACAAGATGATTCAAA
ACAAGGAAATAAGAGCTTAGATAATCAAGAAGCAGGTCTTTTTAAAACAAAAACTGGCAATTTTATTAGGGA
ATCAATTTATCCAAATATTATCAACAAAATGATAAAGAAATGAATTCGAGATTATCAATGTTGAGAAAGTT
TCAGAGCTTAGTTCCCGGTTGAATTTAAATTAGCAAAAACCTTTGAAGACAAACGGAAAAACTATTCCAGT
TTTATCAGATGAGACAATGTCATTAATTTGTTAATACTACAATTGAAAAAGCACCAGAAAATGAGTGTCTC
CCGAAGTATTCGATACTAAATGGGTTGAGCAATATGATCCAAGAACCCCGCTTGGCGCTAAGACAAAGTTT
GTCTTAAAATTTCAAAGATCAAATACCAGTTGATGCCAGCGAAATATTTCTGATAAATGACTAGCAAGTAT
TCCTTTGGTGATTCACCAGCAAATGTTGCGTCTTAGCCCGGTAGTTAAAACAATAAGAGAGCTTGGTCTAA
AAACTGAACA

FIG. 19 (1 of 2)

ACCTATAATCCAAAAGACGAGTTTAATATTCTTAATCCTTTAACAAAAGCTCACCGTCTTACCTTATCAAA
TTTAGTAAATAATGATCCAAATTATAAAATTGAAGATTTAAAAGTAATCAAAAATGAAGCAGGTGATCATC
AATTAGAATTTTCTCTAAGAGCTAATAATATCAAAAGATTAATGAATACACCAATTACTTTTGCTGATTAT
AATCCCTTTTTCTATTTTAAATGAGGACTGAAGAAATATAGATAAAATATTTAAATAATAAAGGAAATGTGAG
TTCTCAACAACAACAACAACAACAACAACCAGGCGGGGTAATCAAGGCTCGGGTCTAATCCAAAGAC
TTAATAAAAATATTAAGCCCGAACTTTTACCCCGCCTCATAGCTCTTAAACGAGATAATAATACTAAT
CTTTCTAACTATTTCTGATAAAAATAATAATGATCAAACCAAAATATTTGGTTGAACGATCAATTGGTGTTC
CTGATCAACCGGCCCTTGATGGTTATATTGGTTTCAAGCAACTCAAGGCGGAACTTCCTCAAACGGTCAAA
AGCGATTTAAGCAAGATTTTATTCAGGCTTTAGGTCTTAAAAACTGAATATCATGGTAACTAGGTCTT
TCAATTAGAATTTTTGATCCTGAAATGAACTAGCAAAAATTAAGGATGCTTCAAATAAAAAAGGGGAAGA
AAAAGTGTAAAATCATATGATTTATTTAAAAACTATTTAAATGAATATGAGAAAAAATCCCCTAAAATTG
CTAAGGGATGAACAAATATTCATCCTGATCAAAAAGAATATCCAAATCCAAATCAAAAACCTACCTGAAAA
TATCTTAACCTAGTTTTAAATCAACCTTGAAAGGTTACTTTATATAAATCAAGTGATTTTATTACTAATTT
ATTTGTTGAACCTGAAGGCTCAGATCGGGGATCTGGAGCAAAAATTAACAAGTAATCCAGAAGCAAGTTA
ATAATAACTATGCTGACTGGGGTCTGCATATCTCACGTTCTGGTATGATAAAGATATCATTACCAATCAG
CCAAATGTTATAACTGCTAACATTGCTGATGTCTTTATTAAGATGTAAGGAACTTGAAGATAATACAAA
ACTAATTGCTCCAAATATTAATCAATGATGGCCAAATATTAGCGGCTCAAAGGAGAAATTTTATAAGCCAA
CAGTGTTTTTTGGTAATFGAGAAAATGAAAACAGCAATATGAATTTCCAGGGGCAGACCCCTACCTGGGAG
AAGATCAGAGAAGGATTTGCTCTCCAAGCGCTTAAATCCAGCTTTGATCAAAAAACAAGGACATTTGTCCT
TACAACAAATGCTCCTTTACCTTTATGAAAATACGGACCATTAGGTTTCCAAAATGGGCCGAATTTCAAAA
CACAAGATTGAAGGCTTGTFTTCCAAAATGATGATAACCAATAGCCGCGCTAAGAGTCCAGGAGCAAGAT
CGCCAGAAAAATCAAGCGAAGATAAAGACAAGCAAAAATGGATTAAATTTAAAGTTGTTATCCCTGAAGA
AATGTTTAAATCCGGTAATATACGTTTTGTTGGGGTAATGCAGATCCAAGGTCCTAATACTTTTACTTTC
CAGTGATTAATTTCTCGGTTATCTATGACTTCTATCGCGAACAGGAGATTCTAACGATGTCGCCAATCTT
AATGTAGCTCCTTGACAGGTTAAAACAATCGCATTTACAAATAACGCCTTTAATAATGTTTTCAAAGAGTT
TAATATCTCTAAAAAATAGTAGAATAA (SEQ ID NO:19)

FIG. 19 (2 of 2)

MKNKKSTLLLAATAAAIIGSTVFGTVVGLASKVKYRGNVPTQGVISQLGLIDSVAFKPSIANFTSDYQSVKK
ALLNGKTFDPKSSEFTDFVSKFDLTNNGRTVLEIPKKYQVVISEFSPEDDKERFRLGFHLKEKLEEDGNIA
QSATKFIYLLPLDMPKAALGQYSYIVDKNFNNLI IHPLSNFSAQSIKPLALTRSSDFIAKLNQFKNQDELW
VYLEKFFDLEALKANIRLQTADFSFEKGNLVDPFVYSFIRNPQNGKEWASDLNQDQKTVRLYLRTFESPQA
KTILKDYKYKDETFSSIDLKASNGTSLFANENDLKDQLDVLDDVSDYFGGQSETITSNSQVKPVEASER
SLKDRVKFKKQKPRIEKFSLEYDALSFYSQLQELVSKPNSIKDLVNATLARNLRFSLGKYNFLFDDLA
SHLDYTFVSKAKIKQSSITKKLFIELPIKISLKSSILGDQEPNIKTLEFEKEVTFKLDNFRDVEIEKAFFL
LYPGVNEELEQARREQRASLEKEKAKKGLKEFSQQDENLKAINNQDGLEEDDNITERLPENSPIQYQOEK
AGLGSSDPKPYMIKDVQNRYYLAKSQIQELIKAKDYTKLAKLLSNRHTYNI SLRLKEQLFEVNPRIPSSR
DIENAKFVLDKTEKNKYWQIYSSASPAFQNKWSLFGYYRYLLGLDPKQTIHELVLKLGQKAGLQFEGYENLP
SDFNLEDLKNIRIKTPLFSQKDNFKLSLLDFNNYDGEIKAPEFGLPLFLPKELRKNSSNIGSSQNSNSPW
EQEIIISQFKDQNLNSQDQLAQFSTKIWEKIIGDENEFDQNNRLQYKLLKDLQESWINKTRDNLWYTYLGDK
LKVKPKNNLDAKFRQISNLQELLTAFYTSAAALSNNWNYQDSGAKSTIIFEEIAELDPKVKKEKVGADVQQL
KFHYAIGFDDNAGKFNQEVIRSSRTIYLKTSKSKLEADTIDQLNQAVENAPLGLQSFYLDTERFGVFQK
LATSLAVQHKKQEKPLPKKLNNDGYTLIHDKLLKPVIPQISSSPEKDWFEGLNQNQSQNVNSTFGSII
ESPYFSTNFQEBADLDQEGQDDSKQGNKSLDNQEAGLLKQKLAILLGNQFIQYYQNDKEIEFEIINVEKV
SELSFRVEFKLAKTLEDNGKTIRVLSDETMSLIVNTTIEKAPEMSAAPEVFDTKWVEQYDPRTPLAAKTKF
VLKFKDQIPVDASGNISDKWLASIPLVIHQMLRLSPVVKTIRELGLKTEQQQQQQQQQKAVRKEEEL
TYNPKDEFNII LNPLTKAHLTSLNVLNNDPNYKIEDLVKIKNEAGDHQLEFSLRANNIKRLMNTPIITFADY
NPFYFNEDWRNIDKYLNNKGNVSSQQQQQQQQPQQGGNQGSLIQRLNKNIKPETFTPALIALKRDNNTN
LSNYSDKIIMIKPKYLVERSIGVPWSTGLDGYIGSEQLKGGTSSNGQKRFKQDFIQALGLKNTTEYHGKLG
SIRIFDPGNELAKIKDASNKKGEEKLLKSYDLFKNYLNEYEKSPKIAKGWNTNIHPDQKEYPNPNQKLPEN
YLNVLNQPWKVTLYNSSDFITNLFVEPEGS DRGSGAKLKQVIQKQVNNNYADWGSAYLTFWYDKDIITNQ
PNVITANIADVFIKDVKELEDNTKLIAPNITQWWPNISGSKEKFKYKPTVFFGNWENENSNMNSQGQTPTWE
KIREGFALQALKSSFDQKTRTFVLT'NAPLPLWKYGPLGFQNGPNFKTQDWRLVFQNDNQAALRVQEQD
RPEKSSSEDKDKQKWKIKFVVIPEEMFNSGNIRFVGVMMQIQGPNTLWLPVINSVVIYDFYRGTGDSNDVANL
NVAPWQVKTIAFTNNAFNNVFKFNISKKIVE (SEQ ID NO: 20)

FIG. 20

FIG. 21

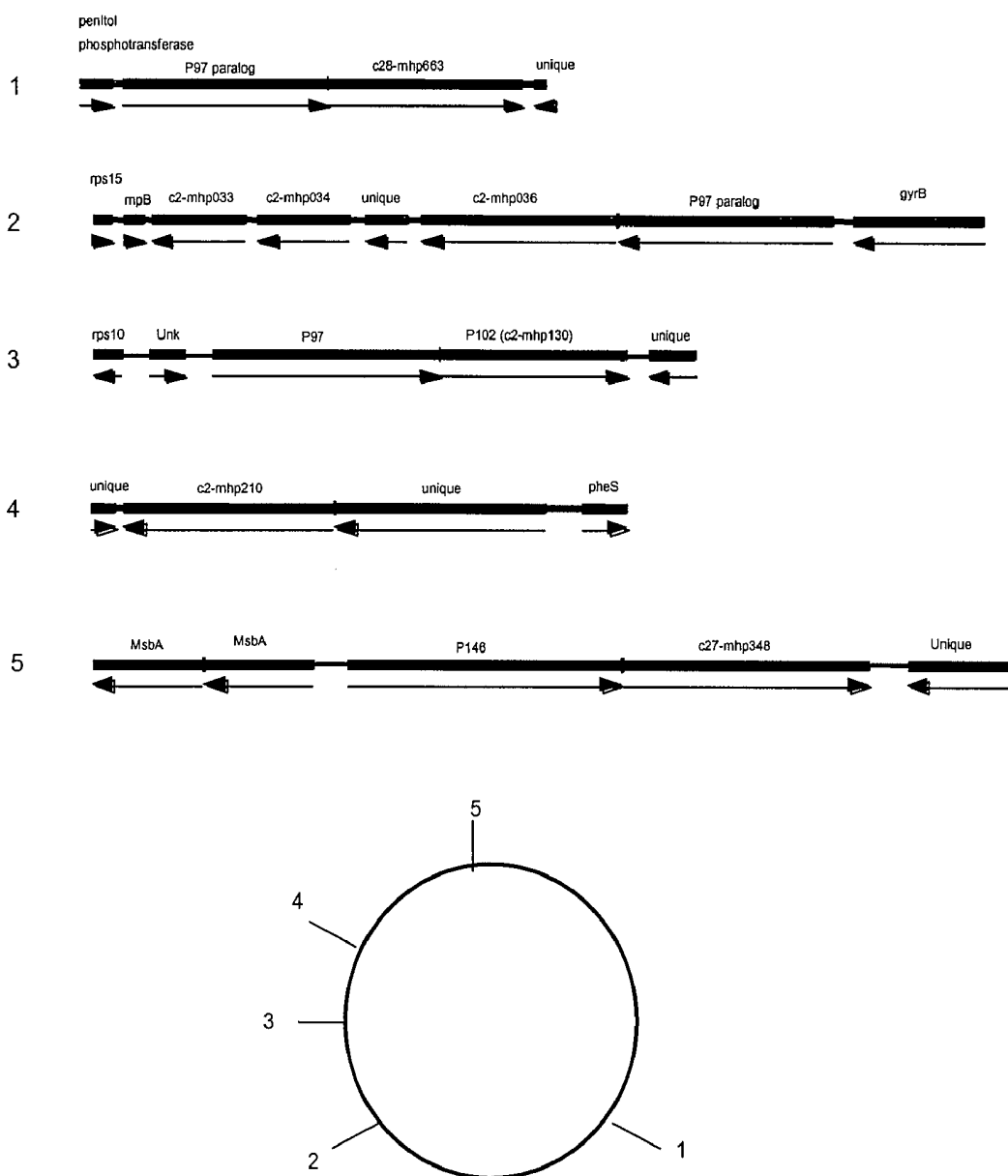
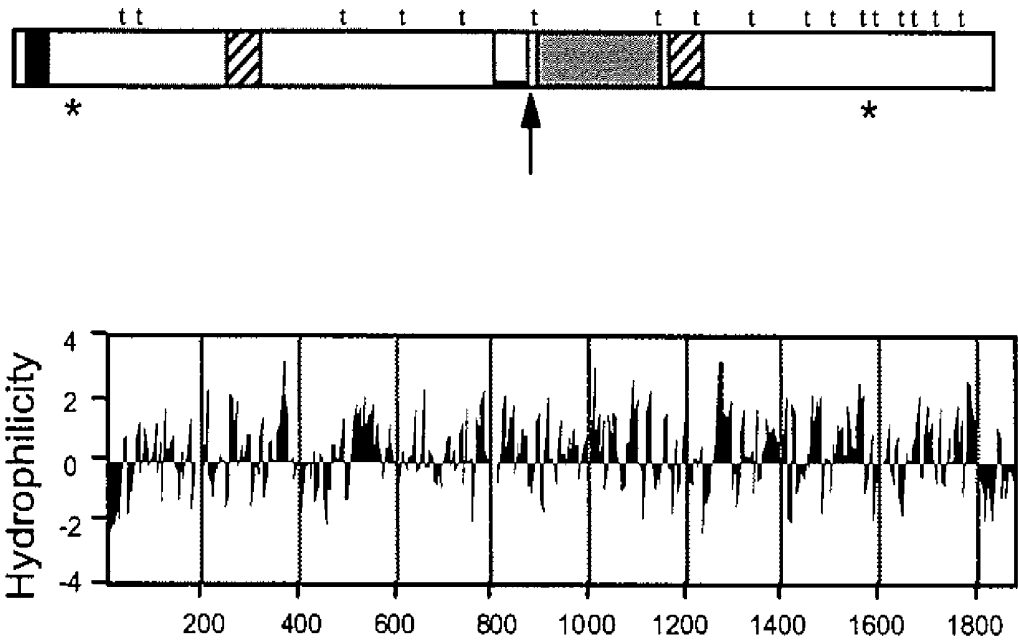


FIG. 22



IMMUNOGENIC *MYCOPLASMA* *HYOPNEUMONIAE* POLYPEPTIDES

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a Divisional of and claims benefit of priority to U.S. application Ser. No. 10/607,631 filed Jun. 27, 2003, now U.S. Pat. No. 7,419,806 which claims the benefit of priority to U.S. Application No. 60/392,632 filed Jun. 28, 2002.

BACKGROUND

1. Technical Field

The invention relates to methods and materials involved in protecting an animal against enzootic pneumonia.

2. Background Information

Enzootic pneumonia in swine, also called mycoplasmal pneumonia, is caused by *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae*. The disease is chronic and non-fatal, affecting pigs of all ages. Although infected pigs show only mild symptoms of coughs and fever, the disease has significant economic impact due to reduced feed efficiency and reduced weight gain. Enzootic pneumonia is transmitted by airborne organisms expelled from the lungs of infected pigs. The primary infection by *M. hyopneumoniae* may be followed by a secondary infection of other *Mycoplasma* species, e.g., *Mycoplasma hyorhinis* and *Mycoplasma flocculare*, as well as other bacterial pathogens.

M. hyopneumoniae infects the respiratory tracts of pigs, colonizing the tracheae, bronchi, and bronchioles. The pathogen produces a ciliostatic factor that causes the cilia lining the respiratory passages to stop beating. Eventually, the cilia degenerate, leaving pigs prone to infection by secondary pathogens. Characteristic lesions of purple to gray areas of consolidation are observed in infected pigs. Surveys of slaughtered pigs revealed lesions in 30% to 80%. Results from 37 herds in 13 states indicated that 99% of the herds had pigs with pneumonia lesions typical of enzootic pneumonia. Therefore, there is a need for effective preventative and treatment measures.

Mycoplasmas vary their surface structure by a complex series of genetic events to present a structural mosaic to the host immune system. Phase switching of surface molecules occurs through a variety of mechanisms such as changes in the number of repetitive units during DNA replication, genomic inversions, transposition events, and/or gene conversion. See, for example, Zhang and Wise, 1997, *Mol. Microbiol.*, 25:859-69; Theiss and Wise, 1997, *J. Bacteriol.*, 179:4013-22; Sachse et al., 2000, *Infect. Immun.*, 68:680-7; Dybvig and Uy, 1994, *Mol. Microbiol.*, 12:547-60; and Lysnyansky et al., 1996, *J. Bacteriol.*, 178:5395-5401. All of the identified phase variable and phase switching genes in *mycoplasmas* that code for surface proteins are lipoproteins.

SUMMARY

The invention provides materials and methods for protecting an animal from enzootic pneumonia. The invention is based on the discovery of *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae* nucleic acids that encode cell surface polypeptides that can be used for inducing a protective immune response in an animal susceptible to pneumonia. More specifically, the invention provides purified immunogenic polypeptides of these polypeptides for used to as antigens for eliciting an immune response in an animal, e.g. a pig. In addition, the invention also provides isolated nucleic acids encoding these immuno-

genic polypeptides for use in generating an immune response in an animal. Purified polypeptides and isolated nucleic acids of the invention can be combined with pharmaceutically acceptable carriers for introducing into an animal. The invention also provides materials and methods for determining whether an animal has an antibody reactive to the polypeptides of the invention.

In one aspect, the invention provides a purified immunogenic polypeptide, the amino acid sequence of which comprises at least eight consecutive residues of a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20. Specifically, the invention provides an immunogenic polypeptide of the invention, the amino acid sequence of which comprises at least eight consecutive residues of SEQ ID NO: 2; an immunogenic polypeptide of the invention, the amino acid sequence of which comprises at least eight consecutive residues of SEQ ID NO:4; an immunogenic polypeptide of the invention, the amino acid sequence of which comprises at least eight consecutive residues of SEQ ID NO:6; an immunogenic polypeptide of the invention, the amino acid sequence of which comprises at least eight consecutive residues of SEQ ID NO:8; an immunogenic polypeptide of the invention, the amino acid sequence of which comprises at least eight consecutive residues of SEQ ID NO:10; an immunogenic polypeptide of the invention, the amino acid sequence of which comprises at least eight consecutive residues of SEQ ID NO:12; an immunogenic polypeptide of the invention, the amino acid sequence of which comprises at least eight consecutive residues of SEQ ID NO:14; an immunogenic polypeptide of the invention, the amino acid sequence of which comprises at least eight consecutive residues of SEQ ID NO:16; an immunogenic polypeptide of the invention, the amino acid sequence of which comprises at least eight consecutive residues of SEQ ID NO:18; an immunogenic polypeptide of the invention, the amino acid sequence of which comprises at least eight consecutive residues of SEQ ID NO: 20.

In another aspect, the invention provides mutants of the above-described immunogenic polypeptides, wherein such mutant polypeptides retain immunogenicity.

Generally, immunogenic polypeptides and immunogenic mutant polypeptides of the invention include at least 8 consecutive residues (e.g., at least 10, 12, 15, 20, or 25) of SEQ ID NOs: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, or 20.

In another aspect, the invention provides a composition that includes one or more of the above-described immunogenic polypeptides or immunogenic mutant polypeptides.

In one aspect, the invention provides a method of eliciting an immune response in an animal. Such a method includes introducing a composition comprising the above-described immunogenic polypeptides or immunogenic mutant polypeptides into the animal. Such a composition can be administered orally, intranasally, intraperitoneally, intramuscularly, subcutaneously, or intravenously. A representative animal into which the compositions of the invention can be introduced is a swine.

In another aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid comprising a nucleotide sequence that encodes an immunogenic polypeptide, the amino acid sequence of which comprises at least eight consecutive residues of a sequence such as SEQ ID NOs: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, or 20. The invention also features mutants of nucleic acids that encode an immunogenic polypeptide. Representative nucleic acids encoding such immunogenic polypeptides have a nucleotide sequence as shown in SEQ ID NOs: 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, and 19, respectively.

Specifically, the invention provides a nucleic acid having a nucleotide sequence encoding an immunogenic polypeptide, the amino acid sequence of which comprises at least eight consecutive residues of SEQ ID NO:2. A representative nucleic acid encoding such a polypeptide has the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1.

Specifically, the invention provides a nucleic acid having a nucleotide sequence encoding an immunogenic polypeptide, the amino acid sequence of which comprises at least eight consecutive residues of SEQ ID NO:4. A representative nucleic acid encoding such a polypeptide has the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:3.

Specifically, the invention provides a nucleic acid having a nucleotide sequence encoding an immunogenic polypeptide, the amino acid sequence of which comprises at least eight consecutive residues of SEQ ID NO:6. A representative nucleic acid encoding such a polypeptide has the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:5.

Specifically, the invention provides a nucleic acid having a nucleotide sequence encoding an immunogenic polypeptide, the amino acid sequence of which comprises at least eight consecutive residues of SEQ ID NO:8. A representative nucleic acid encoding such a polypeptide has the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:7.

Specifically, the invention provides a nucleic acid having a nucleotide sequence encoding an immunogenic polypeptide, the amino acid sequence of which comprises at least eight consecutive residues of SEQ ID NO:10. A representative nucleic acid encoding such a polypeptide has the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:9.

Specifically, the invention provides a nucleic acid having a nucleotide sequence encoding an immunogenic polypeptide, the amino acid sequence of which comprises at least eight consecutive residues of SEQ ID NO:12. A representative nucleic acid encoding such a polypeptide has the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:11.

Specifically, the invention provides a nucleic acid having a nucleotide sequence encoding an immunogenic polypeptide, the amino acid sequence of which comprises at least eight consecutive residues of SEQ ID NO:14. A representative nucleic acid encoding such a polypeptide has the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:13.

Specifically, the invention provides a nucleic acid having a nucleotide sequence encoding an immunogenic polypeptide, the amino acid sequence of which comprises at least eight consecutive residues of SEQ ID NO:16. A representative nucleic acid encoding such a polypeptide has the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:15.

Specifically, the invention provides a nucleic acid having a nucleotide sequence encoding an immunogenic polypeptide, the amino acid sequence of which comprises at least eight consecutive residues of SEQ ID NO:18. A representative nucleic acid encoding such a polypeptide has the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:17.

Specifically, the invention provides a nucleic acid having a nucleotide sequence encoding an immunogenic polypeptide, the amino acid sequence of which comprises at least eight consecutive residues of SEQ ID NO:20. A representative nucleic acid encoding such a polypeptide has the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:19.

The invention also provides a vector containing a nucleic acid of the invention. A vector can further include an expression control sequence operably linked to the nucleic acid. The invention additionally provides host cells comprising such vectors. The invention further provides a composition that includes such vectors and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

In yet another aspect, the invention provides a method of eliciting an immune response in an animal. Such a method includes introducing a composition of the invention into the animal. Such compositions can be administered orally, intranasally, intraperitoneally, intramuscularly, subcutaneously, or intravenously. Generally, the animal is a swine.

In still yet another aspect, the invention provides a method of determining whether or not an animal has an antibody reactive to an immunogenic polypeptide of the invention, the method comprising: providing a test sample from the animal; contacting the test sample with the immunogenic polypeptide under conditions permissible for specific binding of the immunogenic polypeptide with the antibody; and detecting the presence or absence of the specific binding. Typically, the presence of specific binding indicates that the animal has the antibody, and the absence of specific binding indicates that the animal does not have the antibody.

Generally, an appropriate test sample is a biological fluid such as blood, nasal fluid, throat fluid, or lung fluid. In some embodiments, the immunogenic polypeptide is attached to a solid support such as a microtiter plate, or polystyrene beads. In some embodiments, the immunogenic polypeptide is labeled. By way of example, the detecting step can be by radioimmunoassay (RIA), enzyme immunoassay (EIA), or enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA).

In another aspect, the invention provides a diagnostic kit for detecting the presence of an antibody in a test sample, wherein such an antibody is reactive to an immunogenic polypeptide of the invention. Such a kit can include one or more of the immunogenic polypeptides of the invention.

Unless otherwise defined, all technical and scientific terms used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which this invention pertains. Although methods and materials similar or equivalent to those described herein can be used in the practice or testing of the present invention, suitable methods and materials are described below. All publications, patent applications, patents, and other references mentioned herein are incorporated by reference in their entirety. In case of conflict, the present specification, including definitions, will control. In addition, the materials, methods, and examples are illustrative only and not intended to be limiting.

Other features and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the following detailed description, and from the claims.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is the nucleic acid sequence encoding C2-mhp210 (SEQ ID NO:1), a P102 paralog from *M. hyopneumoniae* strain 232.

FIG. 2 is the polypeptide sequence of C2-MHP210 (SEQ ID NO:2) from *M. hyopneumoniae* strain 232.

FIG. 3 is the nucleic acid sequence encoding C2-mhp211 (SEQ ID NO:3) from *M. hyopneumoniae* strain 232.

FIG. 4 is the polypeptide sequence of C2-MHP211 (SEQ ID NO:4) from *M. hyopneumoniae* strain 232.

FIG. 5 is the nucleic acid sequence encoding C27-mhp348 (SEQ ID NO:5), a P102 paralog from *M. hyopneumoniae* strain 232.

FIG. 6 is the polypeptide sequence of C27-MHP348 (SEQ ID NO:6) from *M. hyopneumoniae* strain 232.

FIG. 7 is the nucleic acid sequence encoding C28-mhp545 (SEQ ID NO:7) from *M. hyopneumoniae* strain 232.

FIG. 8 is the polypeptide sequence of C28-MHP545 (SEQ ID NO:8) from *M. hyopneumoniae* strain 232.

FIG. 9 is the nucleic acid sequence encoding C28-mhp662 (SEQ ID NO:9) from *M. hyopneumoniae* strain 232.

FIG. 10 is the polypeptide sequence of C28-MHP662 (SEQ ID NO:10) from *M. hyopneumoniae* strain 232.

FIG. 11 is the nucleic acid sequence encoding C28-mhp663 (SEQ ID NO:11), a P102 paralog from *M. hyopneumoniae* strain 232.

FIG. 12 is the polypeptide sequence of C28-MHP663 (SEQ ID NO:12) from *M. hyopneumoniae* strain 232.

FIG. 13 is the nucleic acid sequence encoding C2-mhp036 (SEQ ID NO: 13), a P102 paralog from *M. hyopneumoniae* strain 232.

FIG. 14 is the polypeptide sequence of C2-MPH036 (SEQ ID NO:14) from *M. hyopneumoniae* strain 232.

FIG. 15 is the nucleic acid sequence encoding C2-mhp033 (SEQ ID NO: 15), a partial paralog of P102 from *M. hyopneumoniae* strain 232.

FIG. 16 is the polypeptide sequence of C2-MHP033 (SEQ ID NO:16) from *M. hyopneumoniae* strain 232.

FIG. 17 is the nucleic acid sequence encoding C2-mhp034 (SEQ ID NO: 17), a partial paralog of P102 from *M. hyopneumoniae* strain 232.

FIG. 18 is the polypeptide sequence of C2-MHP034 (SEQ ID NO:18) from *M. hyopneumoniae* strain 232.

FIG. 19 is the nucleic acid sequence encoding C28-mhp545 (SEQ ID NO:19) from *M. hyopneumoniae* strain J.

FIG. 20 is the polypeptide sequence of C28-MHP545 (SEQ ID NO:20) from *M. hyopneumoniae* strain J.

FIG. 21 is the structure of P102 paralogs and their organization in the chromosome.

FIG. 22 shows a map and hydrophilicity plot of P216. The upper panel depicts a schematic diagram of the P216 protein sequence. Asterisks indicate locations of peptides used to clone the gene (left, amino acids 94-105) and used to make antisera specific for P130 (right, amino acids 1654-1668). The arrow indicates the position of the major cleavage event. The gray box indicates the position of the 30-kDa fragment cloned and expressed (amino acids 1043-1226). The inverted filled triangles are locations of tryptophan residues encoded by TGA codons. The hatched boxes are the location of the coiled coil domains. The white box indicates the location of the BNBD (amino acids 1012-1029). The black box represents the transmembrane domain (amino acids 7-30). The lower panel represents the hydrophilicity plot.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The following abbreviations are used in this application: aa, amino acid(s); Ab, antibody(ies); bp, base pair(s); CHEF, clamped homogenous electric field; H., *Haemophilus*; kb, kilobase(s) or 1000 bp; Kn, kanamycin; LB, Luria-Bertoni media; M., *Mycoplasma*; mAb, monoclonal Ab; ORF, open reading frame; PCR, polymerase chain reaction; R, resistant/resistance; Tn, transposon(s); novel junction (fusion or insertion). One letter and three letter code designations for amino acids are given in Table 1.

TABLE 1

Amino Acid Code Designations		
Amino Acid	Three letter code	One Letter code
Alanine	Ala	A
Arginine	Arg	R
Asparagine	Asn	N

TABLE 1-continued

Amino Acid Code Designations		
Amino Acid	Three letter code	One Letter code
Aspartic Acid	Asp	D
Cysteine	Cys	C
Glutamic Acid	Glu	E
Glutamine	Gln	Q
Glycine	Gly	G
Histidine	His	H
Isoleucine	Ile	I
Leucine	Leu	L
Lysine	Lys	K
Methionine	Met	M
Phenylalanine	Phe	F
Proline	Pro	P
Serine	Ser	S
Threonine	Thr	T
Tryptophan	Trp	W
Tyrosine	Tyr	Y
Valine	Val	V

M. hyopneumoniae Polypeptides and Nucleic Acids

As used herein, the term "polypeptide" refers to a polymer of three or more amino acids covalently linked by amide bonds. A polypeptide may or may not be post-translationally modified. As used herein, the term "purified polypeptide" refers to a polypeptide preparation that is substantially free of cellular material or other contaminating polypeptides from the cell or tissue source from which the polypeptide is derived, or substantially free of chemical precursors or other chemicals when chemically synthesized. For example, a polypeptide preparation is substantially free of cellular material when the polypeptide is separated from components of the cell from which the polypeptide is obtained or recombinantly produced. Thus, a polypeptide preparation that is substantially free of cellular material includes, for example, a preparation having less than about 30%, 20%, 10%, or 5% (dry weight) of heterologous polypeptides (also referred to herein as a "contaminating polypeptides"). When a polypeptide is recombinantly produced, the polypeptide is also preferably substantially free of culture medium, i.e., culture medium represents less than about 20%, 10%, 5% of the volume of the polypeptide preparation. When a polypeptide is produced by chemical synthesis, it is preferably substantially free of chemical precursors or other chemicals, i.e., it is separated from chemical precursors or other chemicals that are involved in the synthesis of the polypeptide. Accordingly, such polypeptide preparations have less than about 30%, 20%, 10%, 5% (by dry weight) of chemical precursors or compounds other than the polypeptide of interest.

As used herein, the term "mutant" refers to a polypeptide, or a nucleic acid encoding a polypeptide, that has one or more conservative amino acid variations or other minor modifications such that (1) the corresponding polypeptide has substantially equivalent function when compared to the wild type polypeptide or (2) an antibody raised against the polypeptide is immunoreactive with the wild-type polypeptide.

The term "conservative variation" denotes the replacement of an amino acid residue by another biologically similar residue, or the replacement of a nucleotide in a nucleic acid sequence such that the encoded amino acid residue does not change or is another biologically similar residue. Examples of conservative variations include the substitution of one hydrophobic residue such as isoleucine, valine, leucine or methionine for another hydrophobic residue, or the substitution of one

polar residue for another polar residue, such as the substitution of arginine for lysine, glutamic for aspartic acid, or glutamine for asparagine, and the like. The term “conservative variation” also includes the use of a substituted amino acid in place of an unsubstituted parent amino acid provided that antibodies raised to the substituted polypeptide also immunoreact with the unsubstituted polypeptide.

Any *M. hyopneumoniae* strain may be used as a starting material to produce the polypeptides and nucleic acids of the present invention. Suitable strains of *M. hyopneumoniae* may be obtained from a variety of sources, including depositories such as the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC) (Manassas, Va.) and the NRRL Culture Collection (Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Peoria, Ill.). *M. hyopneumoniae* strains may also be obtained from lung secretions or tissues from sick animals followed by inoculating suitable culture media.

An immunogenic polypeptide of the present invention can have an amino acid sequence shown in FIG. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, or 20. Alternatively, an immunogenic polypeptide of the present invention can be a fragment of a polypeptide that has an amino acid sequence shown in FIG. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, or 20. An immunogenic polypeptide of the invention can be six or more, or preferably eight or more, amino acids in length, but less than the full-length number of amino acids. For example, an immunogenic polypeptide can be 10, 12, 15, 20, 25, 30, or greater than 30 amino acids in length. A polypeptide of the present invention also can be a mutant of a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence shown in FIG. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, or 20. Mutations at either the amino acid or nucleic acid level may be useful in improving the yield of the polypeptides, their immunogenicity or antigenicity, or their compatibility with various expression systems, adjuvants and modes of administration. Synthetic or recombinant fragments of wild type or mutated polypeptides are characterized by one or more of the antigenic sites of native *M. hyopneumoniae* polypeptides, the sequences of which are illustrated in FIGS. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20.

The polypeptides of the present invention may be obtained from *M. hyopneumoniae* cells or may be produced in host cells transformed by nucleic acids that encode these polypeptides. Recombinant polypeptides produced from transformed host cells may include residues that are not related to *M. hyopneumoniae*. For example, a recombinant polypeptide may be a fusion polypeptide containing an amino acid portion derived from an expression vector, or other source, in addition to the portion derived from *M. hyopneumoniae*. A recombinant polypeptide may also include a starting methionine. Recombinant polypeptides of the invention display the antigenicity of native *M. hyopneumoniae* polypeptides the sequences of which are illustrated in FIGS. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20.

Nucleic acid sequences encoding full-length polypeptides of the present invention are shown in FIGS. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, and 19. The present invention encompasses nucleic acid sequences, as well as fragments or mutants of these, that encode immunogenic polypeptides, i.e., capable of eliciting antibodies or other immune responses (e.g., T-cell responses of the immune system) that recognize epitopes of the polypeptides having sequences illustrated in FIGS. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20. Hence, nucleic acid sequences of the present invention may encode polypeptides that are full-length polypeptides, polypeptide fragments, and mutant or fusion polypeptides.

The term “nucleic acid” as used herein encompasses RNA and DNA, including cDNA, genomic DNA, and synthetic

(e.g., chemically synthesized) DNA. The nucleic acid can be double-stranded or single-stranded. Where single-stranded, the nucleic acid can be the sense strand or the antisense strand. In addition, nucleic acid can be circular or linear.

The term “isolated” as used herein with reference to nucleic acid refers to a naturally-occurring nucleic acid that is not immediately contiguous with both of the sequences with which it is immediately contiguous (one on the 5' end and one on the 3' end) in the naturally-occurring genome of the organism from which it is derived. For example, an isolated nucleic acid can be, without limitation, a recombinant DNA molecule of any length, provided one of the nucleic acid sequences normally found immediately flanking that recombinant DNA molecule in a naturally-occurring genome is removed or absent. Thus, an isolated nucleic acid includes, without limitation, a recombinant DNA that exists as a separate molecule (e.g., a cDNA or a genomic DNA fragment produced by PCR or restriction endonuclease treatment) independent of other sequences as well as recombinant DNA that is incorporated into a vector, an autonomously replicating plasmid, a virus (e.g., a retrovirus, adenovirus, or herpes virus), or into the genomic DNA of a prokaryote or eukaryote. In addition, an isolated nucleic acid can include a recombinant DNA molecule that is part of a hybrid or fusion nucleic acid sequence.

The term “isolated” as used herein with reference to nucleic acid also includes any non-naturally-occurring nucleic acid since non-naturally-occurring nucleic acid sequences are not found in nature and do not have immediately contiguous sequences in a naturally occurring genome. For example, non-naturally-occurring nucleic acid such as an engineered nucleic acid is considered to be isolated nucleic acid. Engineered nucleic acid can be made using common molecular cloning or chemical nucleic acid synthesis techniques. Isolated non-naturally-occurring nucleic acid can be independent of other sequences, or incorporated into a vector, an autonomously replicating plasmid, a virus (e.g., a retrovirus, adenovirus, or herpes virus), or the genomic DNA of a prokaryote or eukaryote. In addition, a non-naturally-occurring nucleic acid can include a nucleic acid molecule that is part of a hybrid or fusion nucleic acid sequence.

It will be apparent to those of skill in the art that a nucleic acid existing among hundreds to millions of other nucleic acid molecules within, for example, cDNA or genomic libraries, or gel slices containing a genomic DNA restriction digest is not to be considered an isolated nucleic acid.

The term “exogenous” as used herein with reference to nucleic acid and a particular cell refers to any nucleic acid that does not originate from that particular cell as found in nature. Thus, non-naturally-occurring nucleic acid is considered to be exogenous to a cell once introduced into the cell. It is important to note that non-naturally-occurring nucleic acid can contain nucleic acid sequences or fragments of nucleic acid sequences that are found in nature provided the nucleic acid as a whole does not exist in nature. For example, a nucleic acid molecule containing a genomic DNA sequence within an expression vector is non-naturally-occurring nucleic acid, and thus is exogenous to a cell once introduced into the cell, since that nucleic acid molecule as a whole (genomic DNA plus vector DNA) does not exist in nature. Thus, any vector, autonomously replicating plasmid, or virus (e.g., retrovirus, adenovirus, or herpes virus) that as a whole does not exist in nature is considered to be non-naturally-occurring nucleic acid. It follows that genomic DNA fragments produced by PCR or restriction endonuclease treatment as well as cDNAs are considered to be non-naturally-occurring nucleic acid since they exist as separate molecules not found in nature. It also follows that any nucleic acid

containing a promoter sequence and polypeptide-encoding sequence (e.g., cDNA or genomic DNA) in an arrangement not found in nature is non-naturally-occurring nucleic acid.

Nucleic acid that is naturally occurring can be exogenous to a particular cell. For example, an entire chromosome isolated from a cell of person X is an exogenous nucleic acid with respect to a cell of person Y once that chromosome is introduced into Y's cell.

Recombinant nucleic acid molecules that are useful in preparing the aforementioned polypeptides are also provided. Preferred recombinant nucleic acid molecules include, without limitation, (1) those having nucleic acid sequences illustrated in FIGS. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, and 19; (2) cloning or expression vectors containing sequences encoding recombinant polypeptides of the present invention; (3) nucleic acid sequences that hybridize to those sequences that encode *M. hyopneumoniae* polypeptides of the invention; (4) degenerate nucleic acid sequences that encode polypeptides of the invention.

Nucleic acids of the invention may be inserted into any of a wide variety of expression vectors by a variety of procedures, generally through use of an appropriate restriction endonuclease site. Suitable vectors include, for example, vectors consisting of segments of chromosomal, non-chromosomal and synthetic nucleic acid sequences, such as various known derivatives of SV40; known bacterial plasmids, e.g., plasmids from *E. coli* including col E1, pCR1, pBR322, pMB9 and their derivatives; wider host range plasmids, e.g., RP4; phage DNAs, e.g., the numerous derivatives of phage X, e.g., NM 989, and other DNA phages such as M13 or filamentous single stranded DNA phages; yeast plasmids such as the 2 μ plasmid or derivatives thereof; viral DNA such as baculovirus, vaccinia, adenovirus, fowl pox virus, or pseudorabies; and vectors derived from combinations of plasmids and phage DNAs, such as plasmids which have been modified to employ phage DNA or other expression control sequences.

Within each specific cloning or expression vector, various sites may be selected for insertion of the nucleic acids of this invention. These sites are usually designated by the restriction endonuclease that cuts them, and there are various known methods for inserting nucleic acids into these sites to form recombinant molecules. These methods include, for example, dG-dC or dA-dT tailing, direct ligation, synthetic linkers, exonuclease and polymerase-linked repair reactions followed by ligation, or extension of the nucleic acid strand with DNA polymerase and an appropriate single-stranded template followed by ligation. It is to be understood that a cloning or expression vector useful in this invention need not have a restriction endonuclease site for insertion of the chosen nucleic acid fragment, and that insertion may occur by alternative means.

For expression of the nucleic acids of this invention, these nucleic acid sequences are operatively linked to one or more expression control sequences in the expression vector. Such operative linking, which may be effected before or after the chosen nucleic acid is inserted into a cloning vehicle, enables the expression control sequences to control and promote the expression of the inserted nucleic acid.

Any of a wide variety of expression control sequences—sequences that control the expression of a nucleic acid when operatively linked to it—may be used in these vectors to express the nucleic acid sequences of this invention. Such useful expression control sequences include, for example, the early and late promoters of SV40, the lac or trp systems, the TAC or TRC system, the major operator and promoter regions of X, the control regions of fd coat protein, the promoter for 3-phosphoglycerate kinase or other glycolytic enzymes, the

promoters of acid phosphatase, e.g., Pho5, the promoters of the yeast α -mating factors, and other sequences known to control the expression of genes in prokaryotic or eukaryotic cells or their viruses, and various combinations thereof. The expression vector also includes a non-coding sequence for a ribosome-binding site for translation initiation and a transcription terminator. The vector may also include appropriate sequences for amplifying expression. In mammalian cells, it is additionally possible to amplify the expression units by linking the gene to that coding for dehydrofolate reductase and applying a selection to host Chinese hamster ovary cells.

The vector or expression vehicle, and in particular, the sites chosen therein for insertion of the selected nucleic acid fragment, and the expression control sequence employed in this invention are determined by a variety of factors, e.g., number of sites susceptible to a particular restriction enzyme, size of the polypeptide to be expressed, expression characteristics such as the location of start and stop codons relative to the vector sequences, and other factors recognized by those of skill in the art. The choice of a vector, expression control sequence, and/or insertion site are determined by a balance of these factors, as not all selections are equally effective for a given case.

The recombinant nucleic acid molecule containing the desired coding sequence operatively linked to an expression control sequence may then be employed to transform a wide variety of appropriate hosts so as to permit such hosts (transformants) to express the coding sequence, or fragment thereof, and to produce the polypeptide, or portion thereof, for which the hybrid nucleic acid encodes. The recombinant nucleic acid molecule may also be employed to transform a host so as to permit that host on replication to produce additional recombinant nucleic acid molecules as a source of *M. hyopneumoniae* coding sequences and fragments thereof.

A wide variety of hosts are also useful in producing polypeptides and nucleic acids of this invention. These hosts include, for example, bacteria such as *E. coli*, *Bacillus* and *Streptomyces*, fungi such as yeasts, and animal or plant cells in tissue culture. The selection of an appropriate host for these uses is controlled by a number of factors. These include, for example, compatibility with the chosen vector, toxicity of the co-products, ease of recovery of the desired polypeptide, expression characteristics, biosafety and costs. No absolute choice of host may be made for a particular recombinant nucleic acid molecule or polypeptide from any of these factors alone. Instead, a balance of these factors is applied with the realization that not all hosts may be equally effective for expression of a particular recombinant nucleic acid molecule.

It is also understood that the nucleic acid sequences that are inserted at the selected site of a cloning or expression vector may include nucleotides that are not part of the actual coding sequence for the desired polypeptide or may include only a fragment of the entire coding sequence for that polypeptide. It is only required that whatever DNA sequence is employed, the transformed host produces a polypeptide having the antigenicity of native *M. hyopneumoniae* polypeptides.

For example, in an expression vector of this invention, a nucleic acid of this invention may be fused in the same reading frame to a portion of a nucleic acid sequence coding for at least one eukaryotic or prokaryotic carrier polypeptide or a nucleic acid sequence coding for at least one eukaryotic or prokaryotic signal sequence, or combinations thereof. Such constructions may aid in expression of the desired nucleic acid sequence or improve purification, permit secretion, and preferably maturation of the desired polypeptide from the host cell. The nucleic acid sequence may alternatively include an ATG start codon, alone, or together with other codons,

fused directly to the sequence encoding the first amino acid of a desired polypeptide. Such constructions enable the production of, for example, a methionyl or other peptidyl polypeptide that is part of this invention. This N-terminal methionine or peptide may then be cleaved intracellularly or extracellularly by a variety of known processes or the polypeptide used together with the methionine or other fusion attached to it in the compositions and methods of this invention.

The appropriate nucleic acid sequence present in the vector when introduced into a host may express part or only a portion of the polypeptide that is encoded, it being sufficient that the expressed polypeptide be capable of eliciting an antibody or other immune response that recognizes an epitope of the amino acid sequence depicted in FIG. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, or 20. For example, in employing *E. coli* as a host organism, the UGA codon is a stop codon so that the expressed polypeptide may only be a fragment of the polypeptide encoded by the vector, and therefore, it is generally preferred that all of the UGA codons in the appropriate nucleic acid sequence be converted into non-stop codons. Alternatively, an additional nucleic acid sequence that encodes a t-RNA that translates the UGA codon into a tryptophan residue can be introduced into the host.

The polypeptide expressed by the host transformed by the vector may be harvested by methods known to those skilled in the art, and used for protection of a non-human animal such as swine, cattle, etc. against enzootic pneumonia caused by *M. hyopneumoniae*. The polypeptide is used in an amount effective to provide protection against enzootic pneumonia caused by *M. hyopneumoniae* and may be used in combination with a suitable physiologically acceptable carrier as described below.

Detecting *M. hyopneumoniae*

The polypeptides of the present invention may also be used as antigens for diagnostic purposes to determine whether a biological test sample contains *M. hyopneumoniae* antigens or antibodies to these antigens. Such assays for *M. hyopneumoniae* infection in an animal typically involve incubating an antibody-containing biological sample from an animal suspected of having such a condition in the presence of a detectably labeled polypeptide of the present invention, and detecting binding. The immunogenic polypeptide is generally present in an amount that is sufficient to produce a detectable level of binding with antibody present in the antibody-containing sample.

Thus, in this aspect of the invention, the polypeptide may be attached to a solid phase support, e.g., a microtiter plate, which is capable of immobilizing cells, cell particles or soluble polypeptides. The support may then be washed with suitable buffers followed by treatment with the sample from the animal. The solid phase support may then be washed with the buffer a second time to remove unbound antibody. Labeled polypeptide is added and the support is washed a third time to remove unbound labeled polypeptide. The amount of bound label on said solid support may then be detected by conventional means.

By "solid phase support" is intended any support capable of binding antigen or antibodies. Well-known supports, or carriers, include glass, polystyrene, polypropylene, polyethylene, dextran, nylon, amylases, natural and modified celluloses (especially nitrocellulose), polyacrylamides, agarose, and magnetite. The nature of the carrier can be either soluble to some extent or insoluble for the purposes of the present invention. The support material may have virtually any possible structural configuration so long as the coupled molecule is capable of binding to an antigen or antibody. Thus, the

support configuration may be spherical, as in a bead, or cylindrical, as in the inside surface of a test tube, or the external surface of a rod. Alternatively, the surface may be flat such as for example, a sheet or test strip. Preferred supports include polystyrene beads.

M. hyopneumoniae specific antibody can be detectably labeled by linking the same to an enzyme and using it in an enzyme immunoassay (EIA), or enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). This enzyme, in turn, when later exposed to its substrate, will react with the substrate in such a manner as to produce a chemical moiety that can be detected, for example, by spectrophotometric, fluorometric or by visual means. Enzymes that can be used to detectably label the *M. hyopneumoniae* specific antibody include, but are not limited to, horseradish peroxidase, malate dehydrogenase, staphylococcal nuclease, delta-V-steroid isomerase, yeast alcohol dehydrogenase, alpha-glycerophosphate dehydrogenase, triose phosphate isomerase, alkaline phosphatase, asparaginase, glucose oxidase, beta-galactosidase, ribonuclease, urease, catalase, glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase, glucoamylase and acetylcholinesterase.

Detection may be accomplished using any of a variety of immunoassays. For example, by radioactively labeling the recombinant protein, it is possible to detect antibody binding through a radioimmunoassay (RIA). The radioactive isotope can be detected by such means as the use of a gamma counter or a scintillation counter or by autoradiography. Isotopes which are particularly useful for the purpose of the present invention include ^3H , ^{125}I , ^{131}I , ^{35}S , and ^{14}C , preferably ^{125}I .

It is also possible to label the recombinant polypeptide with a fluorescent compound. When the fluorescently labeled polypeptide is exposed to light of the proper wavelength, its presence can then be detected due to fluorescence. Among the most commonly used fluorescent labeling compounds are fluorescein isothiocyanate, rhodamine, phycoerythrin, phycocyanin, allophycocyanin, o-phthalaldehyde and fluorescamine. The polypeptide can also be detectably labeled using fluorescence emitting metals such as ^{152}Eu , or others of the lanthanide series. These metals can be attached to the protein using such metal chelating groups as diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid (DTPA) or ethylenediamine-tetraacetic acid (EDTA).

The polypeptide also can be detectably labeled by coupling it to a chemiluminescent or bioluminescent compound. The presence of the chemiluminescent-tagged polypeptide is then determined by detecting the presence of luminescence that arises during the course of a chemical reaction. Bioluminescence is a type of chemiluminescence found in biological systems in which a catalytic protein increases the efficiency of the chemiluminescent reaction. Examples of particularly useful chemiluminescent labeling compounds are luminol, isoluminol, thionin acridinium ester, imidazole, acridinium salt and oxalate ester. Important bioluminescent compounds for purposes of labeling are luciferin, luciferase and aequorin.

Detection of the label may be accomplished by a scintillation counter, for example, if the detectable label is a radioactive gamma emitter, or by a fluorometer, for example, if the label is a fluorescent material. In the case of an enzyme label, the detection can be accomplished by calorimetric methods that employ a substrate for the enzyme. Detection may also be accomplished by visual comparison of the extent of enzymatic reaction of a substrate in comparison with similarly prepared standards.

The detection of foci of detectably labeled antibodies is indicative of a disease or dysfunctional state and may be used to measure *M. hyopneumoniae* in a sample. The absence of

such antibodies or other immune response indicates that the animal has been neither vaccinated nor infected. For the purposes of the present invention, the bacterium that is detected by this assay may be present in a biological sample. Any sample containing it can be used, however, one of the benefits of the present diagnostic invention is that invasive tissue removal may be avoided. Therefore, preferably, the sample is a biological fluid such as, for example, blood, or nasal, throat or lung fluid, but the invention is not limited to assays using these samples.

In situ detection may be accomplished by removing a histological specimen from an animal, and providing the combination of labeled antibodies of the present invention to such a specimen. The antibody (or fragment) is preferably provided by applying or by overlaying the labeled antibody (or fragment) to a biological sample. Through the use of such a procedure, it is possible to determine not only the presence of *M. hyopneumoniae* but also the distribution of it in the examined tissue. Using the present invention, those of ordinary skill will readily perceive that any of a wide variety of histological methods (such as staining procedures) can be modified in order to achieve such in situ detection.

Alternatively, a sample (e.g., a fluid or tissue sample) may be tested for the presence of a coding sequence for a *M. hyopneumoniae* polypeptide of the invention by reaction with a recombinant or synthetic nucleic acid sequence contained within the sequence shown in FIG. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, or any RNA sequence equivalent to this nucleic acid sequence. The absence of the coding sequence indicates that the animal has been neither vaccinated nor infected. This test involves methods of synthesis, amplification, or hybridization of nucleic acid sequences that are known to those skilled in the art. See, for example, Sambrook et al. (1989) *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, 2nd Ed, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y.; PCR, A Practical Approach, Vols 1 & 2, McPherson et al. (eds.), Oxford University Press, 1992 and 1995; and PCR Strategies, Innis (ed.), Academic Press, 1995, herein incorporated by reference.

Compositions

The present invention also contemplates a composition (e.g., a vaccine) comprising the recombinant polypeptides of the present invention, or nucleic acid sequences encoding these polypeptides, for immunizing or protecting non-human animals, preferably swine, against *M. hyopneumoniae* infections, particularly enzootic pneumonia. The terms "protecting" or "protection" when used with respect to the composition for enzootic pneumonia described herein means that the composition prevents enzootic pneumonia caused by *M. hyopneumoniae* and/or reduces the severity of the disease. When a composition elicits an immunological response in an animal, the animal is considered seropositive, i.e., the animal produces a detectable amount of antibodies against a polypeptide of the invention. Methods for detecting an immunological response in an animal are well known.

Compositions generally include an immunologically effective dosage of a polypeptide of the invention. An "immunologically effective" dosage is an amount that, when administered to an animal, elicits an immunological response in the animal but does not cause the animal to develop severe clinical signs of an infection. An animal that has received an immunologically effective dosage is an inoculated animal or an animal containing an inoculant of an immunologically effective amount of a polypeptide of the invention. Immunologically effective dosages can be determined experimentally and may vary according to the type, size, age, and health of the animal vaccinated. The vaccination may include a single

inoculation or multiple inoculations. Other dosage schedules and amounts, including vaccine booster dosages, may be useful.

The composition can be employed in conjunction with a carrier, which may be any of a wide variety of carriers. Representative carriers include sterile water, saline, buffered solutions, mineral oil, alum, and synthetic polymers. Additional agents to improve suspendability and dispersion in solution may also be used. The selection of a suitable carrier is dependent upon the manner in which the composition is to be administered. The composition is generally employed in non-human animals that are susceptible to enzootic pneumonia, in particular, swine.

The composition may be administered by any suitable method, such as intramuscular, subcutaneous, intraperitoneal or intravenous injection. Alternatively, the composition may be administered intranasally or orally, such as by mixing the active components with feed or water, or providing a tablet form. Methods such as particle bombardment, microinjection, electroporation, calcium phosphate transfection, liposomal transfection, and viral transfection are particularly suitable for administering a nucleic acid. Nucleic acid compositions and methods of their administration are known in the art, and are described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,836,905; 5,703,055; 5,589,466; and 5,580,859, which are herein incorporated by reference. Other means for administering the composition will be apparent to those skilled in the art from the teachings herein; accordingly, the scope of the invention is not limited to a particular delivery form.

The composition may also include active components or adjuvants (e.g., Freund's incomplete adjuvant) in addition to the antigen(s) or fragments hereinabove described. Adjuvants may be used to enhance the immunogenicity of an antigen. Among the adjuvants that may be used are oil and water emulsions, complete Freund's adjuvant, incomplete Freund's adjuvant, *Corynebacterium parvum*, *Hemophilus*, *Mycobacterium butyricum*, aluminum hydroxide, dextran sulfate, iron oxide, sodium alginate, Bacto-Adjuvant, certain synthetic polymers such as poly amino acids and co-polymers of amino acids, saponin, iota carrageenan, RegressinTM, AvridineTM, Mannite monooleate, paraffin oil, and muramyl dipeptide.

Nucleic acid or polypeptide compositions or vaccines as described herein can be combined with packaging materials including instructions for their use to be sold as articles of manufacture or kits. Components and methods for producing articles of manufactures are well known. The articles of manufacture may combine one or more vaccines (e.g., nucleic acid or polypeptide) as described herein. Instructions describing how a vaccine is effective for preventing the incidence of a *M. hyopneumoniae* infection, preventing the occurrence of the clinical signs of a *M. hyopneumoniae* infection, ameliorating the clinical signs of a *M. hyopneumoniae* infection, lowering the risk of the clinical signs of a *M. hyopneumoniae* infection, lowering the occurrence of the clinical signs of a *M. hyopneumoniae* infection and/or spread of *M. hyopneumoniae* infections in animals may be included in such kits.

Conveniently, vaccines of the invention may be provided in a pre-packaged form in quantities sufficient for a protective dose for a single animal or for a pre-specified number of animals in, for example, sealed ampoules, capsules or cartridges.

Application of the teachings of the present invention to a specific problem or environment is within the capabilities of one having ordinary skill in the art. Examples of the products and processes of the present invention appear in the following examples.

The invention will be further described in the following examples, which do not limit the scope of the invention described in the claims.

EXAMPLES

A. P102 and Paralogs Thereof

Example A.1

Mycoplasma Strains

Mycoplasmas hyopneumoniae strains used included the 232, J, and Beaufort. The source and culture conditions used to grow *M. hyopneumoniae* are as described in Scarman et al. (1997) *Microbiology* 143:663-673.

Example A.2

Cloning of the Gene Encoding P102

The gene encoding P102 was obtained by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and cloned into pTrcHis (Invitrogen). The oligonucleotides TH130 and TH131 were used to amplify the region encoding amino acids 33 to 887 of P102 from pISM1217 as described in Hsu and Minion ((1998) *Infect. Immun.* 66:4762-4766). The PCR product having 5' BamHI and 3' PstI restriction enzyme sites was digested sequentially with BamHI and PstI, gel purified, and ligated into BamHI/PstI-digested pTrcHis plasmid DNA. The ligation mixture was transformed into CSH50 *Escherichia coli*, and transformants were selected for ampicillin resistance (100 µg per mL). The resulting plasmid was sequenced with primer SA1528 to confirm the insertion and orientation of the insert.

Site directed mutagenesis was performed on the insert sequence to remove TGA codons, which code for tryptophan in *Mycoplasmas*. Directed mutagenesis was performed using the Stratagene QuikChange Site-Directed Mutagenesis Kit (Stratagene, CA) according to the manufacturer's instructions. Five TGA codons in the cloned sequence were changed to TGG using the following primer pairs:

(SEQ ID NO: 21)

P102.2f:
5'-GAT AAT TTT AAA AAA TGG TCG GCA AAA ACA GTT TTA
ACT GCT GCC-3';

(SEQ ID NO: 22)

P102.2r:
5'-GGC AGC AGT TAA AAC TGT TTT TGC CGA CCA TTT TTT
AAA ATT ATC-3';

(SEQ ID NO: 23)

P102.3f:
5'-GAA AGA GGA AGT AAT TGG TTT TCA CGA CTT GAA AGA
GC-3';

(SEQ ID NO: 24)

P102.3r:
5'-GCT CTT TCA AGT CGT GAA AAC CAA TTA CTT CCT CTT
TC-3';

(SEQ ID NO: 25)

P102.4f:
5'-CTA AAA TTC TAA AAT CCT GGC TTG AAA CAA ATC TTC
AAG GC-3';

-continued

(SEQ ID NO: 26)

P102.4r:
5'-GCC TTG AAG ATT TGT TTC AAG CCA GGA TTT TAG AAT
TTT AG-3';

(SEQ ID NO: 27)

P102.5f:
5'-GCC TCT CTG ATT ATT GGT ATG GAT CTC CGA ATT C-
3';

(SEQ ID NO: 28)

P102.5r:
5'-GAA TTC GGA GAT CCA TAC CAA TAA TCA GAG AGG C-
3';

(SEQ ID NO: 29)

P102.6f:
5'-GGG ACA AGC ATT TGG ACA GCT TTT AAT TTC G-3';

(SEQ ID NO: 30)

P102.6r:
5'-CGA AAT TAA AAG CTG TCC AAA TGC TTG TCC C-3'.

E. coli XL1-Blue MRF' was the recipient for each mutagenesis step. To confirm the sequence and the single-base changes, and to determine whether errors were introduced during the cloning and mutagenesis steps, the final product was sequenced using the primers:

P102.2-SEQ:
5'-TCC GAC GAT GAC GAT AAG-3'; (SEQ ID NO: 31)

P102.5-SEQ:
5'-TGG AAA ATT AGT TCT TGG-3'; (SEQ ID NO: 32)

P102.6-SEQ:
5'-AGT TTC CAC TTC ATC GCC-3'. (SEQ ID NO: 33)

The final construct was designated pISM1316.6.

Example A.3

Expression and Purification of P102

Plasmid pISM1316.6 was transformed into *E. coli* ER1458 (F-A(lac) U169 lon-100 hsdR araD139 rpsL(StrR) supF merA trp+zjj202::Tn10(TetR) hsdR2(rk-mk+) mcrB1), a Lon protease mutant, in preparation for protein expression. An overnight culture was diluted 1:10 into fresh superbroth medium (per liter; 32 g Bacto tryptone, 20 g yeast extract, 5 g sodium chloride, pH 7.3) containing 1 mM isopropyl thiogalactopyranoside (IPTG) and protease inhibitor cocktail (Sigma P8848) at a 1:200 dilution. The culture was incubated for 5 hours at 30° C. with shaking. The cells were collected by centrifugation and resuspended in TS buffer (10 mM Tris, 100 mM sodium chloride, pH 7.4) plus 8 M urea and 2 mg/mL of lysozyme. After incubating for 30 minutes on ice, the suspension was frozen in a dry ice ethanol bath and passed sequentially through three freeze-thaw cycles. The chromosomal DNA was sheared by passing the suspension through an 18-gauge needle, and insoluble cellular debris was removed by centrifugation. The final solution was passed through a Talon Metal Affinity Resin (Clontech Laboratories, Inc., CA) column. The column was washed with 10 column volumes of TS buffer containing 10 mM imidazole. The bound protein was eluted with TS buffer containing 500 mM imidazole, and the column eluent was dialyzed overnight against phosphate buffered saline (10 mM Na₂HPO₄, 100 mM NaCl, pH 7.4). Purity of the protein preparations was assessed by sodium dodecyl sulfate gel electrophoresis and by Western blotting using 6xHis monoclonal antibody (Clontech).

Example A.4

Generation of P102 Antisera

Mice were immunized with 10 µg of purified P102 mixed with 200 µL of Freund's incomplete adjuvant, and on day 21, second dosages were given. Ascites were developed by the introduction of Sp2 myeloma cells using the method of Luo and Lin ((1997) *BioTechniques* 23:630-632), and ascites fluid was aliquoted and stored at -70° C. Antibody specificity was tested by immunoblot analysis using purified P102 protein and *M. hyopneumoniae* whole antigen.

Example A.5

Immunoelectron Microscopic Analysis of Immunogold-Labeled Cell Sections

To determine if P102 is surface exposed or associated with the P97 cilium adhesin, monospecific polyclonal anti-P102 antiserum was used in the following immunoelectron microscopic studies to determine the location of P102 in the *Mycoplasma* cell.

M. hyopneumoniae strains 90-1 and 60-3 were grown in modified Friis media (Friis (1971) *Acta Vet. Scand.* 12:69-79) until mid log phase as described (Hsu et al. (1997) *J. Bacteriol.* 179:1317-1323). The cells were pelleted by centrifugation and washed once with phosphate buffered saline (PBS) by centrifugation. Cells were resuspended in PBS and then reacted with either anti-P102 ascite fluid diluted 1:50, or F1B6 cell culture supernatant (Zhang et al. (1995) *Infect. Immun.* 63:1013-1019) diluted 1:10, overnight at 4° C. The next day, cells were washed five times with PBS and then reacted for 30 minutes at room temperature with goat anti-mouse IgG+IgM labeled with 10 nm gold particles (EY Laboratories, Inc., San Mateo, Calif.) diluted 1:25. The cells were then washed five times with PBS and pelleted by centrifugation.

The final cell pellets were fixed with 3% glutaraldehyde in 0.1 M sodium cacodylate buffer (pH 7.2) at 4° C. overnight. The pellets were washed three times, 15 minutes each time, with 0.1 M sodium cacodylate buffer and post fixed with 1% osmium tetroxide in 0.1 M sodium cacodylate buffer for 2 hours at room temperature. The pellets were then washed with distilled water, passed through an acetone series and embedded in Embed 812 and Araldite (Electron Microscopy Sciences, Fort Washington, Pa.).

For tracheal sections, *Mycoplasma*-free pigs were inoculated intratracheally with *M. hyopneumoniae* strain 232 as described in Thacker et al. ((1997) Potentiation of PRRSV pneumonia by dual infection with *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae*. In *Conference of Research Workers in Animal Diseases*. Ellis, R. P. (ed.) Chicago, Ill.: Iowa State University Press, pp. 190). At 10 and 21 days, pigs were sacrificed, and tracheas were removed. One cm blocks of tissue were fixed with 1% glutaraldehyde overnight, dehydrated in an acetone series and embedded as above. Thick (1-2 µm) sections were stained with methylene blue polychrome and examined by microscopy for regions containing ciliated epithelium. Thin sections (80-90 nm) were then prepared for labeling. For some studies, cells grown in vitro were embedded and sectioned prior to staining. The sections were pretreated with ammonium chloride (1%) for 1 hour, 0.05 M glycine in PBS for 15 minutes, and blocked for 30 minutes in 2% fish gelatin+2% bovine serum albumin in TS buffer (10 mM Tris, 100 mM NaCl, pH 7.5). Primary antibodies were diluted (1:50) in TS buffer and reacted with sections for 30 minutes at room temperature. The

sections were washed six times with TS buffer, and then incubated with goat anti-mouse IgG+IgM labeled with 10 nm gold particles (diluted 1:2) for 15 minutes at room temperature. Both primary antibodies and the conjugate were diluted and centrifuged briefly (12,000×g for 5 minutes) to remove gold aggregates prior to use. The sections were then washed six times with TS buffer, dried, contrasted with osmium vapors for 2 minutes, and stained with uranyl acetate-lead citrate. The sections were examined on a Hitachi 500 electron microscope at 75 kV.

In in vitro grown cells, gold particles were found external to the cells and were primarily associated with the extracellular matrix. Similar results were observed for cells that were stained before or after fixation and sectioning. Occasionally, particles were seen associated with the cell surface, and in rare cases, particles were seen intracellularly. In cells associated with swine cilia, however, gold particles were seen at high concentration intracellularly. P102 was also found in association with swine cilia, often in aggregates or at high concentrations. The extracellular matrix that was so prominent in broth grown cells was not evident in sections of infected swine epithelia.

Example A.6

Two-Dimensional Electrophoresis

Two-dimensional gel electrophoresis (2-DGE) was carried out essentially as described by Guerreiro et al. ((1997) *Mol. Plant Microbe Interact.*, 10:506-16). First dimension immobilized pH gradient (IPG) strips (180 mm, linear and non-linear pH 3-10 and linear pH 4-7 and 6-11; Amersham Pharmacia Biotech, Uppsala, Sweden) were prepared for focusing by submersion in hydration buffer (8 M urea, 0.5% wt/vol CHAPS, 0.2% wt/vol DTT, 0.52% wt/vol Bio-Lyte and a trace of bromophenol blue) overnight. *M. hyopneumoniae* whole cell protein (100 µg for analytical gels, 0.5-1.0 mg for preparative gels and immunoblots) was diluted with sample buffer (8 M urea, 4% w/v CHAPS, 1% w/v DTT, 0.8% w/v Bio-Lyte 3-10, 35 mM Tris, and 0.02% w/v bromophenol blue) to a volume of 50 to 100 µL for application to the anodic end of each IPG strip. Isoelectric focusing was performed with a Multiphor II electrophoresis unit (Pharmacia) for 200 kVh at 20° C. except for pH 6-11 strips, which were electrophoresed for 85 kVh. IEF strips were reduced and alkylated in Tris-HCl (0.5 M, pH 6.8) containing 6 M urea, 30% w/v glycerol, 2% w/v sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS), 2% w/v DTT and 0.02% bromophenol blue. Equilibrated strips were placed onto Pharmacia ExcelGels (T=12 to 14% acrylamide) for SDS-PAGE using the Multiphor II. Electrophoretic conditions consisted of 200 Volts for 1.5 hours followed by 4 hours at 600 Volts at 5° C. Gels were stained in Coomassie Blue R-250 (Bio-Rad, Hercules, Calif.), and proteins were transferred to polyvinylidene difluoride (PVDF) membranes using a Hoefer TE70 Series SemiPhor Semi-Dry Transfer Unit (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech, Uppsala, Sweden). The transfer was carried out for 1.5 hours at maximum voltage and a current measured by multiplying the area of the gel (cm²) by 0.8 mA.

Example A.7

Post-Separation Analyses

Protein spots were excised from gels using a sterile scalpel and placed in a 96 well tray. Gel pieces were washed with 50 mM ammonium bicarbonate/100% acetonitrile (60:40 v/v)

and then dried in a Speed Vac (Savant Instruments, Holbrook, N.Y.) for 25 minutes. Gel pieces were then hydrated in 12 μL of 12 ng μL^{-1} sequencing grade modified trypsin (Promega, Madison, Wis.) for 1 hour at 4° C. Excess trypsin solution was removed and the gel pieces immersed in 50 mM ammonium bicarbonate and incubated overnight at 37° C. Eluted peptides were concentrated and desalted using C_{18} Zip-Tips™ (Millipore Corp., Bedford, Mass.). The peptides were washed on column with 10 μL of 5% formic acid. The bound peptides were eluted from the Zip-Tip™ in matrix solution (10 mg mL^{-1} α -cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid [Sigma] in 70% acetonitrile) directly onto the target plate. Matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization time-of-flight mass spectrometry (MALDI-TOF MS) mass spectra were acquired using either a PerSeptive Biosystems Voyager DE-STR (Framingham, Mass.) or a Micromass ToFSpec2E (Micromass, Manchester UK). Both instruments were equipped with 337 nm nitrogen lasers. All spectra were obtained in reflectron/delayed extraction mode, averaging 256 laser shots per sample. Two-point internal calibration of spectra was performed based upon internal porcine trypsin autolysis peptides (842.5 and 2211.10 [M+H]⁺ ions). A list of monoisotopic peaks corresponding to the mass of generated tryptic peptides was used to search a modified translated version of the *M. hyopneumoniae* genome. Successful identifications were based on the number of matching peptide masses and the percentage sequence coverage afforded by those matches. N-terminal Edman sequencing was performed as previously described (Nouwens et al., 2000).

Example A.8

P102 is Surface Expressed

To generate a P102 specific antibody, recombinant P102 protein was expressed in in *E. coli* and then purified as follows. The coding sequence for P102 was obtained from plasmid pISM1217, which contained the entire sequence of P102 (Hsu and Minion (1998) *Infect. Immun.* 66:4762-4766). The region of the coding sequence encoding amino acids 33-887 was amplified by PCR using primers having BamHI and PstI restriction sites at the 5' termini to enable cloning into pTrcHis. The resulting construct was designated pISM1249. To allow for expression of the coding sequence in *E. coli*, the TGA codons in the pISM1249 sequence were altered by site-directed mutagenesis to TGG codons. The final construct pISM1316.6 was sequenced to confirm these changes and to check for errors introduced by PCR during the mutagenesis step.

Expression of the cloned sequence in pISM1316.6 resulted in a poly-histidine-tagged protein of about 100 kDa. Expression levels of P102 were low in *E. coli* despite the removal of the opal (TGA) stop codons. A Talon Metal Affinity Resin column was used to remove contaminating *E. coli* proteins during purification. Mouse hyperimmune antiserum raised against this recombinant protein was used in immunoblot analysis of *M. hyopneumoniae* whole cells. The anti-P102 antiserum showed three bands indicating either the presence of cross-reactive proteins or that P102 was being proteolytically processed. Trypsin treatment of whole cells followed by immunoblot and development with the anti-P102 antiserum

showed that P102 was located on the membrane surface; all immunoreactive bands were sensitive to trypsin.

Example A.9

P102 Paralogs are Found throughout the *M. hyopneumoniae* Genome

Hybridization studies indicated that P102 or P102-related sequences may exist in multiple copies in the genome of *M. hyopneumoniae* (Hsu et al. (1997) *J. Bacteriol.* 179:1317-1323). Genome sequencing studies have identified four distinct paralogs of P102 (C2-mhp210, C27-mhp348, C28-mhp663, and C2-mhp036) and two partial paralogs (C2-mhp033 and C2-mhp034) scattered throughout the chromosome (FIG. 21). Further analysis of the genome sequence of *M. hyopneumoniae* revealed additional open reading frames with varying homologies to P102. Each of these appeared to be a fusion with a second gene, while the original P102 sequence had undergone significant evolution. Also, each paralog was part of a two-gene genetic structure, possibly organized into operons. In every case, the P102 paralog was the second or downstream gene. DNA sequence analysis of each of the P102 paralogs showed that homology to P102 was low, but amino acid homology was much higher. The amino acid sequences of the P102 paralogs are shown in FIGS. 2, 6, 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20.

Example A.10

Biotin Labeling of Surface Accessible Proteins Identified Molecules Belonging to a Multi-Gene Family

Studies were undertaken to identify all of the surface accessible proteins in *M. hyopneumoniae* recognized by convalescent and hyperimmune swine sera. By combining surface biotinylation, two-dimensional immunoblotting, genomic and proteomic analysis, a subset of these surface molecules was mapped to the genome sequence of *M. hyopneumoniae*.

Initially, two-dimensional gel electrophoresis of biotinylated proteins identified groups of proteins that were surface exposed, highly expressed, and appeared to resolve along the pI gradient as a series of spots. The molecular masses of many of these proteins ranged from 40 to 130 kDa. Many of these proteins were recognized by convalescent and hyperimmune swine sera. This suggests that these proteins were expressed during *M. hyopneumoniae* infection and evoked an accompanying immune response.

Tryptic fragments of individual protein spots were analyzed by peptide mass fingerprinting, and the spectra matched to theoretical trypsin cleavage products generated from the *M. hyopneumoniae* genome database. Some of the spots of different molecular masses mapped to the same single copy gene.

Example A.11

Peptide Mass Fingerprinting and Biotinylation Studies Show that P102 Paralogs are Expressed

Many of the proteins identified by biotinylation and peptide mass fingerprinting were related to products from the cilium adhesion operon (Hsu and Minion (1998) *Infect. Immun.* 66:4762-4766). In addition to the cilium adhesin P97, gene products representing P102 and related proteins were identified.

Results

Results indicated that there were a surprising number of P102 paralogs that were all expressed and located on the surface of the organism. Some of the P102 paralogs had a greater degree of sequence identity with P97, while other P102 paralogs did not. None of the sequences surrounding the P102 genes duplicated and moved independently of surrounding sequences. Differential staining of in vitro-grown and in vivo-grown organisms was observed, further suggesting that P102 might be involved in the hyperimmune-like responses seen during infection.

B. P216 Studies

Example B.1

Mycoplasma Strains and Culture

The source and culture conditions used to grow *M. hyopneumoniae* strains J, Beaufort and 232 are as described in Scarman et al. ((1997) *Microbiology* 143:663-673). *Mycoplasmas* were harvested by centrifugation at 10,000xg, washed three times with TS buffer (10 mM Tris, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.5), and the final cell pellets were frozen at -20° C. until use.

Example B.2

Preparative Electrophoresis

Preliminary vaccine trials in swine immunised with size-fractionated antigens of *M. hyopneumoniae* indicated that antigen pools residing in two fractions, fractions 2 (85-150 kDa) and 3 (70-85 kDa), provided limited protection against a virulent challenge (Djordjevic et. al (1997) *Aust Vet J* 75:504-511). To determine the amino acid sequences of proteins residing in these molecular mass fractions, whole cell lysates of *M. hyopneumoniae* J strain were separated using 5-7% polyacrylamide resolving columns each with a 4% stacking gel using a BioRad 491 Prep Cell as described in Scarman et al. ((1997) *Microbiology* 143:663-673). Proteins corresponding to those defined for fractions 2 and 3 were pooled, concentrated by filtration, and resuspended in PBS. Protein fractions were digested with trypsin, separated using electrophoresis on precast 8-15% gradient Tricine gels (Novex), and then blotted onto PVDF membrane (BioRad, California, USA) (Towbin et al. (1979) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*. 76:4350-4354). Protein fractions were analyzed by (1) reaction with porcine hyperimmune sera raised against the J strain of *M. hyopneumoniae* and (2) staining with amido black. Tryptic fragments stained with amido black that reacted with the hyperimmune sera were analysed by N-terminal amino acid sequencing.

Example B.3

Cloning of the Gene Encoding P216

To clone the genes encoding immunoreactive proteins, degenerate oligonucleotide probes were designed from the N-terminal peptide sequences determined above and used to probe EcoRI-digested chromosomal DNA by Southern analysis (Southern (1975) *J. Mol. Biol.* 98:503-517). EcoRI

digested chromosomal DNA from the Beaufort strain was separated on a 1% agarose column prepared in 491 Prep Cell according to the BioRad Technical Note #2203. Samples from every fifth fraction were blotted to a nylon membrane and probed with degenerate oligonucleotide probes derived from the N-terminal sequences of tryptic fragments. DNA fragments from reactive fractions were incubated with the Klenow fragment and Pfu DNA polymerase to generate blunt ends. DNA fragments were ligated into pCR Script™ and transformed into XL10-Gold as outlined in the manufacturer's instructions (Stratagene).

In this way, N-terminal sequence analysis of an X kDa tryptic peptide fragment recognised by porcine hyperimmune generated the sequence ELEDNTKLIAPNIRQ (SEQ ID NO:34). Based on this amino acid sequence, a degenerate oligonucleotide having the sequence 5'-GAA (T/C)T(T/A)GAA GAT AAT AC(C/A/T) AAA TTA ATT GC(T/A) CCT AAT-3' (SEQ ID NO:35) was made and used as a probe to identify a hybridizing fragment of 4.5 kb. The clone containing this 4.5 kilobase fragment was designated p216.

Example B.4

DNA Sequence Analysis

For sequence analysis, purified plasmid DNA (Qiagen) or PCR product purified from agarose using the BRESA-CLEAN™ kit (Bresatec, Adelaide, Australia) was used. Oligonucleotide primers were obtained commercially (Sigma), and the BigDye™ Terminator Cycle Sequencing Kit (Applied Biosystems) was used for sequencing reactions. Results were analysed with an Applied Biosystems Model 377 automated sequencer.

Sequence analysis of the cloned fragment in p216 from the Beaufort strain revealed a large ORF that did not significantly match sequences deposited in GenBank. The fragment was the carboxy terminus of a larger ORF as the fragment had a stop codon but no ATG start codon. Additional upstream sequence was obtained by inverse PCR, and the final N-terminal sequence was obtained by PCR using primers designed from strain 232 genomic sequences. The complete ORF (C28-mph545; see, FIG. 7) was 5,637 base pairs in length and encoded a protein of 216 kDa designated P216 (C28-MPH545; see, FIG. 8). The ORF contained 17 TGA codons, 12 of which appeared in the carboxy terminal 85 kDa.

Blastp analysis of the complete gene sequence revealed near identity with the partial gene sequence YX2 (GenBank Accession No. AF279292) from *M. hyopneumoniae* strain 232 and limited sequence homology with the P97 cilium adhesin (GenBank Accession No. U50901) with 21% identities, 38% positives and 19% gaps (Expect=4e-18). Comparisons of the nucleotide and derived protein sequences with the database were performed using the package from the University of Wisconsin Genetics Group (GCG) Version 7, accessed via the Australian National Genomic Information Service (ANGIS, University of Sydney) and MacVector (Scientific Imaging Systems, Eastman Kodak Co., New Haven, Conn.).

DNA sequence encoding the P216 homologue from the 232 strain of *M. hyopneumoniae* was obtained as part of a genome-sequencing project. Southern blotting analysis using an oligonucleotide probe from the carboxy terminus showed that the *M. hyopneumoniae* genome contained a single copy of the gene encoding the 216-kDa protein. Blastn analysis with p216 and the *M. hyopneumoniae* genome database also identified a single copy. The protein has 1,879 amino acids, a pI of 8.51, and is highly hydrophilic. A protein motif search using the algorithm Prosite on the ISREC Profilescan server

(www.isrec.isb-sib.ch/software/PFSCAN_form.html) identified a bipartite nuclear binding domain (BNBD) between amino acids 1012-1029.

The nucleotide sequence of the *M. hyopneumoniae* p216 gene from strain 232 and the J strain are shown in FIGS. 7 and 19, respectively.

Example B.5

Generation of Antisera Against *M. hyopneumoniae* Strain 232

Preparation of porcine hyperimmune serum against *M. hyopneumoniae* is as described in Scarman et al. (1997) *Microbiology* 143:663-673. In brief, *M. hyopneumoniae*-free swines were challenged with a preparation of *M. hyopneumoniae* strain 232 emulsified in Freund's complete adjuvant, and these swines were subjected to a second exposure one month later with the same preparation in Freund's incomplete adjuvant. Serum responses were monitored until an anti-*M. hyopneumoniae* response was confirmed by an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA).

Example B.6

Generation of P216 Polyclonal Antisera

To generate monospecific polyclonal antisera to P216, the DNA sequence encoding P216 from strain 232 was examined for the presence of TGA codons, since TGA codons encode tryptophans in *Mycoplasmas*. A region containing no TGA codons and encoding a 30 kDa protein (amino acids 1043-1226) was identified. PCR primers were designed to amplify and clone this region into pCR Script™ forming plasmid p216.1. The cloned fragment was then directionally cloned into pQE9 (Qiagen) by ligation of BamHI- and HindIII-digested p216.1 DNA to form p216.2. The ligation mixture was transformed into *Escherichia coli* M15-[pREP4] according to the manufacturer's instructions (Qiagen). Colony hybridization using the DIG system (Roche) was used to identify transformants containing the proper fragment.

Cultures of the transformants containing p216.2 were grown in LB medium (Sambrook et al. (1989) *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, 2nd Ed, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y.) containing ampicillin (100 µg/mL) and kanamycin (25 µg/mL) at 37° C. with shaking. For expression from p216.2, cultures were treated with 1 mM isopropyl-β-D-thiogalactopyranoside (IPTG) after reaching an OD₆₀₀ of 0.6. After induction for 4 hours, the cells were harvested by centrifugation at 4,000×g for 20 minutes. Purification of the recombinant His-tagged protein was achieved using Ni-NTA resin under denaturing conditions as outlined in the manufacturer's instructions (Qiagen).

Purified recombinant protein was dialysed against PBS containing 5% glycerol and concentrated using polyvinylpyrrolidone (Sigma). Approximately 5 mg of purified protein in a volume of 250 µL were emulsified with an equal volume of Freund's incomplete adjuvant (Sigma). The preparation was given subcutaneously to rabbits at two sites and a booster immunization, similarly prepared, was given three weeks later. Serum response against the immunizing antigen was confirmed by immunoblot analysis.

Similarly, rabbit antisera directed against the N-terminal sequence of P216 were generated by immunization with the peptide DFLTNNGRVLE (SEQ ID NO:36) (amino acids 94-105 of P216) conjugated to keyhole limpet hemocyanin.

Rabbit immunizations were performed as described in (Scarman et al. (1997) *Microbiology* 143:663-673).

Example B.7

Electrophoretic and Immunoblot Analyses

Sodium dodecyl sulphate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) and immunoblot analysis were performed as described by Laemmli (1970) *Nature* 227:680-685 and Towbin et al. (1979) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 76:4350-4354, respectively. Analytical electrophoretic gels containing *M. hyopneumoniae* strain 232 proteins were stained with silver (Rabilloud et al. (1992) *Electrophoresis* 13:264-266). Preparative gels were stained with colloidal Coomassie Brilliant Blue G-250 (0.1% Coomassie Brilliant Blue G-250 w/v, 17% w/v ammonium sulfate, 34% methanol v/v, 3% v/v ortho-phosphoric acid). Gels were destained in 1% v/v acetic acid for 1 hour.

Immunoblot analysis was used to determine if P216 is recognised by antibodies elicited during natural infection using swine field sera shown to contain antibodies against *M. hyopneumoniae* (Djordjevic et al. (1994) *Vet. Microbiol.* 39:261-273). The 30 kDa recombinant protein representing amino acids 1043-1226 of P216 was used as antigen in these experiments. Other immunoblot analyses included one- and two-dimensional blots of *M. hyopneumoniae* whole cells using swine convalescent sera pools (2D blots) and individual swine sera (ID blots). Swine hyperimmune sera were also used to screen for immunoreactive proteins in one- and two-dimensional immunoblot analyses. Rabbit antisera generated against the 30 kDa recombinant protein and the peptide DFLTNNGRVLE (SEQ ID NO:36) specific for P130 were used to investigate processing of P216 in one-dimensional immunoblotting experiments as well.

Example B.8

Two-Dimensional Gel Electrophoresis

Two-dimensional gel electrophoresis was carried out essentially as described by Guerreiro et al. ((1997) *Mol Plant Microbe Interact* 10:506-516). First dimension immobilized pH gradient (IPG) strips (180 mm, linear and non-linear pH 3-10 and linear pH 4-7; Pharmacia-Biotechnology, Uppsala, Sweden) were prepared for focusing by submersion in rehydration buffer (8 M urea, 0.5% w/v CHAPS, 0.2% w/v DTT, 0.52% w/v Bio-Lyte and a trace of bromophenol) overnight. *M. hyopneumoniae* 232 whole cell proteins (100 µg for analytical gels, 0.5-1.0 mg for preparative gels and immunoblots) were diluted with sample buffer (8 M urea, 4% w/v CHAPS, 1% w/v DTT, 0.8% w/v Bio-Lyte 3-10, 35 mM Tris, and 0.02% w/v bromophenol blue) to a volume of 50 to 100 µl for application to the anodic end of each IPG strip. Isoelectric focusing was run with the Immobiline DryStrip kit in a Multiphor II electrophoresis unit (Pharmacia-Biotechnology) for 200 kVh at 20° C. IEF strips were subsequently prepared for second dimension SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) by equilibration in Tris-HCl (0.5 M, pH 6.8) containing 6 M urea, 30% w/v glycerol, 2% w/v sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS), 2% w/v DTT, and 0.02% bromophenol blue. Equilibrated strips were placed onto Pharmacia ExcelGel gels (T=12 to 14% acrylamide) for molecular mass separation of *M. hyopneumoniae* proteins on a Multiphor II unit. Electrophoretic conditions consisted of 200 Volts for 1.5 hour followed by 4 hours at 600 Volts. Gels were maintained at 5° C. throughout.

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Example B.9

Peptide Mass Fingerprinting-Mass Spectrometry

Proteins spots were manually excised and placed in a 96-well microtiter plate. Conditions used for trypsin digestion and for the generation of peptide mass fingerprints are described in Nouwens et al. (2000) *Electrophoresis* 21:3797-3809. A purification step was performed on the tryptic peptides for proteins with poor peptide mass fingerprints as described in Gobom et al. (1999) *J. Mass Spectrom.* 34:105-116. Protein identifications were assigned by comparing the peak lists generated from peptide mass fingerprinting data to a database containing theoretical tryptic digests of *M. hyopneumoniae* strain 232. The Protein-Lynx package (Micro-

Example B.10

Image Processing

Gels and immunoblots were digitized at 600 dpi with a UMAX PS-2400X lamp scanner using Photoshop 3.0 (Adobe, Mountain View, Calif.). Spot detection and gel-to-gel protein spot matching were performed with MELANIE II software (BioRad, Hercules, Calif.) run under OpenWindows 3.0. Apparent molecular masses were determined by co-electrophoresis with protein standards (Pharmacia-Biotechnology).

Example B.11

Results of Two-Dimensional Electrophoresis and Peptide Mass Fingerprinting Analysis

Analyses of two-dimensional electropherograms identified two clusters of spots that tracked along the pI gradient in an unusual fashion. Peptide mass fingerprinting analysis of spots within each of the clusters showed that the spots had identical mass fingerprints and were thus derived from the same molecule. Cluster 1 with an approximate mass of 130 kDa was mapped to the N-terminal region of P216 from the genome sequence of *M. hyopneumoniae* strain 232. Cluster 2 of approximately 85 kDa mapped to the carboxy terminus of the same ORF. The proteins were designated P130 and P85, respectively. The pI of cluster 1 ranged from 9.5 to 8.0, while the pI of cluster 2 ranged from 9.0 to 6.5. Mass spectrometric analysis indicated that P216 was cleaved between amino acids 1004 and 1090 generating the two fragments of 130 and 85 kDa.

Example B.12

Results of Immunoblot Analysis

Two-dimensional immunoblots reacted with porcine hyperimmune sera revealed a complex pattern of spots two of which corresponded to P130 and P85. P85 was also strongly recognized by a pool of convalescent sera showing that it was an important antigen during disease. To investigate this further, a 30-kDa region spanning amino acids 1042-1226 in P85 was expressed, purified by nickel-affinity chromatography, and blotted onto PVDF membrane. Individual convalescent sera from swines known to be positive in a *M. hyopneumoniae*-specific ELISA reacted with the 30-kDa protein confirming that P216 is an important molecule recognized by the host immune response during the normal course of infection.

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Antibodies raised to a 30-kDa peptide spanning amino acids 1042-1226 reacted solely with the 85 kDa cleavage product suggesting that cleavage occurred between amino acids 1004 and 1042. Sera raised to the N-terminal peptide of P216 recognized only P130

Example B.13

Posttranslational Processing of P216 Among Different Strains of *M. hyopneumoniae*

To investigate fragment patterns of P216 in different *M. hyopneumoniae* strains, immunoblot analysis was performed with the anti-P130 N-terminal peptide and anti-P30 antisera. Antibodies raised against the N-terminal peptide recognized P130 and several lower molecular mass peptides in one-dimensional immunoblots of whole cell lysates of J and 232 strains. The pattern of proteins recognised by this antisera was different between the two strains. Antisera raised against the 30-kDa peptide strongly recognised an 85-kDa antigen in both J and 232 strains, but also reacted with a number of weakly reactive proteins. Similarly, the pattern recognised with the anti-30-kDa sera was different between J and 232.

To determine if different post-translational cleavage events were occurring among other strains of *M. hyopneumoniae*, a collection of strains from different geographic origins were examined by immunoblot. Anti-30 kDa sera reacted strongly to an 85-kDa antigen and other proteins of lower molecular mass in immunoblots of whole cell lysates from different strains of *M. hyopneumoniae*. These strains represented isolates recovered from different geographic locations within Australia and from different countries including the USA, Great Britain and France. The anti-P30 sera, however, did not react against antigens in immunoblots of whole cell lysates of related porcine *Mycoplasmas*, e.g. *Mycoplasma hyorhinis* and *Mycoplasma flocculare*, suggesting that P216 is a *M. hyopneumoniae*-specific antigen. Convalescent sera from different swines also recognized purified recombinant P30 indicating that P216 is expressed in vivo.

Example B.14

Surface Localization Studies

Several approaches were taken to determine if P216 and its cleavage products were associated with the outer membrane surface. These included trypsin digestion and cell surface biotinylation.

For trypsin digestion studies, all solutions and *M. hyopneumoniae* cell stocks were pre-equilibrated at 37° C. *M. hyopneumoniae* cells (200 mg/mL in PBS) were aliquoted (300 µL) into sterile eppendorf tubes at 37° C. and trypsin was added to a final concentration ranging from 0.1-1000 µg/mL. The suspensions were inverted gently and incubated at 37° C. for 20 minutes. Immediately after incubation, the cells were lysed in Laemmli buffer, heated at 95° C. for 10 minutes and analysed by SDS PAGE and immunoblotting. Trypsin digested both P85 and P130 in a concentration dependent manner, but did not digest the intracellular enzyme lactate dehydrogenase, a control for spontaneous lysis of cells (Strasser et al. (1991) *Infect. Immun.* 59:1217-22). This suggests that both portions of P216 are surface accessible and sensitive to trypsin digestion.

To further clarify this, surface biotinylation of *M. hyopneumoniae* was performed. The method described by Meier et al. ((1992) *Anal. Biochem.* 204:220-226) was used with the following modifications. All solutions were pre-chilled at 4° C.

and all manipulations were performed on ice. *M. hyopneumoniae* pellets (200 mg wet weight) were resuspended in 4 mL of BOS buffer (10 mM sodium tetraborate in 0.15 M NaCl, pH 8.8). Immediately after the addition of 5 μ L of NHS-biotin (10 mg/mL in dimethylsulfoxide), the reaction was allowed to proceed for 1 to 8 minutes with swirling. To determine the most suitable reaction time, aliquots were removed at 1-minute intervals for 15 minutes. A reaction time of 5 minute was chosen for all subsequent studies except where noted. Biotinylation was stopped with the addition of 2 mL of 0.1 M NH_4Cl that served to saturate unbound NHS-biotin. Cells were harvested by centrifugation (8,500 \times g, 10 minutes) and washed twice in TKMS buffer (25 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4, 25 mM KCl, 5 mM MgCl_2 and 0.15 M NaCl in PBS). The products were resolved by two-dimensional electrophoresis.

Both P130 and P85 were readily biotinylated, confirming that all parts of P216 were surface accessible.

Example B.15

Triton X-100 and X-114 Extractions

Integral membrane proteins from 200 mg wet weight of whole cells were extracted with TX-114 essentially as described by Bordier ((1981) *J. Biol. Chem.* 182:1356-1363). The resultant aqueous and detergent phases were collected and analysed by SDS-PAGE and immunoblotting. The phase partitioning activity of Triton X-114 causes separation of hydrophobic molecules into the detergent phase. When treated with Triton X-114, P85 remained in the insoluble pellet consisting of complex high molecular weight structures that (1) were membrane associated and (2) lacked the solubility of normal cytosolic proteins.

For Triton X-100 extraction, pelleted *M. hyopneumoniae* (strains J and Beaufort) cells (200 mg wet weight) were resuspended in 10 mL of TS buffer containing 1 mM phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride. Proteins were extracted by the addition of 2% Triton X-100 (Amersham Pharmacia Biotechnology) and incubated at 37° C. for 30 minutes as described in Stevens and Krause ((1991) *J. Bacteriol.* 173:1041-1050). Briefly, *M. hyopneumoniae* cell suspensions were centrifuged (14,000 \times g, 30 min) at 4° C. The aqueous phase was removed and the pellet was re-extracted as described above. The insoluble pellet and both aqueous phases were analysed by SDS-PAGE and immunoblotting using anti-30 kDa and sera raised against the peptide DFLTNGGRTVLE (SEQ ID NO:36).

With Triton X-100 fractionation, high molecular weight cytoskeletal-like proteins remain insoluble, but phase partitioning does not occur. When treated with Triton X-100, P85 partitioned primarily to the aqueous detergent-containing phase, but about 30% remained in the pellet. These data indicate that P216 may form extracellular oligomeric structures. The presence of coiled coil domains in both fragments of P216 also supports this hypothesis.

C. P97 Studies

Example C.1

Bacterial Strains and Plasmids

M. hyopneumoniae strains 232 (virulent parental strain), 232_91.3 (high adherent clone), 232_60.3 (low adherent clone), and J type strain (NCTC 10110) were grown in modified Friis broth and harvested as described by Zhang et al.

((1995) *Infect Immun* 63:1013-1019) and Djordjevic et al. ((1994) *Vet Microbiol* 39:261-273), respectively. All broth media were filter sterilized through 0.22 μ m filters, which removed the majority of particulate matter. *Mycoplasmas* were harvested by centrifugation and extensively washed to remove remaining medium contaminants. *Escherichia coli* TOP10 containing pISM405 was grown on Luria Bertani (LB) agar or in LB broth (Sambrook et al., 1989) containing 100 μ g ml^{-1} ampicillin. Isopropyl- β -D-thiogalactopyranoside (IPTG) induction was carried out by the addition of IPTG to a final concentration of 1 mM. Bacterial cultures were routinely grown at 37° C. and liquid cultures were aerated by shaking at 200 rpm.

Example C.2

Construction and Expression of Adhesin Fusion Protein

Hexa-histidyl P97 fusion proteins were constructed using the pTrcHis (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, Calif.) cloning vector. Primers FMhp3 (5'-GAA CAA TTT GAT CAC AAG ATC CTG AAT ATA CC-3' (SEQ ID NO:37)) and RMhp4 (5'-AAT TCC TCT GAT CAT TAT TTA GAT TTT AAT TCC TG-3' (SEQ ID NO:38)) were used to amplify a 3013 bp fragment representing base pairs 315-3321 of the gene sequence containing amino acids 105-1107. The fragment was digested with BclI (underlined sequence) and inserted into the BamHI site of vector pTrcHisA. A construct with the proper fragment orientation was identified by restriction digests. The resulting 116-kDa recombinant P97-polyhistidine fusion protein contained the R1 and R2 repeat regions as well as the major cleavage site at amino acid 195 in the P97 sequence.

Example C.3

Antisera

The Mab F1B6 has been described (Zhang et al. (1995) *Infect. Immun.* 63:1013-1019). Mab F1B6 binds to the R1 region of the cilium adhesin that has at least 3 repeat sequences (Minion et al. (2000) *Infect. Immun.* 68:3056-3060). Peptides with sequences TSSQKDPST (Δ NP97) (SEQ ID NO:39) and VNQNFKVKFQAL (NP97) (SEQ ID NO:40) were used to raise antibodies against P97/P66 and P22, respectively. The peptides were bound to keyhole limpet hemocyanin with the Pierce Imjet Maleimide Activated Immunogen Conjugation Kit (Pierce Chemical Co., Rockford, Ill.). These conjugates were then used to generate mouse hyperimmune antisera by the method of Luo and Lin ((1997) *BioTechniques* 23:630-632). The resulting antisera were tested by enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) using ovalbumin-peptide conjugate and purified recombinant P97 antigens, and by immunoblot with the recombinant P97 antigen. Antiserum raised against the C-terminal 28 kDa (R2 serum) of the cilium adhesin of strain J has been described (Wilton et al. (1998) *Microbiology* 144:1931-1943). Mouse Mab 2B6-D4 raised against human fibronectin was purchased commercially (BD Biosciences, Pharmingen) as was alkaline phosphatase conjugated goat anti-mouse Ig(H+L) antibodies (Southern Biotechnology Associates, Inc., Birmingham, Ala.). Goat anti-mouse IgG+IgM labeled with 10 nm collo-

dal gold particles (EY Laboratories, Inc., San Mateo, Calif.) was used in immunogold electron microscopy studies.

Example C.4

Immunoblot Analysis

Sodium dodecyl sulfate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) and immunoblot analysis was performed as described by Laemmli ((1970) *Nature* 227:680-685) and Towbin et al. ((1979) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA.* 76:4350-4354), respectively. Proteins were transferred to PVDF membranes (Micron Separations, Inc.). For the media control experiments, purified recombinant P97 was incubated with fresh and spent Friis media. Spent media was prepared from an early log phase culture that had been centrifuged and filtered through a 0.1 μm filter. Purified recombinant P97 (2.5 μg) in 20 μl phosphate buffered saline was diluted 1:1 in fresh or spent media and incubated overnight at 37° C. Ten μl of the mixture were loaded onto SDS-PAGE gels, blotted to nitrocellulose and developed with F1B6 Mab. For ligand blotting, PVDF blots were transferred, blocked and washed as described previously (Wilton et al. (1998) *Microbiology* 144:1931-1943). Blots were exposed to human fibronectin (5 $\mu\text{g ml}^{-1}$) dissolved in TS buffer (TS buffer: 10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4; 150 mM NaCl) for 1.5 h, washed, and exposed to 0.4 $\mu\text{g ml}^{-1}$ anti-human fibronectin Mabs for 1 h at room temperature. Blots were washed and developed as described above.

Example C.5

Trypsin Treatment of *M. hyopneumoniae*

M. hyopneumoniae cells (0.5 g) were treated with trypsin essentially as described previously (Wilton et al. (1998) *Microbiology* 144:1931-1943). Briefly, trypsin was added to cell suspensions of *M. hyopneumoniae* at 0, 0.3, 0.5, 1.0, 3.0, 10, 50, 300, and 500 $\mu\text{g ml}^{-1}$ at 37° C. for 15 min. Immediately after incubation, cell suspensions were lysed in Laemmli buffer and heated to 95° C. for 10 min. Lysates were analysed by SDS-PAGE and immunoblotting using F1B6 Mab.

Example C.6

Two-Dimensional Gel Electrophoresis

Two-dimensional gel electrophoresis (2-DGE) was carried out essentially as described by Cordwell et al. ((1997) *Electrophoresis* 18:1393-1398). First dimension immobilized pH gradient (IPG) strips (180 mm, linear pH6-11; Amersham Pharmacia Biotech, Uppsala, Sweden) were prepared for focusing by submersion in 2-DGE compatible sample buffer (5 M urea, 2 M thiourea, 0.1% carrier ampholytes 3-10, 2% w/v CHAPS, 2% w/v sulfobetaine 3-10, 2 mM tributyl phosphine (TBP; Bio-Rad, Hercules USA)) overnight. *M. hyopneumoniae* whole cell protein (250 μg) was diluted with sample buffer to a volume of 100 μl for application to the anodic end of each IPG strip via an applicator cup. Isoelectric focusing was performed with a Multiphor II electrophoresis unit (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech) for 85 kVh at 20° C. IPG strips were detergent exchanged, reduced and alkylated in buffer containing 6 M urea, 2% SDS, 20% glycerol, 5 mM TBP, 2.5% v/v acrylamide monomer, trace amount of bromophenol blue dye and 375 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.8) for 20 minutes prior to loading the IPG strip onto the top of an

8-18% T, 2.5% C (piperazine diacrylamide) 20 cm \times 20 cm polyacrylamide gel. Second-dimension electrophoresis was carried out at 4° C. using 3 mA/gel for 2 hours, followed by 20 mA/gel until the bromophenol blue dye had run off the end of the gel. Gels were fixed in 40% methanol, 10% acetic acid for 1 hour and then stained overnight in Sypro Ruby (Molecular Probes, Eugene, Oreg.). Images were acquired using a Molecular Imager Fx (Bio-Rad). Gels were then double-stained in Coomassie Blue G-250.

Example C.7

Post-Separation Analyses

Protein spots were excised from gels using a sterile scalpel and placed in a 96 well tray (Gobom et al. (1999) *J. Mass. Spectrom.* 34:105-116). Gel pieces were washed with 50 mM ammonium bicarbonate/100% acetonitrile (60:40 v/v) and then dried in a Speed Vac (Savant Instruments, Holbrook, N.Y.) for 25 min. Gel pieces were then hydrated in 12 μl of 12 ng μl^{-1} sequencing grade modified trypsin (Promega, Madison, Wis.) for 1 h at 4° C. Excess trypsin solution was removed and the gel pieces immersed in 50 mM ammonium bicarbonate and incubated overnight at 37° C. Eluted peptides were concentrated and desalted using C₁₈ Zip-Tips™ (Millipore Corp., Bedford, Mass.). The peptides were washed on a column with 10 μl 5% formic acid. The bound peptides were eluted from the Zip-Tip™ in matrix solution (10 mg ml⁻¹ α -cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid [Sigma] in 70% acetonitrile) directly onto the target plate. Matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization time-of-flight mass spectrometry (MALDI-TOF MS) mass spectra were acquired using either a PerSeptive Biosystems Voyager DE-STR (Framingham, Mass.) or a Micromass ToFSpec2E (Micromass, Manchester UK). Both instruments were equipped with 337 nm nitrogen lasers. All spectra were obtained in reflectron/delayed extraction mode, averaging 256 laser shots per sample. Two-point internal calibration of spectra was performed based upon internal porcine trypsin autolysis peptides (842.5 and 2211.10 [M+H]⁺ ions). A list of monoisotopic peaks corresponding to the mass of generated tryptic peptides was used to search a modified translated version of the *M. hyopneumoniae* genome. Successful identifications were based on the number of matching peptide masses and the percentage sequence coverage afforded by those matches. N-terminal Edman sequencing was performed as previously described (Nouwens et al. (2000) *Electrophoresis* 21:3797-3809).

Example C.8

Immunoelectron Microscopy

M. hyopneumoniae strain 232 cells were grown to mid log phase, pelleted by centrifugation and washed with phosphate buffered saline (PBS). The final cell pellets were fixed with 3% glutaraldehyde in 0.1 M sodium cacodylate buffer (pH 7.2) at 4° C. overnight. The pellets were washed three times with 0.1 M sodium cacodylate buffer, 15 min between changes and post fixed with 1% osmium tetroxide in 0.1 M sodium cacodylate buffer for 2 h at room temperature. The pellets were then washed with distilled water, passed through an acetone series and embedded in Embed 812 and Araldite (Electron Microscopy Sciences, Fort Washington, Pa.). Thin sections (80-90 nm) were then washed six times with TS buffer, and reacted with F1B6 ascites fluid (diluted 1:50), anti- Δ NP97 ascites fluid (diluted 1:10), anti-NP97 ascites fluid (diluted 1:10), or mouse anti-human fibronectin (diluted

1:25) overnight at 4° C. The grids were washed five times with TS buffer and then reacted with goat anti-mouse IgG+IgM labeled with 10 nm colloidal gold particles (EY Laboratories, Inc.) diluted 1:25 for 30 min at room temperature. The cells were then washed 5 times with TS buffer, dried, contrasted with osmium vapors for 2 min, and stained with uranyl acetate-lead citrate. The sections were examined on a Hitachi 500 at 75 kV.

For tracheal sections, mycoplasma-free pigs were inoculated intratracheally with *M. hyopneumoniae* strain 232. At 10 and 21 days, pigs were sacrificed, tracheas were removed and 1 cm blocks of tissue fixed with 1% glutaraldehyde overnight, dehydrated in an acetone series, and embedded as above. Thick (1-2 µm) sections were stained with methylene blue polychrome and examined by microscopy for regions containing ciliated epithelium. Thin sections (80-90 nm) were then prepared for labeling. The sections were pretreated with ammonium chloride (1%) for 1 h, 0.05 M glycine in PBS for 15 min, blocked for 30 min in 2% fish gelatin+2% bovine serum albumin in TS buffer (10 mM Tris, 100 mM NaCl, pH 7.5). Primary antibodies were diluted in TS buffer and reacted with sections for 30 min at room temperature. The sections were washed six times with TS buffer, and then incubated with goat anti-mouse IgG+IgM labeled with 10 nm gold particles (diluted 1:2) for 15 min at room temperature. Both primary antibodies and the conjugate were diluted and centrifuged briefly (12,000×g for 5 min) prior to use. The sections were then washed six times with TS buffer, dried, contrasted with osmium vapors for 2 min, and stained with uranyl acetate-lead citrate. The sections were examined on a Hitachi 500 at 75 kV.

Example C.9

Fibronectin Binding Assay

Immunolon 2 (Dynatech Laboratories, Inc.) 96 well plates were coated with 100 µl of human fibronectin (Sigma, F 0895) at a concentration of 5 µg ml⁻¹ in 0.1 M sodium carbonate. Plates were incubated at 4° C. overnight, washed three times with PBS, and blocked with 1% bovine serum albumin in PBS for 2 hr. The plates were then incubated with purified recombinant P97 with or without inhibitor at a concentration of 10 µg ml⁻¹. Inhibitors tested were intact human fibronectin, 45-kDa proteolytic fragment of fibronectin (Sigma, F 0162), 30-kDa proteolytic fragment of fibronectin (Sigma, F 9911) and engineered RGD polymer (Sigma, 5022). They were added to Eppendorf tubes with purified recombinant P97 (10 µg ml⁻¹) at concentrations of 37.5 µg ml⁻¹, 7.5 µg ml⁻¹, and 1.5 µg ml⁻¹ and incubated at 37° C. for 1 hr. The recombinant P97 plus inhibitor was then transferred to a fibronectin coated plate, which was then incubated at 37° C. for 2 hr. Binding of P97 to fibronectin was assessed by ELISA with Mab F1B6. Optical density at 405 nm was indicative of P97 binding to fibronectin-coated wells. Three replicates per treatment were assayed from three different experiments. Statistical differences were determined by the General Linear Model with a linear contrast based on pooled variances.

Example C.10

Results of Two-Dimensional Gel Electrophoresis and Mass Spectrometry

Previous studies have demonstrated that the gene product for the cilium adhesin of strain 232 (126-kDa preprotein,

1036 amino acids) undergoes a cleavage event at amino acid 195 to yield what was once thought to be the "mature" molecule (Hsu et al. (1997) *J. Bacteriol.* 179:1317-1323). During peptide mass mapping studies of J strain proteins, four spots of 22, 28, 66 and 94 kDa (subsequently referred to as P22, P28, P66 and P94, respectively) were identified that represented different fragments of the adhesin. The N-terminal sequences for these proteins allowed unequivocal alignment with the cilium adhesin preprotein. P94 of strain J, the homologue of P97 in strain 232, mapped to a region that begins immediately downstream of amino acid 195 until the end of the ORF. Two closely spaced proteins at 66 kDa had identical mass maps and corresponded to a region beginning immediately downstream of amino acid 195 of the adhesin and ending near the R1 repeat. N-terminal sequence analysis of P66 showed a sequence of ADEKTSS (SEQ ID NO:41) that is identical to that of P94. Immunoblotting results using Mab F1B6 confirmed that P66 contains R1. Thus, the cleavage event must occur immediately downstream of the R1 repeat region. These data suggest that a fragment approximately 28 kDa in size had been removed from the C-terminus in some, but not all of the P94 molecules. This observation was confirmed when a 28-kDa fragment was identified that mapped to the C-terminus of P94. Also, one and two-dimensional immunoblots of J strain proteins probed with antisera raised against a recombinant 28-kDa protein containing R2 but not R1 (Wilton et al. (1998) *Microbiology* 144:1931-1943) recognised both P28 and P94 proteins. Previously, it was shown that antisera raised against a 28-kDa C-terminal recombinant peptide of the adhesin recognised the mature form of this antigen (93-97 kDa) in different strains of *M. hyopneumoniae* and a 28-kDa fragment only in strain J (Wilton et al. (1998) *Microbiology* 144:1931-1943). Tryptic peptide mass mapping showed that peptides from P22 mapped to the first 190 amino acids of the 123-kDa adhesin preprotein. The N-terminal sequence of P22 (SKKSKTF (SEQ ID NO:42)) aligned to amino acids 2-8 in the N-terminus of the 123 kDa pre-protein suggesting that cleavage of the hydrophobic leader peptide (amino acids 8-22) is not necessary for translocation of the cilium adhesin across the membrane.

Comparative peptide mass mapping studies of strain 232 identified two spots of 70 and 97 kDa, subsequently identified as P70 and P97, respectively. Mass maps representative of P97 corresponded to a region beginning immediately downstream of amino acid 195 until the end of the ORF and corresponded to the most abundant product of the 232 strain adhesin gene (Zhang et al. (1995) *Infect. Immun.* 63:1013-1019). Interestingly, mass maps representative of P70 corresponded to a region beginning immediately downstream of amino acid 195 and ending near the R1 repeat, a map that was virtually identical to P66 in strain J. The presence of six extra copies of the R1 repeat is the most likely explanation for the difference in masses between P66 and P70 in strains J and 232, respectively. Consistent with these data, immunoblots probed with antisera raised against a recombinant 28-kDa protein containing R2 but not R1 (Wilton et al. (1998) *Microbiology* 144:1931-1943) recognized P97 but not P70 or P28. Furthermore, P28 or P22 could not be identified on 2D gels of 232 proteins resolved by 2D gel electrophoresis in regions where they were identified in strain J. This variation was not due to differences in sequence since P22 sequences were identical in the two strains. This was not true for the P28 sequences, however. The predicted mass and pI for P28 from strain 232 was 24.6 kDa and 5.88, respectively, and for P28 from strain J, it was 26.0 kDa and 8.39. It was possible that P28 was not found in strain 232 because of the change in pI

causing a shift in the gel location of the protein. It was also possible that additional cleavage of P22 occurred in strain 232 that did not in strain J.

To rule out the possibility that cleavage resulted from a proteolytic activity in the media used for culturing *M. hyopneumoniae*, purified recombinant P97 was incubated with fresh and spent medium and then examined for proteolytic cleavage by immunoblot. Because the medium contained 20% swine serum, large quantities of swine immunoglobulins were present in the protein samples causing some background staining with the anti-mouse conjugate. It was still clear, however, that neither fresh nor spent medium contained proteolytic activity capable of cleaving recombinant P97 after 12 hours of incubation at 37° C. Thus, cleavage of the cilium adhesin was mediated by mycoplasma-encoded activities and was not due to porcine serum or other medium components.

Example C.11

Trypsin Sensitivity of R1-Containing Cleavage Products

Immunoblot analyses of strain J and 232 cells digested with different concentrations of trypsin was used to investigate the cellular location of R1-containing cleavage fragments. The F1B6 Mab typically recognised proteins with masses of 35, 66, 88, 94, and 123 kDa in strain J and a similar pattern was observed for strain 232. Exposure of intact *M. hyopneumoniae* to concentrations of trypsin ranging from 0.1-10 µg ml⁻¹ showed a gradual loss of the higher mass proteins. Concentrations between 10 and 50 µg ml⁻¹ resulted in the loss of all the immunoreactive proteins (except one of 35 kDa) indicating that R1-containing adhesin fragments are surface accessible. The pattern of digestion of R1-containing adhesin fragments was consistent in repeat experiments except that the 35 kDa fragment was not reliably resistant to trypsin at concentrations above 10 µg ml⁻¹. Identical blots reacted with antisera raised to recombinant *M. hyopneumoniae* lactate dehydrogenase (previously shown to reside cytosolically) (Strasser et al. (1991) *Infect. Immun.* 59:1217-1222) and to antisera raised to recombinant fragments of pyruvate dehydrogenase subunits A and D showed that these proteins remained detectable with trypsin concentrations up to 500 µg ml⁻¹. In control experiments where lysed cells were exposed to trypsin, lactate dehydrogenase and pyruvate dehydrogenase subunit D were rapidly degraded.

Example C.12

Results of Immunogold Electron Microscopy

Transmission electron microscopy studies have shown that high and low adherent strains of *M. hyopneumoniae* differ in their outer membrane structure. High adherent clones possessed fibrils on the outer surface that appeared to interconnect to adjacent cells; these fibrils were rarely observed in low adherence clones (Young et al. (1994) Isolation and characterization of high and low adherent clones of *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae*. In *IOM Letters*. 10th International Congress of the International Organization for Mycoplasmaology. Vol. 3 Bordeaux, France, pp. 684-685). Antisera generated against specific regions of the adhesin enabled analysis of cleavage in vivo using immunogold electron microscopy. Virulent strain 232 was used in these studies because these results would have the most impact on understanding pathogenic mechanisms. R1-specific Mab F1B6 and antisera raised to peptides TSSQKDPST (ΔNP97 antiserum) (SEQ ID NO:39) and

VNQNFKVKFQAL (NP97 antiserum) (SEQ ID NO:40) were used in these studies. The Mab F1B6 remained associated with the mycoplasma membrane, but not intimately associated with the cell confirming a previous report (Zhang et al. (1995) *Infect. Immun.* 63:1013-1019) and the trypsin studies above. ΔNP97 antiserum showed that this portion of the molecule is located distal to the membrane in association with extracellular material of unknown composition. In some instances, the antibodies seemed to define fibril-like structures still attached to the mycoplasma cell membrane. NP97 antibodies clustered in aggregates to cytosolic locations, intimately to the membrane surface, and were also observed at sites distant from the extracellular surface of the cell membrane.

Example C.13

Fibronectin Binding Results

Since cleavage of the cilium adhesin occurs at amino acid position 195 (Hsu et al. (1997) *J. Bacteriol.* 179:1317-1323), it was not readily apparent how the remaining adhesin could remain associated with the cell and direct binding to porcine cilia. Immunogold studies showed that all cilium binding R1 epitopes remained cell associated in the absence of the hydrophobic N-terminus sequence, but apparently are not inserted directly into the membrane. This is not surprising since no other region of the protein has sufficient hydrophobicity to direct membrane insertion (Hsu et al. (1997) *J. Bacteriol.* 179:1317-1323). The possibility that other proteins may play a role in bridging R1-containing protein fragments of the cilium adhesin to the membrane through protein-protein interactions was examined. Analysis of the predicted protein sequence of the 123 kDa adhesin preprotein with the computer program COILS (ch.emblnet.org on the World Wide Web) revealed that the protein contained three coiled coil domains. One of these resided between amino acids 180-195 in P22 (14-, 21- and 28-amino acid window settings) and two were located in P97 between amino acids 367-387 (window setting 14) and 780-805 (window setting 14 and 21). These domains are known to mediate protein-protein interactions. In addition, it was thought that the R1 and R2 domains might also play a role in interactions with other proteins. One obvious protein to test was fibronectin, a protein found in abundance throughout the host and shown to participate in other bacterial-host interactions (Probert et al. (2001) *Infect. Immun.* 69:4129-4133; Talay et al. (2000) *Cell Microbiol.* 2:521-535; Rocha and Fischetti (1999) *Infect. Immun.* 67:2720-2728; and Schorey et al. (1996) *Mol. Microbiol.* 21:321-329).

Ligand blotting studies confirmed that recombinant P97 bound porcine fibronectin. Other fibronectin binding proteins were also identified in lysates of *M. hyopneumoniae* low (lane 1) and high (lane 2) adherent variants of strain 232 and in strain J (lane 3). The low and high adherent strains of 232 differed by the absence of a fibronectin-binding band at approximately 50 kDa, which was also present in strain J.

Fibronectin binding assays with human fibronectin and purified recombinant cilium adhesin were also performed. Maximum inhibition occurred with the engineered RGD domain at all three concentrations tested (p<0.001). Inhibition also occurred with intact fibronectin (p<0.001) as expected. Interestingly, the 45-kDa purified fragment of fibronectin enhanced binding at the highest concentration tested.

To investigate the role(s) fibronectin might play in the binding of *M. hyopneumoniae* to porcine respiratory epithe-

lial cells, anti-fibronectin antibodies were applied to lung sections showing *M. hyopneumoniae* strain 232 in close association with respiratory epithelial cilia. Gold particles were localised in regions where *M. hyopneumoniae* cells were intimately associated with cilia, on the surface of cilia and on the surface of *M. hyopneumoniae* cells.

D. Detection of Infection and Immunogenic Compositions

Example D.1

Detection of *M. hyopneumoniae* Infection in Swine

The polypeptides displaying *M. hyopneumoniae* antigenicity of this invention may be used in methods and kits designed to detect the presence of *M. hyopneumoniae* infection in swine herds and therefore to recognize swine in a herd which have been infected by this bacteria. For example, the antigens produced by hosts transformed by recombinant nucleic acid molecules of this invention, or antibodies raised against them, can be used in RIA or ELISA for these purposes. In one type of radioimmunoassay, antibody against one or more of the antigens of this invention, raised in a laboratory animal (e.g., rabbits), is attached to a solid phase, for example, the inside of a test tube. Antigen is then added to the tube to bind with the antibody.

A sample of swine serum, taken from 1 of each 10 to 20 swine per herd, together with a known amount of antigen antibody labeled with a radioactive isotope, such as radioactive iodine, is then added to the tube coated with the antigen-antibody complex. Any antigen (a marker for *M. hyopneumoniae* infection) antibody in the swine serum will compete with the labeled antibody for the free binding sites on antigen-antibody complex. Once the serum has been allowed to interact, the excess liquid is removed, the test tube washed, and the amount of radioactivity measured. A positive result, i.e., that the tested swine's serum contains *M. hyopneumoniae* antibody, is indicated by a low radioactive count.

In one type of ELISA test, a microtiter plate is coated with one or more antigens of this invention and to this is added a sample of swine serum, again, from 1 in every 10 or 20 swine in a herd. After a period of incubation permitting interaction of any antibody present in the serum with the antigen, the plate is washed and a preparation of antigen antibodies, raised in a laboratory animal and linked to an enzyme label, is added,

incubated to allow reaction to take place, and the plate is then rewashed. Thereafter, enzyme substrate is added to the microtiter plate and incubated for a period of time to allow the enzyme to work on the substrate, and absorbance of the final preparation is measured. A large change in absorbance indicates a positive result, i.e., the tested swine serum had antibodies to *M. hyopneumoniae* and was infected with that bacteria.

Example D.2

Immunogenic Compositions

Standard methods known to those skilled in the art may be used in preparing immunogenic compositions of polypeptides and nucleic acids of the present invention for administration to swine. For example, the polypeptide of choice may be dissolved in sterile saline solution. For long-term storage, the polypeptide may be lyophilized and then reconstituted with sterile saline solution shortly before administration. Prior to lyophilization, preservatives and other standard additives such as those to provide bulk, e.g., glycine or sodium chloride, may be added. A compatible adjuvant may also be administered with the composition.

In addition, compositions can be prepared using antibodies raised against the polypeptides of this invention in laboratory animals, such as rabbits. This "passive" vaccine can then be administered to swine to protect them from *M. hyopneumoniae* infection. Direct incorporation of nucleic acid sequences into host cells may also be used to introduce the sequences into animal cells for expression of antigen in vivo.

The above description, drawings and examples are only illustrative of preferred embodiments that achieve the objects, features and advantages of the present invention. It is not intended that the present invention be limited to the illustrated embodiments. Any modification of the present invention that comes within the spirit and scope of the following claims should be considered part of the present invention.

Other Embodiments

It is to be understood that while the invention has been described in conjunction with the detailed description thereof, the foregoing description is intended to illustrate and not limit the scope of the invention, which is defined by the scope of the appended claims. Other aspects, advantages, and modifications are within the scope of the following claims.

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<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae

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<400> SEQUENCE: 2

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Met Lys Lys Ile Pro Asn Phe Lys Gly Phe Phe Asn Lys Pro Ala Lys
 1           5           10           15
Ile Val Thr Ser Ile Leu Leu Leu Ser Gly Ile Ile Thr Ile Ser Thr
          20           25           30
Ala Ile Pro Leu Gly Ile Trp Ser Tyr Asn Arg Ala Tyr Tyr Gln Lys
          35           40           45
Leu Asn Glu Lys Ser Gln Asn Leu Ser Ile Ser Gln Thr Glu Asn Pro
          50           55           60
Phe Glu Asn Asn Leu Gly Lys Phe Phe Asp Asn Leu Phe Ile Ser Asn
          65           70           75           80
Gln Phe Lys Glu Leu Ser Ala Ser Thr Ala Phe Glu Leu Ala Lys Ser
          85           90           95
Lys Ile Tyr Asn Leu Asp Leu Leu Thr Leu Ile Asn Leu Asp Lys Leu
          100          105          110
Tyr Gln Lys Asn Tyr Gln Ile Ser Tyr Asp Leu Ser Asn Ala Thr Ala
          115          120          125
Ser Gly Thr Ala Ile Lys Asn Ile Val Phe Phe Ile Arg Thr Ser Asp
          130          135          140
Gln Arg Gln Ile Phe Ser Lys Ala Val Glu Ile Lys Gly Phe Ser Asp
          145          150          155          160
Lys Asn Ile Glu Lys Asn Leu Ala Lys Phe Glu Ile Asp Glu Lys Lys
          165          170          175
Ser Ser Ile Ser Ile Lys Pro Gln Asn Phe Leu Ser Phe Ala Glu Phe
          180          185          190
Ser Lys Glu Leu Gln Asn Gln Phe Ile Lys Thr Ser Lys Thr Gln Lys
          195          200          205
Gln Thr Phe Ile Ala Phe Glu Glu Ala Leu Ile Gln Leu Gly Gly Ser
          210          215          220
Tyr Asn Leu Val Asn Ser Leu Gly Leu Pro Thr Phe Ile His Lys Gly
          225          230          235          240
Gln Ile Leu Glu Pro Lys Ile Phe Asp Asn Asn Leu Asn Phe Thr Asn
          245          250          255
Gln Gly Asn Lys Asn Tyr Leu Asn Phe Ile Phe Thr Asn Glu Gly Lys
          260          265          270
Lys Thr Glu Ile Pro Leu Glu Ile Asn Gly Ile Thr Pro Asp Leu Glu
          275          280          285
Ile Lys Asn Glu Ile Ile Lys Trp Ile Lys Ala Glu Leu Glu Glu Lys
          290          295          300

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Ile Lys Leu Lys Glu Ser Ile Gln Ala Glu Leu Ile Arg Glu Asn Leu
305 310 315 320

Ser Leu Ala Lys Ser Phe Tyr Val Asp Lys Asn Asn Asn Pro Leu Ile
325 330 335

Ser Thr Thr Lys Asn Phe Glu Asn Leu Phe Asp Tyr Val Gln Ser Glu
340 345 350

His Leu Ile Asn Thr Asn Lys Ile Lys Asn Tyr Ile Thr Asn Ile Asn
355 360 365

Phe Lys Ile Lys Lys Asn Ser Glu Ile Pro Ala Leu Glu Leu Asn Asn
370 375 380

Leu Leu Lys Asp Asp Lys Ile Arg Leu Glu Ile Asn Val Asp Ile Ser
385 390 395 400

Lys Trp Val Gln Gln Lys Leu Ile Lys Ile Leu Asn Phe Lys Phe Asp
405 410 415

Trp Asp Leu Lys Pro Asp Leu Asn Gln Tyr Ala Arg Ile Phe Ala Gln
420 425 430

Asn Leu Pro Glu Pro Lys Ser Glu Val Phe Leu Leu Lys Lys Asp Glu
435 440 445

Asn Ser Ala Ala Trp Thr Ser Lys Lys Leu Val Asn Ile Ile Asn Lys
450 455 460

Ile Lys Glu Phe Asn Asn Glu Leu Asp Pro Glu Asn Pro Asp Ile Lys
465 470 475 480

Leu Val Ser Gln Leu Tyr Leu Leu Asp Phe Gly Lys Ile Gly Asp Glu
485 490 495

Ile Ala Ile Glu Asn Tyr Lys Arg Glu Leu Ile Ile Thr Ala Lys Ile
500 505 510

Leu Lys Asn Gln Leu Val Lys Val Gln Glu Phe Ser Asp Asp Gln Val
515 520 525

Asn Lys Ala Gln Asn Asn Glu Lys Ser Leu Gly Lys Ala Ile Trp Lys
530 535 540

Val Leu Asn Ile Gln Arg Asn Leu Ile Asn Asp Asp Ile Ser Ser Asp
545 550 555 560

Phe Ile Leu Asp Asn Lys Glu Gly Asp Phe Thr Ile Glu Phe Ser Leu
565 570 575

Ile Ser Asn Lys Asn Lys Gln Lys Leu Ala Thr Arg Lys Ile Lys Ile
580 585 590

Ser Asn Ile Val Ser Ser Glu Met Ser Ala Phe Asp Asp Ala Ala Lys
595 600 605

Phe Tyr Pro Thr Phe Phe Leu Asp Gly Lys Ser Ser Phe Ser Lys Ser
610 615 620

Asp Asn Lys Lys Gly Tyr Glu Ile Ile Asp Leu Ser Asp Asn Asn Ile
625 630 635 640

His Phe Glu Asp Asp Leu Asp Ser Lys Asn Gln Leu Thr Gln Glu Gly
645 650 655

Phe Lys Leu Thr Asn Pro Ile Lys Phe Gln Gln Asn Gln Ser Lys Thr
660 665 670

Lys Glu Asn Ile Ala Arg Thr Val Asn Ile Ser Ser Pro Ser Phe Lys
675 680 685

Ser Ala Pro Phe Ser Arg Leu Asp Ser Gly Leu Ile Tyr Leu Ala Phe
690 695 700

Lys Pro Lys Asn Ile Asn Asp Tyr Lys Lys His Tyr Leu Leu Ala Asp
705 710 715 720

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Ser Asp Gly Asn Gly Leu Phe Ile Gln Lys Ile Lys Asn Phe Lys Phe
 725 730 735
 Ile Asn Lys Asn Thr Thr Ile Gln Gly Ile Ala Gly Leu Lys Thr Glu
 740 745 750
 Lys Thr Thr Gln Asn Ser Asp Ile Thr Phe Ile Lys Pro Glu Asn Leu
 755 760 765
 Asp Gln Lys Asn Lys Asp Glu Thr Gln Gln Lys Gln Val Asp Gly Tyr
 770 775 780
 Phe Ile Gly Leu Asp Phe Lys Gln Ile Lys Asn Phe Lys Ser Phe Gln
 785 790 795 800
 Ser Tyr Leu Tyr Gln Asn Lys Lys Ser Leu Tyr Ser Leu Ala Asn Leu
 805 810 815
 Phe Pro Pro Glu Leu Ile Asp Lys Gln Ala Val Ile Leu Gly Pro Asn
 820 825 830
 Ser Trp Lys Pro Ile Lys Asn Phe Ser Ala Glu Ile Asn Gln Asn Leu
 835 840 845
 Asp Asn Leu Ala Ile Val Glu Leu Ala Asn Arg Ile Gly Glu Asn Arg
 850 855 860
 Phe Tyr Arg Gln Glu Leu Arg Asn Ser Ser Pro Phe Ser Leu Glu Lys
 865 870 875 880
 Ser Lys Glu Ile Ile Glu Glu Asp Gln Asp Ile Val Leu Glu Ile Ile
 885 890 895
 Lys Thr Pro Trp Ser Val Glu Ile Ser Ala Phe Ser Ser Ser Asn Tyr
 900 905 910
 Gln Leu Asn Ser Lys Thr Ser Leu Asn Leu Asn Gly Lys Thr Ile Tyr
 915 920 925
 Asn Ile Asn Pro Val Ser Gln Lys Trp Ser Pro Phe Pro Asn Tyr Leu
 930 935 940
 Asn Leu Asp Trp Ala Gln Ile Gly Pro Asn Pro Lys Lys Thr Thr Asp
 945 950 955 960
 Lys Asn Gly Ser Asn Asn Glu Lys Ile Asn Lys Asn Ser Ser Ile Ile
 965 970 975
 Leu Lys Gly Ile Ala Val Tyr Asn Asp Pro Glu Leu Thr Thr Lys Thr
 980 985 990
 Arg Asn Phe Ala Arg Asp Gln Ile Arg Asn Ala Phe Ile Lys Ala Tyr
 995 1000 1005

Ile

<210> SEQ ID NO 3
 <211> LENGTH: 3096
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae

<400> SEQUENCE: 3

atgcaggcta atttgattgg cagatttacc aaaaataaaa aagcaatddd ggtactagct 60
 tcaacttttg ctgggttaatt tttatttact acttctgtcg gaattagttt aacaattaaa 120
 tataatgggt ctcaccgcgg ggcaaaagtt aatgaatttg cacaaaaaat tagttttggt 180
 agttttaaac ctgagcaaat tagtaaaaa agtaatttct gaaaaataaa agaaaaattg 240
 tttccgggtg atcagcttaa aaaagaaata aatcttgaag agtatctcca attttatatt 300
 tttgataaaa attctaataa tttgggttaa ttctcaaaag attcaaatcc tttttctatt 360
 gaatttgaat tttagtattt aaaatttgat gatttaaac aaaattttta tcttaaat 420
 cgtgttaggc aaaaacaaaa aaataatcaa tatgcatatt cggatttttt cagccaacca 480

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ttatatttta aagaacttc cataaatatt gataaaatta gttcttattt taaagaacaa 2880
tttcccaaag aggagacaaa atttttactt gaaccaagtt ttgaaaactc actaaatagc 2940
gataaactaa cctttttaat aagtttttat cttaataaga aggataaaaa tcccaaagat 3000
ttaaagctg ataataaaaa tgatgaaaat agcccgataa atccaattat tgcaaggcag 3060
aaattaaaaa ttataataac aaaaaattct aaaaaat 3096

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<210> SEQ ID NO 4

<211> LENGTH: 1032

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae

<400> SEQUENCE: 4

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Met Gln Ala Asn Leu Ile Gly Arg Phe Ile Lys Asn Lys Lys Ala Ile
 1           5           10           15
Leu Val Leu Ala Ser Thr Phe Ala Gly Leu Ile Leu Phe Thr Thr Ser
 20           25           30
Val Gly Ile Ser Leu Thr Ile Lys Tyr Asn Gly Ser His Pro Arg Ala
 35           40           45
Lys Val Asn Glu Phe Ala Gln Lys Ile Ser Phe Val Ser Phe Lys Pro
 50           55           60
Glu Gln Ile Ser Lys Asn Ser Asn Phe Trp Lys Ile Lys Glu Lys Leu
 65           70           75           80
Phe Ser Gly Asp Gln Leu Lys Lys Glu Ile Asn Leu Glu Glu Tyr Leu
 85           90           95
Gln Phe Tyr Ile Phe Asp Lys Asn Ser Asn Asp Leu Val Lys Phe Ser
 100          105          110
Lys Asp Ser Asn Pro Phe Ser Ile Glu Phe Glu Phe Ser Asp Leu Lys
 115          120          125
Phe Asp Asp Leu Asn Gln Asn Phe Asn Leu Lys Phe Arg Val Arg Gln
 130          135          140
Lys Gln Lys Asn Asn Gln Tyr Ala Tyr Ser Asp Phe Phe Ser Gln Pro
 145          150          155          160
Ile Thr Phe Tyr Glu Ser Asn Lys Phe Leu Lys Ala Asp Phe Asn Phe
 165          170          175
Val Leu Gln Lys Met Phe Arg Gln Ile Asn Glu Asn Ile Leu Asn Ile
 180          185          190
Gly Asn Phe Thr Thr Asn Phe Ser Asp Gln Thr Ser Lys Lys Lys Leu
 195          200          205
Lys Lys Leu Tyr Arg Ala Ile Asp Phe Ala Gln Glu Val Asn Lys Ile
 210          215          220
Glu Asn Pro Asn Glu Val Glu Val Lys Ile Asn Glu Ile Phe Pro Glu
 225          230          235          240
Leu Ser Asn Leu Ile Leu Gln Ala Arg Glu Ser Lys Asp Asn Lys Ile
 245          250          255
Gly Lys Thr Glu Asn Pro Ile Phe Ser Leu Lys Phe Ile Lys Asn Lys
 260          265          270
Thr Asn Asn Gln Phe Val Asn Leu Gln Asp Asn Ile Pro Thr Met Tyr
 275          280          285
Leu Glu Ala Lys Leu Thr Asp Gln Ala Ala Lys Met Leu Gly Asp Ile
 290          295          300
Gly Gln Asn Phe Ser Glu Lys Ile Phe Glu Ile Arg Phe Glu Thr Asn
 305          310          315          320
Asp Lys Lys Ser Leu Phe Phe Asn Val Glu Asn Phe Phe Gln Asn Ile

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Lys Ala Ser Gln Leu Asp Asn Phe Leu Gly Trp Thr Lys Leu Asp Thr
 755 760 765

Asn Leu Asp Tyr Gln Ile Val Phe Gln Lys Glu Asn Glu Ile Ser Lys
 770 775 780

Ala Arg Tyr Asp Ser Glu Ile Gln Lys Leu Lys Lys Pro Glu Leu Asn
 785 790 795 800

Ser Leu Glu Lys Gln Glu Asn Leu Asn Lys Asn Ser Glu Ile Gln Pro
 805 810 815

Glu Ser Lys Asn Leu Asp Ser Asp Asn Asn Ile Lys Lys Ser Ile Asn
 820 825 830

Gly Asn Leu Glu Lys Asp Asn Thr Tyr Asn Ala Asn Val Asp Asn Glu
 835 840 845

Tyr Leu Thr Leu Asn Phe Tyr Tyr Ile Ile Gly Asp Ser Ser Gln Lys
 850 855 860

Lys Phe Phe Phe Gln Ser Pro Ile Gln Lys Ile Leu Ile Asn Phe Ser
 865 870 875 880

Thr Gln Lys Ile Asp Glu Asn Ser Lys Ile Gln Glu Lys Phe Asp Lys
 885 890 895

Val Val Glu Ser Val Pro Ala Asp Leu Leu Asn Tyr Ser Val Ser Glu
 900 905 910

Glu Asn Phe Lys Lys Ile Lys Glu Lys Leu Thr Asn Lys His Ser Pro
 915 920 925

Glu Pro Lys Asn Asn Asp Asn Asn Asn Asp Leu Asp Leu Tyr Phe Lys
 930 935 940

Glu Thr Ser Ile Asn Ile Asp Lys Ile Ser Ser Tyr Phe Lys Glu Gln
 945 950 955 960

Phe Pro Lys Glu Glu Thr Lys Phe Leu Leu Glu Pro Ser Phe Glu Asn
 965 970 975

Ser Leu Asn Thr Asp Lys Leu Thr Phe Leu Ile Ser Phe Tyr Leu Asn
 980 985 990

Lys Lys Asp Lys Asn Pro Lys Asp Leu Lys Ala Asp Asn Lys Asn Asp
 995 1000 1005

Glu Asn Ser Pro Ile Asn Pro Ile Ile Ala Arg Gln Lys Leu Lys Ile
 1010 1015 1020

Ile Ile Thr Lys Asn Ser Lys Asn
 1025 1030

<210> SEQ ID NO 5
 <211> LENGTH: 3582
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae

<400> SEQUENCE: 5

atgaaccaat ttgacgaaaa agagaaacaa cataataaag caaaagcaat tctttcaacc 60

ggattttcgg ttacatcaat tgcaactaca gttgtagcag tccaattgg actaacaatt 120

tttgagaaat catttagttc ccaagtttca ggaggagtcg ataagaacaa agttgtggat 180

ttaaaatcag attcagatca aatcttctca gaagaagatt ttataagagc agttgagaat 240

cttaaacttt ttgataaata tagacatcta acagcaagaa tggcattagg tcttgccagg 300

gaagcagcta atgcctttaa ctttttagat acttacgact acacccaat taaaaagcat 360

tcatttaaga tttctttgga tatttccgat gcctttgcgg ctaataaaga agtaaaagcg 420

gtagtagtta gtgcatattc ccaaaaatat caagttacct attcaagact aacttctcta 480

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aaaggttgaa aagaagaaga tgattttggc gatgatatta tagattatca aattaatcaa	540
gagctttcag gtctatcact ttcttccta gccctgaaa gcgcgcatct tttagcctca	600
gaaatggcct ttcggettga taatgacttt caagttgcat ataaaaaaaa aggatcaaga	660
gccgaggcct ttgccaggc cttgataaaa aattatcttg gttataactt agttaaccgc	720
caaggtttgc ccactatgct ccaaaaagggt tatgtgctag ccccaaaac aattgaaaat	780
aaaaatgcaa gcgaagaaaa attagtaaat ataaatgaaa atgaccgtgc aagggttaat	840
aaactacaaa aagtagaaaa tctagccttt aaaaacttaa gcgatccaaa tggaaagcctt	900
tctattactt ttgaactctg agatccaaat ggtaaattag tatccgaata cgattttaa	960
attaagggaa tcaaaaaact tgattttgat cttaaaaaac aagagaaaa agtacttcaa	1020
aaggttaactg aatttgttga gattaaacct tatgttcaat taggtttaat cctgataat	1080
ttatcattgt ctgaaattat ctataaaagt gataataatc cggagtatct taggaaaata	1140
ttagctaac taaaagaaca caataacaac aaaagggtgg ataataatac atccactact	1200
aaatttcaag aagaggatct taaaacgaa ccaaattcta atggatcaga acaagattct	1260
ttcgagaaag caaaggaaaa ttctcttagt ttttttgatc taagatcgag actaatcca	1320
attcccgatc ttctttata ttatcttaa gtttaattcaa ttaatttga tagaaatatt	1380
gaagaaaatg aaaaagaaaa attatataaa aatgaacaag tagtactcaa agtagatttt	1440
agtcttaaaa aagttgtag cgatattaga gcccttatt tagtttctag tcaggttaga	1500
tcaaatatc ccccggtttt gaaagcttcg ctagcaaaaa taggtaaggg gtcaaatca	1560
aaagttgtcc ttttagatct tggaaattta tcttcaagat ttaaagttca acttgattat	1620
agtgcaaac aaagagaaat aattaatact ttattaagg aaaatccaga aagagaaaa	1680
gaattacaag ctaaaattga aagtaagacg tttagtcca tagatcttaa caatgatgat	1740
ctattagcaa tcgaatttca atagaggat aaccctgaag gagattgaat aactttaggg	1800
agaatggaaa agttagtcaa agaggtatc caatataaaa aggaaggtaa aaccttcta	1860
gatgatgaag tcgctaaaac actttattat ttagatttcc atcatctacc tcaaaagtaa	1920
aaagacctcg aagaatataa agaaaaacac aaaaacaagt ttattaacga aataaacct	1980
gctacaccag caagtcaagc aaaaccagat caagcaaaaa atgaaaaaga agtaaacct	2040
gaatcagccc aagcagaatc ttcatcttca aattctaag attctaag taaaaccact	2100
tcttctcaa gtatgatggc ggttacaacc caaacaata attcctctac agaacaaca	2160
aattcaaatt cagcaacaac aacttcaaca acaacacaag cagcagcaac ttcagcctct	2220
tcggctaag taaaaacaac taaattccaa gaacaagtaa aagaacaaga acaaaaaaa	2280
gaaaaagcaa aagaaactaa ccaattatta gatactaaaa gaaataaaga agactcaggg	2340
cttgattaa ttctttggga ttctctagta aattcaaat ataaaactct accaggaact	2400
acctgagatt tccatgttga accagataat ttcaatgac gtctaaaaat aacagcgatt	2460
ctaaaagaaa atacatccca ggcaaaagtc aatccagata gtaaaaacct aacttccta	2520
tcgcgaaacc ttataataaa aggggttatg gctaataaat acattgacta cttagtccaa	2580
gaagatccag tacttcttgt agattataca agaagaacc agattaaaac cgaagagaa	2640
ggacaactaa tttgaaatca gttagcttcc cctcaaatgg catctctga aactagtccc	2700
gaaaaggcta agctcgagat caccgaggaa ggactccgtg ttaaaaaagg tggcactaag	2760
ataaaagaga caagaaaaag cacaaccagc aatgctaaaa gcaatactaa ctccaaacca	2820
aataaaaagt tagtctact aaaagggtct ataaaaaac cgggaacaaa aaaggaatga	2880

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attctttag gatctgggaa taacgccacc aaaaacggaa gctccagcaa caactccaat 2940
acccaaatat gaataaccag actaggaaca tctgttggtt cattaanaac cgaaggtgag 3000
acagtccttg gaatttcaaa taataattcc caaggtgaag ttctctgaac tactattaaa 3060
tccaaactcg aaaaacgaaa tcaatcagat aacaatcaaa tccaatactc cccaagtacg 3120
catagttaa caaccaattc tcatcaaat acccaacaat cagggcgaaa tcaattaaa 3180
attacaaaca ctcaagaaa aacaactact tgcggggccc aaagcccaat acaaaatcct 3240
gatccgaacc aaattgatg aagacttggc ctactagtac aagacaaaaa acttcatctt 3300
tggtggattg ctaatgatg ctctgatgag cctgagcata taacaattga ttcgctgaa 3360
gggacaaaat ttaattatga tgatttaaat tatgtcggag ggcttttaa aaatactaca 3420
aataatacca atacccaagc ccaagacgat gaaggtgatg gatatctggc cctaaaagga 3480
ttagggatct atgaatttcc tgatgatgaa agtattgatc aagccgctac tgttgaaaaa 3540
gcagagagat tatataaaca ctttatgggg ctatttaggg aa 3582

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<210> SEQ ID NO 6

<211> LENGTH: 1194

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae

<400> SEQUENCE: 6

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Met Asn Gln Phe Asp Glu Lys Glu Lys Gln His Asn Lys Ala Lys Ala
 1          5          10          15
Ile Leu Ser Thr Gly Phe Ser Val Thr Ser Ile Ala Thr Thr Val Val
          20          25          30
Ala Val Pro Ile Gly Leu Thr Ile Phe Glu Lys Ser Phe Ser Ser Gln
          35          40          45
Val Ser Gly Gly Val Asp Lys Asn Lys Val Val Asp Leu Lys Ser Asp
 50          55          60
Ser Asp Gln Ile Phe Ser Glu Glu Asp Phe Ile Arg Ala Val Glu Asn
 65          70          75          80
Leu Lys Leu Phe Asp Lys Tyr Arg His Leu Thr Ala Arg Met Ala Leu
          85          90          95
Gly Leu Ala Arg Glu Ala Ala Asn Ala Phe Asn Phe Leu Asp Thr Tyr
          100          105          110
Asp Tyr Thr Pro Ile Thr Lys His Ser Phe Lys Ile Ser Leu Asp Ile
          115          120          125
Ser Asp Ala Phe Ala Ala Asn Lys Glu Val Lys Ala Val Val Val Ser
          130          135          140
Ala Tyr Ser Gln Lys Tyr Gln Val Thr Tyr Ser Arg Leu Thr Ser Leu
          145          150          155          160
Lys Gly Trp Lys Glu Glu Asp Asp Phe Gly Asp Asp Ile Ile Asp Tyr
          165          170          175
Gln Ile Asn Gln Glu Leu Ser Gly Leu Ser Leu Ser Ser Leu Ala Pro
          180          185          190
Glu Ser Ala His Leu Leu Ala Ser Glu Met Ala Phe Arg Leu Asp Asn
          195          200          205
Asp Phe Gln Val Ala Tyr Lys Lys Thr Gly Ser Arg Ala Glu Ala Phe
          210          215          220
Arg Gln Ala Leu Ile Lys Asn Tyr Leu Gly Tyr Asn Leu Val Asn Arg
          225          230          235          240
Gln Gly Leu Pro Thr Met Leu Gln Lys Gly Tyr Val Leu Ala Pro Lys

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245					250					255					
Thr	Ile	Glu	Asn	Lys	Asn	Ala	Ser	Glu	Glu	Lys	Leu	Val	Asn	Ile	Asn
			260					265					270		
Glu	Asn	Asp	Arg	Ala	Arg	Val	Asn	Lys	Leu	Gln	Lys	Val	Glu	Asn	Leu
		275					280					285			
Ala	Phe	Lys	Asn	Leu	Ser	Asp	Pro	Asn	Gly	Thr	Leu	Ser	Ile	Thr	Phe
	290					295					300				
Glu	Leu	Trp	Asp	Pro	Asn	Gly	Lys	Leu	Val	Ser	Glu	Tyr	Asp	Phe	Lys
305						310					315				320
Ile	Lys	Gly	Ile	Lys	Lys	Leu	Asp	Phe	Asp	Leu	Lys	Lys	Gln	Glu	Glu
			325					330						335	
Lys	Val	Leu	Gln	Lys	Val	Thr	Glu	Phe	Val	Glu	Ile	Lys	Pro	Tyr	Val
			340				345						350		
Gln	Leu	Gly	Leu	Ile	Arg	Asp	Asn	Leu	Ser	Leu	Ser	Glu	Ile	Ile	Tyr
		355					360					365			
Lys	Ser	Asp	Asn	Asn	Pro	Glu	Tyr	Leu	Arg	Lys	Ile	Leu	Ala	Lys	Leu
	370					375					380				
Lys	Glu	His	Asn	Asn	Asn	Lys	Arg	Val	Asp	Asn	Asn	Thr	Ser	Thr	Thr
385						390					395				400
Lys	Phe	Gln	Glu	Glu	Asp	Leu	Lys	Asn	Glu	Pro	Asn	Ser	Asn	Gly	Ser
			405						410					415	
Glu	Gln	Asp	Ser	Phe	Glu	Lys	Ala	Lys	Glu	Asn	Phe	Leu	Ser	Phe	Phe
			420					425					430		
Asp	Leu	Arg	Ser	Arg	Leu	Ile	Pro	Ile	Pro	Asp	Leu	Pro	Leu	Tyr	Tyr
		435					440					445			
Leu	Lys	Val	Asn	Ser	Ile	Asn	Phe	Asp	Arg	Asn	Ile	Glu	Glu	Asn	Glu
	450					455					460				
Lys	Glu	Lys	Leu	Leu	Lys	Asn	Glu	Gln	Val	Val	Leu	Lys	Val	Asp	Phe
465						470					475				480
Ser	Leu	Lys	Lys	Val	Val	Ser	Asp	Ile	Arg	Ala	Pro	Tyr	Leu	Val	Ser
			485					490						495	
Ser	Gln	Val	Arg	Ser	Asn	Tyr	Pro	Pro	Val	Leu	Lys	Ala	Ser	Leu	Ala
			500				505						510		
Lys	Ile	Gly	Lys	Gly	Ser	Asn	Ser	Lys	Val	Val	Leu	Leu	Asp	Leu	Gly
		515					520						525		
Asn	Leu	Ser	Ser	Arg	Phe	Lys	Val	Gln	Leu	Asp	Tyr	Ser	Ala	Lys	Gln
	530					535					540				
Arg	Glu	Ile	Ile	Asn	Thr	Leu	Leu	Lys	Glu	Asn	Pro	Glu	Arg	Glu	Lys
545						550					555				560
Glu	Leu	Gln	Ala	Lys	Ile	Glu	Ser	Lys	Thr	Phe	Ser	Pro	Ile	Asp	Leu
			565						570					575	
Asn	Asn	Asp	Asp	Leu	Leu	Ala	Ile	Glu	Phe	Gln	Tyr	Glu	Asp	Asn	Pro
			580					585					590		
Glu	Gly	Asp	Trp	Ile	Thr	Leu	Gly	Arg	Met	Glu	Lys	Leu	Val	Lys	Glu
		595					600					605			
Val	Ile	Gln	Tyr	Lys	Lys	Glu	Gly	Lys	Thr	Phe	Leu	Asp	Asp	Glu	Val
	610					615					620				
Ala	Lys	Thr	Leu	Tyr	Tyr	Leu	Asp	Phe	His	His	Leu	Pro	Gln	Ser	Lys
625						630					635				640
Lys	Asp	Leu	Glu	Glu	Tyr	Lys	Glu	Lys	His	Lys	Asn	Lys	Phe	Ile	Asn
			645					650						655	
Glu	Ile	Lys	Pro	Ala	Thr	Pro	Ala	Ser	Gln	Ala	Lys	Pro	Asp	Gln	Ala
			660					665					670		

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Lys Asn Glu Lys Glu Val Lys Pro Glu Ser Ala Gln Ala Glu Ser Ser
 675 680 685
 Ser Ser Asn Ser Asn Asp Ser Asn Ser Lys Thr Thr Ser Ser Ser Ser
 690 695 700
 Met Met Ala Gly Thr Thr Gln Thr Asn Asn Ser Ser Thr Glu Thr Thr
 705 710 715 720
 Asn Ser Asn Ser Ala Thr Thr Thr Ser Thr Thr Thr Gln Ala Ala Ala
 725 730 735
 Thr Ser Ala Ser Ser Ala Lys Val Lys Thr Thr Lys Phe Gln Glu Gln
 740 745 750
 Val Lys Glu Gln Glu Gln Lys Gln Glu Lys Ala Lys Glu Thr Asn Gln
 755 760 765
 Leu Leu Asp Thr Lys Arg Asn Lys Glu Asp Ser Gly Leu Gly Leu Ile
 770 775 780
 Leu Trp Asp Phe Leu Val Asn Ser Lys Tyr Lys Thr Leu Pro Gly Thr
 785 790 795 800
 Thr Trp Asp Phe His Val Glu Pro Asp Asn Phe Asn Asp Arg Leu Lys
 805 810 815
 Ile Thr Ala Ile Leu Lys Glu Asn Thr Ser Gln Ala Lys Ser Asn Pro
 820 825 830
 Asp Ser Lys Asn Leu Thr Ser Leu Ser Arg Asn Leu Ile Ile Lys Gly
 835 840 845
 Val Met Ala Asn Lys Tyr Ile Asp Tyr Leu Val Gln Glu Asp Pro Val
 850 855 860
 Leu Leu Val Asp Tyr Thr Arg Arg Asn Gln Ile Lys Thr Glu Arg Glu
 865 870 875 880
 Gly Gln Leu Ile Trp Asn Gln Leu Ala Ser Pro Gln Met Ala Ser Pro
 885 890 895
 Glu Thr Ser Pro Glu Lys Ala Lys Leu Glu Ile Thr Glu Glu Gly Leu
 900 905 910
 Arg Val Lys Lys Gly Gly Thr Lys Ile Lys Glu Thr Arg Lys Ser Thr
 915 920 925
 Thr Ser Asn Ala Lys Ser Asn Thr Asn Ser Lys Pro Asn Lys Lys Leu
 930 935 940
 Val Leu Leu Lys Gly Ser Ile Lys Asn Pro Gly Thr Lys Lys Glu Trp
 945 950 955 960
 Ile Leu Val Gly Ser Gly Asn Asn Ala Thr Lys Asn Gly Ser Ser Ser
 965 970 975
 Asn Asn Ser Asn Thr Gln Ile Trp Ile Thr Arg Leu Gly Thr Ser Val
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 Gly Ser Leu Lys Thr Glu Gly Glu Thr Val Leu Gly Ile Ser Asn Asn
 995 1000 1005
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 1025 1030 1035 1040
 His Ser Leu Thr Thr Asn Ser Arg Ser Asn Thr Gln Gln Ser Gly Arg
 1045 1050 1055
 Asn Gln Ile Lys Ile Thr Asn Thr Gln Arg Lys Thr Thr Thr Ser Pro
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 Ala Gln Ser Pro Ile Gln Asn Pro Asp Pro Asn Gln Ile Asp Val Arg
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Leu Gly Leu Leu Val Gln Asp Lys Lys Leu His Leu Trp Trp Ile Ala
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 Asn Asp Ser Ser Asp Glu Pro Glu His Ile Thr Ile Asp Phe Ala Glu
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 Gly Thr Lys Phe Asn Tyr Asp Asp Leu Asn Tyr Val Gly Gly Leu Leu
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 Lys Asn Thr Thr Asn Asn Thr Asn Thr Gln Ala Gln Asp Asp Glu Gly
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 Asp Gly Tyr Leu Ala Leu Lys Gly Leu Gly Ile Tyr Glu Phe Pro Asp
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<210> SEQ ID NO 7

<211> LENGTH: 5636

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae

<400> SEQUENCE: 7

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aattttacaa gcgattatca aagtgttaaa aaagcacttt taaatgggaa aacctttgat    240
ccaaaaagtt cagaatttac tgattttgtc tcaaaatttg actttttgac taataatggg    300
agaaccgttt tggagatccc gaaaaaatat cagggtggtta tctcggaatt tagccccgag    360
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<210> SEQ ID NO 8

<211> LENGTH: 1879

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae

<400> SEQUENCE: 8

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Lys Tyr Arg Gly Val Asn Pro Thr Gln Gly Val Ile Ser Gln Leu Gly
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Leu Ile Asp Ser Val Ala Phe Lys Pro Ser Ile Ala Asn Phe Thr Ser
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 Val Ile Ser Glu Phe Ser Pro Glu Asp Asp Lys Glu Arg Phe Arg Leu
 115 120 125
 Gly Phe His Leu Lys Glu Lys Leu Glu Asp Gly Asn Ile Ala Gln Ser
 130 135 140
 Ala Thr Lys Phe Ile Tyr Leu Leu Pro Leu Asp Met Pro Lys Ala Ala
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 Ile His Pro Leu Ser Asn Phe Ser Ala Gln Ser Ile Lys Pro Leu Ala
 180 185 190
 Leu Thr Arg Ser Ser Asp Phe Ile Ala Lys Leu Asn Gln Phe Asn Asn
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 Gln Asp Glu Leu Trp Val Tyr Leu Glu Lys Phe Phe Asp Leu Glu Ala
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 Gly Asn Leu Val Asp Pro Phe Val Tyr Ser Phe Ile Arg Asn Pro Gln
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 260 265 270
 Arg Leu Tyr Leu Arg Thr Glu Phe Ser Pro Gln Ala Lys Thr Ile Leu
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 290 295 300
 Lys Ala Ser Asn Gly Thr Ser Leu Phe Ala Asn Glu Asn Asp Leu Lys
 305 310 315 320
 Asp Gln Leu Asp Val Asp Leu Leu Asp Val Ser Asp Tyr Phe Gly Gly
 325 330 335
 Gln Ser Glu Thr Ile Thr Ser Asn Ser Gln Val Lys Pro Val Pro Ala
 340 345 350
 Ser Glu Arg Ser Leu Lys Asp Arg Val Lys Phe Lys Lys Asp Gln Gln
 355 360 365
 Lys Pro Arg Ile Glu Lys Phe Ser Leu Tyr Glu Tyr Asp Ala Leu Ser
 370 375 380
 Phe Tyr Ser Gln Leu Gln Glu Leu Val Ser Lys Pro Asn Ser Ile Lys
 385 390 395 400
 Asp Leu Val Asn Ala Thr Leu Ala Arg Asn Leu Arg Phe Ser Leu Gly
 405 410 415
 Lys Tyr Asn Phe Leu Phe Asp Asp Leu Ala Ser His Leu Asp Tyr Tyr
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 Phe Leu Val Ser Lys Ala Lys Ile Lys Gln Ser Ser Ile Thr Lys Lys
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 Leu Phe Ile Glu Leu Pro Ile Lys Ile Ser Leu Lys Ser Ser Ile Leu
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 465 470 475 480
 Phe Lys Leu Asp Asn Phe Arg Asp Val Glu Ile Glu Lys Ala Phe Gly

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Phe	Ser	Gln	Gln	Lys	Glu	Glu	Asn	Ser	Lys	Ala	Ile	Asn	Asn	Gln	Glu
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Gly	Leu	Glu	Glu	Asp	Asp	Asn	Ile	Thr	Glu	Arg	Leu	Pro	Glu	Asn	Ser
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Pro	Ile	Gln	Tyr	Gln	Gln	Glu	Asn	Ala	Gly	Leu	Gly	Ala	Ser	Pro	Asp
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Lys	Ser	Gln	Ile	Gln	Glu	Leu	Ile	Lys	Ala	Lys	Asp	Tyr	Thr	Lys	Leu
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Ala	Lys	Leu	Leu	Ser	Asn	Arg	His	Thr	Tyr	Asn	Ile	Ser	Leu	Arg	Leu
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Lys	Glu	Gln	Leu	Phe	Asp	Val	Asn	Pro	Arg	Ile	Pro	Ser	Ser	Arg	Asp
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Trp	Gln	Ile	Tyr	Ser	Ser	Ala	Ser	Pro	Val	Phe	Gln	Asn	Lys	Trp	Ser
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Ile	His	Glu	Leu	Val	Lys	Leu	Gly	Gln	Lys	Ala	Gly	Leu	Gln	Phe	Glu
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Gly	Tyr	Glu	Asn	Leu	Pro	Ser	Asp	Phe	Asn	Leu	Glu	Asp	Leu	Lys	Asn
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Ile	Arg	Ile	Lys	Thr	Pro	Leu	Phe	Ser	Gln	Lys	Asp	Asn	Phe	Lys	Leu
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Ser	Leu	Leu	Asp	Phe	Asn	Asn	Tyr	Tyr	Asp	Gly	Glu	Ile	Lys	Ala	Pro
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Glu	Phe	Gly	Leu	Pro	Leu	Phe	Leu	Pro	Lys	Glu	Leu	Arg	Arg	Asn	Ser
		755				760								765	
Ser	Asn	Ser	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gln	Asn	Ser	Asn	Ser	Pro	Trp	Glu	Gln	Glu
		770				775								780	
Ile	Ile	Ser	Gln	Phe	Lys	Asp	Gln	Asn	Leu	Ser	Asn	Gln	Asp	Gln	Leu
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Ala	Gln	Phe	Ser	Thr	Lys	Ile	Trp	Glu	Lys	Ile	Ile	Gly	Asp	Glu	Asn
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Glu	Phe	Asp	Gln	Asn	Asn	Arg	Leu	Gln	Tyr	Lys	Leu	Leu	Lys	Asp	Leu
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Gln	Glu	Ser	Trp	Ile	Asn	Lys	Thr	Arg	Asp	Asn	Leu	Tyr	Trp	Thr	Tyr
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Leu	Gly	Asp	Lys	Leu	Lys	Val	Lys	Pro	Lys	Asn	Asn	Leu	Glu	Ala	Lys
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Phe	Arg	Gln	Ile	Ser	Asn	Leu	Gln	Glu	Leu	Leu	Thr	Ala	Phe	Tyr	Thr
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Ser	Ala	Ala	Leu	Ser	Asn	Asn	Trp	Asn	Tyr	Tyr	Gln	Asp	Ser	Gly	Ala
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Lys	Ser	Thr	Ile	Ile	Phe	Glu	Glu	Ile	Ala	Glu	Leu	Asp	Pro	Lys	Val
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 Glu Ala Asp Thr Ile Asp Gln Leu Asn Gln Ala Val Lys Asn Ala Pro
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 Gln Lys Leu Ala Thr Ser Leu Ala Val Gln His Lys Gln Lys Glu Lys
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 Thr Leu Pro Lys Lys Leu Asn Asn Asp Gly Tyr Thr Leu Ile His Asp
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 Leu Val Ile His Gln Gln Met Leu Arg Leu Ser Pro Val Val Lys Thr
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 1315 1320 1325

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 Thr Gln Trp Trp Pro Asn Ile Ser Gly Ser Lys Glu Lys Phe Tyr Lys
 1665 1670 1675 1680
 Pro Thr Val Phe Phe Gly Asn Trp Glu Asn Glu Asn Ser Ser Met Asn
 1685 1690 1695
 Ser Gln Ala Gln Thr Pro Thr Trp Glu Lys Ile Arg Glu Gly Phe Ala
 1700 1705 1710
 Leu Gln Ala Leu Lys Ser Ser Phe Asp Gln Lys Thr Arg Thr Phe Val
 1715 1720 1725
 Leu Thr Thr Asn Ala Pro Leu Pro Leu Trp Lys Tyr Gly Pro Leu Gly
 1730 1735 1740
 Phe Gln Asn Gly Pro Asn Phe Lys Thr Gln Asp Trp Arg Leu Val Phe

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1745	1750	1755	1760
Gln Asn Asp Asp Asn Gln Ile Ala Ala Leu Arg Val Gln Glu Gln Asp	1765	1770	1775
Arg Pro Glu Lys Ser Ser Glu Asp Lys Asp Lys Gln Lys Trp Ile Lys	1780	1785	1790
Phe Lys Val Val Ile Pro Glu Glu Met Phe Asn Ser Gly Asn Ile Arg	1795	1800	1805
Phe Val Gly Val Met Gln Ile Gln Gly Pro Asn Thr Leu Trp Leu Pro	1810	1815	1820
Val Ile Asn Ser Ser Val Ile Tyr Asp Phe Tyr Arg Gly Thr Gly Asp	1825	1830	1835
Ser Asn Asp Val Ala Asn Leu Asn Val Ala Pro Trp Gln Val Lys Thr	1845	1850	1855
Ile Ala Phe Thr Asn Asn Ala Phe Asn Asn Val Phe Lys Glu Phe Asn	1860	1865	1870
Ile Ser Lys Lys Ile Val Glu	1875		

<210> SEQ ID NO 9
 <211> LENGTH: 3003
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae

<400> SEQUENCE: 9

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tacaacaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aagcactaac ctttctagaa aaaatctttt aacaattggg      120
gccgcagttt ttttcggaat tgcaataatc acaattccgc ttgtcaccgt tgctaattga      180
aagatcaaag atccacgact tcaagtacaa aatcaagcaa aattaattac aaatattcaa      240
ctaaaagatg agtatcaaaa tggaaattta agctattttg atcttaaaaa acagcttttt      300
aatgctgata atactaaaaa aactgggatt gactatagcc agttttttga tttttaccaa      360
aaaaataaca cgagcctacc aattaatttt gccactgatt atggctgaaa tegttaaaaa      420
cttgatgttt ttgatctaaa accacttgat caagaacaat cttttgaaat ttattatcgt      480
ttagtatatc aactacctga tgataaaaag gcaatttctg atcttttaac ccaaaaagtt      540
atctgaaatt atctccctga ttattcactt gctaatttct ctaatttttc aagttcaaaa      600
ttggaaaaac taagagctta taccaacaag gaatttagtt tatcaaccaa aaaagaactt      660
acaaaattag taaaattaga agactttgaa aagcaagtaa actgggcaat aaataataat      720
gaagcccgca aaattattaa taaatatttt aatttagaag aaattattgc cgagattcct      780
aataataaag aattttctta tctagatgaa agtggaatat gaaatccgca atatcagatt      840
gaacttgtaa gagatcaaat tttaggtcag gattttttag caaaaacagg tcaaaaagga      900
atttataaat taacatttta tgctgctttt tcgccgaatt ttgctaaaaa aattgcccgt      960
gatctcaata aaagttcaaaa gtttcatttt ggaattaaca ttgatcttaa taatcttttc     1020
cttgataaaa cagtcgctga aaatattaaa ataactgaat tttctgaaga tgattattac     1080
ccacaataaa attttgaaaa aaatttagaa gccgaaatta atggttgaga ttttctaaat     1140
tattacaata accaaatttt tgcaactcaa aacgagagag aagattttct caagaacctt     1200
atagcaaaaa ttgttagaac tccgcttctg aaaaagtgtg aattgaaaa taaattatcc     1260
ggatttgatt atgcaaaatt tttaaaatat taaaattag atattaaatt agatgctaatt     1320
tcaactaaat tggcttttaa aaataaccaa attggtgcca aaattttcgg aaaaattatt     1380

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cttagaaatg ctgaaatca aattgctgct gaaaaaaact tttcccaaac tattgaacat 1440
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gaattttaa cagaaactag aaaaaaatt gcaaaccaaa aggggtgccc aaaatcagaa 1560
attcttgcac tcttaaatgc caataaattt gataaattaa aaaatatcct tgaaaatggt 1620
gattattatg gctatgaatt taacgaagat cgcttaaaat tattagtcca taattcacia 1680
ttacctaata tgagaatg tgcaaaatta agtgtagttc ctgagaaaat gtctgagggg 1740
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ttacttgcaa aaagggatat cagttttggt gcaaaatatt gatatgatct ttaaataaaa 1860
tttaattaa ttgatccaaa aacacaatgg cctgaaaatc ttgacccaaa tagtttattt 1920
aaacatttaa gtcaataaaa aattcagcct cctgagaaaa aagcagtttc actgacctcc 1980
gatttttgac ttttttcatt aaataatgac tacctaattt cccctgatta tcttaataat 2040
agtttttacc ttcactcaaa tttaaaaaat actttggact taatcaaac tgaaaagcga 2100
tttaacacga gagattttgt cgaacatata agagaacttg caaaatcaat taaacccaaa 2160
gattttatcc aagaaaaagg taaaaatcca attacaaatc ttagtgaatt tctagtgtgt 2220
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ttagactata aaattcagtt tgaactcgaa cctataagcc taaatgtagc agttagttag 2340
gaaaaaacta atccaataaa taatttaaga ttaaataata atttaagatt aaaatattga 2400
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aaagaaactt tggatcttgt agttaatgaa aataataaat tgcttagtga agatgtagaa 2520
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gaagattata cccaacttgg tgatagtata aaacaagtaa ttaaacggga aaatactcca 2640
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gcagcaaaag ttgctgcaaa accttcagca gccaaagccag tagcagctaa accagaacaa 2820
caagaaatc atcaaaagca agaaattccc ggagttctta ctaatacaat atctcaactt 2880
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aaa 3003

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<210> SEQ ID NO 10

<211> LENGTH: 1001

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae

<400> SEQUENCE: 10

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Met Ile Leu Ile Glu Glu Ile Lys Glu Ile Lys Lys Phe Met Glu Asn
 1             5             10             15

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Thr Asn Leu His Tyr Lys Lys Lys Lys Lys Lys Ser Thr Asn Leu Ser
 20             25             30

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Arg Lys Asn Leu Leu Thr Ile Gly Ala Ala Val Phe Phe Gly Ile Ala
 35             40             45

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Ile Ile Thr Ile Pro Leu Val Thr Val Ala Asn Trp Lys Ile Lys Asp
 50             55             60

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Pro Arg Leu Gln Val Gln Asn Gln Ala Lys Leu Ile Thr Asn Ile Gln
 65             70             75             80

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Leu Lys Asp Glu Tyr Gln Asn Gly Asn Leu Ser Tyr Phe Asp Leu Lys
 85 90 95
 Lys Gln Leu Phe Asn Ala Asp Asn Thr Lys Lys Thr Gly Ile Asp Tyr
 100 105 110
 Ser Gln Phe Phe Asp Phe Tyr Gln Lys Asn Asn Thr Ser Leu Pro Ile
 115 120 125
 Asn Phe Ala Thr Asp Tyr Gly Trp Asn Arg Tyr Lys Leu Asp Val Phe
 130 135 140
 Asp Leu Lys Pro Leu Asp Gln Glu Gln Ser Phe Glu Ile Tyr Tyr Arg
 145 150 155 160
 Leu Val Tyr Gln Leu Pro Asp Asp Lys Lys Ala Ile Ser Asp Leu Leu
 165 170 175
 Thr Gln Lys Val Ile Trp Asn Tyr Leu Pro Asp Tyr Ser Leu Ala Asn
 180 185 190
 Phe Ala Asn Phe Ser Ser Ser Lys Leu Glu Lys Leu Arg Ala Tyr Thr
 195 200 205
 Asn Lys Glu Phe Ser Leu Ser Thr Lys Lys Glu Leu Thr Lys Leu Val
 210 215 220
 Lys Leu Glu Asp Phe Glu Lys Gln Val Asn Trp Ala Ile Asn Asn Asn
 225 230 235 240
 Glu Ala Arg Lys Ile Ile Asn Lys Tyr Phe Asn Leu Glu Glu Ile Ile
 245 250 255
 Ala Glu Ile Leu Asn Asn Lys Glu Phe Ser Tyr Leu Asp Glu Ser Gly
 260 265 270
 Ile Trp Asn Pro Gln Tyr Gln Ile Glu Leu Val Arg Asp Gln Ile Leu
 275 280 285
 Gly Gln Asp Phe Leu Ala Lys Thr Gly Gln Lys Gly Ile Tyr Lys Leu
 290 295 300
 Thr Phe Tyr Ala Ala Phe Ser Pro Asn Phe Ala Lys Lys Ile Ala Ala
 305 310 315 320
 Asp Leu Asn Lys Ser Ser Lys Phe His Phe Gly Ile Asn Ile Asp Leu
 325 330 335
 Asn Asn Leu Phe Leu Asp Lys Thr Val Ala Glu Asn Ile Lys Ile Thr
 340 345 350
 Glu Phe Ser Glu Asp Asp Tyr Tyr Pro Gln Ile Asn Phe Glu Lys Asn
 355 360 365
 Leu Glu Ala Glu Ile Asn Gly Trp Asp Phe Leu Asn Tyr Tyr Asn Asn
 370 375 380
 Gln Ile Phe Ala Thr Gln Asn Glu Arg Glu Asp Phe Leu Lys Asn Leu
 385 390 395 400
 Ile Ala Lys Ile Val Arg Thr Pro Leu Leu Lys Lys Val Glu Phe Glu
 405 410 415
 Asn Lys Leu Ser Gly Ile Asp Tyr Ala Lys Phe Leu Lys Tyr Leu Lys
 420 425 430
 Leu Asp Ile Lys Leu Asp Ala Asn Ser Thr Lys Leu Ala Phe Lys Asn
 435 440 445
 Asn Gln Ile Val Ala Lys Ile Phe Gly Lys Ile Ile Leu Arg Asn Ala
 450 455 460
 Glu Asn Gln Ile Val Ala Glu Lys Asn Phe Ser Gln Thr Ile Glu His
 465 470 475 480
 Leu Asn Arg Leu Gly Gln Asn Asp Ala Glu Leu Val Lys Gln Ile Lys
 485 490 495

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Gln Thr Lys Phe Glu Phe Lys Pro Glu Thr Arg Lys Lys Ile Ala Asn
 500 505 510

Gln Lys Gly Ala Pro Lys Ser Glu Ile Leu Ala Leu Leu Asn Ala Asn
 515 520 525

Lys Phe Asp Lys Leu Lys Asn Ile Leu Glu Asn Gly Asp Tyr Tyr Gly
 530 535 540

Tyr Glu Phe Asn Glu Asp Arg Leu Lys Leu Leu Val His Asn Ser Gln
 545 550 555 560

Leu Pro Asn Val Glu Glu Phe Ala Lys Leu Ser Val Val Pro Glu Lys
 565 570 575

Met Ser Glu Gly Ile Ile Asn Leu Trp Asn Lys Ser Phe Lys Thr Asn
 580 585 590

Gln Glu Val Ser Thr Phe Leu Ser Leu Leu Ala Lys Arg Asp Ile Ser
 595 600 605

Phe Val Ala Lys Tyr Trp Tyr Asp Leu Leu Asn Lys Phe Lys Leu Ile
 610 615 620

Asp Pro Lys Thr Gln Trp Pro Glu Asn Leu Asp Gln Asn Ser Leu Phe
 625 630 635 640

Lys His Leu Ser Gln Ile Lys Ile Gln Pro Pro Glu Lys Lys Ala Val
 645 650 655

Ser Leu Thr Ser Asp Phe Trp Leu Phe Ser Leu Asn Asn Asp Tyr Leu
 660 665 670

Ile Ser Pro Asp Tyr Leu Asn Asn Ser Phe Tyr Leu His Ser Asn Leu
 675 680 685

Lys Asn Thr Leu Asp Leu Ile Lys Thr Glu Ser Ala Phe Asn Thr Arg
 690 695 700

Asp Phe Val Glu His Ile Arg Glu Leu Ala Lys Ser Ile Lys Pro Lys
 705 710 715 720

Asp Phe Ile Gln Glu Lys Gly Lys Asn Pro Ile Thr Asn Leu Ser Glu
 725 730 735

Phe Leu Val Ala Phe Tyr Ser Leu Ile Tyr Ser Lys Asp Gln Gly Leu
 740 745 750

Leu Ala Glu Ser Leu Gly Gln Asn Leu Asp Tyr Lys Ile Gln Phe Glu
 755 760 765

Leu Glu Pro Ile Ser Leu Asn Val Ala Val Ser Gln Glu Lys Thr Asn
 770 775 780

Pro Asn Asn Asn Leu Arg Leu Asn Asn Asn Leu Arg Leu Lys Tyr Trp
 785 790 795 800

Tyr Lys Ile Gly Ser Val Asp Gln Asn Gly Asn Leu Ile Gln Val Ile
 805 810 815

Tyr Gln Thr Lys Lys Glu Thr Leu Asp Leu Val Val Asn Glu Asn Asn
 820 825 830

Lys Leu Leu Ser Glu Asp Val Glu Lys Leu Asn Glu Ile Ala Thr Asn
 835 840 845

Phe Pro Ser Ala Asp Gln Ile Ile Phe Leu Lys Lys Glu Asp Tyr Thr
 850 855 860

Gln Leu Val Asp Ser Ile Lys Gln Val Ile Lys Thr Glu Asn Thr Pro
 865 870 875 880

Val Lys Ile Asp Asn Gln Ile Lys Asn Leu Pro Phe Ser Gln Phe Phe
 885 890 895

Glu Asn Asn Tyr Pro Asp Tyr Gly Phe Tyr Ile Ile Lys Thr Ser Lys
 900 905 910

Asn Leu Glu Ser Ser Lys Pro Glu Ala Ala Lys Val Ala Ala Lys Pro

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aaggatcagg caaaacaaga aaaatcaagt aaagattccc aaagtaaaca aactgatcaa 1680
agtgaaaaag aaccaaagt tgaaactaaa acaatccagg cagaaaatgg aggaacttat 1740
ttatctaacc tttttgaaaa tttagaaaa actagtttcc caacaaacac tctattatat 1800
ttatcaactt tttatcgga taaatttatt ttaaatttag aactaaaagc tgaaggaata 1860
acaaaagaaa cacttgagat taaaattgac aaagttgctc ctgataataa agcttatcaa 1920
gcattagtcc aaagtacaaa tacggattta ttccttgatt gacgatcaaa tataaccaca 1980
acaacagaaa aatacaaaa taaaccagta attgcatcga ttagcgact aaataatccg 2040
aatttaaat ttaaggtaaa tccagaacct tcaataaat cgcagcaaaa agtacatcta 2100
gatcaagccg gtatttattt agccgaagg ggaataagtc ttgaaaactt aagtcaagaa 2160
caagcaaaaa atcttaact tgatgaaggc aagacaattt tttatgcctt taaaccact 2220
aaattatcac gaagatcact ttaagatat tttctattaa gcgcaagtga taattctagt 2280
tcaaaattca gtttattaat cgaaccagaa atattactaa cgggttttaa taaaattggt 2340
gctgattttg aaaaggtaga gcaaaataat aaaaatcaat taaaatggac cgatgcctca 2400
gggtggctgc aaaaaacttt taacgggact tatcaagata tttattattt ccttttacia 2460
cttctcaac ataataaagt tgcgctttat cctaaaaatc aatcagataa atcacatgat 2520
ttcctcaacg ctccgctgc tacaatggtt ctagtggcaa cagttgaaag cgaaaataca 2580
gaaaaatacc ttaaaatgaa gcttttttca agtgattatc aaaatgggaa aaaggaaatt 2640
tttacctgaa aaacaaaaa tgagagccaa tttcaaaatc tcgatctagc taaaaatcta 2700
actttaggta caacaaaaa caataatcaa gaaaatattg acaagaaca acaagatgat 2760
agtagaaaac cgaccggaat aacactaaaa ggttttgccc tctttgataa accaaaagat 2820
aatcaaaat ataataatat ccttgaaaaa ttccttagcg aatatatgga a 2871

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<210> SEQ ID NO 12

<211> LENGTH: 957

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae

<400> SEQUENCE: 12

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Met Lys Lys Asn Lys Leu Lys Tyr Leu Ile Phe Ser Ile Ile Gly Ile
 1             5             10             15
Ser Thr Ile Ile Ser Leu Ala Val Thr Ile Pro Tyr Ala Leu Ser Ser
          20             25             30
Gln Ala Glu Lys Tyr Asn Leu Glu Leu Asn Ser Tyr Asn Ile Asp Leu
          35             40             45
Gly Lys Ala Gln Asn Leu Asn Ser Arg Thr Asn Phe Asn Ser Ala Glu
          50             55             60
Phe Asp Lys Leu Val Ala Asn Leu Lys Val Lys Pro Lys Phe Ala Lys
          65             70             75             80
Arg Leu Asn Ala Phe Asp Ala Leu Asn Phe His Phe Asp Lys Ser Tyr
          85             90             95
Ser Phe Asp Leu Ala Asp Ala Val Asp Leu Ser Ser Leu Ser Gln Lys
          100            105            110
Tyr Pro Asp Leu Ser Phe Lys Leu Val Ile Pro Asp Asn Lys Ser Arg
          115            120            125
Phe Glu Ile Lys Glu Asn Lys Leu Lys Asn Ile Gly Leu Asn Val Thr
          130            135            140
Asn Thr Ser Lys Thr Ile Asn Tyr Thr Ala Lys Phe Asp Leu Asp Phe
          145            150            155            160

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Ser Gly Gln Glu Lys Ser Phe Gln Phe Leu Pro Glu Asn Phe Thr Gly
 165 170 175

Gln Ile Ser Leu Arg Asn Leu Glu Ser Leu Lys Gly Lys Thr Ala Thr
 180 185 190

Glu Ile Ala Ile Leu Phe Tyr Asn Ala Trp Leu Lys Arg Phe Asn Lys
 195 200 205

Leu Ser Asp Ser Lys Ile Ala Leu Tyr Glu Thr Phe Gly Glu Phe Gly
 210 215 220

Gly Ala Ser Phe Ser Leu Asn Ser Glu Pro Ile Phe Ile Leu Pro Glu
 225 230 235 240

Asn Phe Glu Ile Lys Pro Asp Leu Lys Asp Asn Lys Leu Val Phe Ala
 245 250 255

Ser Ile Asn Asp Glu Lys Asn Glu Leu Val Leu Asn Met Val Leu Tyr
 260 265 270

Asp Lys Thr Ala Lys Thr Glu Lys Ile Phe Pro Leu Arg Phe Val Asp
 275 280 285

Leu Pro Lys Thr Asn Gln Lys Tyr Gly Glu Lys Phe Leu Ala Ser Phe
 290 295 300

Leu Lys Asn Tyr Glu Phe Asn Ser Glu Ile Ser Lys Tyr Leu Ala Lys
 305 310 315 320

Asn Asn Leu Asp Ile Ala Gln Leu Phe Ser Leu Pro Ser Asp Pro Lys
 325 330 335

Ser Leu Asp Leu Thr Lys Phe Glu Ser Trp Phe Ile Gln Lys Ser Val
 340 345 350

Pro Asn Thr Thr Phe Phe Ala Asp Ile Lys Gly Leu Ile Pro Asn Phe
 355 360 365

Glu Thr Lys Lys Ala Ala Phe Leu Val Lys Lys Pro Glu Lys Val Gly
 370 375 380

Gln Asn Lys Asn Leu Leu Thr Ile Asn Leu Lys Leu Glu Gly Thr Phe
 385 390 395 400

Leu Val Asn Asp Gln Val Pro Ala Gly Leu Asn Leu Thr Gln Asp Lys
 405 410 415

His Tyr Thr Tyr Asn Phe Asp Phe Asp Tyr Asp Ala Thr Gln Glu Ile
 420 425 430

Tyr Ser Gly Tyr Phe Arg Asn Ala Leu Glu Leu Phe Asp Ala Arg Thr
 435 440 445

Ala Lys Asn Leu Asp Asn Leu Lys Leu Glu Val Lys Asn Asp Leu Pro
 450 455 460

Val Thr Val Phe Ala Ser Thr Ile Asn Thr Lys Ile Ala His Leu Leu
 465 470 475 480

Asn Lys Pro Leu Glu Leu Lys Gly Ile Thr Lys Lys Met Ser Pro Leu
 485 490 495

Phe Asp Phe Leu Asn Phe Ser Thr Ser Lys Asn Glu Lys Leu Glu Thr
 500 505 510

Lys Met Ala Pro Pro Asn Ala Lys Met Gln Asn Val Gly Ala Ile Leu
 515 520 525

Phe Asn Glu Glu Val Lys Gln Gln Glu Ser Gln Val Lys Asp Gln Ala
 530 535 540

Lys Gln Glu Lys Ser Ser Lys Asp Ser Gln Ser Lys Gln Thr Asp Gln
 545 550 555 560

Ser Glu Lys Glu Pro Lys Val Glu Thr Lys Thr Ile Gln Ala Glu Asn
 565 570 575

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Gly Gly Thr Tyr Leu Ser Lys Leu Phe Glu Asn Leu Glu Lys Thr Ser
 580 585 590

Phe Pro Thr Asn Thr Leu Leu Tyr Leu Ser Thr Phe Tyr Arg Asp Lys
 595 600 605

Phe Ile Leu Lys Leu Glu Leu Lys Ala Glu Gly Ile Thr Lys Glu Thr
 610 615 620

Leu Glu Ile Lys Ile Asp Lys Val Ala Pro Asp Asn Lys Ala Tyr Gln
 625 630 635 640

Ala Leu Val Gln Ser Thr Asn Thr Asp Leu Phe Leu Asp Trp Arg Ser
 645 650 655

Asn Ile Thr Thr Thr Thr Glu Lys Tyr Gln Asn Lys Pro Val Ile Ala
 660 665 670

Ser Ile Ser Ala Leu Asn Asn Pro Asn Leu Lys Phe Lys Val Asn Pro
 675 680 685

Glu Pro Ser Asn Lys Ser Gln Gln Lys Val His Leu Asp Gln Ala Gly
 690 695 700

Ile Tyr Leu Ala Glu Gly Gly Ile Ser Leu Glu Asn Leu Ser Gln Glu
 705 710 715 720

Gln Ala Lys Asn Leu Lys Leu Asp Glu Gly Lys Thr Ile Phe Tyr Ala
 725 730 735

Phe Lys Pro Thr Lys Leu Ser Arg Arg Ser Leu Leu Arg Tyr Phe Leu
 740 745 750

Leu Ser Ala Ser Asp Asn Ser Ser Ser Lys Phe Ser Leu Leu Ile Glu
 755 760 765

Pro Glu Ile Leu Leu Thr Gly Phe Asn Lys Ile Gly Ala Asp Phe Glu
 770 775 780

Lys Val Glu Gln Asn Asn Lys Asn Gln Leu Lys Trp Thr Asp Ala Ser
 785 790 795 800

Gly Gly Leu Gln Lys Thr Phe Asn Gly Thr Tyr Gln Asp Ile Tyr Tyr
 805 810 815

Phe Leu Leu Gln Leu Leu Gln His Asn Lys Val Ala Leu Tyr Pro Lys
 820 825 830

Asn Gln Ser Asp Lys Ser His Asp Phe Leu Asn Ala Pro Ala Ala Thr
 835 840 845

Met Val Leu Val Ala Thr Val Glu Ser Glu Asn Thr Glu Lys Tyr Leu
 850 855 860

Lys Met Lys Leu Phe Ser Ser Asp Tyr Gln Asn Gly Lys Lys Glu Ile
 865 870 875 880

Phe Thr Trp Lys Thr Lys Ile Glu Ser Gln Phe Gln Asn Leu Asp Leu
 885 890 895

Ala Lys Asn Leu Thr Leu Gly Thr Thr Lys Ser Asn Asn Gln Glu Asn
 900 905 910

Ile Asp Lys Glu Gln Gln Asp Asp Ser Arg Lys Pro Thr Gly Ile Thr
 915 920 925

Leu Lys Gly Phe Ala Leu Phe Asp Lys Pro Lys Asp Asn Gln Lys Tyr
 930 935 940

Asn Asn Ile Leu Glu Lys Phe Leu Ser Glu Tyr Met Glu
 945 950 955

<210> SEQ ID NO 13

<211> LENGTH: 2835

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae

<400> SEQUENCE: 13

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tattattcctt atctaaatga aaatccaagt cagctaaaaa ctactaaaac acaaaaaata	180
tcccagcaag attttgataa aatagtctca aatttaaaaa ttagggataa ttttaagaaa	240
atatacagcaa aaacagcttt atcagcggta aaaaatgatt tataccggta tgacttagtt	300
cgggcttttg aattttcaag tttagaaact acaactatc aaattagttt tgatttagaa	360
aatgcagtag ttgatcaaaa ttcaatataa aatgtgctag tttttgcaaa atctgaaaaa	420
gatcaagtaa catattcaaa acaaatgaa cttaaagggt ttgctcaaga tgatgaagct	480
gcaggcgatc ttgttaaaat ccaaatgat caaagaaaat cctttgtaa tctttataaa	540
tttgattatt ctttttctga atttcaaga attcttagcg aaaattatcg acaaataga	600
aatacaaat cttttacaag gttggcaaat gctttgattt cctcaaaagc gagtctttca	660
ctttataatt ccttagggca accagtatct ttagatgaaa attatcgctt agaaccagtt	720
ttgaattcaa aaaaagaatt aaatttacta gaaaaaata agaaattgta tttagaactt	780
aatttagttg aaaaagagag ccaaaagaaa attaatttaa cactagaaat ccgccatta	840
ttaacaaatc aagaatttc tagtgagttt aaaaactttat ttgaatcaaa tttagaccaa	900
aatcttagcc taaatcttga actaaaaat gctcttttcc atgatagaac cagtttttct	960
gagtatttat atggaagtcc acagcaaaag actaaaactg atgaagttaa acagaaagct	1020
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ggaacttttt atgtaataat taagcccaa ctttttagatc ctgcaaaaat tagtcaagaa	1140
gataagaaaa aacttttagc tgataaaaaa atccgttttg aagttctaac taccttaaaa	1200
agaaaagcgc ttgatcaaca agatgttctc actgatcttc cagttttagt cgatctaagc	1260
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gaaacaattg ataaattagc aaatcttgcc gcaaaagtta gtaatttatc cgaaccaagt	1440
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atccagcaag aaaaaactaa tcttaaaaaa ataatagaac aagcccgaat gaaagctgac	1560
accaagaatt tggctccaaa agtacctagt cctattcaaa aaccaactac atctgcaact	1620
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tctgatataa ttagtatgaa aaaccaacct gaacaacaa ctaagaacgg tcaggtccaa	1740
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ataactttag aagaaaaatt tggacataca atttgaaagt tactaaatac atcacaatt	1860
tataattttg aaaaacacca agggcaatat acaatctcaa tagaggatga taaattagtt	1920
tttgacttta agcttgatc aaaagcagat cgagcaatta tttatcaagg atctaaaatt	1980
agtcttgggt gtctaattaa ttctgataag tctgcctatg atgagattaa acaatttagc	2040
ccagatcttt tcttgatgc aacaatagga gaacaatctg attataaaaa caagcaaaaa	2100
aaagattata ctttaaaatc gttaaagat ttaatgggta atggctttgt ttataaacca	2160
gaaactaat cgaatccaca agaaaaatgta ctaaaattac aaacaggatc agagcaaaaa	2220
aaacctctac cagggttag atcaggatta atttatattg catttaccgt taataatctc	2280
aataaaaaatg attataaac tcatatctca ataagagata aaaatgataa aggtgtcttc	2340

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attcagagat atcaagataa ggaagaacca aacgcttttg agattagaat tgattcatat 2400
gagcctgatg acttcagga taaacaattt caggctgctg atacgatatt agatgcaagt 2460
ggttcaattg atcctcgatc aaagaaaaa attattctcc gtcaaaacgc tgattattta 2520
ttagtagttt ataagtcaaa aaaagatatt gtaacagagc tttattcact accttcagca 2580
caagataata acaagaaaa gattgttaaa ataaaaata gaaaatcatt tcctctcaa 2640
ggttatacag ttcaaggttc attattatat tctttattta gtcctaataa aattggagat 2700
agtcagaagc cagcccaaca accgccagct gtaagtataa aagcaatagc attatttgat 2760
aaaaaatcat ttacaaacga tacagaaaa atgcgtttaa taaataatgc ttttattagt 2820
aattatataa aacaa 2835

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<210> SEQ ID NO 14

<211> LENGTH: 945

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae

<400> SEQUENCE: 14

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Met Lys Leu Ala Lys Leu Leu Lys Lys Pro Phe Trp Leu Ile Thr Thr
 1           5           10           15
Ile Ala Gly Ile Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Ala Ala Val Gly Ile Val Val
          20           25           30
Gly Ile Asn Ser Tyr Asn Lys Ser Tyr Tyr Ser Tyr Leu Asn Glu Asn
          35           40           45
Pro Ser Gln Leu Lys Thr Thr Lys Thr Thr Lys Ile Ser Gln Gln Asp
 50           55           60
Phe Asp Lys Ile Val Ser Asn Leu Lys Ile Arg Asp Asn Phe Lys Lys
 65           70           75           80
Ile Ser Ala Lys Thr Ala Leu Ser Ala Val Lys Asn Asp Leu Tyr Arg
          85           90           95
Tyr Asp Leu Val Arg Ala Phe Glu Phe Ser Ser Leu Glu Thr Asn Asn
          100          105          110
Tyr Gln Ile Ser Phe Asp Leu Glu Asn Ala Val Val Asp Gln Asn Ser
          115          120          125
Ile Lys Asn Val Leu Val Phe Ala Lys Ser Glu Lys Asp Gln Val Thr
          130          135          140
Tyr Ser Lys Gln Ile Glu Leu Lys Gly Phe Ala Gln Asp Asp Glu Ala
          145          150          155          160
Ala Gly Asp Leu Val Lys Phe Gln Ile Asp Gln Arg Lys Ser Phe Val
          165          170          175
Asn Leu Tyr Lys Phe Asp Tyr Ser Phe Ser Glu Phe Gln Arg Ile Leu
          180          185          190
Ser Glu Asn Tyr Arg Gln Ile Arg Asn Thr Asn Ser Phe Thr Arg Leu
          195          200          205
Ala Asn Ala Leu Ile Ser Ser Lys Ala Ser Leu Ser Leu Tyr Asn Ser
          210          215          220
Leu Gly Gln Pro Val Phe Leu Asp Glu Asn Tyr Arg Leu Glu Pro Val
          225          230          235          240
Leu Asn Ser Lys Lys Glu Leu Asn Leu Leu Glu Lys Asn Lys Lys Leu
          245          250          255
Tyr Leu Glu Leu Asn Leu Val Glu Lys Glu Ser Gln Lys Lys Ile Asn
          260          265          270
Leu Thr Leu Glu Ile Arg Pro Leu Leu Thr Asn Gln Glu Phe Thr Ser
          275          280          285

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Glu Leu Lys Thr Leu Phe Glu Ser Asn Leu Asp Gln Asn Leu Ser Leu
 290 295 300
 Asn Leu Glu Leu Lys Asn Ala Leu Phe His Asp Arg Thr Ser Phe Ser
 305 310 315 320
 Glu Tyr Leu Tyr Gly Ser Pro Gln Gln Arg Thr Lys Thr Asp Glu Val
 325 330 335
 Lys Gln Lys Ala Lys Glu Leu Lys Asp Leu Phe Gly Phe Arg Ser Ala
 340 345 350
 Lys Phe Trp Gln Asp Thr Lys Phe Gly Thr Phe Tyr Val Ile Ile Lys
 355 360 365
 Pro Gln Leu Leu Asp Pro Ala Lys Ile Ser Gln Glu Asp Lys Lys Lys
 370 375 380
 Leu Leu Ala Asp Lys Lys Ile Arg Phe Glu Val Leu Thr Thr Leu Lys
 385 390 395 400
 Arg Lys Ala Leu Asp Gln Gln Asp Val Leu Thr Asp Leu Pro Val Leu
 405 410 415
 Val Asp Leu Ser Leu Asp Ser Asn Lys Tyr Glu Thr Ala Ile Ser Gln
 420 425 430
 Ile Phe Asn Ser Thr Lys Thr Thr Lys Glu Phe Lys Met Gln Glu Tyr
 435 440 445
 Glu Asp Arg Ala Lys Leu Ser Thr Lys Glu Ile Lys Glu Thr Ile Asp
 450 455 460
 Lys Leu Ala Asn Leu Ala Ala Lys Val Ser Asn Leu Ser Glu Pro Ser
 465 470 475 480
 Asp Glu Val Val Arg Ala Val Tyr Leu Leu Asn Thr Gly Lys Tyr Leu
 485 490 495
 Phe Asp Asp Glu Ile Gln Gln Glu Lys Thr Asn Leu Lys Lys Ile Ile
 500 505 510
 Glu Gln Ala Arg Met Lys Ala Asp Thr Lys Asn Leu Ala Pro Lys Val
 515 520 525
 Pro Ser Pro Ile Gln Lys Pro Thr Thr Ser Ala Thr Ser Ser Gly Thr
 530 535 540
 Thr Lys Thr Ser Thr Gly Thr Glu Lys Lys Val Ser Val Ser Ala Phe
 545 550 555 560
 Ser Asp Ile Ile Ser Met Lys Asn Gln Pro Glu Gln Thr Thr Lys Asn
 565 570 575
 Gly Gln Val Gln Ala Ser Ser Thr Ser Gln Ser Pro Lys Ser Ser Leu
 580 585 590
 Ser Gln Asn Ser Gly Gln Asn Ser Ile Thr Leu Glu Glu Lys Phe Gly
 595 600 605
 His Thr Ile Trp Lys Leu Leu Asn Thr Ser Gln Ile Tyr Asn Phe Glu
 610 615 620
 Asn Thr Gln Gly Gln Tyr Thr Ile Ser Ile Glu Asp Asp Lys Leu Val
 625 630 635 640
 Phe Asp Phe Lys Leu Val Ser Lys Ala Asp Arg Ala Ile Ile Tyr Gln
 645 650 655
 Gly Ser Lys Ile Ser Leu Gly Gly Leu Ile Asn Ser Asp Lys Ser Ala
 660 665 670
 Tyr Asp Glu Ile Lys Gln Phe Ser Pro Asp Leu Phe Leu Asp Ala Thr
 675 680 685
 Ile Gly Glu Gln Ser Asp Tyr Lys Asn Lys Gln Lys Lys Asp Tyr Thr
 690 695 700

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Leu Lys Ser Leu Arg Asp Leu Met Gly Asn Gly Phe Val Tyr Lys Pro
 705 710 715 720

Glu Thr Lys Ser Asn Pro Gln Glu Asn Val Leu Lys Leu Gln Thr Gly
 725 730 735

Ser Glu Gln Lys Lys Pro Leu Pro Gly Leu Arg Ser Gly Leu Ile Tyr
 740 745 750

Ile Ala Phe Thr Val Asn Asn Ile Asn Lys Asn Asp Tyr Lys Pro His
 755 760 765

Tyr Leu Ile Arg Asp Lys Asn Asp Lys Gly Val Phe Ile Gln Arg Tyr
 770 775 780

Gln Asp Lys Glu Glu Pro Asn Ala Phe Glu Ile Arg Ile Asp Ser Tyr
 785 790 795 800

Glu Pro Asp Asp Phe Arg Asp Lys Gln Phe Gln Ala Ala Asp Thr Ile
 805 810 815

Leu Asp Ala Ser Gly Ser Ile Asp Pro Arg Ser Lys Lys Lys Ile Ile
 820 825 830

Leu Arg Gln Asn Ala Asp Tyr Leu Leu Val Val Tyr Lys Ser Lys Lys
 835 840 845

Asp Ile Val Thr Glu Leu Tyr Ser Leu Pro Ser Ala Gln Asp Asn Asn
 850 855 860

Lys Glu Lys Ile Val Lys Ile Lys Asn Arg Lys Ser Phe Pro Ser Gln
 865 870 875 880

Gly Tyr Thr Val Gln Gly Ser Leu Leu Tyr Ser Leu Phe Ser Pro Asn
 885 890 895

Lys Ile Gly Asp Ser Gln Lys Pro Ala Gln Gln Pro Pro Ala Val Ser
 900 905 910

Ile Lys Ala Ile Ala Leu Phe Asp Lys Lys Ser Phe Thr Asn Asp Thr
 915 920 925

Glu Lys Met Arg Leu Ile Asn Asn Ala Phe Ile Ser Asn Tyr Ile Lys
 930 935 940

Gln
 945

<210> SEQ ID NO 15
 <211> LENGTH: 1380
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae

<400> SEQUENCE: 15

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gtgattgagg gcttaaaatc aaaggcaaat actcaaaaaa cagaaaaaaa tagccccaca    60
caaccgaaaa aaccagaggt ttcactagct aaaacaacag aaaattcagc aaaaacagtc    120
aaggtaagca cttttgcaga agaagctaaag ggtcaaagtc aaagtcagca aacacaacca    180
gtttccactt catcgctca aactagtcaa aattcagttt ctaattccac aagcagtacg    240
aatttagcct tagaaaatga aaaatttggg acaagcattt gaacagcttt taatttcgct    300
aatatttata atcttgaaaa tacaaaaagc gaatatgaga tctcaacttt aggaaataag    360
ctattttttg attttaaatt agttgataaa actaatcaaa atctaatttt ggctcagtc    420
aaaattagtc ttaataatat tattaattct aataaatctg cctatgatat aattaagaaa    480
ttcaatcccg atgtatttct agatggaaca attaattatc aagatcaagg aaaagataaa    540
aaagaattta tcctaaaga ttttaagtgat aataaattaa tatttaaadc agaagatgca    600
attcaaactg atcaaggttt agagctaaag aaacctttga aattaagccc gacaacgaac    660
tcttcttcta ctacttcaca aaagactaat aaaaaggatg atattggagt gttttgacta    720
    
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gcgcttcaag ttaataatat aacagatttc aaaaatcatc atctaataatc cgatggaaaa 780
ggaatggaa taattcttaa caaatacaag gtcaaggatg aaactgggta tcaattagga 840
ctagaatatc ctggaaggaa tgaaaataat ttattactg atattgttga tctagtcgac 900
ggttttatca aattttttt tggatgaaaa caagacccaa ataatagtag ttttttggac 960
acaccctcac ttttaattga ttttaacaag tataaaaaca aaaaaaatac tgaatttatc 1020
aaggcgaata caaaaattct tttagagggt gtagaaaaca atgatcgact ttctgtttca 1080
gtattttctt ctcaagcagg aaaaatcat aaacaatta tagaaaatag aatgcataga 1140
agtttacatt ataaaaaagc agacaaagcc aaagaagggt taagcccaat cccaagtttt 1200
actgatattt taatgaatt acaaatgga gctactgata gcgatccaaa aactcaaaag 1260
gcaccagtaa cattcaaacg gtttatgatg tcaaatgata aaaatctagt atttgatca 1320
aacattaata atcaagaaat tcgccaagcg cttattgacg cttatatagt tgataagaat 1380

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<210> SEQ ID NO 16

<211> LENGTH: 460

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae

<400> SEQUENCE: 16

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Val Ile Glu Gly Leu Lys Ser Lys Ala Asn Thr Gln Lys Thr Glu Lys
 1           5           10          15
Asn Ser Pro Thr Gln Pro Lys Lys Pro Glu Val Ser Leu Ala Lys Thr
          20          25          30
Thr Glu Asn Ser Ala Lys Thr Val Lys Val Ser Thr Phe Ala Glu Glu
          35          40          45
Ala Lys Gly Gln Ser Gln Ser Gln Gln Thr Gln Pro Val Ser Thr Ser
          50          55          60
Ser Pro Gln Thr Ser Gln Asn Ser Val Ser Asn Ser Thr Ser Ser Thr
65          70          75          80
Asn Leu Ala Leu Glu Asn Glu Lys Phe Gly Thr Ser Ile Trp Thr Ala
          85          90          95
Phe Asn Phe Ala Asn Ile Tyr Asn Leu Glu Asn Thr Lys Ser Glu Tyr
          100         105         110
Glu Ile Ser Thr Leu Gly Asn Lys Leu Phe Phe Asp Phe Lys Leu Val
          115         120         125
Asp Lys Thr Asn Gln Asn Leu Ile Leu Ala Gln Ser Lys Ile Ser Leu
130         135         140
Asn Asn Ile Ile Asn Ser Asn Lys Ser Ala Tyr Asp Ile Ile Lys Lys
145         150         155         160
Phe Asn Pro Asp Val Phe Leu Asp Gly Thr Ile Asn Tyr Gln Asp Gln
165         170         175
Gly Lys Asp Lys Lys Glu Phe Ile Leu Lys Asp Leu Ser Asp Asn Lys
180         185         190
Leu Ile Phe Lys Ser Glu Asp Ala Ile Gln Thr Asp Gln Gly Leu Glu
195         200         205
Leu Lys Lys Pro Leu Lys Leu Ser Pro Thr Thr Asn Ser Ser Ser Thr
210         215         220
Thr Ser Gln Lys Thr Asn Lys Lys Asp Asp Ile Gly Val Phe Trp Leu
225         230         235         240
Ala Leu Gln Val Asn Asn Ile Thr Asp Phe Lys Asn His His Leu Ile
245         250         255

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Ser Asp Gly Lys Gly Asn Gly Ile Ile Leu Asn Lys Tyr Lys Val Lys
 260 265 270
 Asp Glu Thr Gly Tyr Gln Leu Gly Leu Glu Tyr Pro Gly Arg Asn Glu
 275 280 285
 Asn Asn Phe Ile Thr Asp Ile Val Asp Leu Val Asp Gly Phe Ile Lys
 290 295 300
 Phe Ile Phe Gly Trp Lys Gln Asp Gln Asn Asn Ser Ser Phe Leu Asp
 305 310 315 320
 Thr Pro Ser Leu Leu Ile Asp Phe Asn Lys Tyr Lys Asn Lys Lys Asn
 325 330 335
 Thr Glu Phe Ile Lys Ala Asn Thr Lys Ile Leu Leu Glu Val Val Glu
 340 345 350
 Asn Asn Asp Arg Leu Ser Val Ser Val Phe Ser Ser Gln Ala Gly Lys
 355 360 365
 Asn His Lys Gln Ile Ile Glu Asn Arg Met His Arg Ser Leu His Tyr
 370 375 380
 Lys Lys Ala Asp Lys Ala Lys Glu Gly Val Ser Pro Ile Pro Ser Phe
 385 390 395 400
 Thr Asp Ile Leu Asn Glu Leu Gln Ile Gly Ala Thr Asp Ser Asp Pro
 405 410 415
 Lys Thr Gln Lys Ala Pro Val Thr Phe Lys Ala Phe Met Met Ser Asn
 420 425 430
 Asp Lys Asn Leu Val Phe Gly Ser Asn Ile Asn Asn Gln Glu Ile Arg
 435 440 445
 Gln Ala Leu Ile Asp Ala Tyr Ile Val Asp Lys Asn
 450 455 460

<210> SEQ ID NO 17
 <211> LENGTH: 1353
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae

<400> SEQUENCE: 17

atgaagtttag caaaattact taaaaaacct ttttgattaa taacaacaat tgccggaatt 60
 agtcttagtt tatcagccgc tgttggtaca gttgtcggaa ttaattctta taataaatca 120
 tattattcct atctaatca gatcccgagt cagctaaaag tagcaaaaa tgctaaaatt 180
 agtcaggaaa aatttgattc aattgtttta aatcttaaaa ttaaagataa ttttaaaaa 240
 tgatcggcaa aaacagtttt aactgctgcc aaaagtgatc tttatcgta taatcttgtt 300
 tctgcttttg atttaagtga actaataaac aatgattatt tagtaagttt tgatcttgaa 360
 aatgcagtag ttgatcaaaa ttcaattaa aatgttgta tttatgcaaa atctgataag 420
 gatcaataa cttattcaaa caaattgta cttaaaggct ttggaaatac agaacaagcg 480
 agaactaatt ttgattttg ccaattgat tcaagcaagt cttttgttga tctttcaagg 540
 gcaaatctaa ctttgacgga attccaaatt ttacttgccc aaaattttga aatgaaaga 600
 ggaagtaatt gattttcacg acttgaaaga gctttggttg catcaaaagc gagtctttca 660
 ctttataatt ccttaggaga acccgatatt ttaggccag attatcaatt agaccagtt 720
 ttggaccgaa aaaaattatt aactttgta aataaagatg gaaaattagt tcttgactt 780
 aatttagtgc aaatttcaac taaaaaaact atgaatttaa atcttgaagt tcgcggcgcg 840
 atttcaaatc aggaaatttc taaaattota aaatcctgac ttgaaacaaa tcttcaaggc 900
 aaattaaaa ccaaagatga ttgcaaatg gcactagtaa aagataaaat tagcctctct 960

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gattattgat atggatctcc gaattcaaaa gtaaatacat cccaaatfff aacaaaaagt 1020
aaagaattta aagatctfff tgatttaagt gagacaaatt fffffcttaa taccaaaatc 1080
ggaactgtct atttaagtat tattoccaaa ctttttagatc caagtcagat ttctgttgtt 1140
gataagaaaa aactagttga aaatcaaaaa attcgctttg aaattactgc ttctttaaaa 1200
cgaaaagcta tgataaaaa atttatcatc caggatcttc cagtttttgt tgatctaaaa 1260
gttgatttta ataaatacca agccgctggt gcccaaatgt ttggaacgat aaaagcagtt 1320
aaagaatfff caatgcctga agatcaagat gca 1353

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<210> SEQ ID NO 18

<211> LENGTH: 451

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae

<400> SEQUENCE: 18

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Met Lys Leu Ala Lys Leu Leu Lys Lys Pro Phe Trp Leu Ile Thr Thr
 1           5           10           15
Ile Ala Gly Ile Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Ala Ala Val Gly Thr Val Val
 20           25           30
Gly Ile Asn Ser Tyr Asn Lys Ser Tyr Tyr Ser Tyr Leu Asn Gln Ile
 35           40           45
Pro Ser Gln Leu Lys Val Ala Lys Asn Ala Lys Ile Ser Gln Glu Lys
 50           55           60
Phe Asp Ser Ile Val Leu Asn Leu Lys Ile Lys Asp Asn Phe Lys Lys
 65           70           75           80
Trp Ser Ala Lys Thr Val Leu Thr Ala Ala Lys Ser Asp Leu Tyr Arg
 85           90           95
Tyr Asn Leu Val Ser Ala Phe Asp Leu Ser Glu Leu Ile Asn Asn Asp
 100          105          110
Tyr Leu Val Ser Phe Asp Leu Glu Asn Ala Val Val Asp Gln Asn Ser
 115          120          125
Ile Lys Asn Val Val Ile Tyr Ala Lys Ser Asp Lys Asp Gln Ile Thr
 130          135          140
Tyr Ser Lys Gln Ile Val Leu Lys Gly Phe Gly Asn Thr Glu Gln Ala
 145          150          155          160
Arg Thr Asn Phe Asp Phe Ser Gln Ile Asp Ser Ser Lys Ser Phe Val
 165          170          175
Asp Leu Ser Arg Ala Asn Leu Thr Leu Thr Glu Phe Gln Ile Leu Leu
 180          185          190
Ala Gln Asn Phe Glu Asn Glu Arg Gly Ser Asn Trp Phe Ser Arg Leu
 195          200          205
Glu Arg Ala Leu Val Ala Ser Lys Ala Ser Leu Ser Leu Tyr Asn Ser
 210          215          220
Leu Gly Glu Pro Val Phe Leu Gly Pro Asp Tyr Gln Leu Asp Pro Val
 225          230          235          240
Leu Asp Arg Lys Lys Leu Leu Thr Leu Leu Asn Lys Asp Gly Lys Leu
 245          250          255
Val Leu Gly Leu Asn Leu Val Gln Ile Ser Thr Lys Lys Thr Met Asn
 260          265          270
Leu Asn Leu Glu Val Arg Gly Ala Ile Ser Asn Gln Glu Ile Ser Lys
 275          280          285
Ile Leu Lys Ser Trp Leu Glu Thr Asn Leu Gln Gly Lys Leu Lys Thr
 290          295          300

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Lys Asp Asp Leu Gln Met Ala Leu Val Lys Asp Lys Ile Ser Leu Ser
 305 310 315 320

Asp Tyr Trp Tyr Gly Ser Pro Asn Ser Lys Val Asn Thr Ser Gln Ile
 325 330 335

Leu Thr Lys Ser Lys Glu Phe Lys Asp Leu Phe Asp Leu Ser Glu Thr
 340 345 350

Asn Phe Phe Leu Asn Thr Lys Ile Gly Thr Val Tyr Leu Ser Ile Ile
 355 360 365

Pro Lys Leu Leu Asp Pro Ser Gln Ile Ser Val Val Asp Lys Lys Lys
 370 375 380

Leu Val Glu Asn Gln Lys Ile Arg Phe Glu Ile Thr Ala Ser Leu Lys
 385 390 395 400

Arg Lys Ala Ile Asp Lys Lys Phe Ile Ile Gln Asp Leu Pro Val Phe
 405 410 415

Val Asp Leu Lys Val Asp Phe Asn Lys Tyr Gln Ala Ala Val Ala Gln
 420 425 430

Met Phe Gly Thr Ile Lys Ala Val Lys Glu Phe Ser Met Pro Glu Asp
 435 440 445

Gln Asp Ala
 450

<210> SEQ ID NO 19
 <211> LENGTH: 5637
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae

<400> SEQUENCE: 19

atgaaaaaca aaaatcaac attactatta gccacagcgg cggcaattat tggttcaact 60

gtttttggga cagttgttgg cttggttca aaagttaaat atcggggtgt aaatccaact 120

caaggagtaa tatctcaatt aggactgatt gattctgttg catttaaacc ttcgattgca 180

aattttacia gogattatca aagtgttaaa aaagcacttt taaatgggaa aacctttgat 240

ccaaaaagtt cagaatttac tgattttgtc tcaaaatttg actttttgac taataatggg 300

agaaccgttt tggagatccc gaaaaaatat caggtgggta tctcgggaatt tagccccgag 360

gatgataaag aacgttttct tcttgattt catctaaaag aaaaacttga agatggaaat 420

atagctcaat cagcaactaa atttatttat cttttaccac ttgatatgcc caaagcggcc 480

ctgggtcaat attcttatat cgttgataaa aattttaata atttaattat ccatccttta 540

tctaattttt ctgctcaatc aataaagccg cttgcactga cccgttcaag tgattttata 600

gcaaaactta atcagtttaa aaatcaggac gaactttgag tttatcttga aaaattcttt 660

gatcttgaag ctctaaaagc aaatattcgt ttgcagacag cggatttttag tttgaaaaaa 720

ggcaatttag ttgatccttt tgttattct tttattagaa atccgcaaaa tggaaaagaa 780

tgagctagtg atcttaatac agatcaaaaa accgtcagac tttatctctg aaccgaattt 840

agtcctcagg ctaaaaccat tttaaaagac tataaataca aagatgagac tttcttaagt 900

agtatcgatt taaaagcaag taatggaact agtttatttg ctaatgaaaa tgatctaaaa 960

gatcaattag atgttgatct tttagatgtc tctgattatt ttggaggcca atcagagaca 1020

attactagta attcccaagt taaacctgtc cctgctagtg agagatcttt aaaagatcgg 1080

gttaaattta aaaaagatca gcaaaaacca agaattgaga aatttagttt atatgaatat 1140

gatgctctaa gtttttatcc ccaacttcag gaattagttt ctaaacctaa ttcaatntaa 1200

gatttagtta atgcaacttt agctcgtaat cttcggtttt cattagggaaa atataatntt 1260

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ctttttgatg atttagccag tcatcttgat tatacttttt tagtttcaaa agcaaaaatt 1320
aacaaaagtt caattacaaa aaaattatc attgaattac caatcaaat tagtcttaa 1380
tcttcaattt taggtgatca agaacctaat attaaaactt tattcgaaaa agaagtaact 1440
tttaaatag ataacttccg tgatggtgaa atcgaaaaag cttttggact tttatatcca 1500
ggtggttaag aagaacttga acaagccga agagagcaaa gagcaagttt ggaaaaagaa 1560
aaagcgaaaa agggctctaa agaatttagc cagcaaaaag atgagaattt aaaagcaata 1620
aataatcaag atggctctga agaagatgat aatattactg aaagacttcc tgagaattcc 1680
ccgattcaat atcagcaaga aaaggccggt ttaggttcaa gtccggataa accttatatg 1740
ataaaggatg tccaaaatca acgttattat ctagcaaat cacaaattca agaactaatt 1800
aaggccaaag attatacca attagccaaa cttttatcca atagacatac ttataatatt 1860
tctttaagat taaaagaaca actttttgaa gtaaatccaa gaattccaag ctctagagat 1920
atagaaaaatg caaaatttgt tctagataaa accgaaaaaa ataaatactg gcagatttat 1980
tcaagtgctt ctctgcttt ccaaaataaa tgatcacttt ttggatatta ccgttattta 2040
ttaggtcttg atccaaaaca aacaatccac gaattagtaa aattaggaca aaaagcgggt 2100
cttcaatttg aaggatataa aaatcttctt tctgatttca atcttgaaga tcttaagaat 2160
attaggatta aaacacctt atttagtcaa aaagataatt tcaaatatc tttacttgat 2220
tttaataatt attatgatg tgaaatataa gcccagaat ttggtcttcc tttattttta 2280
ccaaaagaat taagaaaaaa tagttcaaat attggtagtt ctcaaaactc taatagccct 2340
tgagaacaag aaattatag ccaatttaaa gatcaaaatc tatctaatac ggatcagtta 2400
gcccagttta gtactaaaa ctgggaaaaa atcattggtg atgaaaaacga atttgatcaa 2460
aataacaggc ttcagtataa acttttaaaa gatcttcaag aatcttgaat taacaaaact 2520
cgcgataatc tttattggac ttatctaggt gataaactta aagttaaac aaaaaataat 2580
ttagatgcta aatttagaca aattccaat ttacaagagc ttttaactgc tttttatacc 2640
tcagctgctc tttctaataa ctgaaattat tatcaagatt caggggcaaa gtcaactatt 2700
atttttgaag aaatagctga gctagatcca aaagtaaaag aaaaagtagg agctgatgtt 2760
tatcaattaa aattccatta tgcaatcggg tttgatgata atgctggcaa gtttaataca 2820
gaagtaattc gttcttcaag tagaacaatt tatcttaaaa cctcagggaa atccaaatta 2880
gaagcagata caattgatca acttaatcaa gcagttgaaa atgcacctt aggtcttcaa 2940
agtttttatac ttgatactga aagatttggg gttttccaaa aattagcaac ttccttagca 3000
gttcaacata aacaaaaaga aaaaccacta cctaaaaaac taaataatga tggctatact 3060
ttaattcatg ataaacttaa aaaaccagta attccccaaa ttagtccaag tcccgaaaaa 3120
gattgatttg aaggtaaat aaatcaaac gggcaaaagc aaaatgtaa tgtctcaact 3180
tttggttcaa taatcgagtc cccttatttt agtactaatt tccaagaaga agctgattta 3240
gaccaagaag gacaagatga ttcaaaacaa ggaaataaga gctagataa tcaagaagca 3300
ggctctttaa aacaaaaact ggcaatttta ttagggaatc aatttatcca atattatcaa 3360
caaaatgata aagaaattga atcgagatt atcaatggtg agaaagttc agagcttagt 3420
ttccgcttg aatttaaat agcaaaaact cttgaagaca acggaaaaac tattcgagtt 3480
ttatcagatg agacaatgct attaattggt aatactacaa ttgaaaaagc accagaaatg 3540
agtctgctc ccgaagtatt cgatactaaa tgggttgagc aatatgatcc aagaaccccg 3600

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cttgcggcta agacaaagtt tgtcttaaaa ttcaaagatc aaataccagt tgatgccagc 3660
ggaaatattt ctgataaatg actagcaagt attcctttgg tgattcacca gcaaatggtg 3720
cgtcttagcc cggtagttaa aacaataaga gagcttggtc taaaaactga acaacaacaa 3780
caacaacaac aacaacaaca aaagaaagct gttagaaaag aagaagaact ggaaacctat 3840
aatccaaaag acgagtttaa tattcttaat cctttaacaa aagctcaccg tcttacctta 3900
tcaaatntag taaataatga tccaattat aaaattgaag atttaaaagt aatcaaaaat 3960
gaagcagggtg atcatcaatt agaattttct ctaagagcta ataatatcaa aagattaatg 4020
aatacaccaa ttacttttgc tgattataat ccttttttct attttaatga ggactgaaga 4080
aatatagata aatatttaaa taataaagga aatgtgagtt ctcaacaaca acaacaacaa 4140
caacaacaac caggcggggg taatcaaggc tcgggtctaa tccaagact taataaaaat 4200
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ggaacttctc caaacgggtc aaagcgattt aagcaagatt ttattcaggc tttaggtctt 4440
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<210> SEQ ID NO 20

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<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae

<400> SEQUENCE: 20

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Lys Tyr Arg Gly Val Asn Pro Thr Gln Gly Val Ile Ser Gln Leu Gly
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50 55 60

Asp Tyr Gln Ser Val Lys Lys Ala Leu Leu Asn Gly Lys Thr Phe Asp
65 70 75 80

Pro Lys Ser Ser Glu Phe Thr Asp Phe Val Ser Lys Phe Asp Phe Leu
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Thr Asn Asn Gly Arg Thr Val Leu Glu Ile Pro Lys Lys Tyr Gln Val
100 105 110

Val Ile Ser Glu Phe Ser Pro Glu Asp Asp Lys Glu Arg Phe Arg Leu
115 120 125

Gly Phe His Leu Lys Glu Lys Leu Glu Asp Gly Asn Ile Ala Gln Ser
130 135 140

Ala Thr Lys Phe Ile Tyr Leu Leu Pro Leu Asp Met Pro Lys Ala Ala
145 150 155 160

Leu Gly Gln Tyr Ser Tyr Ile Val Asp Lys Asn Phe Asn Asn Leu Ile
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Ile His Pro Leu Ser Asn Phe Ser Ala Gln Ser Ile Lys Pro Leu Ala
180 185 190

Leu Thr Arg Ser Ser Asp Phe Ile Ala Lys Leu Asn Gln Phe Lys Asn
195 200 205

Gln Asp Glu Leu Trp Val Tyr Leu Glu Lys Phe Phe Asp Leu Glu Ala
210 215 220

Leu Lys Ala Asn Ile Arg Leu Gln Thr Ala Asp Phe Ser Phe Glu Lys
225 230 235 240

Gly Asn Leu Val Asp Pro Phe Val Tyr Ser Phe Ile Arg Asn Pro Gln
245 250 255

Asn Gly Lys Glu Trp Ala Ser Asp Leu Asn Gln Asp Gln Lys Thr Val
260 265 270

Arg Leu Tyr Leu Arg Thr Glu Phe Ser Pro Gln Ala Lys Thr Ile Leu
275 280 285

Lys Asp Tyr Lys Tyr Lys Asp Glu Thr Phe Leu Ser Ser Ile Asp Leu
290 295 300

Lys Ala Ser Asn Gly Thr Ser Leu Phe Ala Asn Glu Asn Asp Leu Lys
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Asp Gln Leu Asp Val Asp Leu Leu Asp Val Ser Asp Tyr Phe Gly Gly
325 330 335

Gln Ser Glu Thr Ile Thr Ser Asn Ser Gln Val Lys Pro Val Pro Ala
340 345 350

Ser Glu Arg Ser Leu Lys Asp Arg Val Lys Phe Lys Lys Asp Gln Gln
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Lys Pro Arg Ile Glu Lys Phe Ser Leu Tyr Glu Tyr Asp Ala Leu Ser
370 375 380

Phe Tyr Ser Gln Leu Gln Glu Leu Val Ser Lys Pro Asn Ser Ile Lys
385 390 395 400

Asp Leu Val Asn Ala Thr Leu Ala Arg Asn Leu Arg Phe Ser Leu Gly
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Lys Tyr Asn Phe Leu Phe Asp Asp Leu Ala Ser His Leu Asp Tyr Thr
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Phe Leu Val Ser Lys Ala Lys Ile Lys Gln Ser Ser Ile Thr Lys Lys

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 Ser Ala Ala Leu Ser Asn Asn Trp Asn Tyr Tyr Gln Asp Ser Gly Ala
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 Lys Ser Thr Ile Ile Phe Glu Glu Ile Ala Glu Leu Asp Pro Lys Val
 900 905 910
 Lys Glu Lys Val Gly Ala Asp Val Tyr Gln Leu Lys Phe His Tyr Ala
 915 920 925
 Ile Gly Phe Asp Asp Asn Ala Gly Lys Phe Asn Gln Glu Val Ile Arg
 930 935 940
 Ser Ser Ser Arg Thr Ile Tyr Leu Lys Thr Ser Gly Lys Ser Lys Leu
 945 950 955 960
 Glu Ala Asp Thr Ile Asp Gln Leu Asn Gln Ala Val Glu Asn Ala Pro
 965 970 975
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 980 985 990
 Gln Lys Leu Ala Thr Ser Leu Ala Val Gln His Lys Gln Lys Glu Lys
 995 1000 1005
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 1060 1065 1070
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 Lys Gln Gly Asn Lys Ser Leu Asp Asn Gln Glu Ala Gly Leu Leu Lys
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 Gln Lys Leu Ala Ile Leu Leu Gly Asn Gln Phe Ile Gln Tyr Tyr Gln
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 Ser Glu Leu Ser Phe Arg Val Glu Phe Lys Leu Ala Lys Thr Leu Glu
 1140 1145 1150
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 Ile Val Asn Thr Thr Ile Glu Lys Ala Pro Glu Met Ser Ala Ala Pro
 1170 1175 1180
 Glu Val Phe Asp Thr Lys Trp Val Glu Gln Tyr Asp Pro Arg Thr Pro
 1185 1190 1195 1200
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 Val Asp Ala Ser Gly Asn Ile Ser Asp Lys Trp Leu Ala Ser Ile Pro
 1220 1225 1230
 Leu Val Ile His Gln Gln Met Leu Arg Leu Ser Pro Val Val Lys Thr
 1235 1240 1245
 Ile Arg Glu Leu Gly Leu Lys Thr Glu Gln Gln Gln Gln Gln Gln
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Glu Asp Leu Lys Val Ile Lys Asn Glu Ala Gly Asp His Gln Leu Glu
 1315 1320 1325

Phe Ser Leu Arg Ala Asn Asn Ile Lys Arg Leu Met Asn Thr Pro Ile
 1330 1335 1340

Thr Phe Ala Asp Tyr Asn Pro Phe Phe Tyr Phe Asn Glu Asp Trp Arg
 1345 1350 1355 1360

Asn Ile Asp Lys Tyr Leu Asn Asn Lys Gly Asn Val Ser Ser Gln Gln
 1365 1370 1375

Gln Gln Gln Gln Gln Gln Gln Pro Gly Gly Gly Asn Gln Gly Ser Gly
 1380 1385 1390

Leu Ile Gln Arg Leu Asn Lys Asn Ile Lys Pro Glu Thr Phe Thr Pro
 1395 1400 1405

Ala Leu Ile Ala Leu Lys Arg Asp Asn Asn Thr Asn Leu Ser Asn Tyr
 1410 1415 1420

Ser Asp Lys Ile Ile Met Ile Lys Pro Lys Tyr Leu Val Glu Arg Ser
 1425 1430 1435 1440

Ile Gly Val Pro Trp Ser Thr Gly Leu Asp Gly Tyr Ile Gly Ser Glu
 1445 1450 1455

Gln Leu Lys Gly Gly Thr Ser Ser Asn Gly Gln Lys Arg Phe Lys Gln
 1460 1465 1470

Asp Phe Ile Gln Ala Leu Gly Leu Lys Asn Thr Glu Tyr His Gly Lys
 1475 1480 1485

Leu Gly Leu Ser Ile Arg Ile Phe Asp Pro Gly Asn Glu Leu Ala Lys
 1490 1495 1500

Ile Lys Asp Ala Ser Asn Lys Lys Gly Glu Glu Lys Leu Leu Lys Ser
 1505 1510 1515 1520

Tyr Asp Leu Phe Lys Asn Tyr Leu Asn Glu Tyr Glu Lys Lys Ser Pro
 1525 1530 1535

Lys Ile Ala Lys Gly Trp Thr Asn Ile His Pro Asp Gln Lys Glu Tyr
 1540 1545 1550

Pro Asn Pro Asn Gln Lys Leu Pro Glu Asn Tyr Leu Asn Leu Val Leu
 1555 1560 1565

Asn Gln Pro Trp Lys Val Thr Leu Tyr Asn Ser Ser Asp Phe Ile Thr
 1570 1575 1580

Asn Leu Phe Val Glu Pro Glu Gly Ser Asp Arg Gly Ser Gly Ala Lys
 1585 1590 1595 1600

Leu Lys Gln Val Ile Gln Lys Gln Val Asn Asn Asn Tyr Ala Asp Trp
 1605 1610 1615

Gly Ser Ala Tyr Leu Thr Phe Trp Tyr Asp Lys Asp Ile Ile Thr Asn
 1620 1625 1630

Gln Pro Asn Val Ile Thr Ala Asn Ile Ala Asp Val Phe Ile Lys Asp
 1635 1640 1645

Val Lys Glu Leu Glu Asp Asn Thr Lys Leu Ile Ala Pro Asn Ile Thr
 1650 1655 1660

Gln Trp Trp Pro Asn Ile Ser Gly Ser Lys Glu Lys Phe Tyr Lys Pro
 1665 1670 1675 1680

Thr Val Phe Phe Gly Asn Trp Glu Asn Glu Asn Ser Asn Met Asn Ser
 1685 1690 1695

Gln Gly Gln Thr Pro Thr Trp Glu Lys Ile Arg Glu Gly Phe Ala Leu

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Gln Asn Gly Pro Asn Phe Lys Thr Gln Asp Trp Arg Leu Val Phe Gln 1745 1750 1755 1760		
Asn Asp Asp Asn Gln Ile Ala Ala Leu Arg Val Gln Glu Gln Asp Arg 1765 1770 1775		
Pro Glu Lys Ser Ser Glu Asp Lys Asp Lys Gln Lys Trp Ile Lys Phe 1780 1785 1790		
Lys Val Val Ile Pro Glu Glu Met Phe Asn Ser Gly Asn Ile Arg Phe 1795 1800 1805		
Val Gly Val Met Gln Ile Gln Gly Pro Asn Thr Leu Trp Leu Pro Val 1810 1815 1820		
Ile Asn Ser Ser Val Ile Tyr Asp Phe Tyr Arg Gly Thr Gly Asp Ser 1825 1830 1835 1840		
Asn Asp Val Ala Asn Leu Asn Val Ala Pro Trp Gln Val Lys Thr Ile 1845 1850 1855		
Ala Phe Thr Asn Asn Ala Phe Asn Asn Val Phe Lys Glu Phe Asn Ile 1860 1865 1870		
Ser Lys Lys Ile Val Glu 1875		

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 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Oligonucleotide

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<210> SEQ ID NO 22
 <211> LENGTH: 45
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 22

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<210> SEQ ID NO 23
 <211> LENGTH: 38
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 23

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<210> SEQ ID NO 24
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 <212> TYPE: DNA
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<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Oligonucleotide

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<400> SEQUENCE: 28
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<210> SEQ ID NO 29
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<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Oligonucleotide

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<212> TYPE: DNA
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 <210> SEQ ID NO 32
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 <212> TYPE: DNA
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 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Oligonucleotide

 <400> SEQUENCE: 32

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 <211> LENGTH: 18
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 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Oligonucleotide

 <400> SEQUENCE: 33

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 <400> SEQUENCE: 34

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 <210> SEQ ID NO 35
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 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: N=Inosine

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 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: N-terminal peptide

 <400> SEQUENCE: 36

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 <212> TYPE: DNA

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<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
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 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 37

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32

<210> SEQ ID NO 38
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 <220> FEATURE:
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<400> SEQUENCE: 39

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<210> SEQ ID NO 40
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 <212> TYPE: PRT
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 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Antigen

<400> SEQUENCE: 40

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<210> SEQ ID NO 41
 <211> LENGTH: 7
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
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 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: N-terminal peptide

<400> SEQUENCE: 41

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<210> SEQ ID NO 42
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 <212> TYPE: PRT
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 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: N-terminal peptide

<400> SEQUENCE: 42

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 1 5

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What is claimed is:

1. A purified immunogenic polypeptide, the amino acid sequence of which comprises SEQ ID NO: 2.

2. A composition comprising the immunogenic polypeptide of claim 1.

3. A diagnostic kit for detecting the presence of an antibody in a test sample, wherein said antibody is reactive to the immunogenic polypeptide of claim 1, said kit comprising the immunogenic polypeptide of claim 1.

4. A method of eliciting an immune response in an animal, said method comprising introducing the composition of claim 2 into said animal.

5. The method of claim 4, wherein said composition is administered orally, intranasally, intraperitoneally, intramuscularly, subcutaneously, or intravenously.

6. The method of claim 4, wherein said animal is a swine.

7. A method of determining whether or not an animal has an antibody reactive to the immunogenic polypeptide of claim 1, said method comprising:

providing a test sample from said animal;

contacting said test sample with said immunogenic polypeptide under conditions permissible for specific binding of said immunogenic polypeptide with said antibody; and

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detecting the presence or absence of said specific binding, wherein said presence of specific binding indicates that said animal has said antibody, and wherein said absence of specific binding indicates that said animal does not have said antibody.

8. The method of claim 7, wherein said test sample is a biological fluid.

9. The method of claim 8, wherein said biological fluid is selected from the group consisting of blood, nasal fluid, throat fluid, and lung fluid.

10. The method of claim 7, wherein said immunogenic polypeptide is attached to a solid support.

11. The method of claim 10, wherein said solid support is a microtiter plate, or polystyrene beads.

12. The method of claim 7, wherein said immunogenic polypeptide is labeled.

13. The method of claim 7, wherein said detecting is by radioimmunoassay (RIA), enzyme immunoassay (EIA), or enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA).

* * * * *

