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<td>Inventor(s)</td>
<td>Lim, BL; Yip, WK</td>
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RECOMBINANT BACILLUS PHYTASES AND USES THEREOF

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Wing Kin Yip, Hong Kong (HK)

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Appl. No.: 10/299,641
Filed: Nov. 19, 2002

Related U.S. Application Data
Provisional application No. 60/332,060, filed on Nov. 21, 2001.

Publication Classification
Int. Cl.
A01H 5/00 (2006.01)
C07H 21/04 (2006.01)
C12N 9/10 (2006.01)
C12N 9/16 (2006.01)
C12N 1/21 (2006.01)
A23K 1/00 (2006.01)

U.S. Cl. 800/278; 800/279; 800/320.2; 800/306; 800/320.1; 800/320.3; 800/281; 435/193; 435/412; 435/419; 435/196; 536/23.2; 435/252.31; 426/635

ABSTRACT
In this invention, two phytase genes from two generally-regarded-as-safe microorganisms, *Bacillus licheniformis* and *Bacillus subtilis* 168, were cloned and characterized. A process for phytase enzyme over-expression and purification was also developed. The enzymes have molecular weight of about 48 kilodaltons and showed extracellular phytate-hydrolyzing activities. The recombinant enzyme can be used to enhance phytase utilization in various commercial areas, including preparation of animal feed and transgenic plants that have increased growth rates for maturity, flowering and fruiting.
Fig. 1A
Fig. 1B
Fig. 2A
Fig. 3
Fig. 4A

Native terminator of *B. subtilis* 168phyA gene

Fig. 4B

Terminator of *B. licheniformis* α-amylase gene
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**Fig. 5A**

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**Fig. 5B**
**Fig. 6A**

**Fig. 6B**
Fig. 7A

Fig. 7B
Fig. 8
Fig. 9
Fig. 10A

Fig. 10B
Fig. 11
Fig. 12
Fig. 15
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**Fig. 17**
Tobacco seedling grown in NS medium (phosphorus free)

control  42.1F2

Fig. 18
Fig. 19
Fig. 20
Phytase activity in plant leaf

![Bar chart showing Phytase activity in plant leaf with time of incubation (Hour) and IP6/IP5 ratio. The chart compares Control and Line 42 groups with error bars indicating variability.]

Fig. 21
RECOMBINANT BACILLUS PHYTASES AND USES THEREOF

[0001] This application is entitled to and claims priority benefit to U.S. provisional application Ser. No. 60/332,060, filed Nov. 21, 2001, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

1. INTRODUCTION

[0002] The present invention relates to phytase genes from two generally-regarded-as-safe (GRAS) microorganisms, Bacillus licheniformis and Bacillus subtilis 168, and their respectively encoded protein products, as well as fragments, derivatives, analogs, and variants thereof. Methods for production and purification of the phytase enzymes, derivatives, analogs, variants and antibodies are also provided. The uses of these phytases in animal feed are also provided. The invention also provides plants transgenic for these two phytases active at neutral pH ("neutral phytases") and other neutral phytases. Such transgenic plants exhibit enhanced growth, flowering, and fruit growth.

2. BACKGROUND OF INVENTION

[0003] Phytate, the salt form of phytic acid (myo-inositol 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexakis dihydrogen phosphate), accounts for over 80% of total phosphorus in cereals and legumes, which, together with oilseed crops, are grown on over 90% of the world’s harvested area (Reddy N. R., Pierson M. D., Sathe S. K. and Salunkhe D. K., 1989, Phytases in legumes and cereals. CRC Press, Inc., Boca Raton, Fla.). Although phytate is a storage form of phosphorus, phosphorus is not readily available to animals or plants, as a specific enzyme is required for the hydrolysis of phytate into inorganic phosphate.

[0004] Phytase, the enzyme that prefers phytate as its substrate, increases the availability of utilizable phosphorus by catalyzing the conversion of phytate into inorganic phosphate and myo-inositol phosphate and releasing phosphate to be utilized by animals and plants.

[0005] Over-expression of the phytase enzyme has been a long term and competitive topic in the biotechnology and enzyme production industry, due to the economical and environmental importance of the enzyme. Researchers have found ways to over-express the enzyme with the highest activity and the least number of purification steps to be carried out. Earlier studies on phytase expression were concerned with the extraction and production of the enzyme from fungal sources, which, until now, have been the only known source of for animal feed.

[0006] As early as in the 1980s, phytase was expressed in the extracellular medium from Aspergillus ficiarum/niger (Ullah A. H. and Cummins B. J., 1988, Aspergillus ficiarum extracellular pH 6.0 optimum acid phosphatase: purification, N-terminal amino acid sequence, and biochemical characterization. Preparative Biochemistry, 18(1):37-65). The enzyme was widely studied by Ullah et al. in the same year. Until now, phytase from A. niger has been the most important commercial phytase. In the 1990s, the production of the enzyme was improved by a new biotechnology, i.e., expressing a recombinant protein in foreign strains, which was found promising in improving the yield of heterologous proteins. Fungal strains including Fusarium venenatum (Berka, R. M., Rey M. W., Brown K. M., Byun T. and Klots A. V., 1998, Molecular characterization and expression of a phytase gene from the thermophilic fungus Fusarium venenatum. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 64(11):4423-4427), Aspergillus niger and other Aspergillus species (Passamontes I., Haiker M., Wyss M. Tessier M. and Loo A. P. G., 1997, Gene cloning, purification, and characterization of a heat-stable phytase from the fungus Aspergillus fumigatus. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 63(5):1696-1700; U.S. Pat. No. 5,830,733; U.S. Pat. No. 5,436,156; and U.S. Pat. No. 6,153,418); Klebsiella terrigena (Greiner R., Haller, E., Konietzny U., and Jany K. D., 1997, Purification and characterization of a phytase from Klebsiella terrigena. Archives of Biochemistry and Biophysics, 341(2):201-206); Thermomyces species (U.S. Pat. No. 5,866,118); and Schwanniomyces occidentalis (U.S. Pat. No. 5,840,561) have been reported to express heterogeneous phytase in significant amounts with appreciable activities. Many attempts to enzymatically hydrolyze phytate have been made which resulted in moderate improvements to the nutritional value of feed and a decrease in the amount of phosphorus excreted by animals, an environment benefit (Pen J., Verwoerd T. C., and Hoekema A., 1995, Phytase-containing transgenic seeds as novel feed additive for improved phosphorus utilization. Biotechnology, 11, 811-814).


[0009] Although fungal and E. coli phytases have been expressed to significant amounts, the purification procedures for these phytases have been shown to be complicated and, in addition, these heterologously expressed enzymes often do not fold properly. For example, E. coli was found unable to express an active phytase enzyme originating from A. niger, because E. coli produces a non-glycosylated, intracellular inclusion protein that has a large molecular weight (Philippa B. Q. and Mullaney E. J., 1997, Expression of an Aspergillus niger phytase (phyA) in Escherichia coli, Journal of Agricultural Food Chemistry, 45:3337-3342). Moreover, E. coli is an enteric bacterium that carries a risk of infecting animal gastro-intestinal tracts.

[0010] Several Bacillus strains are known to be GRAS bacterial strains. Genes encoding phytases have been cloned from Bacillus subtilis strains, VTT E-68013 (phyC; Kerovuo J., Lauram J., Nurminen P., Kalkkinen N., and Apajalit J., 1998, Isolation, characterization, molecular gene cloning, and sequencing of a novel phytase from Bacillus subtilis. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 64(6):2079-2085, which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety) and DS11 (phyK; Kim Y. O., Lee J. K., Kim H. K., Yu J. H., and Oh T. K., 1998, Cloning of the thermotolerant phytase gene (phy) from Bacillus sp. DS11 and its overexpression in Escherichia coli, FEMS Microbiology Letters, 162:182-191, and U.S. Pat. No. 6,255,098, which are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety). These reports showed characteristic differences of Bacillus phytases from fungal, E. coli, plant, and mammalian phytases in that Bacillus phytases do not possess the conserved RHGXRRP domain sequence that are found in known phytases (Kerovuo et al., 1998, supra; Kim et al., 1998, supra). In addition, phytases from B. subtilis have been shown to have specific calcium dependence for its activity and thermostability (Kerovuo et al., 2000, The metal dependence of Bacillus subtilis phytase, Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 268:365-369, which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety), which is not found in any other reported phytases from fungi, E. coli, plants and mammals. Furthermore, the pH optima for Bacillus subtilis phytase activity also differ from those of fungal and E. coli phytases. Many reports have demonstrated that the fungal as well as E. coli phytases are acid phosphatases with pH optima ranging from 2.5 (Rodriguez et al., 1999, supra; and Dassa et al., 1990, supra) to 5.5 (Han et al, 1999, supra). In contrast, the pH optima for Bacillus subtilis phytases are reported by Kerovuo et al. (1998, supra) to be 7. Thus, the phytase production using generally-regarded-as-safe (GRAS) bacterial strains has great utility as providing a new and safe source of phytase to be supplemented in commercial feeds.

[0011] Maugenet et al. (1997, Cloning and characterization of a cDNA encoding a maize seedling phytase, Biochemistry Journal 322:511-517) reported the cloning and characterization of a maize seedling phytase. U.S. Pat. No. 6,291,224 discloses a phytase derived from Zea mays and U.S. Pat. No. 6,303,766 discloses a phytase derived from soybean, both of which are known to be acidic phytases. However, in general, plant phytases are normally produced in insufficient amounts to suit industrial values, furthermore, in general, very low amounts of endogenous activity can be detected in non-germinated seeds. The extracellular phytase activity is obviously not significant enough for mobilizing phytate locked up in the soil.

[0012] Plants can obtain carbon, hydrogen and oxygen from water and photosynthesis, phosphorus, nitrogen, metal ions, calcium, and trace elements are mainly obtained from soil. Therefore, the availability of phosphorus and nitrogen in soil becomes a limiting factor for plant growth. Phosphorus, mainly in the form of inorganic phosphate, is absorbed from soil by roots and the inorganic phosphate will then be transported to the other tissues of the plant for various life processes, such as DNA and RNA synthesis, etc. However, the majority of phosphorus is locked up in plants, and stored in the form of phytate salts. For plants, the phosphates locked up as phytate in the soil is not available for plant utilization. To supply plants with the nutritional needs, inorganic phosphate is commonly supplied in fertilizers to enhance plant growth, which constitutes another source of pollutant to the environment.

[0013] Efforts to express phytase in plants have not resulted in useful phenotypes. An acidic phytase from the fungus Aspergillus niger (phyA) was successfully expressed in transgenic tobacco (Ullah et al., 1999, supra). The recombinant phytase recovered from the transgenic tobacco was catalytically indistinguishable from the native phytase, except that the pH optima shifted from pH 5 to 4. The same gene was overexpressed in Arabidopsis (Richardson et al., 2000, Extracellular secretion of Aspergillus phytase from Arabidopsis roots enables plants to obtain phosphorus from phytate. Plant Journal 25(6):641-649). U.S. Pat. No. 6,022,846 discloses the expression of Aspergillus fenum, Aspergillus niger, Aspergillus awamori, and Aspergillus rizaludans, acidic phytases in the fruits, leaves, and roots of various crops, (also see U.S. Pat. No. 5,900,525). Intracellular expression of transformed plants.

[0014] Many monogastric animals, including pigs and chickens, were fed with feeds composed of soybean meal, corn, wheat, barley, rice bran and canola meal. Since most
of the phosphorus is locked up in phytate salts, exogenous phytase enzymes with a low pH optimal, mainly from fungal origins, are frequently added as feed additives. Instead of adding exogenous phytases, incorporating transgenic plants expressing active phytases into animal feed will also enhance the availability of phosphate for animals fed with such feed. Thus, the need and desire continue to exist for methods which can affect and create biochemical pathways in plants through genetic engineering.

3. SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0015] Efficient utilization of phosphorus is important not only for the growth of plants and animals but also for reducing the environmental pollution caused by animal waste and fertilizers containing unutilized phosphorus in phytate form. In order to utilize phosphorus in various food sources, phytases from various sources can be incorporated in animal feed so that monogastric animals can utilize phosphorus efficiently and at the same time excrete less pollution-causing phosphorus into the environment. Also, if phytase, active at neutral pH, can be expressed in plants, the transgenic plants can have significant increase in growth rates and reduction in the maturation and/or flowering times. Thus, there is a need for phytases which exhibit optimal activity in animal feed and in plants and are also safe for the health of animals and plants. Furthermore, need exists to produce great amounts of phytases for the commercial applications.

[0016] The present invention is based, in part, on the discovery of two new phytase genes (see FIGS. 1 and 2; SEQ ID NO:1; 2, 3, and 4) from two microorganisms, Bacillus licheniformis and Bacillus subtilis 168, respectively, and the observations that expression of neutral phytases enhances plant growth, flowering, and fruiting. Accordingly, the present invention relates to nucleotide sequences of two phytase genes, designated as phyl and 168phya, respectively, (SEQ ID NO:1 and 3, respectively; see FIGS. 1A and 2A, respectively) from two generally-regarded-as-safe (GRAS) microorganisms and amino acid sequences of their encoded proteins, as well as fragments, derivatives, analogs, and variants thereof. Accordingly, the present invention provides isolated or recombinantly prepared phytase enzymes originating from Bacillus licheniformis (phyL, having amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2; see FIG. 1B) and Bacillus subtilis strain 168 (168phya, having amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4; see FIG. 2B), respectively, and fragments, derivatives, analogs, or variants thereof, as defined herein, which are herein collectively referred to as “peptides of the invention” or “proteins of the invention.” Furthermore, this invention provides nucleic acid molecules encoding the polypeptides of the invention, which are herein collectively referred to as “nucleic acids of the invention” and include cDNA, genomic DNA, and RNA.

[0017] As used herein, italicizing the name of a gene shall indicate the gene, in contrast to its encoded protein or polypeptide product which is indicated by the name of the gene in the absence of any italicizing. For example, “Gene” shall mean the Gene gene, whereas “Gene” shall indicate the protein or polypeptide product of the Gene gene.

[0018] Thus, this invention provides isolated nucleic acid molecules which comprise or consist of a nucleotide sequence that is about 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 55%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, or 98% identical to the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 or a complement thereof, or SEQ ID NO:3 or a complement thereof, and encode a polypeptide or polypeptide having an activity of phyl or 168phya. The activity includes antigenicity, immunogenicity, catalytic activity (i.e., phytase activity), and other activities readily assuable. Further, the activity includes functioning at a neutral pH, more particularly also having a broad temperature optimum for enzymatic activity, and having the highest activity at neutral pH at the respective temperature optima (see FIG. 7B and Section 6.4, infra). Furthermore, a high thermostability is exhibited, especially in the presence of Ca++. In specific embodiments, such nucleic acid molecules exclude nucleotide sequences encoding phyc (SEQ ID NO:21), phyk (SEQ ID NO:23), and fragments of at least 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 90, 100, 120, 140, 160, 180, 200, 220, 240, 260, 280, 300, 320, 340, 360 or 380 amino acid residues in length of phyc (SEQ ID NO:22), and phyk (SEQ ID NO:24), respectively, and having phytase catalytic activity.

[0019] This invention further provides isolated nucleic acid molecules which comprise or consist of about 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 100, 150, 200, 250, 300, 350, 400, 450, 500, 550, 600, 650, 700, 750, 800, 850, 900, 950, 1000, 1050, 1100, 1150, 1200, 1250, 1300, 1350, or more contiguous nucleotides of the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1, or a complement thereof encoding a protein or polypeptide having one or more phyl or 168phya activities. In specific embodiments, such nucleic acid molecules exclude nucleotide sequences encoding phyc (SEQ ID NO:21), phyk (SEQ ID NO:23), fragments of at least 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 90, 100, 120, 140, 160, 180, 200, 220, 240, 260, 280, 300, 320, 340, 360 or 380 amino acid residues in length of phyc (SEQ ID NO:22) and phyk (SEQ ID NO:24), respectively, having phytase catalytic activity.

[0020] The present invention provides isolated polypeptides or proteins which are encoded by a nucleic acid molecule consisting of or comprising a nucleotide sequence that is at least about 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 55%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, or 98% identical to the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 or a complement thereof, or SEQ ID NO:3 or a complement thereof, wherein the polypeptides or proteins also exhibit at least one structural and/or functional feature of a polypeptide of the invention. Said functional feature of a polypeptide of the invention includes antigenicity, immunogenicity, catalytic activity, and other activities readily assuable. In specific embodiments, such polypeptides or proteins exclude polypeptides or proteins encoded by nucleotide sequences of phyc (SEQ ID NO:21) and phyk (SEQ ID NO:23), respectively, and fragments of at least 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 100, 150, 200, 250, 300, 350, 400, 450, 500, 550, 600, 650, 700, 750, 800, 850, 900, 950, 1000, 1050, 1100, 1150, 1200, 1250, or 1280 nucleotides in length of phyc (SEQ ID NO:21) and fragments of at least 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 100, 150, 200, 250, 300, 350, 400, 450, 500, 550, 600, 650, 700, 750, 800, 850, 900, 950, 1000, 1050, 1100, 1150, 1200, 1250, 1300, 1350, 1400, 1450, 1500, 1550, 1600, 1650, or 1700 nucleotides in length of phyk (SEQ ID NO:23).

[0021] The invention provides isolated polypeptides or proteins which are encoded by a nucleic acid molecule
comprising or consisting of a nucleotide sequence that contains at least about 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 100, 150, 300, 350, 400, 450, 500, 550, 600, 650, 700, 750, 800, 850, 900, 950, 1000, 1050, 1100, 1150, 1200, 1250, 1300, 1350, or more contiguous nucleotides of the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1, 3, or a complement thereof, wherein the polypeptides or proteins also exhibit at least one structural and/or functional feature of a polypeptide of the invention. In specific embodiments, such polypeptides or proteins exclude polypeptides or proteins encoded by nucleotide sequences of phyC (SEQ ID NO:21) and phyK (SEQ ID NO:23), respectively, and fragments of at least 15, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95%, or 98% identical to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 or 4, or fragments, derivatives, analogs, or variants of said protein, wherein the polypeptides or proteins also exhibit at least one structural and functional feature of a polypeptide of the invention.

[0022] The invention also features isolated nucleic acid molecules comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein having an amino acid sequence that is at least about 40%, 45%, 50%, 55%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, or 98% identical to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 or 4, or fragments, derivatives, analogs, or variants of said protein, or polypeptides encoded by said nucleic acid molecules, and exhibits the antigenicity, immunogenicity, catalytic activity, and other activities readily assayable of phyC and phyK. In specific embodiments, such nucleic acid molecules encode polypeptide sequences encoding phyC (SEQ ID NO:21), phyK (SEQ ID NO:23), and fragments of at least 15, 30, 35, 40, 45, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 90, 100, 120, 140, 160, 180, 200, 220, 240, 260, 280, 300, 320, 340, or 360 amino acid residues in length of phyC (SEQ ID NO:22) and fragments of at least 15, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 90, 100, 120, 140, 160, 180, 200, 220, 240, 260, 280, 300, 320, 340, or 360 amino acid residues in length of phyK (SEQ ID NO:24), respectively.

[0023] The invention further provides isolated nucleic acid molecules comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein having an amino acid sequence that comprises or consists of at least about 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 90, 100, 120, 140, 160, 180, 200, 220, 240, 260, 280, 300, 320, 340, or 360 amino acid residues in length of phyC (SEQ ID NO:21), phyK (SEQ ID NO:23), a fragment of at least 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 90, 100, 120, 140, 160, 180, 200, 220, 240, 260, 280, 300, 320, 340, or 360 amino acid residues in length of phyC (SEQ ID NO:22), and a fragment of at least 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 90, 100, 120, 140, 160, 180, 200, 220, 240, 260, 280, 300, 320, 340, or 360 amino acid residues in length of phyK (SEQ ID NO:24), respectively.

[0024] Furthermore, the invention provides isolated polypeptides or proteins comprising an amino acid sequence that is at least about 40%, 45%, 50%, 55%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, or 98% identical to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 or 4, or fragments, derivatives, analogs, or variants of said protein, wherein the polypeptides or proteins also exhibit at least one structural and functional feature of a polypeptide of the invention. In specific embodiments, such polypeptides or proteins exclude polypeptides or proteins encoded by nucleotide sequences of phyC (SEQ ID NO:21) and phyK (SEQ ID NO:23), respectively, and fragments of at least 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 90, 100, 120, 140, 160, 180, 200, 220, 240, 260, 280, 300, 320, 340, or 360 amino acid residues in length of phyC (SEQ ID NO:22) and phyK (SEQ ID NO:24), respectively.

[0025] The invention also provides isolated polypeptides or proteins comprising an amino acid sequence that comprises or consists of at least about 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 55, 70, 100, 120, 140, 160, 180, 200, 220, 240, 260, 280, 300, 320, 340, or 360 amino acid residues in length of phyC (SEQ ID NO:21) and phyK (SEQ ID NO:23), respectively, and fragments of at least 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 90, 100, 120, 140, 160, 180, 200, 220, 240, 260, 280, 300, 320, 340, or 360 amino acid residues in length of phyC (SEQ ID NO:22) and phyK (SEQ ID NO:24), respectively.

[0026] In one embodiment, this invention provides isolated nucleic acid molecules which hybridize under stringent conditions, as defined herein, to a nucleic acid having the sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 or 3, or a complement thereof, wherein the nucleic acid molecules encode proteins or polypeptides which exhibit at least one structural and/or functional feature of the polypeptides of the invention.

[0027] Furthermore, this invention also provides nucleic acid molecules which are suitable for use as primers or hybridization probes for the detection of nucleic acids encoding a polypeptide of the invention or other sequences similar to a polypeptide of the invention.

[0028] Another aspect of the invention provides vectors, e.g., recombinant expression vectors, comprising a nucleic acid molecule of the invention. Furthermore, the invention also provides host cells containing such a vector or engineered to contain and/or express a nucleic acid molecule of the invention and host cells containing a nucleotide sequence of the invention operably linked to a heterologous promoter. In certain embodiments, the host cell is a Bacillus sp., preferably Bacillus subtilis MU331. In a particular embodiment, such a heterologous promoter is a strong proplage promoter.

[0029] The invention further provides methods for preparing a polypeptide of the invention by a recombinant DNA technology in which the host cells containing a recombinant expression vector encoding a polypeptide of the invention or a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide of the invention operably linked to a heterologous promoter, are cultured, and the polypeptide of the invention produced and isolated. In certain embodiments, the host cell is a Bacillus sp., preferably Bacillus subtilis MU331. In a particular embodiment, the present invention provides a rapid process for producing a large quantity of a polypeptide of the invention using phage φ105 overexpression system.
Another aspect of the present invention is to provide animal feed containing a polypeptide of the invention which releases phosphorus from phytate to be available to the animal as well as a method for preparing such animal feed.

In yet another embodiment, the invention provides a transgenic plant containing a nucleic acid molecule which encodes a phytase having a catalytic ability at neutral pH. In a specific embodiment, the invention provides a transgenic plant containing a nucleic acid molecule of the invention that expresses a phytase of the invention or functionally active fragment, homolog, or analog thereof, or a nucleic acid molecule that encodes a phytase derived from Bacillus sp. In a preferred embodiment, the phytase is expressed intracellularly. In another preferred embodiment, the phytase is expressed extracellularly, for example, from roots of the transgenic plants. The expressed phytase is active at neutral pH and allows the plant to release phosphorus from phytate stored in the plant or in the environment, such as in the soil. The invention also provides a method for producing such a transgenic plant.

The invention further provides antibodies that immunospecifically bind a polypeptide of the invention. Such antibodies include, but are not limited to, antibodies from various animals, humanized, chimeric, polyclonal, monoclonal, bi-specific, multi-specific, single chain antibodies, Fab fragments, F(ab')2, fragments, disulfide-linked Fv's, fragments containing either a VL or VH domain or even a complementary determining region (CDR), that immunospecifically binds to a polypeptide of the invention.

In one embodiment, the invention provides method for detecting the presence, activity or expression of a polypeptide of the invention or similar polypeptide in a biological material, such as cells, culture media, and so forth. The increased or decreased activity or expression of the polypeptide in a sample relative to a control sample can be determined by contacting the biological material with an agent which can detect directly or indirectly the presence, activity or expression of the polypeptide of the invention. In a particular embodiment, such an agent is an antibody or a fragment thereof which immunospecifically binds to a polypeptide of the invention. In another particular embodiment, such an agent is phytate.

In another embodiment, the invention provides a fusion protein comprising a bioactive molecule and one or more domains of a polypeptide of the invention or fragment thereof. In particular, the present invention provides fusion proteins comprising a bioactive molecule covalently fused or chemically conjugated (including both covalent and non-covalent conjugations) to one or more domains of a polypeptide of the invention or fragments thereof.

3.1 Definitions

The term "acidic" or "acid pH" as used herein refers to a pH value of less than 6.0, less than 5.5, less than 5.0, and less than 4.0.

The term "analog" as used herein refers to a polypeptide that possesses a similar or identical function to phyl or 168phyA, a fragment of phyl or 168phyA, but does not necessarily comprise a similar or identical amino acid sequence of phyl or 168phyA, a fragment of phyl or 168phyA, or possess a similar or identical structure of phyl or 168phyA, an antibody, or antibody fragment. A polypeptide that has a similar amino acid sequence refers to a polypeptide that satisfied at least one of the following: (i) a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence that is at least 30%, at least 35%, at least 40%, at least 45%, at least 50%, at least 55%, at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, or at least 99% identical to the amino acid sequence of a phyl or 168phyA, or a fragment of phyl or 168phyA, with the proviso that the polypeptide is neither phyc nor phyK, nor a fragment of at least 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 90, 100, 120, 140, 160, 180, 200, 220, 240, 260, 280, 300, 320, 340, or 360 aa in length of phyc or phyK; (ii) a polypeptide encoded by a nucleotide sequence that is at least 30%, at least 35%, at least 40%, at least 45%, at least 50%, at least 55%, at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, or at least 99% identical to the nucleotide sequence encoding phyl or 168phyA, a fragment of phyl or 168phyA, with the proviso that the polypeptide is neither phyc nor phyK, nor a fragment of phyc or phyK; (iii) a polypeptide encoded by a nucleotide sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions as defined herein to a nucleotide sequence encoding phyl or 168phyA, a fragment of phyl or 168phyA, of at least 10 amino acid residues, at least 15 amino acid residues, at least 20 amino acid residues, at least 25 amino acid residues, at least 40 amino acid residues, at least 80 amino acid residues, at least 90 amino acid residues, at least 100 amino acid residues, at least 125 amino acid residues, at least 150 amino acid residues, at least 175 amino acid residues, at least 200 amino acid residues, at least 225 amino acid residues, at least 250 amino acid residues, at least 275 amino acid residues, at least 300 amino acid residues, at least 325 amino acid residues, at least 350 amino acid residues, at least 375 amino acid residues, with the proviso that the polypeptide is neither phyc nor phyK, nor a fragment of phyc or phyK. A polypeptide with similar structure and function, exhibiting the antigenicity, immunogenicity, catalytic activity, and other readily assayable activities, to a phyl or 168phyA, a fragment of phyl or 168phyA, refers to a polypeptide that has a similar secondary, tertiary, or quaternary structure of phyl or 168phyA, or a fragment of phyl or 168phyA. The structure of a polypeptide can be determined by methods known to those skilled in the art, including but not limited to, X-ray crystallography, nuclear magnetic resonance, and crystallographic electron microscopy, and the function of a polypeptide can be determined by various assays to determine biological activities of the polypeptides.

The term "an antibody or an antibody fragment which immunospecifically binds phyl or 168phyA" as used herein refers to an antibody or a fragment thereof that immunospecifically binds to phyl or 168phyA, a fragment of phyl or 168phyA and does not nonspecifically bind to other polypeptides. An antibody or a fragment thereof that immunospecifically binds to phyl or 168phyA, a fragment of phyl or 168phyA, may cross-react with other antigens. Preferably, an antibody or a fragment thereof that immunospecifically binds to phyl or 168phyA, a fragment of phyl or 168phyA, does not cross-react with other antigens. An antibody or a fragment thereof that immunospecifically binds phyl or 168phyA, a fragment of phyl or 168phyA, can be identified by, for example, immunocas-
saying or other techniques known to those skilled in the art. An antibody or an antibody fragment which immunospecifically binds phyL or 168phyA may be interchangeably referred to as “anti-phyL antibody” or “anti-168phyA antibody,” respectively.

[0038] The term “derivative” as used herein refers to a given peptide or protein that is otherwise modified, e.g., by covalent attachment of any type of molecule, preferably having bioactivity, to the peptide or protein, including the incorporation of non-naturally occurring amino acids. The resulting bioactivity retains one or more biological activities of the peptide protein.

[0039] The term “fragment” as used herein refers to a fragment of a nucleic acid molecule containing at least about 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 105, 110, 115, 120, 125, 130, 135, or more contiguous nucleic acids in length of the relevant nucleic acid molecule and having at least one functional feature of the nucleic acid molecule (or the encoded protein has one functional feature of the protein encoded by the nucleic acid molecule); or a fragment of a protein or a polypeptide containing at least 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 120, 140, 160, 180, 200, 220, 240, 260, 280, 300, 320, 340, or 360 amino acid residues in length of the relevant protein or polypeptide and having at least one functional feature of the protein or polypeptide.

[0040] The term “generally-regarded-as-safe (GRAS)” as used herein refers to a nature of certain substances which are classified as being “GRAS” for the intended use by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). Such substances can be used in the production of food, provided that “good manufacturing practice” is applied. The GRAS status for an enzyme preparation can be granted by the FDA on the basis of the documentation presented. GRAS status pertains to enzymes that are obtained from plants and animals and also those from microorganisms that have been used as enzyme sources for a long time for human use without causing serious health problems.

[0041] An “isolated” or “purified” peptide or protein is substantially free of cellular material or other contaminating proteins from the cell or tissue source from which the protein is derived, or substantially free of chemical precursors or other chemicals when chemically synthesized. The language “substantially free of cellular material” includes preparations of a polypeptide/protein in which the polypeptide/protein is separated from cellular components of the cells from which it is isolated. Thus, a polypeptide/protein that is substantially free of cellular material includes preparations of the polypeptide/protein having less than about 30%, 20%, 10%, 5%, 2.5%, or 1% (by dry weight) of contaminating protein. When the polypeptide/protein is recombinantly produced, it is also preferably substantially free of culture medium, i.e., culture medium represents less than about 20%, 10%, or 5% of the volume of the protein preparation. When polypeptide/protein 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 which are involved in the synthesis of the protein. Accordingly, such preparations of the polypeptide/protein have less than about 30%, 20%, 10%, 5% (by dry weight) of chemical precursors or compounds other than polypeptide/protein fragment of interest. In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, polypeptides/proteins are isolated or purified.

[0042] An “isolated” nucleic acid molecule is one which is separated from other nucleic acid molecules which are present in the natural source of the nucleic acid molecule. Moreover, an “isolated” nucleic acid molecule, such as a cDNA molecule, can be substantially free of other cellular material, or culture medium when produced by recombinant techniques, or substantially free of chemical precursors or other chemicals when chemically synthesized, but excludes nucleic acid molecules present in recombinant DNA libraries. In a preferred embodiment of the invention, nucleic acid molecules encoding polypeptides/proteins of the invention are isolated or purified.

[0043] The term “neutral pH” as used herein refers to a pH value of between about 5.5 to about 8.5, preferably about 6.0 to about 8.0, more preferably about 6.5 to about 7.5, and most preferably about 7.0.

[0044] The term “operably linked” as used herein refers to when transcription under the control of the “operably linked” promoter produces a functional messenger RNA, translation of which results in the production of the polypeptide encoded by the DNA operably linked to the promoter.

[0045] The term “under stringent condition” refers to hybridization and washing conditions under which nucleotide sequences having at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, or at least 95% identity to each other remain hybridized to each other. Such hybridization conditions are described in, for example but not limited to, Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, John Wiley & Sons, N.Y. (1989), 6.3.1-6.3.6; Basic Methods in Molecular Biology; Elsevier Science Publishing Co., Inc., N.Y. (1986), pp. 75-78, and 84-87; and Molecular Cloning, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, N.Y. (1982), pp. 387-389, and are well known to those skilled in the art. A preferred, non-limiting example of stringent hybridization conditions is hybridization in 0.01 M sodium chloride/sodium citrate (SSC), 0.5% SDS at about 68° C. followed by one or more washes in 2xSSC, 0.5% SDS at room temperature. Another preferred, non-limiting example of stringent hybridization conditions is hybridization in 0.1x SSC at about 45° C. followed by one or more washes in 0.2xSSC, 0.1% SDS at about 50-65° C.

[0046] The term “variant” as used herein refers either to a naturally occurring allelic variation of a given peptide or a recombinantly prepared variation of a given peptide or protein in which one or more amino acid residues have been modified by amino acid substitution, addition, or deletion.

4. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

[0047] The following figures illustrate the embodiments of the invention and are not meant to limit the scope of the invention encompassed by the claims.

[0048] FIGS. 1A and 1B show the nucleotide sequence of phyL (SEQ ID NO:1) and the amino acid sequence of phyL (SEQ ID NO:2), respectively.

[0049] FIGS. 2A and 2B show the nucleotide sequence of 168phyA (SEQ ID NO:3) and amino acid sequence of 168phyA (SEQ ID NO:4), respectively.
FIG. 3 represents the strategy for PCR cloning of
phyt1 gene. DP represents degenerated primers for degener-
ate PCR, IP represents inverse PCR primers. The phyt1 gene
was cloned by degenerated PCR followed by inverse PCR in
subsequent steps. Fragments by inverse PCR were aligned
and the whole gene was cloned from the upstream region (5’
to the ATG translation initiation codon) to the stop codon of
the gene.

FIGS. 4A and 4B show the constructs of expression
vectors for phytase overproduction. An expression plasmid
for B. subtilis 168 phytase overexpression is shown in (A).
The construct carries the φ105 promoter, followed by a
Shine-Dalgarno (SD) sequence, the native 168phyA gene
and its native terminator. An expression plasmid for B.
licheniformis phytase overexpression is shown in (B). The
construct carries the φ105 promoter, followed by an SD
sequence, the native phyt1 gene and the terminator of the
α-amylose gene from B. licheniformis.

FIGS. 5A and 5B show the expression level of the
two Bacillus phytases. Samples are taken directly from
bacterial cultures and centrifuged before loading into a 10%
SDS-polyacrylamide gel. Bacterial cultures were collected
pre-heat induction and from 0 to 5 hours post-heat induction.
It can be observed that the production of enzyme increases
with time after heat induction. LRM is the low molecular
weight marker (DIO-RAD, Hong Kong) with reference
protein sizes marked on the left of the ladder. (A) shows the
expression of enzyme encoded by 168phyA. (B) shows the
expression of enzyme encoded by phyt1.

FIGS. 6A and 6B show the enzyme activities of the
two phytases. (A) estimates enzyme activity in terms of
enzyme units per ml culture collected, and (B) represents
enzyme activity in terms of enzyme units per mg of enzyme
applied in each individual reaction.

FIGS. 7A and 7B represent the temperature and pH
profiles, respectively, for the enzymes included in the
present invention. Phytase activities were measured according
to the method described by Engelen et al. (1994, Simple and Rapid
Determination of Phytase Activity. Journal of AOAC Inter-
national. 77(3):760-764), except that the assay was scaled
down to 1 ml. Colorimetric determination was done by
measuring the optical density at 405 nm. The incubation
time was set at 30 minutes. All reactions were supplemented
with 5 mM CaCl2 to ensure enzyme activity.

FIG. 8 is the strategy for the construction of the
plant expression vector. The 168phyA gene, with its native
signal peptide excluded, is cloned into the BamHI and SacI
sites of the vector pH1221, replacing the E. coli β-D-
glucoaminidase (GUS) gene. A HindIII/EcoRI fragment car-
rying the 168phyA gene cassette was then released from
pB1221 plasmid and subcloned into the HindIII and EcoRI
sites of the binary vector pCAMBIA1300 to generate the
recombinant clone pCX168phyA.

FIG. 9 is the schematic diagram of the expression
vector pCX168phyA. 168phyA: phytase gene from B. sub-
tilis strain 168; CaMV: 35S promoter of the cauliflower
mosaic virus; CaMV23S poly A signal: polyadenylation
signal from the cauliflower mosaic virus 3’UTR; Kan5:
kanamycin resistance; NOS: Nopaline synthase gene;
pBR322 ori: replication origin from pBR322; pVS1-REP:
replication origin from pVS1; pVS1-STA: STA region from
pVS1 plasmid; T-border(L): left border T-DNA repeat;
T-border(R): right border T-DNA repeat. The presence of rep
and sta regions from pVS1 (Hajdukiewicz et al., 1994, Plant
Molecular Biology, 25:989-994) enhances the stability of
these vectors in Agrobacterium even if grown under non-
selective media.

FIGS. 10A and 10B show the screening of hygro-
mycin gene(A) and 168phyA gene(B), respectively, in trans-
genic tobacco. (A) Lane 1: 1KB plus DNA ladder; Lane 2:
Untransformed tobacco as negative control; Lanes 3-4:
Transgenic tobacco transformed with the vector pCAMBIA
1300 only (controls); Lanes 5-8: Transgenic tobacco lines of
004 (004A, 004B, 004C, 004D); Lanes 9-12: Transgenic
tobacco lines of 013 (013A, 013B, 013C, 013D). (B) Lane 1:
1KB marker; Lanes 2-3: Plasmid pCX-168phyA control as
positive control; Lane 4: Untransformed tobacco as negative
control; Lanes 5-6: Transgenic tobacco transformed with the
vector pCAMBIA 1300 only (controls); Lanes 7-10: Trans-
genic tobacco lines of 004 (004A, 004B, 004C, 004D); Lanes
11-14: Transgenic tobacco lines of 013 (013A, 013B, 013C,
013D).

FIG. 11 shows the northern analysis of F0 trans-
genic tobacco. Twenty (20) μg of total RNA extracted from
the plants were loaded onto a 1% (w/v) agarose gel. The 168
phyA cDNA labeled by a DIG-PCR kit was used as a probe.
(Roche Diagnostics, Hong Kong). mRNA signals were
detected in the transgenic lines (004A, 004B and 004C)
but not in the control lines.

FIG. 12 shows the western analysis of transgenic
Tobacco. Thirty (30) μl of soluble protein isolated from
tobacco leaves were loaded into each well. Phytase was
detected in the transgenic tobacco samples 004A, 004B and
013D but not in the control plant.

FIG. 13 shows the number of flowering stems in the
transgenic tobacco plant (FIGS. 13a-13d) and the control
plant (transgenic with the vector only; FIG. 13a).

FIG. 14 shows the number of major stems in the
transgenic tobacco plant (FIGS. 14a-14d) and the control
plant (FIG. 14d).

FIG. 15 shows the southern blot analysis of F1
transgenic tobacco. Ten (10) μg of HindIII restricted
genomic DNA from various F1 lines were loaded into
each lane. The 168phyA cDNA radiolabeled by a PCR kit
was used as a probe. Specific bands were detected in the
transgenic lines (0042 and 0134) but not in the control lines.
The F1 lines from 0042 (42-1 and 42-2) were shown to
contain a single copy gene whereas the F1 line from 0134 (134-1)
was shown to have two gene copies.

FIG. 16 shows the northern analysis of F1 trans-
genic tobacco. Twenty (20) μg of total RNA extracted from
the plants were loaded onto a 1% (w/v) agarose gel. The
168phyA cDNA labeled by a DIG-PCR kit was used as a
probe. (Roche Diagnostics, Hong Kong). mRNA signals
were detected in the transgenic lines (0042 and 0134) but
not in the control lines.

FIG. 17 shows the western analysis of F1 trans-
genic tobacco. Ten (10) μg of soluble proteins isolated from
tobacco leaves were loaded into each well. Phytase was
detected in the F1 samples of the transgenic line 0042, but
not in the F1 samples of the control line.
FIG. 18 shows growth of F2 transgenic tobacco seedlings under phosphate deficiency condition. F2 tobacco seeds were grown in a MS medium (which included 1.25 mM phosphate and 30 g/L sucrose) for 15 days before the seedlings were transferred to a modified MS medium (which was phosphate free and the sucrose concentration was reduced to 5 g/L) and grown for another 17 days. More biomass was observed in the transgenic line compared with the control line.

FIG. 19 shows the growth of transgenic tobacco seedlings in agar under low phosphate conditions. The seedlings were first grown on MS agar medium with 10^{-3} M or 10^{-4} M phosphate for 20 days and then grown on MS agar medium with 10^{-3} M, 10^{-4} M or 10^{-5} M phosphate for another 30 days. The plants were then dried and weighed individually. Each bar is an average of 18 individual plants (N=18).

FIG. 20 shows the growth of transgenic tobacco seedlings in liquid medium under low phosphate conditions. The seedlings were first grown on MS0 medium with 1.25 mM phosphate for 10 days and then grown in MS liquid medium with 0.01 or 0.1 mM phosphate for another 20 days. The plants were then dried and weighed individually. Each bar is an average of 25 individual plants (N=25). The transgenic lines (0042 and 0134) attained higher dry weights than the control line under low phosphate conditions.

FIG. 21 shows the increased endogenous phytase activity in the transgenic plants. Extracted leaf proteins (200 µg) were incubated with exogenous IP6 (400 µg) at 37°C for 4, 6 and 8 hours. Inositol phosphates (IP6, IP5, IP4, IP3) were then purified by anion exchange chromatography and analysed by HPLC and the respective peaks of IP6 and IP5 were measured by a refractive index detector. As shown in the figure, the plant extracts from line 42 (N=4) yielded a lower IP6/IP5 ratio when compared with that from the control plant (N=4), indicating that the transgenic plants had higher endogenous phytase activity than the control plants.

5. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

5.1 PhyL and 168phYA

An open reading frame (ORF) having high sequence homology to two published phytases in Bacillus subtilis were found in the genome of B. subtilis 168. Cloned 168phYA expressed as described in Section 6.3 showed a mature phytase 168phYA with a molecular weight (MW) of 44 kDa as determined by SDS-PAGE (see FIG. 5A). PhyL was cloned from Bacillus licheniformis by degenerate PCR reactions using degenerate oligonucleotides based on the conserved amino acid sequence among 168phYA, phyK (Kim Y. O., et al., 1998, Cloning of the thermostable phytase gene (phy) from Bacillus sp. DS11 and its overexpression in Escherichia coli. FEMS Microbiology Letters: 162:182-191) and phyC (Kerovxio J., et al., 1998, Isolation, characterization, molecular gene cloning, and sequencing of a novel phytase from Bacillus subtilis. Applied and Environmental Microbiology 64(6):2079-2085). The amino acid sequence deduced from the nucleotide sequence revealed a protein of 381 amino acid residues and, like 168phYA and other B. subtilis phytases, did not possess the highly conserved RIGXRXRXP sequence motif commonly found among fungal and E. coli phytases. The MW of PhyL was about 47 kDa as determined by SDS-PAGE (see FIG. 5B).

The enzymatic activity of these two phytases of the invention was measured using the assay method by Engelen A. J. et al., (1994, Simple and Rapid Determination of Phytase Activity. Journal of AOAC International 77(3):760-764). The results showed that both 168phYA and PhyL have broad temperature optima for their enzymatic activities, peaking at 65°C for phyL and 55°C for 168phYA (see FIG. 7A and Section 6.4, infra). In addition, the two enzymes of the invention showed the highest activity at neutral pH at the respective temperature optima (see FIG. 7B and Section 6.4, infra). Furthermore, both enzymes of the present invention exhibit high thermostability especially in the presence of Ca^{2+} (see Section 6.4). These characteristics of the polypeptides of the invention, i.e., the broad optimal temperature range, high thermostability, and optimal enzymatic activity at neutral pH, are quite valuable in commercial utility of the polypeptides as discussed in Section 5.10.

Thus, the invention provides nucleic acid molecules having sequences of SEQ ID NO:1 and 3, phyL and 168phYA, respectively, and the encoded polypeptides thereby having sequences of SEQ ID NO:2 and 4, phyL and 168phYA, respectively.

5.2 Analogs, Derivatives, and Variants of phyL and 168phYA

In addition to the nucleic acid molecules and polypeptides described above, the nucleic acid molecules and polypeptides of the invention also encompass those nucleic acid molecules and polypeptides having a common biological activity, similar or identical structural domain and/or having sufficient nucleotide sequence or amino acid identity (analogs) to those of the nucleic acid molecules and polypeptides of the invention described above.

Such common biological activities of the polypeptides of the invention include antigenicity, immunogenicity, catalytic activity especially at neutral pH, and other activities readily assayed by the skilled artisan.

A polypeptide that has a similar amino acid sequence refers to a polypeptide that satisfies at least one of the following: (i) a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence that is at least 30%, at least 35%, at least 40%, at least 45%, at least 50%, at least 55%, at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, or at least 99% identical to the amino acid sequence of a phyl (SEQ ID NO:2) or 168phYA (SEQ ID NO:4), a fragment of phyL or 168phYA, and having at least one functional feature of a polypeptide of the invention, with the proviso that the polypeptide is neither phyC nor phyK, nor a fragment of phyC or phyK; (ii) a polypeptide encoded by a nucleotide sequence that is at least 30%, at least 35%, at least 40%, at least 45%, at least 50%, at least 55%, at least 60%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, or at least 99% identical to the amino acid sequence of a phyl (SEQ ID NO:2) or 168phYA (SEQ ID NO:4), a fragment of phyL or 168phYA and having at least one functional feature of a polypeptide of the invention, with the proviso that the polypeptide is neither phyC nor phyK, nor a fragment of phyC or phyK; (ii) a polypeptide encoded by a nucleotide sequence that hybrid-
izes under stringent conditions as defined herein to a nucleotide sequence encoding phyL (SEQ ID NO:1) or 168phyA (SEQ ID NO:3), a fragment of phyL or 168phyA and having at least one structural and/or functional feature of a polypeptide of the invention, and having at least 10 amino acid residues, at least 15 amino acid residues, at least 20 amino acid residues, at least 25 amino acid residues, at least 40 amino acid residues, at least 80 amino acid residues, at least 90 amino acid residues, at least 100 amino acid residues, at least 125 amino acid residues, at least 150 amino acid residues, at least 175 amino acid residues, at least 200 amino acid residues, at least 225 amino acid residues, at least 250 amino acid residues, at least 275 amino acid residues, at least 300 amino acid residues, at least 325 amino acid residues, at least 350 amino acid residues, or at least 375 amino acid residues, with the proviso that the polypeptide is neither phyC nor phyK, nor a fragment of phyC or phyK. A polypeptide with similar structure to a phyL or 168phyA, or a fragment of phyL or 168phyA, refers to a polypeptide that has a similar secondary, tertiary, or quaternary structure of phyL or 168phyA, a fragment of phyL or 168phyA and has at least one functional feature of a polypeptide of the invention. The structure of a polypeptide can be determined by methods known to those skilled in the art, including but not limited to, X-ray crystallography, nuclear magnetic resonance, and crystallographic electron microscopy. In a preferred embodiment, the polypeptides of the invention are derived from a GRAS strain of Bacillus bacteria.

[0075] The invention also encompasses derivatives of polypeptides of the invention. For example, but not by way of limitation, derivatives may include peptides or proteins that have been modified, e.g., by glycosylation, acetylation, glycation, phosphorylation, amidation, derivatization by known protecting/blocking groups, proteolytic cleavage, linkage to a cellular ligand or other protein, etc. Any of numerous chemical modifications may be carried out by known techniques, including, but not limited to, specific chemical cleavage, acetylation, formylation, etc. Additionally, the derivative may contain one or more non-classical amino acids.

[0076] In another aspect, an isolated nucleic acid molecule of the invention encodes a variant of a polypeptide of the invention in which the amino acid sequences have been modified by genetic engineering so that biological activities of the polypeptides are either enhanced or reduced, or the local structures thereof are changed without significantly altering the biological activities. In one aspect, these variants can act as either agonists or as antagonists. An agonist can retain substantially the same or a portion of the biological activities of the polypeptides of the invention and an antagonist can inhibit one or more of the activities of the polypeptides of the invention. Such modifications include amino acid substitution, deletion, and/or insertion. Amino acid modifications can be made by any method known in the art and various methods are available to and routine for those skilled in the art.

[0077] For example, mutagenesis may be performed in accordance with any of the techniques known in the art including, but not limited to, synthesizing an oligonucleotide having one or more modifications within the sequence of a given polypeptide to be modified. Site-specific mutagenesis can be conducted using specific oligonucleotide sequences which encode the nucleotide sequence containing the desired mutations in addition to a sufficient number of adjacent nucleotides in the polypeptide. Such oligonucleotides can serve as primers which can form a stable duplex on both sides of the deletion junction being traversed. Typically, a primer of about 17 to about 75 nucleotides or more in length is preferred, with about 10 to about 25 or more residues on both sides of the junction of the sequence being altered. A number of such primers introducing a variety of different mutations at one or more positions may be used to generated a library of mutants.

[0078] The technique of site-specific mutagenesis is well known in the art, as described in various publications (e.g., Kunkel et al., Methods Enzymol., 154:367-82, 1987, which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety). In general, site-directed mutagenesis is performed by first obtaining a single-stranded vector or melting apart of two strands of a double stranded vector which includes within its sequence a DNA sequence which encodes the desired peptide. An oligonucleotide primer bearing the desired mutated sequence is prepared, generally synthetically. This primer is then annealed with the single-stranded vector, and subjected to DNA polymerizing enzymes such as T7 DNA polymerase, in order to complete the synthesis of the mutation-bearing strand. Thus, a heteroduplex is formed wherein one strand encodes the original non-mutated sequence and the second strand bears the desired mutation. This heteroduplex vector is then used to transform or transfect appropriate cells, such as E. coli cells, and clones are selected which include recombinant vectors bearing the mutated sequence arrangement. As will be appreciated, the technique typically employs a phage vector which exists in both a single stranded and double stranded form. Typical vectors useful in site-directed mutagenesis include vectors such as the M13 phage. These phage are readily commercially available and their use is generally well known to those skilled in the art. Double stranded plasmids are also routinely employed in site directed mutagenesis which eliminates the step of transferring the gene of interest from a plasmid to a phage.

[0079] Alternatively, the use of PCR with commercially available thermostable enzymes such as Taq DNA polymerase may be used to incorporate a mutagenic oligonucleotide primer into an amplified DNA fragment that can then be cloned into an appropriate cloning or expression vector. See, e.g., Tomic et al., Nucleic Acids Res., 18(6):1656, 1987, and Upenand et al, Biotechniques, 18(1):29-30, 32, 1995, for PCR-mediated mutagenesis procedures, which are hereby incorporated in their entireties. PCR employing a thermostable ligase in addition to a thermostable polymerase may also be used to incorporate a phosphorylated mutagenic oligonucleotide into an amplified DNA fragment that may then be cloned into an appropriate cloning or expression vector (see e.g., Michael, Biotechniques, 16(3):410-2, 1994, which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety).

[0080] Other methods known to those skilled in art of producing sequence variants of a given polypeptide or a fragment thereof can be used. For example, recombinant vectors encoding the amino acid sequence of the polypeptide or a fragment thereof may be treated with mutagenic agents, such as hydroxyamine, to obtain sequence variants.

[0081] Preferably, the amino acid residues to be modified are surface exposed residues. Additionally, in making amino acid substitutions, preferably the amino acid residue to be
substituted is a conservative amino acid substitution, for example, a polar residue is substituted with a polar residue, a hydrophilic residue with a hydrophilic residue, hydrophobic residue with a hydrophobic residue, a positively charged residue with a positively charged residue, or a negatively charged residue with a negatively charged residue. Moreover, preferably, the amino acid residue to be modified is not highly or completely conserved across strains or species and/or is critical to maintain the biological activities of the protein.

 Accordingly, included in the scope of the invention are nucleic acid molecules encoding a polypeptide of the invention that contains amino acid modifications that are not critical to its biological activity.

5.3 Enzyme Production by the Phage φ105

Overexpression System

Reported methods for induction of phytase overexpression include IPTG induction for the expression of phyK gene from B. subtilis DS11 in E. coli (Kim et al., 1998, supra), methanol induction for the expression of Aspergillus phya gene in the yeast Pichia pastoris (Han & Lei, 1999, supra) and using the substrate phytate as the inducing agent to produce the phytase from Klebsiella terrigena in E. coli (Greiner et al., 1997) and phyc encoded phytase in E. coli. Using phytase as an inducing agent is based on the theory of substrate specificity.

In the previously established φ105 system in Bacillus subtilis (Thornwell, S. J., Easse A. K., Errington J., 1993, An efficient expression and secretion system based on Bacillus subtilis phage φ105 and its use for the production of B. cereus β-lactamase 1. Gene, 133:47-53, which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety), a defective prophage vector, φ105 M1331 was derived for high-level protein over-expression in B. subtilis (Leung Y. C. and Errington J., 1995, Characterization of an insertion in the phage φ105 genome that blocks host Bacillus subtilis lysis and provides strong expression of heterologous genes. Gene, 154:1-6, which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety). In this derived system, a lacZ reporter gene (i.e., lacZ-eat cartridge from plasmid pSG23; Errington, J., 1986, A general method for fusion of the Escherichia coli lacZ gene to chromosomal genes in Bacillus subtilis, J. Gen. Microbiol. 132:2953-2966) is inserted into the region which resembles the lysis cassette of various plages, such as λ phage. This system provides not only efficiently inducible (by heat) transcription of the gene, but also the system where the lysis of the host cell is prevented. Thus, the enzyme produced in the culture media can be easily isolated without disruption of the cells and, therefore, the purification steps can be greatly simplified. In addition, unlike E. coli, Bacilli are GRAS bacteria and their protein products are also GRAS to animals, including humans.

Accordingly, the nucleic acid molecules of the present invention are inserted into the expression vector pSG to construct pSG-pl, for the expression of phiL and pSG-pA for the expression of 168phyA. The gene fragment encoding the mature phiL is amplified by PCR using the primers flanking the coding region from the translation codon ATG through the stop codon of the phiL gene and subcloned into the expression vector pSG that is constructed by subcloning the terminator of the α-amylase gene of B. licheniformis into the expression vector pSG (see FIG. 4D and Section 6.2, infra). Thus, the phiL gene is under the control of the φ105 prophage promoter in the construct pSG-pl. The construct PSG-pA is prepared by subcloning the PCR product obtained using the primers flanking the open reading frame (ORF) of 168phyA into the expression vector pSG. In this construct, the 168phyA gene is flanked by the φ105 promoter and the native terminator of the 168phyA gene (see FIG. 4A and Section 6.3). These plasmids are introduced into E. coli strain JM109 for amplification and selection for antibiotic resistant clones and then to the host strains, such as B. subtilis MU331, for the production of enzymes. Accordingly, the invention further includes vectors, host cells, and methods of recombinant production of phytases (see Sections 6.2 and 6.3 for details). In certain embodiments, the host cell is a Bacillus sp., preferably Bacillus subtilis MU331.

5.4 Fusion Proteins

The present invention further encompasses fusion proteins in which the polypeptides of the invention or fragments thereof, are recombinantly fused or chemically conjugated (e.g., covalent and non-covalent conjugations) to heterologous polypeptides (i.e., an unrelated polypeptide or portion thereof, preferably at least 10, at least 20, at least 30, at least 40, at least 50, at least 60, at least 70, at least 80, at least 90 or at least 100 amino acids of the polypeptide) to generate fusion proteins. The fusion can be direct, but may occur through linker sequences.

In one aspect, the fusion protein comprises a polypeptide of the invention which is fused to a heterologous signal sequence at its N-terminus. For example, the signal sequence naturally found in the polypeptide of the invention can be replaced by a signal sequence which is derived from a heterologous origin. Various signal sequences are commercially available. For example, the phoA secretory signal (Sambrook et al., supra; and Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, Ausubel et al., eds., John Wiley & Sons, 1992) and the protein A A-secretary signal (Pharmacia Biotech; Piscataway, N.J.) are commercially available as prokaryotic heterologous signal sequences.

In another embodiment, a polypeptide of the invention can be fused to tag sequences, e.g., a hexa-histidine peptide, such as the tag provided in a pQE vector (QIAGEN, Inc., 9259 Eton Avenue, Chatsworth, Calif., 91311), among others, many of which are commercially available. As described in Gentz et al., 1989, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 86:821-824, for instance, hexa-histidine provides for convenient purification of the fusion protein. Other examples of peptide tags are the hemagglutinin “HA” tag, which corresponds to an epitope derived from the influenza hemagglutinin protein (Wilson et al., 1984, Cell, 37:767) and the “flag” tag (Knapik et al., 1994, Biotechniques, 17(4):754-761). These tags are especially useful for purification of recombinantly produced polypeptides of the invention.

Fusion proteins can be produced by standard recombinant DNA techniques or by protein synthetic techniques, e.g., by use of a peptide synthesizer. For example, a nucleic acid molecule encoding a fusion protein can be synthesized by conventional techniques including automated DNA synthesizers. Alternatively, PCR amplification of gene fragments can be carried out using anchor primers
which give rise to complementary overhangs between two consecutive gene fragments which can subsequently be annealed and reamplified to generate a chimeric gene sequence (see, e.g., Current Protocols in Molecular Biology:Ausubel et al., eds., John Wiley & Sons, 1992).

[0090] The nucleotide sequence coding for a fusion protein can be inserted into an appropriate expression vector, i.e., a vector which contains the necessary elements for the transcription and translation of the inserted protein-coding sequence.

[0091] In a specific embodiment, the expression of a fusion protein is regulated by an inducible promoter.

5.5 Purification of Recombinant Proteins

[0092] Once the polypeptides of the invention have been produced by the methods described above, they may be purified by any methods known in the art for the purification of recombinant proteins, for example but not by way of limitation, chromatography (e.g., ion exchange, affinity, particularly by affinity for the specific antibodies, and gel filtration chromatography), centrifugation, differential solubility, or by any other standard techniques for the purification of proteins. Further, the polypeptides of the present invention or fragments thereof may be fused to heterologous polypeptide sequences described herein or otherwise known in the art to facilitate purification.

[0093] In a specific embodiment, phyl or 168phA expressed by the Bacillus subtilis is purified from the bacterial cell culture supernatant by ethanol precipitation, followed by centrifugation, and gel filtration column of the resuspended precipitate (see Sections 6.2 and 6.3).

5.6 Preparation of Animal Feed

[0094] The polypeptides of the present invention, prepared as described in Sections 5.1-5.5, supra, having a phytase activity at neutral pH, can be then utilized to provide animal feed in which phosphorus is made efficiently available to the animals fed with such feed. Thus, another aspect of the present invention is to provide animal feed containing a polypeptide of the invention which releases phosphorus from phytate to be available to the animal. Such animal feed can be prepared, for example, by mixing the feed, prior to being made to pellets, with the phytase enzyme powder of the invention having enzymatic activity of 200,000-400,000 EU/kg at a weight ratio of about 1 kg powder per ton of feed. To achieve even mixing, the enzyme powder may be first mixed with a small amount, for example, 10 kg of feed and then with the remaining portion of the feed. The dose of enzyme in the feed is at least 200 enzyme unit (EU)/kg feed, preferably at least 250 EU/kg feed, and most preferably at least 300 EU/kg feed. One enzyme unit (EU) is equal to 1 μmole orthophosphate liberated from 5.1 mM sodium phytate within 1 minute at 37°C and pH 7.0. Feeds can be composed of maize, corn, wheat, barley, rice bran, soybean meal and canola meal, or any other materials commonly used for animal feed.

5.7 Preparation of Transgenic Plants

[0095] Plant growth requires elements including carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, phosphorus, nitrogen, metal ions and trace elements. While plants can obtain carbon, hydrogen and oxygen from water and photosynthesis, phosphorous, nitrogen, metal ions and trace elements are mainly obtained from soil. Therefore, the availability of phosphorous and nitrogen in soil becomes a limiting factor for plant growth.

[0096] The present invention is based upon the discovery that a phytase from an organism in another kingdom can function effectively with essential biophasyway components in a plant despite the wide divergence between the gene and protein sequences and structures of the phytases between the two kingdoms. Thus, the present invention involves creation of a new biochemical pathway in the plant that can shift the form of phosphorus from unavailable phytate into available inorganic phosphate and thereby enhance the growth performance of plants as indicated by, for example, the increased number of lateral buds. Since phosphate is also required for flowering and fruiting, the present invention also provides flowering plants which have improved flowering (e.g., earlier flowering and increased number of buds/flowers) and fruiting (e.g., increased number of fruits).

[0097] Accordingly, the present invention provides a transgenic plant containing a nucleic acid molecule that encodes and expresses a phytase having an optimal catalytic activity at neutral pH. The transgenic plants of the invention have improved growth, flowering, and fruiting relative to comparable unengineered plants i.e. same species (strain). In a specific embodiment, such a phytase is from a Bacillus species having an optimal catalytic activity at neutral pH. In a preferred embodiment, a transgenic plant of the present invention comprises a nucleic acid molecule of the present invention and expresses phyl (SEQ ID NO:2) or 168phA (SEQ ID NO:4) that is active at neutral pH and at broad temperature range, i.e., from about 37°C to about 70°C for phyl, and from about 37°C to about 65°C, for 168phA. In a preferred embodiment, the phytase is not secreted detectably or in significant amount (e.g., not more than 1%, 2%, 5%, or 10% of the total phytase). SEQ ID NO:2 and 4 have a native signal peptide, but the proteins are not appreciably secreted. In another preferred embodiment, the phytase is expressed extracellularly, for example, for secretion from the root of the transgenic plant. Such an extracellular expression of the neutral phytase in plants can be achieved by fusing onto the N-terminus or replacing a nucleotide sequence encoding a native signal peptide of the phytase gene (i.e., all or a portion, particularly an N-terminal portion, of amino acid residues 1 to 80, preferably all or a portion of amino acid residues 1 to 20, for phyl (SEQ ID NO:2) or all or a portion, particularly an N-terminal portion, of amino acid residues 1 to 80, preferably all or a portion of amino acid residues 1 to 26, for 168phA (SEQ ID NO:4)) with a heterologous nucleotide sequence encoding a plant signal peptide which can efficiently secrete the phytase upon translation thereof from the cells of a given plant. The examples of plant signal peptide include, but not by way of limitation, signal peptides from extensin or extensin-related polypeptides (Richardson et al., 2001, Plant Journal 25:641-649), acid phosphatase (Harant, S; Logendra, S; Senkar, M; Bratunova, M; Raskin, I., October 2000. Characterization of Arabidopsis acid phosphatase promoter and regulation of acid phosphatase expression, Plant-Physiol. 124(2):615-626), endoplasmic reticulum signal peptide (Borisjuk, N-V; Borisjuk, L-G; Logendra, S; Petersen, F; Giebla, Y; Raskin, I., May, 1999. Production of recombinant proteins in plant root exudates, Nat.—Biotechnol. 17(5):466-469), alpha-amylase (PARK C S, Chang C C, Kim Y J, Ogryd-
Accordingly, the present invention also provides chimeric gene constructs for genetic modification of plants to increase their growth rate and shorten the time required for flowering by increasing the availability of phosphorus. The chimeric gene constructs comprise a sequence that encodes substantially solely for a phytase enzyme that catalyzes hydrolysis of phytate at neutral pH. Preferably such a phytase enzyme is derived from Bacillus bacteria. In a specific embodiment, the chimeric gene constructs comprise a nucleic acid having the sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:3. In another embodiment, the chimeric gene constructs comprise a nucleic acid having the sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 and/or SEQ ID NO:3 except that all or a portion of the sequence of nucleotides 241 to 480, preferably all or a portion of the sequence of nucleotides 241 to 300, of SEQ ID NO:1 and/or all or a portion of the sequence of nucleotides 100 to 339, preferably all or a portion of the sequence of nucleotides 100 to 177, of SEQ ID NO:3 are replaced by a heterologous nucleotide sequence encoding a plant signal peptide. In another preferred embodiment, the chimeric gene constructs comprise a nucleic acid molecule that encodes an analog or fragment thereof having at least one functional feature and/or structural feature of a polypeptide of the invention. In another specific embodiment, the chimeric gene constructs comprise a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions, as defined herein, to a nucleic acid having the sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 or 3, or a complement thereof, wherein the sequence encodes a protein or a polypeptide that exhibits at least one structural and/or functional feature of the polypeptides of the invention. Furthermore, the phytase enzymes encoded by the nucleic acid molecules contained in the chimeric gene constructs of the present invention may be any other phytases that have an optimal catalytic activity at neutral pH and, optionally have similar structural characteristics, such as having multiple calcium-binding sites, to those of the phytase enzymes of the present invention. Such phytases include, but not limited to, the following polypeptides:

Phytases from Bacillus sp. (Accession Nos: AAC38573, AAC31775, 7767024); phytases from Bacillus subtilis (Accession Nos: AAC31775, AAG17003, AAC72078, AAAS7722); phytases from Bacillus amylobium, (Accession Nos: 7246002, 724565); phytase from Caulobacter crescentus (Accession No: AAK23276); and hydrolase from Streptomyces coelicolor (Accession No: CAC17528).

The phytase-coding sequence is operatively linked to upstream and downstream regulatory components, preferably heterologous to the phytase sequence; for example CMV 3S promoter, which acts to cause expression of the gene (production of the enzyme) in plant cells (see Sections 6.5.1-6.5.4). When a construct containing a gene for a phytase according to this invention, is introduced into plant cells by these plants protoplast transformation method, such as microparticle bombardment, Agrobacterium infection, or microinjection, the gene is expressed in the cells under the control of the regulatory sequences. The expressed phytase successfully interacts with the biosynthetic machinery that is naturally present in the plant cells to catalyze release of inorganic phosphate from phytate salts at neutral pH. By increasing the availability of inorganic phosphate, this
invention also favors the growth rate of the plant, resulting in increased flowering and fruiting. Thus, the time required for the maturation of the plant and the time required for flowering is shortened. Accordingly, this invention also provides plant cells and whole plants having decreased level of phytate salts, in which the plant cells contain a chimeric gene construct according to this invention. Also provided are methods for increasing the availability of inorganic phosphate in plant cells and whole plants, comprising the step of inserting into such plant cells or the cells of such whole plants a chimeric gene construct according to this invention.

[0101] In specific embodiments, rice (see Section 6.5.3) and tobacco plant (see Section 6.5.4) were adopted as two model plants. Two chimeric constructs containing the gene coding for phytase were introduced into these two kinds of plants.

[0102] In a preferred embodiment of this invention, the phytase from Bacillus subtilis is used. This phytase is secreted from the cell as it contains a signal peptide for secretion. This enzyme is able to release inorganic phosphate from phytate under neutral pH and has high temperature stability. Thus, it is now discovered that a phytase from an organism in another kingdom can function effectively with essential bioprocessing components supplied by a plant despite the wide divergence between the gene and protein sequences and structures between the two kingdoms. Thus, this invention involves creation of a biochemical pathway in the plant that can shift phosphorus from phytate form into inorganic phosphate form. The results obtained with this invention indicate that the growth rate of plant was enhanced by this novel biochemical pathway (see Section 6.5.9 and Figs. 12 and 13).

[0103] It has also been observed that phytase is required for flowering. Thus, the present invention also provides transgenic flowering plants which have a shortened time for flowering due to the enhanced availability of phosphate by the expression of neutral phytase transgenes.

[0104] While any plant species can be modified using the expression cassette and methods of this invention, preferably included without limitation are species from the following genera with representative species in parentheses:

- Monocots: genera Asparagus (asparagus), Bromus (cheatgrass), Hemerocallis (daylily), Hordeum (barley), Lolium (ryegrass), Oryza (rice), Panicum (witchgrass), Pennisetum (bountaingrass), Sorghum, Trigonella (fenugreek), Triticum (wheat), Zea (corn), and

- Dicot: genera Antirrhinum (flower sp.), Arabidopsis (thaliana), Arachis (peanut), Atropa (deadly nightshade), Brassica (rapeseed), Bromallia, Capsicum (pepper), Carthamus (safflower), Cichorium (chicory), Citrus (orange, lemon), Chrysanthemum, Cucumis (cucumber), Datura (thorn apple), Daucus (carrot), Digitalis (foxglove), Fragaria (strawberry), Geranium (flower sp.), Glycine (soybean), Helianthus (sunflower), Hymenocallis, Ipomoea (morning glory), Lactuca (lettuce), Linum (linseed), Lotus (flower sp.), Lycopersicon (tomato), Majorana, Malva (cotton), Manihot, Medicago (alfalfa), Nemesia, Nicotiana (tobacco), Onobrychis, Pelargonium (citrina), Petunia (flower sp.), Ranunculus (flower sp.), Raphanus (radish), Salpiglossis, Senecio (flower sp.), Sinapis (albae semen), Solanum (potato), Trifolium (clovers), Vigna (mungbean, fava bean), Vitis (grape).

[0107] Genetic engineering of plants can be achieved in several ways. The most common method is Agrobacterium-mediated transformation. In this method, A. tumefaciens, which in nature infects plants by inserting tumor causing genes into a plant’s genome, is altered. Selected genes are engineered into the T-DNA of the bacterial Ti (tumor-inducing) plasmid of A. tumefaciens in laboratory conditions so that they become integrated into the plant chromosomes when the T-DNA is transferred to the plant by the bacteria’s own internal transfer mechanisms. The only essential parts of the T-DNA are its two small (25 base pair) border repeats, at least one of which is needed for plant transformation. The bacterial genes encoding for plant hormones that promote tumor growth are excised from the T-DNA and replaced with a sequence of DNA that typically contains: a selectable marker (e.g. an antibiotic-resistance gene; usually kanamycin resistance), a restriction site—a site with a specific sequence of nucleotides where a restriction enzyme will cut the DNA, and the desired genes to be incorporated into the plant (B. Tinland, 1996. The integration of T-DNA into plant genomes. Trends in Plant Science 1, 178-184; D. Grierson (ed.) 1991. Plant Genetic Engineering. Blackie, Glasgow). Agrobacterium can be added to plant protoplasts (plant cells with cell walls removed) in culture, that are then allowed to regenerate cell walls at which point non-transformed plants are killed with antibiotics for which the transformed plants have been given resistance genes. Plantlets are then regenerated from the surviving transformed cells using standard plant tissue culture techniques. In an alternative technique, sterile disks or fragments of vegetative portions of plants are placed in liquid culture medium with Agrobacterium, then hormones are used to induce rooting thereby regenerate plantlets which are grown on selection media. A third technique for delivering genes is possible for some plants such as Arabidopsis where the Agrobacterium or even “naked” DNA can be infused through the seed coat to cause transformation (Clough S J and Bent A F, 1998. Floral dip: a simplified method for Agrobacterium-mediated transformation of Arabidopsis thaliana. Plant J 10: 1673-43).

[0108] The biofuel method for genetic engineering of plants was developed more recently and is becoming more widely employed. In this method, very small particles (microprojectiles) of tungsten or gold coated with biologically active DNA are propelled at high-velocities into plant cells using an electrostatic pulse, air pressure, or gunpowder percussion. As the particles pass through the cell, the DNA dissolves and can then integrate into the genome of that cell and its progeny. It has been demonstrated that this method can produce stable transformants (Christou, P., et al., 1988. Stable transformation of soybean callus by DNA-coated gold particles, Plant Physiology 87:671-674). The method can be practiced on whole plants and is particularly effective on meristematic tissue. It is also capable of delivering DNA either to the nucleus or into mitochondria (Johnston, S. A., et al., 1988. Mitochondrial transformation in yeast by bombardment with microprojectiles. Science 240:1538-41) and chloroplasts (Svab, Z., et al., 1990. Stable transformation of plastids in higher plants, Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 87, 8526-8530).
The electroperoration method of plant genetic engineering has met with less success. In this technique, protoplasts in culture take up pure DNA when treated with certain membrane-active agents or with electroporation, a rapid pulse of high-voltage direct current. Once the DNA has entered the protoplast it can be integrated into the cells genome. Standard tissue culture techniques are then used to regenerate transgenic plants.

The microinjection method of plant genetic engineering is perhaps the most difficult. In this method, DNA is microinjected into target plant cells using very thin glass needles in a method similar to that used with animals. The technique is laborious, ineffective, and impractical for generating large numbers of transgenic plants.

The method chosen for genetically engineering plants is most often dependent on the targeted plant species and which methods have been proven effective therein.

5.8 Preparation of Antibodies

Antibodies which specifically recognize a polypeptide of the invention or fragments thereof can be used for detecting, screening, and isolating the polypeptide of the invention or fragments thereof, or similar sequences that might encode similar enzymes from the other organisms. For example, in one specific embodiment, an antibody which immunospecifically binds phyl or 168pbyA or fragments thereof can be used for various in vitro detection assays, including enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays (ELISA), radioimmunossays, Western blot, etc., for the detection of the polypeptide of the invention or fragments, derivatives, analogs, or variants thereof, or similar molecules having the similar enzymatic activities as the polypeptide of the invention, in samples, for example, a biological material, including cells, cell culture media (e.g., bacterial cell culture media, mammalian cell culture media, insect cell culture media, yeast cell culture media, etc.), blood, plasma, serum, tissues, etc.

Antibodies specific for the polypeptides of the invention may be generated by any suitable method known in the art. Polyclonal antibodies to an antigen-of-interest can be produced by various procedures well known in the art. For example, an antigen derived from the polypeptide of the invention can be administered to various host animals including, but not limited to, rabbits, mice, rats, etc., to induce the production of antisera containing polyclonal antibodies specific for the antigen. Various adjuvants may be used to increase the immunological response, depending on host species, and include but are not limited to Freund’s (complete and incomplete) adjuvant, mineral gels such as aluminum hydroxide, surface active substances such as lysolecithin, pluronic polyols, polyurethanes, peptides, oil emulsions, keyhole limpet hemocyanins, dinitrophenol, and potentially useful adjuvants for humans such as BCG (Bacille Calmette-Guerin) and Corynebacterium parvum. Such adjuvants are also well known in the art.

Monoclonal antibodies can be prepared using a wide variety of techniques known in the art including the use of hybridoma, recombinant, and phage display technologies, or a combination thereof. For example, monoclonal antibodies can be produced using hybridoma techniques including those known in the art and taught, for example, in Harlow et al., Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual, (Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, 2nd ed. 1988); Hamming and et al., in: Monoclonal Antibodies and T-Cell Hybridomas, pp. 563-681 (Elsevier, N.Y., 1981) (both of which are incorporated by reference in their entireties). The term “monoclonal antibody” as used herein is not limited to antibodies produced through hybridoma technology. The term “monoclonal antibody” refers to an antibody that is derived from a single clone, including any eukaryotic, prokaryotic, or phage clone, and not the method by which it is produced.

Methods for producing and screening for specific antibodies using hybridoma technology are routine and well known in the art. In a non-limiting example, mice can be immunized with an antigen of interest or a cell expressing such an antigen. Once an immune response is detected, e.g., antibodies specific for the antigen are detected in the mouse serum, the mouse spleen is harvested and splenocytes isolated. The splenocytes are then fused by well known techniques to any suitable myeloma cells. Hybridomas are selected and cloned by limiting dilution. The hybridoma clones are then assayed by methods known in the art for cells that secrete antibodies capable of binding the antigen. Ascites fluid, which generally contains high levels of antibodies, can be generated by inoculating mice intraperitoneally with positive hybridoma clones.

Antibody fragments which recognize specific epitopes may be generated by known techniques. For example, Fab and F(ab')2 fragments may be produced by proteolytic cleavage of immunoglobulin molecules, using enzymes such as papain (to produce Fab fragments) or pepsin (to produce F(ab')2 fragments). F(ab')2 fragments contain the complete light chain and the variable region, the CH1 region and the hinge region of the heavy chain.

The antibodies of the invention or fragments thereof can be also produced by any method known in the art for the synthesis of antibodies, in particular, by chemical synthesis or preferably, by recombinant expression techniques.

The nucleotide sequence encoding an antibody may be obtained from any information available to those skilled in the art (i.e., from Genbank, the literature, or by routine cloning). If a clone containing a nucleic acid encoding a particular antibody or an epitope-binding fragment thereof is not available, but the sequence of the antibody molecule or epitope-binding fragment thereof is known, a nucleic acid encoding the immunoglobulin may be chemically synthesized or obtained from a suitable source (e.g., an antibody cDNA library, or a cDNA library generated from, or nucleic acid, preferably poly A+ RNA, isolated from any tissue or cells expressing the antibody, such as hybridoma cells selected to express an antibody) by PCR amplification using synthetic primers hybridizable to the 3' and 5' ends of the sequence or by cloning using an oligonucleotide probe specific for the particular gene sequence to identify, e.g., a cDNA clone from a cDNA library that encodes the antibody. Amplified nucleic acids generated by PCR may then be cloned into replicable cloning vectors using any method well known in the art.

Once the nucleotide sequence of the antibody is determined, the nucleotide sequence of the antibody may be manipulated using methods well known in the art for the manipulation of nucleotide sequences, e.g., recombinant
DNA techniques, site directed mutagenesis, PCR, etc. (see, for example, the techniques described in Sambrook et al., supra; and Ausubel et al., eds., 1998, Current Protocols in Molecular Biology; John Wiley & Sons, NY, which are both incorporated by reference herein in their entireties), to generate antibodies having a different amino acid sequence by, for example, introducing amino acid substitutions, deletions, and/or insertions into the epitope-binding domain regions of the antibodies or any portion of antibodies which may enhance or reduce biological activities of the antibodies.

[0120] Recombinant expression of an antibody requires construction of an expression vector containing a nucleotide sequence that encodes the antibody. Once a nucleotide sequence encoding an antibody molecule or a heavy or light chain of an antibody, or portion thereof has been obtained, the vector for the production of the antibody molecule may be produced by recombinant DNA technology using techniques well known in the art as discussed in the previous sections. Methods which are well known to those skilled in the art can be used to construct expression vectors containing antibody coding sequences and appropriate transcriptional and translational control signals. These methods include, for example, in vitro recombinant DNA techniques, synthetic techniques, and in vivo genetic recombination. The nucleotide sequence encoding the heavy-chain variable region, light-chain variable region, both the heavy-chain and light-chain variable regions, an epitope-binding fragment of the heavy- and/or light-chain variable region, or one or more complementarity determining regions (CDRs) of an antibody may be cloned into such a vector for expression. Thus-prepared expression vector can be then introduced into appropriate host cells for the expression of the antibody. Accordingly, the invention includes host cells containing a polynucleotide encoding an antibody specific for the polypeptides of the invention or fragments thereof. In certain embodiments, the host cell is a *Bacillus* sp., preferably *Bacillus subtilis* MU333.

[0121] The host cell may be co-transfected with two expression vectors of the invention, the first vector encoding a heavy chain derived polypeptide and the second vector encoding a light chain derived polypeptide. The two vectors may contain identical selectable markers which enable equal expression of heavy and light chain polypeptides or different selectable markers to ensure maintenance of both plasmids. Alternatively, a single vector may be used which encodes, and is capable of expressing, both heavy and light chain polypeptides. In such situations, the light chain should be placed before the heavy chain to avoid an excess of toxic free heavy chain (Proudfoot, 1986, *Nature*, 322:52; and Kohler, 1989, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 77:2197). The coding sequences for the heavy and light chains may comprise cDNA or genomic DNA.

[0122] In another embodiment, antibodies can also be generated using various phage display methods known in the art. In phage display methods, functional antibody domains are displayed on the surface of phage particles which carry the polynucleotide sequences encoding them. In a particular embodiment, such phage can be utilized to display antigen binding domains, such as Fab and Fv or disulfide bond stabilized Fvs, expressed from a repertoire or combinatorial antibody library (e.g., human or murine). Phage expressing an antigen binding domain that binds the antigen of interest can be selected or identified with antigen, e.g., using labeled antigen or antigen bound or captured to a solid surface or bead. Phage used in these methods are typically filamentous phage, including fd and M13. The antigen binding domains are expressed as a recombinantly fused protein to either the phage gene III or gene VIII protein. Examples of phage display methods that can be used to make the immunoglobulins, or fragments thereof, of the present invention include those disclosed in Brinkman et al., 1995, *J. Immunol. Methods* 182:41-50; Ames et al., 1995, *J. Immunol. Methods* 184:177-186; Kettleborough et al., 1994, *Euro. J. Immunol.*, 24:952-958; Persic et al., 1997, *Gene*, 187:9-18; Burton et al., 1994, *Advances in Immunology* 57:191-280; PCT application No. PCT/GB91/01134; PCT publications WO 90/02809; WO 91/10737; WO 92/01047; WO 92/18619; WO 93/11236; WO 95/15892; WO 95/20401; and U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,698,426; 5,223,409; 5,403,484; 5,580,717; 5,427,908; 5,750,753; 5,821,047; 5,571,698; 5,427,908; 5,516,637; 5,780,225; 5,658,727; 5,733,743 and 5,969,108; each of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

[0123] As described in the above references, after phage selection, the antibody coding regions from the phage can be isolated and used to generate whole antibodies, including human antibodies, or any other desired fragments, and expressed in any desired host, including mammalian cells, insect cells, plant cells, yeast, and bacteria, e.g., as described in detail below. For example, techniques to recombinantly produce Fab, Fab' and F(ab')2 fragments can also be employed using methods known in the art such as those disclosed in PCT publication WO 92/22324; Mullinan et al., 1992, *BioTechniques* 12(6):864-869; and Sawai et al., 1995, *AIDS* 9(34):26-34; and Butler et al., *Science*, 240:1041-1043, 1988 (each of which is incorporated by reference in its entirety). Examples of techniques which can be used to produce single-chain Fv's and antibodies include those described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,946,778 and 5,258,498; Huston et al., 1991, *Methods in Enzymology* 203:46-88; Shu et al., 1993, *PNAS* 90:7995-7999; and Skerra et al., 1988, *Science* 240:1038-1040.

[0124] Once an antibody molecule of the invention has been produced by any methods described above, it may then be purified by any method known in the art for purification of an immunoglobulin molecule, for example, by chromatography (e.g., ion exchange, affinity, particularly by affinity for the specific antigen after Protein A or Protein G purification, and sizing column chromatography), centrifugation, differential solubility, or by any other standard techniques for the purification of proteins. Further, the antibodies of the present invention or fragments thereof may be fused to heterologous polypeptide sequences described herein or otherwise known in the art to facilitate purification.

[0125] For some uses, including in vivo use of antibodies in humans and in vitro detection assays, it may be preferable to use chimeric, humanized, or human antibodies. A chimeric antibody is a molecule in which different portions of the antibody are derived from different animal species, such as antibodies having a variable region derived from a murine monoclonal antibody and a constant region derived from a human immunoglobulin. Methods for producing chimeric antibodies are known in the art. See e.g., Morrison, *Science*, 229:1202, 1985; Oi et al., *BioTechniques*, 4:214 1986; Gillies et al., *J. Immunol. Methods*, 125:191-202, 1989; U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,807,715; 4,816,567; and 4,816,397, which are
incorporated herein by reference in their entirities. Humanized antibodies are antibody molecules from non-human species that bind the desired antigen having one or more complementarity determining regions (CDRs) from the non-human species and framework regions and constant domain from a human immunoglobulin molecule. Often, framework residues in the human framework regions will be substituted with the corresponding residue from the CDR donor antibody to alter, preferably improve, antigen binding. These framework substitutions are identified by methods well known in the art, e.g., by modeling of the interactions of the CDR and framework residues to identify framework residues important for antigen binding and sequence comparison to identify unusual framework residues at particular positions. See, e.g., Queen et al., U.S. Pat. No. 5,585,089; Riechmann et al., 1988, Nature 332:323, which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirities. Antibodies can be humanized using a variety of techniques known in the art including, for example, CDR-grafting (EP 239,400; PCT publication WO 91/09967; U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,225,539; 5,530,101 and 5,585,089), veneering or rescuing (EP 592,106; EP 519,596; Padlan, 1991, Molecular Immunology 28(4/5):489-498; Studnicka et al., 1994, Protein Engineering 7(6):805-814; Roguska et al., 1994, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 91, 969-973), and chain shuffling (U.S. Pat. No. 5,565,332), all of which are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirities.

[0126] Completely human antibodies are particularly desirable for therapeutic treatment of human patients. Antibodies can be made by a variety of methods known in the art including phage display methods described above using antibody libraries derived from human immunoglobulin sequences. See U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,444,887 and 4,716,111; and PCT publications WO 92/46645; WO 98/50433; WO 98/24893; WO 98/16654; WO 96/34096; WO 96/33735; and WO 91/10741, each of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

[0127] Human antibodies can also be produced using transgenic mice which are incapable of expressing functional endogenous immunoglobulins, but which can express human immunoglobulin genes. For an overview of this technology for producing human antibodies, see Lonberg and Huszar, 1995, Int. Rev. Immunol. 13:65-93. For a detailed discussion of this technology for producing human antibodies and human monoclonal antibodies and protocols for producing such antibodies, see, e.g., PCT publications WO 98/24893; WO 92/01047; WO 96/34096; WO 96/33735; European Patent No. 9 598 877; U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,413,925; 5,625,126; 5,633,425; 5,569,825; 5,661,016; 5,544,896; 5,814,318; 5,885,793; 5,916,771; and 5,939,598, which are incorporated by reference herein in their entirities. In addition, companies such as Abgenix, Inc. (Fremont, Calif.), Medarex (NJ) and Genpharm (San Jose, Calif.) can be engaged to provide human antibodies directed against a selected antigen using technology similar to that described above.

[0128] Completely human antibodies which recognize a selected epitope can be generated using a technique referred to as “guided selection.” In this approach a selected non-human monoclonal antibody, e.g., a mouse antibody, is used to guide the selection of a completely human antibody recognizing the same epitope. (Jespers et al., 1988, Bio/ technology 12:899-903).

[0129] Antibodies fused or conjugated to heterologous polypeptides may be used in in vitro immunoassays and in purification methods (e.g., affinity chromatography) well known in the art. See e.g., PCT publication Number WO 93/21322; EP 439,095; Naramura et al., 1994, Immunol. Lett. 39:91-99; U.S. Pat. No. 5,474,981; Gillies et al., 1992, PNAS 89:1428-1432; and Fell et al., 1991, J. Immunol. 146:2446-2452, which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirities.

[0130] Antibodies may also be attached to solid supports, which are particularly useful for immunoassays or purification of the polypeptides of the invention or fragments, derivatives, analogs, or variants thereof, or similar molecules having the similar enzymatic limited to, glass, cellulose, polyacrylamide, nylon, polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride or polypropylene.

5.9 Detection Assays

[0131] An exemplary method for detecting the presence or absence of a polypeptide or nucleic acid of the invention in a biological sample involves obtaining a biological sample from various sources and contacting the sample with a compound or an agent capable of detecting a polypeptide or nucleic acid (e.g., mRNA, genomic DNA) of the invention such that the presence of a polypeptide or nucleic acid of the invention is detected in the sample. A preferred agent for detecting mRNA or genomic DNA encoding a polypeptide of the invention is a labeled nucleic acid probe capable of hybridizing to mRNA or genomic DNA encoding a polypeptide of the invention. The nucleic acid probe can be, for example, a full-length cDNA, such as the nucleic acid of SEQ ID NO:1 or 3, or a portion thereof, such as an oligonucleotide of at least 15, 20, 25, 30, 50, 100, 250, 500, or more contiguous nucleotides in length and sufficient to specifically hybridize under stringent conditions to a mRNA or genomic DNA encoding a polypeptide of the invention.

[0132] A preferred agent for detecting a polypeptide of the invention is an antibody capable of binding to a polypeptide of the invention, preferably an antibody with a detectable label. Antibodies can be polyclonal, or more preferably, monoclonal. An intact antibody, or a fragment thereof (e.g., Fab or F(ab')2) can be used. See also the detailed descriptons about antibodies in section 5.5.

[0133] The term “labeled”, with regard to the probe or antibody, is intended to encompass direct labeling of the probe or antibody by coupling (i.e., physically linking) a detectable substance to the probe or antibody, as well as indirect labeling of the probe or antibody by reactivity with another reagent that is directly labeled. Examples of indirect labeling include detection of a primary antibody using a fluorescently labeled secondary antibody and end-labeling of a DNA probe with biotin such that it can be detected with fluorescently labeled streptavidin. The detection method of the invention can be used to detect mRNA, protein, or genomic DNA in a sample in vitro as well as in vivo. For example, in vitro techniques for detection of mRNA include Northern hybridizations and in situ hybridizations. In vitro techniques for detection of a polypeptide of the invention include enzyme linked immunosorbent assays (ELISAs), Western blots, immunoprecipitations and immunofluorescence. In vitro techniques for detection of genomic DNA include Southern hybridizations. Furthermore, in vivo techn-
niques for detection of a polypeptide of the invention include introducing into a subject organism a labeled antibody directed against the polypeptide. For example, the antibody can be labeled with a radioactive marker whose presence and location in the subject organism can be detected by standard imaging techniques, including autoradiography.

[0134] In a specific embodiment, the methods further involve obtaining a control sample from a control subject, contacting the control sample with a compound or agent capable of detecting a polypeptide of the invention or mRNA or genomic DNA encoding a polypeptide of the invention, such that the presence of the polypeptide or mRNA or genomic DNA encoding the polypeptide is detected in the sample, and comparing the presence of the polypeptide or mRNA or genomic DNA encoding the polypeptide in the control sample with the presence of the polypeptide or mRNA or genomic DNA encoding the polypeptide in the test sample.

[0135] The invention also encompasses kits for detecting the presence of a polypeptide or nucleic acid of the invention in a test sample.

[0136] The kit, for example, can comprise a labeled compound or agent capable of detecting the polypeptide or mRNA encoding the polypeptide in a test sample and means for determining the amount of the polypeptide or mRNA in the sample (e.g., an antibody which binds the polypeptide or an oligonucleotide probe which binds to DNA or mRNA encoding the polypeptide). Kits can also include instructions for use.

[0137] For antibody-based kits, the kit can comprise, for example: (1) a first antibody (e.g., attached to a solid support) which binds to a polypeptide of the invention; and, optionally, (2) a second, different antibody which binds to either the polypeptide or the first antibody and is conjugated to a detectable agent.

[0138] For oligonucleotide-based kits, the kit can comprise, for example: (1) an oligonucleotide, e.g., a detectably labeled oligonucleotide, which hybridizes to a nucleic acid sequence encoding a polypeptide of the invention or (2) a pair of primers useful for amplifying a nucleic acid molecule encoding a polypeptide of the invention. The kit can also comprise, e.g., a buffer agent, a preservative, or a protein stabilizing agent. The kit can also comprise components necessary for detecting the detectable agent (e.g., an enzyme or a substrate). The kit can also contain a control sample or a series of control samples which can be assayed and compared to the test sample contained. Each component of the kit is usually enclosed within an individual container and all of the various containers are within a single package along with instructions for use.

5.10 Commercial Application of Phytase and Transgenic Plants

[0139] As stated above, phytases exist in large amounts in food sources, serving as the major constituents of animal diets. However, monogastric animals, including poultry animals and fishes, are not able to utilize the phosphorus source and when it is excreted into the environment, phytase causes great pollution problems to the ecosystem. Environmental alterations may not be seen immediately, because they primarily occur at the bottom of the food chain, but as the pollution continues, the effect of these alterations will accumulate and permeate all through the ecosystem and cause permanent damage to the whole ecosystem.

[0140] Thus, the polypeptides of the invention have great commercial utility, based on their non-toxicity to monogastric animals and the mass production through the overexpression system for the polypeptides of the invention, by preparing animal feed containing the polypeptides of the invention. The polypeptides of the invention utilized by monogastric animals as feed will reduce the excretion of unutilized phosphorus into the environment and, thus, minimize the environmental pollution.

[0141] Furthermore, phosphate is commonly added to fertilizers for the enhancement of plant growth, and thus contributing to further environmental pollution. Although a phosphorus source does exist in the soil, it is locked in the form of phytate and not available to plants. Thus, the transgenic plants, with a chimeric gene construct according to the present invention, that express a phytase intracellularly and/or extracellularly have great advantages in utilizing phosphorus that is otherwise unavailable to plants themselves as well as to animals. Namely, the efficient utilization of phosphorus by the transgenic plants contributes not only to the reduction of the environmental pollution by phosphorus but also to the enhancement of plant growth, including flowering and fruiting activities, which implicate significant agricultural and horticultural applications. Furthermore, the incorporation of the transgenic plants with intracellular phytase expression of the present invention themselves into animal feed further contributes to the availability of phosphorus to animals, whose wastes cause less pollution to the environment.

6. EXAMPLES

[0142] The following examples illustrate the cloning, production, isolation, and characterization of the phytase and antibodies. These examples should not be construed as limiting.

6.1 The Molecular Cloning of PhyL Gene

[0143] The strategy of cloning the phyL gene from B. licheniformis was shown in FIG. 3. Bacillus licheniformis cells were obtained commercially (ATCC # 10716). Bacterial cells were grown on nutrient agar plate (2.5% w/v) nutrient broth powder, 1.5% [w/v] bacteriological agar at 37° C. and served as the templates for degenerated PCR reactions. Degenerated oligonucleotides (SEQ ID No:5 and SEQ ID No:6) were designed according to the conserved amino acids of PhyK (Kim Y. O., Lee J. K., Kim H. K., Yu J. H., Oh T. K., 1998, Cloning of the thermostable phytase gene (phyL) from Bacillus sp. DS11 and its overexpression in Escherichia coli, FEMS Microbiology Letters 162:182-191) and PhyC (Kerovuo Sep. 25, 2002. J., Lauranur M., Nurminen P., Kalkkikoinen N., Arupajalbi J., 1998, Isolation, characterization, molecular gene cloning, and sequencing of a novel phytase from Bacillus subtilis, Applied and Environmental Microbiology 64(6):2079-2085, and 168phyA (SEQ ID No:4) and served as primers for the PCR reactions. Amplification was carried out in a PCR machine (Robocycler gradient 40, Stratagene, USA) for 30 cycles of [45 sec at 94° C., 45 sec at 50° C., 2 min 30 sec at 72° C.] with
phosphorylated oligos. Desired PCR product was excised from a 2% (w/v) agarose gel and purified by GeneClean III kit (Qbiogene, Inc. CA). The purified product was cloned into pBlSSK, induced by X-gal/ IPTG, and selected for ampicillin resistance. Plasmids of the positive clones cultured in LB broth supplemented with 100 μg/ml ampicillin were extracted using the Quantum mini-prep kit (Bio-Rad, Hong Kong) and sequenced (MMG Biotech AG, Germany).

[0144] The genomic DNA of B. licheniformis was extracted by the Genomic DNA purification kit (Promega, Hong Kong) and the DNA concentration was determined by UV photometric analysis at 260 nm. Two sets of genomic DNA (20 μg each) were subjected to partial restriction enzyme digestion for one hour by 10 units of Hae III (Boehringer Mannheim, Hong Kong) and 10 units SmaI (Boehringer Mannheim, Hong Kong) respectively. Digested DNA was purified and diluted to 1 μg/ml, followed by circularization using T4 DNA ligase (Life Technologies, Hong Kong). Circularized DNA was purified by phenol-chloroform extraction and ethanol precipitation.

[0145] Forward and reverse oligonucleotides (SEQ ID NOS:7-12) were designed to flank the 5’ and 3’ ends of the sequence generated from degenerated PCR. Inverse PCR was performed with 30 cycles of [45 sec at 94°C, 45 sec at 55°C, 2 min at 72°C] using the partially digested genomic DNA as templates. Positive PCR products were ethanol-precipitated and digested with the corresponding restriction enzymes (Boehringer Mannheim, Hong Kong) before subcloning into the Eco RI and Bam HI sites of pBlSSK. Positive clones were selected and extracted as described above. The clones were sequenced and sequence data were assembled and analyzed by DNA processing softwares including MAC DNA/ASIS (Hitachi, Japan) and DNA Strider (Christian Marck, Service de Biochimie, Department de Biologie, Institut de Recherche Fondamentale, CEA, France). Phylogenetic analysis was done by GeneWorks for Mac (Intelligenetics, Mountain View, Calif.).

[0146] The DNA and deduced amino acid sequences of phyl were shown in SEQ ID NOS:1 and 2, respectively. A putative ribosomal binding site with a consensus sequence GGAGG was found 12 bp upstream of the start codon ATG. The amino acid sequence deduced from the nucleotide sequence revealed a protein of 381 amino acid residues, which are shorter than the three other B. subtilis phytases. The DNA sequence and its deduced amino acid sequence were compared to NCBI database with BLAST search. It was found that phyl had 64% identity with phylK, 65% identity with phylC, and 69% identity with 168phyA in protein level while it had 79% identity with phylK, 79% identity with phylC, and 90% identity with 168phyA in DNA level. Similar to the three B. subtilis phytases, phyl encoded phytase does not possess the highly conserved RHFXXRXP sequence motif that occur in all identified fungal and E. coli phytases.

6.2 Over-Expression of Phytases Encoded by Phyl

[0147] PCR primers (SEQ ID NOS:13 and 14) were designed to flank the coding region from the translation codon ATG through the stop codon of the phyl gene. The gene fragment encoding the mature enzyme was amplified by Pfu polymerase (Promega, WI) and sub-cloned into the expression vector pSG1, which is constructed by subcloning the terminator of the α-amylase gene of B. licheniformis into the expression vector pSG. Hence, the phyl gene is under the control of the p105 prophage promoter. This vector is designated as pSGt-pl. (FIG. 4B).

[0148] Plasmids were introduced into E. coli strain JM109 by electroporation. Bacterial colonies were screened for ampicillin resistance and positive clones were extracted and purified using the Quantum Mini-Prep Kit (BIO-RAD, Hong Kong).

[0149] For the transformation of recombinant plasmids into the host strains for enzyme production, competent Bacillus subtilis MUS31 cells were prepared by the method described by Osborne et al. (Osborne M. S. Craig R. J. and Rothstein D. M., 1985, Thermoregulable transformation system for Bacillus subtilis that utilizes control elements from temperate phage p105, J. of Bacteriology 161:1101-1108). The transformants were screened by separately plating them on agar supplemented with chloramphenicol and erythromycin. Colonies with resistance to both antibiotics were further screened by PCR with p105-specific primer and a primer specific for phyl (SEQ ID NO:14). A recombinant strain, pl-01, used in the enzyme characterization studies, was created in this manner and was frozen in 30% (v/v) glycerol at -80°C.

[0150] The medium of bacterial cultivation and enzyme production is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calf brain infusion solids</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beef heart infusion solids</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protease peptone</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glucose</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium chloride</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D-sodium phosphate</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yeast extract at neutral pH</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[0152] Strain pl-01 was streaked onto LB agar plates supplemented with 5 μg/ml chloramphenicol. In the following day, a single colony was picked and transferred into bacterial cultivation media supplemented with 5 μg/ml chloramphenicol. The cells were cultured with shaking at 280 rpm until the OD600 reading reached 7.0. One (1) ml of culture was transferred to 15 ml bacterial cultivation media without antibiotics. The cells were grown to OD600 4.5 and heat-induced in a 50°C water bath for 5 minutes with vigorous shaking. Samples were taken at different time points after the induction.

[0153] All enzyme purification steps were carried out at 0°C to 4°C unless otherwise stated. Bacteria grown in bacterial cultivation medium were collected by centrifugation at 3000 rpm for 30 minutes. The collected supernatants were mixed with 3 volumes of cold (~20°C) ethanol and precipitated with stirring at 4°C overnight. After the precipitate was collected by centrifugation at 6000 rpm for 30 minutes, it was air dried and resuspended in 100 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7, containing 5 mM CaCl2. Resuspended enzyme was run through NAP-10 Sephadex gel-filtration column (Marsha Pharmacia, Hong Kong) for buffer exchange. The enzyme eluted with the pre-designed assay buffer was kept at ~20°C until enzyme assays were performed.
The molecular mass of the mature phytase encoded by phyl was about 47 kDa as determined by SDS-PAGE (Fig. 5B). The production of phytase encoded by phylL was found to reach 175 mg/L in the collection of 5 hours post-heat induction. The enzyme activity reached 4.1 units per ml of culture and 23.6 units per mg of enzyme used, where one unit of enzyme activity is defined as the amount of enzyme required to liberate one pmol inorganic phosphate per minute under given assay conditions (Fig. 6). When compared to Bacillus phytase activities measured in previous studies (Power and Jagannathan, 1982, Purification and properties of phytase-specific phytase from Bacillus subtilis, J. of Bacteriology 151(3); 1102-1108), the novel phyl enzyme of the present invention was produced with 17-fold increase in enzyme activity within 14-fold less cultivation time. The isoelectric point of the enzyme, as determined by two-dimensional SDS-PAGE, was found to be about 5.1.

6.3 Production of 168phyA-Encoded Phytase and Its Activity

By searching sequence homology in the Bacillus subtilis genomes, an open reading frame (ORF) sharing high sequence homology to two published phytases in Bacillus subtilis were found in the genome of B. subtilis 168. PCR primers (SEQ ID NOS: 15 and 16) were designed to amplify the gene fragment flanking this ORF and the PCR product was sub-cloned into the expression vector pSG to create pSG-pA. In this construct, the 168phyA gene was flanked by the phyl5 promoter and the native terminator of the 168phyA gene (Fig. 4A). The plasmid pSG-pA was transformed into the competent Bacillus subtilis strain M/331 as described in Section 6.2, supra, to create a recombinant strain pA-01. Positive clones were screened by PCR with a phyl5-specific primer and a primer specific for 168phyA (SEQ ID NO:16). It was then used for enzyme production as described in Section 6.2, supra.

The molecular mass of the expressed mature phytase encoded by 168phyA was 44 kDa, as determined by SDS-PAGE (Fig. 5A), which confirmed the mass calculated from the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:4). The production of phytase encoded by 168phyA was found to reach 246.2 mg/L in the collection of 4 hours post-heat induction. The enzyme activity reached 5.3 units per ml culture and 36.8 units per mg of enzyme used (Fig. 6). When compared to Bacillus phytase activities measured in previous studies (Prower and Jagannathan, 1982, supra), the novel 168phyA enzyme of the present invention was produced with 22-fold increase in enzyme activity within 18-fold less cultivation time. The isoelectric point of the enzyme was about 5.0.

To enhance the yield of enzyme production, a two-liter (2-L) scale fed-batch fermentation was carried out on the strain pA-01. In this fermentation process, addition of carbon source (glucose) and nitrogen source (tryptone) were controlled by a pH-stat method. At 6 hours post-induction, the enzyme activity reached 28 EU/ml culture, which was a 5-fold increase when compared to that generated from the simple shake flask culture described above.

6.4 Determination of Phytase Activities

Enzyme activity assays were performed in defined buffers at various pH and temperature. Buffers used for pH test included 100 mM Citrate-HCl, pH 3.5 and 6.5; 100 mM Acetate-HCl, pH 4.5-6.0; 100 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.8-8.5; 100 mM Glycine-NaOH, pH 9, 9.5; and 10.5. All the buffers listed above are supplemented with 5 mM CaCl2. Enzyme concentration was determined by standard Bradford protein assay (BIO-RAD, Hong Kong) on a microcassette scale. The purified enzyme was diluted in assay buffers and the colorimetric assay was performed as described by Engelen et al. (1994, supra), except that the assay was scaled down to 1 ml. Briefly, the enzyme was diluted in a total volume of 200 μl in the various defined assay buffers. To the enzyme, 0.4 ml of sodium phosphate constituted in distilled water to 10 mM was added and the mixture was incubated at 55°C or 65°C C. for 168phyA and phylL-encoded phytases, respectively, for 30 minutes. To quench the enzyme activity, 0.4 ml of a freshly prepared stop solution was added to the reaction. Five minutes later, 200 μl of the quenched mixture was transferred to a 96-well ELISA plate (Nunc, Denmark) for optical density measurement at 405 nm.

Temperature tests (Fig. 7A) carried out at neutral pH showed that both 168phyA- and phylL-encoded phytases exhibit a broad range of optimal temperature, with activity peaking at 65°C for phylL-encoded phytase and 55°C for 168phyA-encoded phytase. Fig. 7B shows the effect of pH on phytase activities in defined assay buffers (as described above) at the respective temperature optima. Both phytases exhibit highest activity at neutral pH.

For enzyme thermostability tests, diluted aliquots of the enzyme were incubated at different high temperatures, ranging from 70°C to 90°C for 10 minutes, and cooled down at room temperature for 1 hour to allow the protein refolding before the activity tests actually took place.

The phylL-encoded phytase was found to be able to recover 60-70% of its normal activity after denaturation at high temperatures, even at a low Ca2+ concentration (1 mM). It could withstand denaturation at even up to 95°C, at which it still retained more than 50% of its original activity.

The B. subtilis 168phyA-encoded phytase was able to recover 50-60% of its original activity after denaturation at high temperatures at a high Ca2+ concentration (5 mM). It could withstand a temperature at even up to 95°C, at which it still retained 46.7% of its original activity. However, 168phyA was found to retain about 20% less activity at a low Ca2+ concentration (1 mM) than at 5 mM Ca2+ concentration.

6.5 Generation of Transgenic Plants

Rice is an important crop worldwide especially in Asia. In China, rice accounts for 42% of the total crop grain production and 29% of the planting area. Rice is a monocot and, depending on weather and growing conditions, some tropical varieties can complete up to 3 life cycles in one year. From seedling to flowering, it will take about 60 days when the growing temperature is above 24°C. and a light period is longer than 14 hours. From flowering to seed harvesting, it will take another 30 days. In general, one rice plant gives about 500 seeds when it completes one life cycle.

Tobacco is a good model system in plant transformation because of its high transformation rate and ease of propagation in tissue cultures. Tobacco is a dicot plant recognized by its broad leaves, which have high commercial
value. Tobacco is an annual plant that can complete the life cycle in 120 days. From seedling to the first flower, it will take about 96-100 days when the growing temperature is above 22°C, and a light period longer than 14 hours. Twenty to thirty fruits can be obtained in one tobacco plant; each fruit weighs about 0.3-0.4 g and contains more than a thousand seeds. In general, a tobacco plant will bear viable seeds 30 days after the blooming of the first flower.

[0165] By introducing the chimeric construct containing a gene for a phytase of the present invention into plant cells, such as rice and tobacco cells, the plants can increase their growth rates due to the increased availability of inorganic phosphate stored in the plant and/or in the soil and, thereby, shorten the time for maturing and flowering.

6.5.1 Construction of Plant Expression Vectors

[0166] The strategy for the construction of the plant expression vector is shown in FIG. 8. The 168phyA gene (SEQ ID NO:3) was amplified by PCR using a pair of primers that flank the gene (SEQ ID NOS: 17 and 18). The E. coli β-D-glucuronidase (GUS) gene of the pBI221 vector (Clontech Laboratories, Inc., CA) was replaced with the 168phyA gene at the BamHI and SacI restriction sites to gain the phyA-221 inter-vector. The binary vector pCAMBIA 1300 (Genebank accession number AF234296) bearing a hygromycin resistant gene driven by a CaMV 35S promoter for plant selection was digested with HindIII and EcoRI and ligated with HindIII/EcoRI linearized phyA-221 inter-vector, resulting in the new expression constructs pCX-168phyA (FIG. 9).

6.5.2 Agrobacterium Culture and Transformation

[0167] Two individual pCX-168phyA clones (clones 04 and 13) were transformed into Agrobacterium tumefaciens EHA105 by the freezing transformation method of Höfgen and Willmitzer (1988; Storage of competent cells for Agrobacterium transformation, Nucleic Acids Res. 16:9877). A single colony was inoculated into 20 ml LB liquid medium containing 50 μg/ml kanamycin, 25 μg/ml chloramphenicol, and 50 μg/ml rifampicin, incubated at 28°C with fast shaking for 2 days until the OD600 nm of culture suspension was about 0.8-1.0. The culture was centrifuged at 4000 rpm for 10 minutes and the pellet was resuspended in 20 ml of AAM medium (see Table 1, infra) for plant transformation.

6.5.3 Generation of Transgenic Rice

[0168] Experiments were carried out using a cultivated line, Zhonghui 11, of the japonica rice Oryza sativa L. Mature seeds were sterilized and germinated onto N6D medium for 2 weeks. Calluses induced from the scutellum were subcultured onto N6D medium for additional 1 week. Three-week-old calluses were soaked in the bacterium suspension for 20 minutes and the excess bacteria were absorbed with sterile filter paper. The calluses attached with the bacteria were transferred onto a piece of filter paper placed on the NGDC medium and co-cultured in the dark at 25°C for 3 days. After the cocultivation, the infected calluses were washed with AAD medium (see Table 1, infra) containing 500 μg/mL carbenicillin for 3 times, dried with sterile filter paper, and then transferred to N6DS1 medium (see Table 1, infra).

[0169] The calluses were cultured on N6DS1 medium for 2 weeks and then transferred onto N6DS2 medium (see Table 1, infra) for further selection for 3-4 weeks. The resistant calluses were transferred onto HIGROW medium (see Table 1, infra) for pre-differentiation in the dark for 10 days and then transferred individually onto MSRS medium (see Table 1, infra) for shoot regeneration in a growth chamber at 24°C to 26°C, with 16 hours of light at 120 μmolar-2s-1 photon flux density from fluorescent tube. Regenerated plants were transferred to MSCN medium (see Table 1, infra) for further growth. When the resistant plants are about 10 cm high, they were transferred into soil and grown to maturity in a greenhouse.

6.5.4 Generation of Transgenic Tobacco

[0170] The seeds of a cultivated tobacco variety “GeXin No 1” (Nicotiana tabacum) were sterilized with 30% (v/v) Clorox for 15 minutes, washed with sterile water five times and germinated on the Murashige and Skoog basal medium (MS medium; Sigma M-9274, St. Louis, Mo.). Seedlings were cultured in vitro on the same medium and grown at 22°C C. in a 16-hour light/8-hour dark photo-period and at 50 μmol/m²s-1 photon flux density provided by fluorescent tubes.

[0171] A single colony of Agrobacterium EHA105 containing the desired gene was inoculated into 20 ml of LB liquid medium supplemented with 50 μg/ml kanamycin, 25 μg/ml chloramphenicol, and 50 μg/ml rifampicin and cultured at 28°C with fast shaking for 2 days. Leaves of tobacco were cut into small pieces of about 1 cm squares and dipped into the 20 ml bacteria suspension for 2-3 minutes. After removing the excess bacteria with sterile filter paper, the explants were transferred onto MS medium (see Table 1, infra) supplemented with 2 mg/L 6-BA (MSB medium) for 2 days at 25-26°C. In the dark. After 2 days of co-cultivation, the explants were transferred onto MSB medium supplemented with 30 mg/L hygromycin and 500 mg/L carbenicillin for shoot regeneration for 3-4 weeks at 26°C in the stand light conditions. Resistant shoots were excised when they were approximately 1 cm long and transferred to MS medium supplemented with 25 mg/L hygromycin and 200 mg/L carbenicillin for rooting. While the resistant plants were about 8 cm high, they were transferred into soil and grown to maturity in a greenhouse. Four plants were produced from each pCX-168phyA clone (004 and 013) and were named 0041, 0042, 0043, 0044 and 0131, 0132, 0133 and 0134, respectively.

| TABLE 1 |
| Media used for tissue culture and transformation of plant |
| Medium | Composition |
| N6D | N6D, 500 mg/L casein, 30 g/L sucrose, 2.5 mg/L 2,4-D, 2.5 g/L phytagel, pH 5.7 |
| N6DC | N6D medium plus 10 g/L glucose, 100 μmol/L acetoxyamine, pH 5.2 |
| AAM | AA, 500 mg/L casein, 68.5 g/L sucrose, 36 g/L glucose, 200 μmol/L acetoxyamine, pH 5.2 |
| AAD | AA, 30 g/L sucrose, 2 mg/L 2,4-D, 200 μmol/L acetoxyamine, pH 5.7 |
| N6DS1 | N6D medium plus 500 mg/L cefotaxime and 25 mg/L hygromycin |
| N6DS2 | N6D medium plus 300 mg/L cefotaxime and 50 mg/L hygromycin |
TABLE 1—continued

<table>
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<th>Composition</th>
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<tr>
<td>MSRR</td>
<td>MS medium (Sigma M-9274) plus 2 mg/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6-Benzylaminopurine (6-BAP) 0.2 mg/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>α-Naphthalene acetic acid (NAA) 0.5 mg/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zeatin (ZT) 200 mg/L, cefotaxime and 50 mg/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hygromycin, pH 5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSCL</td>
<td>MS medium plus 0.2 mg/L NAA and 0.5 mg/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chlorocholine chloride (CCC)</td>
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</table>


6.5.6 Northern Blotting

[0175] Total RNA extracted from plant leaves was used as the template for northern blotting detection. RNA of different individual transgenic plants was loaded onto a 1% agarose gel and well separated before transferring overnight onto a nylon membrane by capillary action. The DIG-labeled cDNA of the 16SphA1 gene excluding the bacterial signal peptide was used as a probe for northern hybridization. All reagents involved were purchased from Roche Diagnostics (Hong Kong) and all procedures were followed according to the manufacturer’s manuals. The northern blotting results for the F0 and F1 transgenic tobacco lines are shown in FIGS. 11 and 16, respectively. The phytoase enzyme was detected in the protein extract from the F0 lines 0042, 0043 and 0134. As shown in FIG. 16, the mRNA expression was inherited into the F1 lines of 0042 and 0134.

6.5.7 Western Blotting

[0176] Total protein extracted from tobacco leaves was used in western blotting experiments. Individual protein samples were well separated by SDS-PAGE on a 10% acrylamide gel and transferred onto a nitrocellulose membrane at 100V, 4°C for 1 h. The polyclonal anti-16SphA1-antibody was raised in rabbits by immunization with purified 16SphA1-encoding phytoase that is over-expressed in Bacillus subtilis. The polyclonal antibodies were absorbed with the wild-type tobacco prior to being added as a probe to the sample proteins. NBT/BCIP substrate was applied for signal detection, with procedures undertaken according to manufacturer’s protocol.

[0177] The western blotting results for the F0 and F1 transgenic tobacco are shown in FIGS. 12 and 17, respectively. The phytoase enzyme was detected in the protein extract from the F0 lines 0042, 0043 and 0134. As shown in FIG. 17, the phytoase expression was inherited into the F1 lines of 0042. In general, transgenic proteins are not detectable in transgenic plant extract due to their low expression level. For example, recombinant fungal phytoase (phyA) expressed in tobacco leaves only gave signal in western blotting after chromatographic purification (Ullah et al., 1999, supra). Hence, the visualization of phytoase in western blotting as shown FIGS. 12 and 17 indicated that the expression levels of phytoase in the transgenic plants were quite high.

6.5.8 Southern Blotting

[0178] The genomic DNA extracted from plant leaves was used for southern analysis. The genomic DNA was cut with HindIII restriction endonuclease in the presence of RNase activity. Digested DNA of different individual transgenic plants was loaded onto a 0.7% agarose gel and well separated before transferring overnight onto a nylon membrane by capillary action. The radiolabeled cDNA of the 16SphA1 gene excluding the bacterial signal peptide was used as a probe for southern hybridization. All reagents involved were purchased from Roche Diagnostics (Hong Kong) and all procedures were followed according to the manufacturer’s manuals.

[0179] As shown in FIG. 15, specific bands were detected in the F1 lines (0042 and 0134) but not in the control lines. The F1 lines from 0042 (42-1 and 42-2) were shown to contain a single copy gene whereas the F1 line from 0134 (134-1) was shown to have two gene copies.
6.5.9 Phenotypes of Control Tobacco and Transgenic Tobacco

**[0180]** Tobacco is a model system in plant transformation because of its high transformation rate and ease of propagation in tissue culture. Tobacco is a dicot plant recognized by its broad leaves, which have high commercial value. Tobacco is an annual plant that can complete the life cycle in 120 days. From seedling to the first flower, it will take about 96-100 days when the growing temperature is above 22°C. and light period longer than 14 hours. Twenty to thirty fruits can be obtained in one tobacco plant; each fruit weighs about 0.3-0.4 g in which more than a thousand seeds are formed. In general, a tobacco plant will bear viable seeds 30 days after the blooming of the first flower.

**[0181]** After transformation, the phenotypes of the transformed plants were followed up and are shown in Table 2. In general, plants transformed with the phytase gene have the first flower blooming when the plants are 101-130 cm high, which is shorter than the height at the time of blooming the first flower of the plants transformed with the vector (135-158 cm). And after flowering, the height of the plants transformed with the phytase gene were still shorter (142-168 cm) than that of the plants transformed with the vector (182-206 cm). Even though the plants transformed with the phytase gene are generally shorter, they usually have more flowering stems (6-10 stems per plant) than the plants transformed with the vector (6 stems) (see Table 2 and FIG. 13). Morphologically, tobacco plants usually have one main stem. However, four of the phytase-transformed plants developed more than one lateral stems (FIG. 14). Regarding the number of flower buds, tobacco plants transformed with the phytase gene showed increased number of flower buds compared to the tobacco plants transformed with the vector only (see Table 2). Regarding the flowering period, tobacco plant transformed with the phytase gene showed longer flowering period (50 to more than 88 days) than that of the control plants (35-37 days) (see Table 2).

6.5.10 Growth of Transgenic Tobacco Seedlings Under Phosphate Deficiency Condition

**[0182]** Control and transgenic (line 42-1) F2 tobacco seeds were sterilized with 33% (v/v) Clorox for 15 min, then rinsed with sterile water 5 times before germination in the MS medium (which included 1.25 mM phosphate and 30 g/L sucrose). After 15 days, seedlings were transferred to a modified MS medium (which was phosphate free and the sucrose concentration was reduced to 5 g/L) and grown for another 17 days. More biomass was observed in the transgenic seedlings compared with the control seedlings in this phosphate starvation experiment (FIG. 18).

6.5.11 Growth of Transgenic Tobacco Seedlings Under Low Phosphate Condition

**[0183]** Surface sterilized control and transgenic tobacco seeds were sowed in petri dishes (60 seeds/9-cm dish) containing 20 ml modified MS agar medium (standard MS medium, except that 10 g sucrose/L, 10^{-3} M or 10^{-5} M phosphate salts were added). After 20 days, 9 seedlings from high phosphate (10^{-3} M) or low phosphate (10^{-5} M) plates were transferred to each of the tissue culture boxes (7 cm x 7 cm, 50 ml modified MS agar) containing various phosphate concentrations (10^{-3} M, 10^{-4} M or 10^{-5} M). The seedlings were then grown for another 30 days before harvesting for dry weight determination. Each plant was weighed individually. Eighteen (18) plants were weighed in each group and their average weight is shown in FIG. 19. It is statistically significant that the transgenic line 0042 grew bigger than the control line, especially when the availability of phosphate is limited. In addition, an experiment on the growth of seedlings in liquid medium was also carried out. Briefly, tobacco seeds were germinated in MS0 medium (30 g sucrose, 1.25 mM phosphorus) for 10 days, then transferred to liquid MS medium (10 g sucrose, 0.01 or 0.1 mM phosphorus) for 20 days. Twenty-five (25) plants from each line were divided into 5 groups and the dry weight of each group was determined. As shown in FIG. 20, the transgenic lines (0042 and 034) attained higher dry weights than the control line under low phosphate conditions.

6.5.12 In vitro Phytase Activity Analysis by HPLC

**[0184]** Five (5) g of young leaf tissue was ground in 10 ml pre-chilled extraction buffer (0.1 M Tris-HCl, pH 7.0, 1 mM phenylmethylsulfonlfyl fluoride and 0.1 mM CaCl2). Soluble proteins in the aqueous phase were collected by centrifugation at 12000 g for 20 minutes and the protein concentration was quantified by the Bradford protein assay (Bio-Rad). To evaluate the phytase activity in the plant extract, 200 µg of plant proteins from the control plants and the transgenic plants were incubated with 400 µg IP6 (Sigma, P881100) at 37°C. After 4, 6 and 8 hours, 1 volume of 0.05 M HCl was added to stop the enzyme action. To compare the phytase activities in the plant extracts, inositol phosphates (IP6, IP5, IP4, IP3) were purified by anion exchange chromatography (Sandberg and Alderinne, 1986, HPLC method for determination of inositol Tri-, Tetra, Penta- and Hexaphosphates in foods and intestine contents, Journal of Food Science 51 (3):547-550). Briefly, 0.5 ml enzyme mix was loaded onto a 2 ml AG-1X8 anion exchange column (Bio-Rad) and the impurities were washed away by 10 column volume of 0.025 M HCl. Subsequently, inositol phosphates were eluted together by 3 M HCl. The eluted samples were then freeze-dried and resuspended in 100 µl mobile phase [50% (v/v) methanol, 0.1% (v/v) formic acid, 1.5% (v/v) tetrabutylammonium hydroxide, and 0.05 M EDTA] before HPLC (Waters 6000) analysis (Sandberg and Alderinne, 1986, supra). Twenty (20) µl was injected into a C18 column (Alltech Alltima C18) for inositol phosphate determination. The respective peaks of IP6 and IP5 were measured by a refractive index detector (Shimadzu RID-10A, Shimadzu Corporation, Japan) and the ratio IP6/IP5 was calculated. Immediately mixed with the plant extract, the IP6/IP5 ratio of the phytic acid substrate was 3.61±0.14 (n=4). During the incubation, IP6 was gradually broken down into lower inositol phosphates (IP5, 4 and 3) and therefore the IP6/IP5 ratio decreased with time. As shown in FIG. 21, the plant extracts from line 42 (N=4) yielded a lower IP6/IP5 ratio when compared with that from the control plant (N=4).

**[0185]** In summary, tobacco plants transformed with the phytase gene have the following phenotypes: (1) Increased number of flowering stems; (2) Increased number of major stems, (3) Increased number of buds, and (4) Extended flowering period (see Table 2). It is expected that the phytase gene-transformed tobacco plants will bear more number of fruit than the control plants since the number of flower buds were increased in the former.
TABLE 2
Phenotypes of transformed tobacco plants.

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<tr>
<th>Plant line</th>
<th>Time of transferring to soil</th>
<th>Time of blooming of the first flower</th>
<th>Plant height at blooming of the first flower (cm)</th>
<th>Plant height after flowering (cm)</th>
<th>No. of main flower stems</th>
<th>No. of major stem*</th>
<th>No. of flower buds*</th>
<th>No. of flowering days</th>
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<td>102</td>
<td>142</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>74</td>
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#Only the flower buds on the first major stem were counted. The flower buds on the lateral stems were not mature enough for counting.
*Up to Nov. 20, 2001.
*New flowers opened on Nov. 18, 2001.

7. Equivalents
[0186] Those skilled in the art will recognize, or be able to ascertain many equivalents to the specific embodiments of the invention described herein using no more than routine experimentation. Such equivalents are intended to be encompassed by the following claims.

[0187] All publications, patents and patent applications mentioned in this specification are herein incorporated by reference into the specification to the same extent as if each individual publication, patent or patent application was specifically and individually indicated to be incorporated herein by reference.

[0188] Citation or discussion of a reference herein shall not be construed as an admission that such is prior art to the present invention.

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100 105 110

Ile Asp Ile Ala Gly Ala Ser Arg Ser Asp Gly Lys Asn Thr Val
115 120 125

Glu Ile Tyr Ala Phe Asp Gly Glu Lys Ser Lys Leu Lys Asn Ile Val
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Gly Lys Asn Gly Glu Phe Glu Gin Tyr Lys Leu Phe Asp Asn Gly Lys
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Gly Gin Val Glu Gly Lys Val Arg Ser Phe Lys Met Ser Ser Gin
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Asp Ile Glu Gly Leu Thr Ile Tyr Gly Glu Asp Gly Gly Gly Tyr
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Ala Ser Asn Arg Ser Glu Gly Lys Asn Thr Ile Glu Tyr Ala Ile
120 125 130

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Lys Ile Asp Gly Thr Ser Asp Thr Asp Gly Ile Asp Val Leu Gly Phe
305 310 315 320
Gly Leu Gly Pro Lys Tyr Pro Tyr Gly Ile Phe Val Ala Gln Asp Gly
325 330 335
Glu Asn Ile Asp Asn Gly Gln Ala Val Asn Gin Phe Lys Ile Val
340 345 350
Ser Trp Glu Gln Ile Ala Gln His Leu Gly Glu Met Pro Asp Leu His
355 360 365
Lys Gin Val Asn Pro Arg Lys Leu Lys Asp Arg Ser Asp Gly
370 375 380

<210> SEQ ID NO 5
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<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURES:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Primer
<222> LOCATION: 6, 9, 18
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: n = deoxyinosine
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<211> LENGTH: 20
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Primer
<220> FEATURE:
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<222> LOCATION: 18
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: n = deoxyinosine
<400> SEQUENCE: 6
tcrtaygtc cyaytncc

<210> SEQ ID NO 7
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<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
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<400> SEQUENCE: 7
atgastcctg cyygcttaat cytctatg

<210> SEQ ID NO 8
<211> LENGTH: 27
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
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<400> SEQUENCE: 8
atgatcctc agcgtgcttc ggtgas

<210> SEQ ID NO 9
<211> LENGTH: 27
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Primer
<400> SEQUENCE: 9
atgastcct ggcctagcct gatcacc

<210> SEQ ID NO 10
<211> LENGTH: 27
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Primer
<400> SEQUENCE: 10
atgatcctg gtttttgccg tcgacc

<210> SEQ ID NO 11
<211> LENGTH: 27
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
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gcagattgga tacgatgga atcgacg

27

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

<400> SEQUENCE: 12

atgatcctc atgatgga tagcgt

27

<210> SEQ ID NO 13
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<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
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30

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<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
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26

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<212> TYPE: DNA
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agcagttca tcgaggttt cccaaacaa tgc

33

<210> SEQ ID NO 16
<211> LENGTH: 27
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
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<400> SEQUENCE: 16

tagcatttctc atgcggtctttcgt

27

<210> SEQ ID NO 17
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<210> SEQ ID NO 18
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<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Primer

<400> SEQUENCE: 18

attagctc ctacgcgctc gaacggtctt

<210> SEQ ID NO 19
<211> LENGTH: 27
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Primer

<400> SEQUENCE: 19

tcanaaat cgtctgtgctt atcgcga

<210> SEQ ID NO 20
<211> LENGTH: 22
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Primer

<400> SEQUENCE: 20

agacaattgc ggacatat ca cg

<210> SEQ ID NO 21
<211> LENGTH: 1290
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Bacillus subtilis

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agtcgacgt tcataaaaag aggaatgaa atagatcatt caaaaaacct tgtgtaacc 120
ggctgtttcg gactgctgt cacatgctgt gcgtctgctc gcaagcaaaa gtaaagcgtg 180
tcgtctctt atcataattcc gcgtatgata gggcgggaa cggacacgtg tgaacggc 240
gttgagncc cttcgtataggg tgaacactcc agaatcttta caaacaagaaa 300
ttagcgagca caataaaaa atacaggtaa gctgttctaa gacaggtgga taagattgctt 360
cctctctaca atacgcggtaa gctgacatcc gtagaattaatctagttgaaac 420
gcagaaaaag gcacaatctgc gggcacttt cactgctctg aaggaaaaaa taactttagtg 480
attatacct ttagcggaaa aacaagcactt ttagaactta taacgtctata aaaaagcctg 540
atctgcaag ccactgacag ggtgactagtt ttagaactta acacgactaat ccacaaaagga 600
snataatacg cagtaagtca gggaaagaag ggtgacttagg acactaaagc attaaagggc 660
gcagaaaaag gtagatatatc gggaaaaag gcgtgagcag ttaaagttgaa tccocgaac 720
gacagaggg cagcaagcagc tctcataagc tagttttttata tcggcagagc agattggaggc 780
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snataatacg cagtaagtca gggaaagaag ggtgacttagg acactaaagc attaaagggc 960
gcagaaaaag gtagatatatc gggaaaaag gcgtgagcag ttaaagttgaa tccocgaac 1020
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agcgatacag acgcgaatgaa cgytctgtgt ttcggacttgg ggcctgaata tcggttcgtt
1080
attttctcg ccacggagct tgsaaatata gatacggggc aasagcgcc tcggggattt
1140
aasactgtgc catgggaagaa aattggtgat caasttgcgt tccggcctgt ggcaaatgaa
1200
caggttgcac cggaaacact gaccacagca acgcgaatgaa aacatgcaaa aacagcgctt
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1290
<210> SEQ ID NO: 22
<211> LENGTH: 383
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Bacillus subtilis

<400> SEQUENCE: 22

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

Pro Glu Thr Asp Gly Thr Ser Asp Thr Asp Gly Ile Asp Val Leu Gly
305 310 315 320

Phe Gly Leu Gly Pro Glu Tyr Pro Phe Gly Ile Phe Val Ala Gln Asp
325 330 335

Gly Glu Aam Ile Asp His Gly Gln Lys Ala Aam Gln Aam Phe Lys Ile
340 345 350

Val Pro Trp Glu Arg Ile Ala Asp Gln Ile Gly Phe Arg Pro Leu Ala
355 360 365

Asn Glu Gln Val Asp Pro Arg Lys Leu Thr Asp Arg Ser Gly Lys
370 375 380

<s10> SEQ ID NO: 23
<s11> LENGTH: 1724
<s12> TYPE: DNA
<s13> ORGANISM: Bacillus sp.
<s400> SEQUENCE: 23

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aacaatatt ctgtgctcttt tctatagctg gttaaccogat taataagat gaaattacca
120

ataacactctg taaattttaaa atatttgtgcct acgtaaatggt tttctctctc
180

taattctctg cctgcacgtcc aataacgaac ctaataacctc ctgacacttc gttgtcttgt
240

ctattcagctat gagtgtctgtcc cccggagatc aaccgctgc ggaagtttggc atctgcccag
300

ttagagctctg caaatgttcat taagcagcct gccgggagatc aaccgctgc ggaagtttggc
360

catacttctga acaatttcag cgtgtaatcg aagaaaccga ataatacgaas aattagaga
420

aacaatatt ctgtgctcttt tctatagctg gttaaccogat taataagat gaaattacca
480

ataacactctg taaattttaaa atatttgtgcct acgtaaatggt tttctctctc
540

taattctctg cctgcacgtcc aataacgaac ctaataacctc ctgacacttc gttgtcttgt
600

ctattcagctat gagtgtctgtcc cccggagatc aaccgctgc ggaagtttggc atctgcccag
660

aacaatatt ctgtgctcttt tctatagctg gttaaccogat taataagat gaaattacca
720

ataacactctg taaattttaaa atatttgtgcct acgtaaatggt tttctctctc
780

taattctctg cctgcacgtcc aataacgaac ctaataacctc ctgacacttc gttgtcttgt
840

ctattcagctat gagtgtctgtcc cccggagatc aaccgctgc ggaagtttggc atctgcccag
900

taattctctg cctgcacgtcc aataacgaac ctaataacctc ctgacacttc gttgtcttgt
960

gacgagcgcc aacgctgctg cggcgccgag gccgggagatc aaccgctgc ggaagtttggc
1020

gcgtgctgctg cggcgccgag gccgggagatc aaccgctgc ggaagtttggc
1080

gcgtgctgctg cggcgccgag gccgggagatc aaccgctgc ggaagtttggc
1140

gacgagcgcc aacgctgctg cggcgccgag gccgggagatc aaccgctgc ggaagtttggc
1200

gacgagcgcc aacgctgctg cggcgccgag gccgggagatc aaccgctgc ggaagtttggc
1260

gcgtgctgctg cggcgccgag gccgggagatc aaccgctgc ggaagtttggc
1320

cacaatatt caccgagcct cccgggagatc aaccgctgc ggaagtttggc
1380

gcgtgctgctg cggcgccgag gccgggagatc aaccgctgc ggaagtttggc
1440

gacgagcgcc aacgctgctg cggcgccgag gccgggagatc aaccgctgc ggaagtttggc
1500

gcgtgctgctg cggcgccgag gccgggagatc aaccgctgc ggaagtttggc
1560

catacttctga acaatttcag cgtgtaatcg aagaaaccga ataatacgaas aattagaga
1620
<210> SEQ ID NO 24
<211> LENGTH: 383
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Bacillus sp.

<400> SEQUENCE: 24

Met Asn His Ser Lys Thr Leu Leu Thr Thr Ala Ala Ala Gly Leu Met
1 5
Leu Thr Cys Gly Ala Val Ser Ser Gin Ala Lys His Lys Leu Ser Asp
10 15 20
Pro Tyr His Phe Thr Val Asn Ala Ala Ala Glu Thr Glu Pro Val Asp
25
Pro Ala Gly Asp Ala Asp Asp Pro Ala Ile Trp Leu Asp Pro Lys
35
Thr Ala Gly Asp Ala Asp Asp Pro Ala Ile Trp Leu Asp Pro Lys
40
Aas Pro Gin Asn Ser Lys Leu Thr Thr Thr Asn Lys Ser Gly Leu
45 50
Aas Val Tyr Ser Leu Glu Gly Met Leu His Ser Tyr His Thr Gly
55 60 65
Lys Leu Aas Aas Val Asp Ile Arg Tyr Asp Phe Phe Pro Leu Asn Gly Lys
70 75 80
Lys Val Asp Ile Ala Ala Ala Ser Arg Ser Glu Gly Lys Aas Thr
85 90 95
Ile Glu Ile Tyr Ile Ala Ile Asp Gly Lys Aas Tyr Leu Glu Glu Ser Ile
100 105 110
Ile Glu Ile Tyr Ile Ala Ile Asp Gly Lys Aas Tyr Leu Glu Glu Ser Ile
115 120 125
Thr Asp Pro Aas Arg Pro Ile Ala Ser Ala Ile Asp Glu Val Tyr Gly
130 135 140
Phe Ser Leu Tyr His Ser Gin Lys Thr Gly Lys Tyr Ala Met Val
145 150 155 160
Thr Gly Lys Glu Gly Glu Phe Glu Gin Tyr Glu Leu Aas Ala Asp Lys
165 170 175
Asn Gly Tyr Ile Ser Gin Lys Val Arg Ala Phe Lys Met Asn Ser
180 185 190
Glu Thr Glu Gly Met Ala Ala Asp Glu Tyr Gly Ser Leu Tyr Ile
195 200 205
Ala Glu Asp Glu Ala Ile Trp Lys Phe Ser Ala Glu Pro Asp Gly
210 215
Ala Glu Asp Glu Ala Ile Trp Lys Phe Ser Ala Glu Pro Asp Gly
220 225 230
Gly Ser Aas Gin Thr Val Ile Asp Arg Ala Asp Gly Arg His Leu Thr
235 240 245
Pro Asp Ile Glu Gly Leu Thr Ile Tyr Tyr Ala Ala Asp Gly Lys Gly
250 255
Tyr Leu Leu Ala Ser Ser Gin Ser Ser Tyr Ala Ile Tyr Gly
260 265 270
Arg Gin Gly Gin Aen Lys Tyr Val Ala Asp Phe Gin Ile Thr Asp Gly
275 280 285
Pro Glu Thr Asp Gly Thr Ser Asp Thr Asp Gly Ile Asp Val Leu Gly
290 295 300 305
Phe Gly Leu Gly Pro Glu Tyr Pro Phe Gly Leu Phe Val Ala Gin Asp
310 315 320
325 330 335
1.47. (canceled)

48. A chimeric expression cassette comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a phytase, wherein said phytase is from a *Bacillus* strain and comprises the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NO.4, except that N-terminal amino acid residues 1 to 26 of SEQ ID NO.4 is deleted, and said nucleotide sequence is operably linked to regulatory nucleotide sequences such that said regulatory nucleotide sequences cause expression of the nucleotide sequence in plant cells, and wherein the regulatory nucleotide sequences are heterologous to the nucleotide sequence.

49. The chimeric expression cassette of claim 48 or 50, wherein said phytase is expressed intracellularly.

50. The chimeric expression cassette of claim 48, wherein said nucleotide sequence is SEQ ID NO.3, except that the sequence of nucleotides 100 to 177 of SEQ ID NO.3 is deleted.

51-58. (canceled)

59. An expression vector, comprising the expression cassette of any one of claims 81, 82, 48, and 50.

60. A transformed plant cell comprising the expression vector of claim 59, wherein said plant cell expresses said phytase.

61. The transformed plant cell of claim 60, wherein said cell is of a monocotyledonous species.

62. The transformed plant cell of claim 61, wherein said monocotyledonous species is selected from the group consisting of maize, sorghum, wheat, palm and rice.

63. The transformed plant cell of claim 60, wherein said cell is of a dicotyledonous species.

64. The transformed plant cell of claim 63, wherein said dicotyledonous species is selected from the group consisting of soybean, rapeseed, jojoba, Chinese tallow tree, tobacco, safflower, peanut and sunflower.

65. An in vitro culture comprising the transformed plant cell of claim 61.

66. An in vitro culture comprising the transformed plant cell of claim 63.

67. A transformed plant, wherein a cell of said plant comprises the expression cassette of any one of claims 81, 82, 48, and 50 and expresses said phytase.

68. The transformed plant of claim 67, wherein said plant is a rice plant.

69. The transformed plant of claim 67, wherein said plant is a rapeseed plant.

70. The transformed plant of claim 67, wherein said plant is a sunflower plant.

71. The transformed plant of claim 67, wherein said plant is a safflower plant.

72. The transformed plant of claim 67, wherein said plant is a peanut plant.

73. A method of mobilizing inorganic phosphate from plant phytate in a plant cell for improving plant growth, flowering, and/or fruiting, comprising introducing a nucleic acid molecule comprising the chimeric expression cassette of any one of claims 81, 82, 48, and 50 into said plant cell to produce a transformed plant cell, whereby said transformed plant cell expresses said phytase which mobilizes said inorganic phosphate from plant phytate.

74. The method of claim 73, further comprising the step of producing a whole plant from the transformed plant cell, wherein said plant comprises the cell that expresses said phytase.

75. The method of claim 74, further comprising the step of sexually or clonally reproducing said whole plant, wherein a progeny of said whole plant comprises a cell that expresses said phytase.

76. The method of claim 73, wherein said expression cassette is introduced into said plant cell by electroporation.

77. The method of claim 73, wherein said expression cassette is introduced into said plant cell by microparticle bombardment.

78. The method of claim 73, wherein said expression cassette is introduced into said plant cell by microinjection.

79. A method for mobilizing inorganic phosphate from plant phytate for improving plant growth, flowering, and/or fruiting in an *Agrobacterium*-susceptible dicotyledonous plant, comprising infecting a plant cell of said plant with *Agrobacterium* that comprises the expression cassette of any one of claims 81, 82, 48, and 50, whereby said infected plant cell expresses said phytase which mobilizes said inorganic phosphate.

80. (canceled)

81. A chimeric expression cassette comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a phytase, wherein said phytase is from a *Bacillus* strain and comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO.4, and said nucleotide sequence is operably linked to regulatory nucleotide sequences such that said regulatory nucleotide sequences cause expression of the nucleotide sequence in plant cells, and wherein the regulatory nucleotide sequences are heterologous to the nucleotide sequence.

82. The chimeric expression cassette of claim 81, wherein said nucleotide sequence comprises SEQ ID NO.3.

83. (canceled)

84. A chimeric expression cassette comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a phytase, wherein said phytase is from a *Bacillus* strain and comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO.4, except that N-terminal amino acid residues 1 to 26 of SEQ ID NO.4 are replaced by a plant signal peptide, said nucleotide sequence being operably linked to regulatory nucleotide sequences such that said regulatory nucleotide sequences cause expression of the
nucleotide sequence in plant cells and said phytase is secreted from the plant cells, wherein the regulatory nucleotide sequences are heterologous to the nucleotide sequence.

85. (canceled)

86. The chimeric expression cassette of claim 84, wherein said nucleotide sequence is SEQ ID NO:3, except that the sequence of nucleotides 100 to 177 of SEQ ID NO:3 is replaced by a plant signal sequence such that said phytase is secreted from the plant cells.

87-107. (canceled)