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(54) Titre : PROTEINE INSECTICIDE SECRETEE ET COMPOSITIONS DE GENES A PARTIR DU BACILLUS THURINGIENSIS ET LEURS UTILISATIONS

(54) Title: SECRETED INSECTICIDAL PROTEIN AND GENE COMPOSITIONS FROM BACILLUS THURINGIENSIS AND USES THEREFOR

(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

The present invention relates to the isolation and characterization of nucleotide sequences encoding novel insecticidal proteins secreted into the extracellular space from *Bacillus thuringiensis* and related strains. The proteins are isolated from culture supernatants of *Bacillus thuringiensis* and related strains and display insecticidal activity against lepidopteran insects including European corn borer (ECB), tobacco budworm (TBW) and diamondback moth (DBM). Insecticidal proteins encoded by nucleotide sequences that hybridize under stringent conditions to the isolated and characterized nucleotide sequences are disclosed. Methods are disclosed for making and using transgenic cells and plants comprising the novel nucleotide sequence of the invention.

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(54) Title: SECRETED INSECTICIDAL PROTEIN AND GENE COMPOSITIONS FROM BACILLUS THURINGIENSIS AND USES THEREFOR

(57) Abstract: The present invention relates to the isolation and characterization of nucleotide sequences encoding novel insecticidal proteins secreted into the extracellular space from *Bacillus thuringiensis* and related strains. The proteins are isolated from culture supernatants of *Bacillus thuringiensis* and related strains and display insecticidal activity against lepidopteran insects including European corn borer (ECB), tobacco budworm (TBW) and diamondback moth (DBM). Insecticidal proteins encoded by nucleotide sequences that hybridize under stringent conditions to the isolated and characterized nucleotide sequences are disclosed. Methods are disclosed for making and using transgenic cells and plants comprising the novel nucleotide sequence of the invention.



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INVENTION TITLE

Secreted Insecticidal Protein and Gene Compositions from *Bacillus thuringiensis* and Uses Therefor

DESCRIPTION

[Para 1] Background of Invention

[Para 2] The present invention relates to a new family of genes encoding lepidopteran-toxic proteins and insecticidal fragments thereof. In particular, the present invention is directed to exemplary proteins designated herein as TIC900, TIC402, TIC403, TIC404, TIC961, TIC962, TIC963, TIC965 and TIC966, and insecticidal fragments thereof, each encoded by exemplary nucleotide coding sequences designated herein respectively as *tic900*, *tic402*, *tic403*, *tic404*, *tic434*, *tic961*, *tic962*, *tic963*, *tic965*, and *tic966*, as well as to nucleotide sequence homologs that (1) encode insecticidal proteins and (2) hybridize to the *tic900*, *tic402*, *tic403*, *tic404*, *tic434*, *tic961*, *tic962*, *tic963*, *tic965*, and *tic966* coding sequences under stringent hybridization conditions. The present invention also relates to host cells transformed with one or more nucleotide sequences of the present invention or transformed with variants of the nucleotide sequences set forth herein, genes related by identity and/or similarity to the sequences set forth herein, and/or homologs thereof, particularly those sequences that have been modified for improved expression in plants. In a preferred embodiment, the transformed host cells are plant cells.

[Para 3] Almost all field crops, plants, and commercial farming areas are susceptible to attack by one or more insect pests. Particularly problematic are Coleopteran and Lepidoptern pests. For example, vegetable and cole crops such as artichokes, kohlrabi, arugula, leeks, asparagus, lentils, beans, lettuce (e.g., head, leaf, romaine), beets, bok choy, malanga, broccoli, melons (e.g., muskmelon, watermelon, crenshaw, honeydew, cantaloupe), brussels sprouts, cabbage, cardoni, carrots, napa, cauliflower, okra, onions, celery, parsley, chick peas, parsnips, chicory, peas, chinese cabbage, peppers, collards, potatoes, cucumber, pumpkins, cucurbits, radishes, dry bulb onions, rutabaga, eggplant, salsify, escarole, shallots, endive, soybean, garlic, spinach, green onions, squash, greens, sugar beets, sweet potatoes, turnip, swiss chard, horseradish, tomatoes, kale, turnips, and a variety of spices are sensitive to infestation by one or more of the following insect pests: alfalfa looper, armyworm, beet armyworm, artichoke plume moth, cabbage budworm, cabbage looper, cabbage webworm, corn earworm, celery leafeater, cross-striped cabbageworm, european corn borer, diamondback moth, green cloverworm, imported cabbageworm, melonworm, omnivorous leafroller, pickleworm, rindworm complex, saltmarsh caterpillar, soybean looper, tobacco budworm, tomato fruitworm, tomato hornworm, tomato pinworm, velvetbean caterpillar, and yellowstriped armyworm. Likewise, pasture and hay crops such as alfalfa, pasture grasses and silage are often attacked by such pests as armyworm, beef armyworm, alfalfa caterpillar, European skipper, a variety of loopers and webworms, as well as yellowstriped armyworms.

[Para 4] Fruit and vine crops such as apples, apricots, cherries, nectarines, peaches, pears, plums, prunes, quince almonds, chestnuts, filberts, pecans, pistachios, walnuts, citrus, blackberries, blueberries, boysenberries, cranberries, currants, loganberries, raspberries, strawberries, grapes, avocados, bananas, kiwi, persimmons, pomegranate, pineapple, and tropical fruits are often susceptible to attack and defoliation by achema sphinx moth, amorbia, armyworm, citrus cutworm,

banana skipper, blackheaded fireworm, blueberry leafroller, cankerworm, cherry fruitworm, citrus cutworm, cranberry girdler, eastern tent caterpillar, fall webworm, fall webworm, filbert leafroller, filbert webworm, fruit tree leafroller, grape berry moth, grape leafroller, grapeleaf skeletonizer, green fruitworm, gummosus-batrachedra commosae, gypsy moth, hickory shuckworm, hornworms, loopers, navel orangeworm, obliquebanded leafroller, omnivorous leafroller, omnivorous looper, orange tortrix, orangedog, oriental fruit moth, pandemis leafroller, peach twig borer, pecan nut casebearer, redbanded leafroller, redhumped caterpillar, roughskinned cutworm, saltmarsh caterpillar, spanworm, tent caterpillar, thecla-thecla basillides, tobacco budworm, tortrix moth, tufted apple budmoth, variegated leafroller, walnut caterpillar, western tent caterpillar, and yellowstriped armyworm.

[Para 5] Field crops such as canola/rape seed, evening primrose, meadow foam, corn (field, sweet, popcorn), cotton, hops, jojoba, peanuts, rice, safflower, small grains (barley, oats, rye, wheat, etc.), sorghum, soybeans, sunflowers, and tobacco are often targets for infestation by insects including armyworm, asian and other corn borers, banded sunflower moth, beet armyworm, bollworm, cabbage looper, corn rootworm (including southern and western varieties), cotton leaf perforator, diamondback moth, european corn borer, green cloverworm, headmoth, headworm, imported cabbageworm, loopers (including *Anacamptodes* spp.), obliquebanded leafroller, omnivorous leafhopper, podworm, podworm, saltmarsh caterpillar, southwestern corn borer, soybean looper, spotted cutworm, sunflower moth, tobacco budworm, tobacco hornworm, and velvetbean caterpillar.

[Para 6] Bedding plants, flowers, ornamentals, vegetables and container stock are frequently fed upon by a host of insect pests such as armyworm, azalea moth, beet armyworm, diamondback moth, ello moth (hornworm), Florida fern caterpillar, Io moth, loopers, oleander moth, omnivorous leafroller, omnivorous looper, and tobacco budworm.

[Para 7] Forests, fruit, ornamental, and nut-bearing trees, as well as shrubs and other nursery stock are often susceptible to attack from diverse insects such as bagworm, blackheaded budworm, browntail moth, california oakworm, douglas fir tussock moth, elm spanworm, fall webworm, fruittree leafroller, greenstriped mapleworm, gypsy moth, jack pine budworm, mimosa webworm, pine butterfly, redhumped caterpillar, saddleback caterpillar, saddle prominent caterpillar, spring and fall cankerworm, spruce budworm, tent caterpillar, tortrix, and western tussock moth. Likewise, pests such as armyworm, sod webworm, and tropical sod webworm often attack turf grasses.

[Para 8] Because crops of commercial interest are often the target of insect attack, environmentally-sensitive methods for controlling or eradicating insect infestation are desirable in many instances. This is particularly true for farmers, nurserymen, growers, and commercial and residential areas which seek to control insect populations using eco-friendly compositions.

[Para 9] *Bacillus thuringiensis* is a gram-positive bacterium that produces proteinaceous crystalline inclusions during sporulation. These *B. thuringiensis* crystal proteins are often highly toxic to specific insects. Insecticidal activities have been identified for crystal proteins from various *B. thuringiensis* strains against insect larvae from the insect orders Lepidoptera (caterpillars), Coleoptera (beetles) and Diptera (mosquitoes, flies).

[Para 10] Individual *B. thuringiensis* crystal proteins, also called delta-endotoxins or parasporal crystals or toxin proteins, can differ extensively in their structures and insecticidal activities. These insecticidal proteins are encoded by genes typically located on large plasmids, greater than 30 mega Daltons (mDa) in size, that are found in *B. thuringiensis* strains. A number of these *B. thuringiensis* toxin genes have been cloned and the insecticidal crystal protein products characterized for their

specific insecticidal properties. Hofte et al. (1989) and Schnepf et al. (1998) provide reviews of *B. thuringiensis* toxin genes and crystal proteins.

[Para 11] The insecticidal properties of *B. thuringiensis* have been long recognized, and *B. thuringiensis* strains have been incorporated in commercial biological insecticide products for over forty years. Commercial *B. thuringiensis* insecticide formulations typically contain dried sporulated *B. thuringiensis* fermentation cultures whose crystal proteins are toxic to various insect species.

[Para 12] Traditional commercial *B. thuringiensis* bio-insecticide products are derived from "wild-type" *B. thuringiensis* strains, i.e., purified cultures of *B. thuringiensis* strains isolated from natural sources. Newer commercial *B. thuringiensis* bio-insecticide products are based on genetically altered *B. thuringiensis* strains, such as the transconjugant *B. thuringiensis* strains described in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,080,897 and 4,935,353.

[Para 13] A characteristic of crystal proteins is their ability to coalesce to form crystals inside the *B. thuringiensis* mother cell. Upon lysis of the mother cell the proteins are released as crystals into the external environment. In addition, *B. thuringiensis* also produces non-crystal proteins that, in contrast to crystal proteins, are secreted by *B. thuringiensis* cells as soluble proteins into the culture medium. Secreted non-crystal proteins of *B. thuringiensis* include phospholipases, proteases, and β -lactamase that have little, if any, insecticidal activity. However, three secreted non-crystal proteins of *B. thuringiensis* designated Vip1, Vip2 and Vip3 have been reported to be toxic to coleopteran or lepidopteran insects (Estruch et al., 1996; U. S. Patent No. 5,866,326; WO94/21795; WO96/10083). A non-crystal protein of *B. thuringiensis* designated CryV is reported to be toxic to lepidopteran insects (Kostichka et al., 1996). A large number of *Bacillus thuringiensis* isolates producing extracellular secreted insecticidal toxin proteins have been identified by a number of different investigators. Such isolates have all been shown to produce one or more of these VIP or CryV toxin proteins or closely related homologs. Coleopteran inhibitory secreted BT proteins such as TIC901, TIC1201, TIC407, and TIC417 have been previously disclosed but appear to be unrelated to the proteins of the present invention (US Provisional Patent Application No. 60/485,483 filed July 7, 2003; PCT/US04/21692 filed July 6, 2004).

[Para 14] The inventors herein disclose a new class of extracellular secreted insecticidal protein toxins that do not exhibit homology to the known VIP or CryV classes of proteins. None of the one hundred thirty-seven known insect-toxic proteins of *B. thuringiensis* (Crickmore et al., 1998), more or less, are substantially related to the proteins of the present invention. In fact, no significant homology was found between the sequences of the proteins of the present invention and any of the thousands of protein sequences contained in the National Center for Genome Resources (GenBank), Santa Fe, NM.

[Para 15] Summary of Invention

[Para 16] In one embodiment, the present invention relates to an isolated and purified insecticidal protein, exhibiting an amino acid sequence substantially as set forth in SEQ ID NO:4, (TIC900), SEQ ID NO:6 (TIC402), SEQ ID NO:8 (TIC403), SEQ ID NO:10 (TIC404), SEQ ID NO:30 (TIC434), SEQ ID NO:12 (TIC961), SEQ ID NO:14 (TIC962), SEQ ID NO:16 (TIC963), SEQ ID NO:18 (TIC965), and SEQ ID NO:20 (TIC966), or related amino acid sequences and homologs thereof. Insecticidal activity of TIC900 and related proteins have been demonstrated in

bioassays with lepidopteran insects including European corn borer (ECB), tobacco budworm (TBW) and Diamondback Moth (DBM), as shown herein.

[Para 17] In another embodiment, the present invention relates to an isolated and purified nucleotide sequence, i.e. a coding sequence, comprising a nucleotide sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:3 (*tic900*), SEQ ID NO:5 (*tic402*), SEQ ID NO:7 (*tic403*), SEQ ID NO:9 (*tic404*), SEQ ID NO:29 (*tic434*), SEQ ID NO:11 (*tic961*), SEQ ID NO:13 (*tic962*), SEQ ID NO:15 (*tic963*), SEQ ID NO:17 (*tic965*), or SEQ ID NO: 19 (*tic966*), or related sequences or homologs thereof. The native *tic900* coding sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:3 encodes the TIC900 protein exhibiting the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:4. Organisms producing TIC900 or related proteins exhibit insecticidal activity and/or insect-resistance properties. The native *tic402* coding sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:5 encodes the TIC402 protein exhibiting the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:6. The native *tic403* coding sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:7 encodes the TIC403 protein exhibiting the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:8. The native *tic404* coding sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:9 encodes the TIC404 protein exhibiting the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:10. The native *tic434* coding sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:29 encodes the TIC434 protein exhibiting the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:30. The native *tic961* coding sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:11 encodes the TIC961 protein exhibiting the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:12. The native *tic962* coding sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:13 encodes the TIC962 protein exhibiting the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:14. The native *tic963* coding sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:15 encodes the TIC963 protein exhibiting the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:16. The native *tic965* coding sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:17 encodes the TIC965 protein exhibiting the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:18. The native *tic966* coding sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:19 encodes the TIC966 protein exhibiting the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:20. TIC900 or related proteins and nucleotide sequences derived from Bt strains that encode these proteins are described herein as homologs of each other, i.e., insecticidal proteins or insecticidal fragments thereof encoded by nucleotide sequences that hybridize to each or any of the sequences disclosed herein either under specific hybridization conditions or under stringent hybridization conditions, and are specifically intended to be included within the scope of the present invention.

[Para 18] In a further embodiment, the present invention relates to a biologically pure culture of a *Bacillus thuringiensis* bacterium transformed with a plasmid vector containing a nucleotide sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:3 (*tic900*), SEQ ID NO:5 (*tic402*), SEQ ID NO:7 (*tic403*), SEQ ID NO:9 (*tic404*), SEQ ID NO:29 (*tic434*), SEQ ID NO:11 (*tic961*), SEQ ID NO:13 (*tic962*), SEQ ID NO:15 (*tic963*), SEQ ID NO:17 (*tic965*), or SEQ ID NO: 19 (*tic966*), or a related sequence or homolog that produces an insecticidal protein and secretes the protein into the extracellular space surrounding the bacterial strain during fermentation. An exemplary strain SIC9002 has been deposited in the Northern Regional Research Laboratory of Agricultural Research Service Center Collection (NRRL), USDA, 1815 North University Street, Peoria, IL 61604, pursuant to the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganism for the Purposes of Patent Procedure on April 25, 2000 and has been assigned the accession No. NRRL B-30582. One plasmid containing the *tic900* nucleotide sequence is set forth herein as pBD1.

[Para 19] In a further embodiment, the invention also relates to a biologically pure culture of a *B. thuringiensis* bacterium designated as strain EG5438 exhibiting insecticidal activity against lepidopteran insects. *B. thuringiensis* strain EG5438 represents a wild type *B. thuringiensis* strain from which a *tic900* coding sequence was isolated. The strain has been deposited in the NRRL, USDA, pursuant to the Budapest Treaty on May 3, 2000 and has been assigned the accession No. NRRL B-30584.

[Para 20] In a further embodiment, the present invention provides a nucleotide sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:3 encoding a TIC900 amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:4), and an oligonucleotide portion that can be labeled and used as a hybridization probe for identifying additional related genes encoding related insecticidal proteins or homologues thereof. Other related nucleotide sequences specifically exemplified herein comprise sequences as set forth in SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO:29, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:17, and SEQ ID NO:19, each of which encode insecticidal protein toxins as set forth in SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:8, SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO:30, SEQ ID NO:12, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:16, SEQ ID NO:18, and SEQ ID NO:20, respectively.

[Para 21] In yet a further embodiment, the invention provides plant cells and plants that have been transformed with a nucleotide sequence encoding a TIC900 or related protein as set forth in SEQ ID NO:4 or insecticidal fragment thereof, or a TIC900 protein homolog thereof, selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:8, SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO:30, SEQ ID NO:12, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:16, SEQ ID NO:18, and SEQ ID NO:20. The nucleotide sequence can be translated and expressed by plant cells and in plant tissues at levels sufficient to inhibit or kill lepidopteran insect pests that come into contact with the transgenic plant expressing said protein, particularly when said pests ingest parts of said transgenic plant. Both monocot and dicot plants are within the scope of the invention. Modification of the sequence may be required in order to affect the maximum level of expression and to enhance the ability of the plant containing the sequence to produce insecticidal levels of the TIC900 or related protein. Transformation of plants with the nucleotide sequences disclosed herein may result in increased frequency of transformants that express the transgene, i.e., *tic900* or its homolog, as well as the generation of a greater percentage of transformation events exhibiting morphologically normal physiology.

[Para 22] In yet a further embodiment, the present invention also provides a method for producing a transgenic plant that exhibits increased expression levels of a nucleotide sequence encoding a TIC900 protein or insecticidal fragment thereof or its homolog and thereafter increased levels of the insecticidal TIC900 protein or its homolog. Thus the plants transformed with the nucleotide sequences disclosed herein exhibit improved and increased levels of lepidopteran pest resistance abilities in comparison to a plant lacking a nucleotide sequence encoding a TIC900, an insecticidal fragment of a TIC900, or one of its homologs.

[Para 23] In accomplishing the foregoing, a method for expressing a nucleotide sequence encoding a TIC900 protein or its homolog in a plant is provided comprising the steps of a) inserting into the genome of a plant cell a nucleic acid sequence comprising in the 5' to 3' direction, a plant functional promoter operably linked to a structural DNA sequence optimized for plant expression that causes production of an RNA sequence encoding all of or an insecticidal fragment of a TIC900 polypeptide sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:4, or its homolog selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:8, SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO:30, SEQ ID NO:12, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:16, SEQ ID NO:18, and SEQ ID NO:20, or a sequence having at least from about 80%, or from at least about 85%, or from at least about 90%, or from at least about 95%, or from at least about 99% sequence identity to the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:4, or a sequence encoding an insecticidal protein that hybridizes to any of these sequences under either specific or stringent hybridization conditions, and a 3' non-translated DNA sequence that functions in the cells of the plant to cause transcription termination and polyadenylation; b) obtaining transformed plant cells containing the nucleic acid sequence; and c) generating from the transformed plant cells genetically transformed plants that express the nucleotide sequence encoding the TIC900 or a related protein, wherein the transformed plants are morphologically normal and exhibit elevated or improved levels of lepidopteran pest resistance compared to a plant not transformed to express said protein.

[Para 24] Another embodiment of the present invention is the provision for antibodies that bind specifically to epitopes presented only by the TIC900 protein or its homologs. Antibodies can be used for identifying the presence of a TIC900 protein or a homolog, for purifying the protein or homolog, for identifying a nucleotide sequence from which a TIC900 protein or a homolog is being expressed, and for use in kits designed to allow the detection of a TIC900 protein or a homolog or the detection of a nucleotide sequence expressing the protein or homolog.

[Para 25] The inventors contemplate that the protein compositions disclosed herein will find particular utility as insecticides for topical and/or systemic application to field crops, grasses, fruits and vegetables, and ornamental plants. In a preferred embodiment, the bioinsecticide composition comprises an oil flowable suspension of bacterial cells which expresses a novel insecticidal protein disclosed herein. Preferably the cells are *B. thuringiensis* EG5438 or SIC9002 cells, however, any such bacterial host cell expressing the novel nucleic acid segments disclosed herein and producing a crystal protein is contemplated to be useful, such as *B. megaterium*, *B. subtilis*, *E. coli*, or *Pseudomonas* spp.

[Para 26] A particular advantage of the present invention comprises an improvement in insect resistance management (IRM). The ability to combine two or more insecticidal agents, each toxic to the same insect pest species, into a single composition, and each agent exhibiting a mode of action different from the other insecticidal agents with which it is combined, present a means for more effectively controlling a particular insect pest species by substantially reducing the likelihood that resistance to the insecticidal composition will develop in a population. The TIC900 protein an insecticidal fragment thereof, or any homolog thereof, of the present invention can be combined with any number of known insecticidal agents to achieve the level of resistance management in a particular composition, preferably by expression of the combination of insecticidal agents in plants. In particular TIC900 or related insecticidal protein compositions can be combined with a Cry1 or Cry2 amino acid sequence or a variant thereof to achieve control of various lepidopteran plant pest species, or with other appropriate Cry proteins, and with various insecticidal compositions derived from *Xenorhabdus* and *Photorhabdus* bacterium species that have been shown to exhibit insecticidal bioactivity directed to lepidopteran plant pest species. Preferably the *in planta* use of these compositions would be directed to enhanced expression of the proteins in the parts of the plant that exhibit the greatest vulnerability to lepidopteran insect predation. For protection of maize species against European corn borer (ECB), it would be preferable to achieve the highest levels of expression in the leaves and stems of the plant. For tobacco species susceptible to budworm, it would be preferable to achieve the highest levels of expression in the sprouting parts of the plant, i.e., within the bud systems of the plant. For protection of a cruciferous vegetable species against diamondback moth (DBM), it would be preferable to achieve the highest levels of expression in the leaves and stems of the plant.

[Para 27] The insecticidal proteins of the present invention can also be combined with insecticidal and/or fungicidal toxins expressed *in planta* to achieve a recombinant plant that exhibits multiple levels of resistance to infestation by pests that are not beneficial to plants. For example, a protein of the present invention can be expressed along with a protein that exhibits coleopteran insect control, and/or along with a protein or other agent that exhibits antifungal activity, to achieve a recombinant transgenic plant that exhibits improved resistance to lepidopteran insect pests, coleopteran insect pests, and fungal pests. Other permutations of levels of resistance are known to those of skill in the art, such as means for resistance to piercing and sucking insect infestation, and nematode infestation, etc. The insecticidal proteins of the present invention can also be combined with one or more nucleotide sequences expressed as one or more dsRNA's for use in suppression of one or more genes (1) in the target pest as a means for achieving a plant that exhibits multiple layers of resistance to infestation by a particular pest, (2) in the plant as a means for achieving desired plant traits, or (3) in various combinations to achieve the desired properties of (1) or (2) collectively.

[Para 28] Chimeric proteins consisting of all or a part of one or more proteins of the present invention fused to other proteins that are useful in plant protection from infestation or otherwise are contemplated herein. For example, domains of the proteins of the present invention have been found to exhibit a low level of similarity to other Bt toxins, such as Cry3Aa toxin domain I, Cry1Ca toxin domain II, and Cry1Ja toxin domain III (in particular, Domains I, II, and III of the toxin portion of the TIC900 protein, respectively). The proteins of the present invention can be fused to the protoxin domains of any of the Cry1 proteins known in the art, resulting in crystal toxin protein formation when expressed in Bt or other *Bacillus* strains of bacteria. Furthermore, the domains identified herein within the amino acid sequence of the proteins of the present invention can be exchanged with other similar domains from insecticidal Bt toxin proteins to achieve improved insecticidal activity and/or host ranges that have not previously been observed with Cry1 toxin domain exchanges (Malvar et al. US Patent No. 6,017,534; Galizzi et al, PCT/EP90/0114, WO 91/01087).

[Para 29] Another embodiment comprises an isolated polynucleotide that encodes a *Bacillus thuringiensis* insecticidal toxin or insecticidal fragment thereof, active against an insect pest, wherein the toxin or insecticidal fragment has a molecular weight between approximately 65,000 Daltons and approximately 70,000 Daltons. In addition, the nucleotide sequence encoding the toxin, or the complement thereof, hybridizes under specific or stringent hybridization conditions to SEQ ID NO:3. The toxin preferably exhibits biological activity in controlling or killing a lepidopteran insect pest, preferably European corn borer (ECB), tobacco budworm (TBW) and/or diamondback moth (DBM). In one embodiment the nucleotide sequence encoding the toxin is optimized for expression in plants, yet encodes substantially the toxin or an insecticidal fragment thereof, i.e., encodes the same or substantially the same amino acid sequence as present in the native amino acid sequence.

[Para 30] Another embodiment of the present invention provides for host cells transformed to contain a polynucleotide encoding an insecticidal protein of the present invention or an insecticidal fragment thereof. Preferably the nucleotide sequences of the present invention are modified to improve expression of the proteins of the present invention in a preferred host cell. The host cell of the present invention is selected from the group consisting of a bacterial cell, a fungal cell, and a plant cell. Expression in a plant cell can comprise expression to achieve accumulation of the insecticidal protein in the cytoplasm, or can result in the insecticidal protein being accumulated into a subcellular organelle such as a plastid, chloroplast, or mitochondria. Alternatively the insecticidal protein of the present invention or insecticidal fragments thereof could be localized to the protein secretion machinery of the particular host cell and result in an accumulation of the protein product outside of the cell and into the extracellular spaces surrounding the cell.

[Para 31] An additional embodiment of the present invention provides a method for controlling infestation of a plant by a lepidopteran insect species. Preferably a pesticidal amount of an insecticidal protein of the present invention or insecticidal fragment thereof is provided for consumption by the insect pest in the diet of the insect. The diet can consist of a plant part that the insect normally feeds upon, such as a plant tissue or plant cell. The insecticidal protein or insecticidal fragment thereof can be provided in a composition that is applied to the surface of the plant tissue, plant part, or plant cell or more preferably can be produced by the protein synthesis machinery of the cell and, as described above, accumulated within the plant cell or secreted outside of the plant cell, so long as the amount of the protein toxin provided is an insecticidal amount sufficient to inhibit the insect pest from further feeding, or to inhibit the further growth and development of the insect pest, or to cause mortality to the insect pest. The insecticidal toxin or fragment thereof is derived from a nucleotide sequence that is encoded in *Bacillus thuringiensis* by a nucleotide sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions to the nucleotide sequence substantially complementary to SEQ ID NO:3.

[Para 32] The present invention also provides a method for detecting a first nucleotide sequence that hybridizes to a second nucleotide sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:3, wherein the first nucleotide sequence encodes an insecticidal protein or insecticidal fragment thereof and hybridizes under specific or stringent hybridization conditions to the second nucleotide sequence. Other exemplary second nucleotide sequences are SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO:29, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:17, and SEQ ID NO:19.

[Para 33] It is also contemplated that the proteins of the present invention would be useful when expressed in planta to provide an improved level of protection from insect infestation to plants expressing the proteins or insecticidal fragments thereof. Therefore it is envisioned that one or more nucleotide sequences encoding a TIC900 insecticidal protein or insecticidal fragment thereof or homolog thereof, or combinations thereof, whether expressed individually or as chimeras or as fusions, would be introduced into the plant cell, either into the genome, into the chloroplast or mitochondrial DNA, or into an organelle as a stable and autonomously replicating extra-chromosomal element, for expression of the said TIC900 protein or insecticidal fragment thereof or homolog thereof. Preferably the sequence is a non-naturally occurring nucleotide sequence that encodes the insecticidal protein or insecticidal fragment thereof. Plant cells transformed with such sequences are provided for herein. Plants grown from the transformed plant cells are provided by the instant inventions. Seeds and progeny of the seeds from the transformed plants of the present invention are also provided so long as the seeds contain at least the sequences encoding the insecticidal proteins or insecticidal protein fragments thereof. The nucleotide sequences envisioned are at least from about 60 to about 85% identical to the nucleotide sequences of the present invention as isolated from *B. thuringiensis*.

[Para 34] Exemplary sequences of the present invention include at least, in addition to those related to SEQ ID NO:5 and SEQ ID NO:4: (1) the nucleotide sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:5, and the amino acid sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO:5 as set forth in SEQ ID NO:6, also referred to herein as insecticidal protein TIC402; (2) the nucleotide sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:7, and the amino acid sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO:7 as set forth in SEQ ID NO:8, also referred to herein as insecticidal protein TIC403; (3) the nucleotide sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:9, and the amino acid sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO:9 as set forth in SEQ ID NO:10, also referred to herein as insecticidal protein TIC404; (4) the nucleotide sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:29, and the amino acid sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO:29 as set forth in SEQ ID NO:30, also referred to herein as insecticidal protein TIC434; (5) the nucleotide sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:11, and the amino acid sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO:11 as set forth in SEQ ID NO:12, also referred to herein as insecticidal protein TIC961; (6) the nucleotide sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:13, and the amino acid sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO:13 as set forth in SEQ ID NO:14, also referred to herein as insecticidal protein TIC962; (7) the nucleotide sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:15, and the amino acid sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO:15 as set forth in SEQ ID NO:16, also referred to herein as insecticidal protein TIC963; (8) the nucleotide sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:17, and the amino acid sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO:17 as set forth in SEQ ID NO:18, also referred to herein as insecticidal protein TIC965; and (9) the nucleotide sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:19, and the amino acid sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO:19 as set forth in SEQ ID NO:20, also referred to herein as insecticidal protein TIC966. Each of these proteins and the native *B.t.* nucleotide sequences encoding these proteins are related to TIC900 as defined herein. For example, and respectively, SEQ ID NO:5 is a nucleotide sequence encoding a TIC402 insecticidal protein as set forth in SEQ ID NO:6. SEQ ID NO:5 as shown herein is identifiable by hybridization to SEQ ID NO:3 under stringent conditions. SEQ ID NO:5 encodes a protein that exhibits lepidopteran toxic biological activity, exhibiting toxicity to European corn borer (ECB), tobacco budworm (TBW) and/or diamondback moth (DBM). SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO:29, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:17, and SEQ ID NO:19 are each capable of hybridizing to each other under stringent conditions, and each sequence can be identified by hybridization to SEQ ID NO:3 under stringent conditions, and each sequence can be identified by amplification using the

oligonucleotide primers as set forth in SEQ ID NO:21 and SEQ ID NO:22. The primers as set forth in SEQ ID NO:21 and SEQ ID NO:22 are diagnostic for identifying the presence of a nucleotide sequence encoding a TIC900 or related insecticidal protein in a sample. These oligonucleotides, when used together under defined amplification conditions and in the presence of a suitable nucleotide sequence substrate, produce an amplicon that is diagnostic for the presence of a TIC900 coding sequence or a homolog thereof. This particular reaction is useful for detecting the presence of a *B.t.* gene encoding an insecticidal protein corresponding to a TIC900 or related protein in a sample, and greatly simplifies the search for and identification of such related sequences.

[Para 35] Kits for detecting the presence of the nucleotide sequences of the present invention are also contemplated. Such kits contain one or more nucleotide sequences each for use as a probe for detecting the presence of a nucleotide sequence encoding an insecticidal protein of the present invention or fragment thereof. Such kits could also or alternatively contain antibody specific for binding to one or more peptides of the proteins of the present invention, as well as reagents for use with the probe or antibody, and the kits would also contain control samples for use in ensuring that the nucleotides or peptides identified with the probe and or antibody and reagents were functioning according to the manufacturers' instructions. All of the reagents necessary for carrying out the methods of identification of either nucleotide sequences or peptides would be packaged together in a kit along with instructions for use. An exemplary kit could contain a TIC900 or related nucleotide sequence encoding an insecticidal protein along with a sample of the exemplary nucleotide sequence amplification primers as set forth in SEQ ID NO:21 and SEQ ID NO:22, together with the necessary reagents necessary for carrying out an amplification reaction, all packaged together in the kit.

[Para 36] A plant or plant tissue transformed to contain (a) a nucleotide sequence encoding one or more of the proteins of the present invention, (2) all or an insecticidally active portion of one or more of the proteins of the present invention, or (3) a chimera containing all or any portion of one or more proteins of the present invention can be detected using any number of means well known in the art including but not limited to nucleotide sequence based detection methods and/or protein based detection methods. Agronomically and commercially important products and/or compositions of matter derived from such transformed plants or plant tissues include but are not limited to animal feed, commodities, and corn, soy, cotton, canola, wheat, oat, rice, sugar-cane, chick-pea, and cow-pea products and by-products that are intended for use as food for human consumption or for use in compositions that are intended for human consumption including but not limited to flours, meals, syrups, oil, starch, popcorn, cakes, cereals containing the fruits and seeds of these crops and by-products, and the like are intended to be within the scope of the present invention if these products and compositions of matter contain detectable amounts of the nucleotide sequences encoding the proteins or derivatives of the proteins as set forth herein.

[Para 37] Plants or plant parts suspected of containing a protein or nucleotide encoding a protein of the present invention in a biological sample can be detected using the method comprising the steps of contacting a sample suspected of containing said nucleotide with a polynucleotide probe that hybridizes under stringent hybridization conditions with said nucleotide and that does not hybridize under stringent hybridization conditions with a nucleotide from a control plant, subjecting said sample and said probe to said stringent hybridization conditions, and detecting the hybridization of said probe to the nucleotide.

[Para 38] One embodiment of the present invention comprises a biological sample derived from a transgenic plant, tissue, or seed, wherein the sample comprises a nucleotide sequence which is or is complementary to a sequence encoding a protein of the present invention, and wherein said sequence is detectable in said sample using a nucleic acid amplification or nucleic acid hybridization method.

The sample can consist of a sample that is selected from the group consisting of an extract obtainable from the transgenic plant containing the nucleotide sequence, and the extract can contain any nucleotide sequence encoding one or more of the proteins of the present invention, or the complement thereof. The biological sample is preferably selected from the group consisting of a flour such as corn flour, a meal such as corn meal, a syrup such as corn syrup, an oil such as corn oil, cotton oil, linseed oil, soybean or canola oil, safflower oil, sunflower oil, peanut oil, and the like, a starch such as corn starch, and any cereal that can be manufactured in whole or in part to contain grain or grain by-products. The nucleotide sequence is detectable in the extract using a nucleic acid amplification or nucleic acid hybridization method.

[Para 39] Brief Description Of The Sequences

[Para 40] SEQ ID NO:1 represents an amino acid sequence deduced by Edmund degradation of a 14 kDa cyanogen bromide fragment of a TIC900 protein and corresponds to amino acid positions 397-414 as set forth in SEQ ID NO:4.

[Para 41] SEQ ID NO:2 represents the nucleotide sequence of a hybridization probe designated as WD470 designed based upon the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:1, for use in detecting nucleotide sequences encoding TIC900 and related proteins.

[Para 42] SEQ ID NO:3 represents a native *Bacillus thuringiensis* nucleotide sequence consisting of 1803 consecutive nucleotides encoding a TIC900 insecticidal protein consisting of 601 amino acid as set forth in SEQ ID NO:4.

[Para 43] SEQ ID NO:4 represents the TIC900 amino acid sequence deduced from the nucleotide sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:3.

[Para 44] SEQ ID NO:5 represents a *tic900* homologous nucleotide sequence encoding a native *Bacillus thuringiensis* TIC900 related protein, designated herein as TIC402.

[Para 45] SEQ ID NO:6 represents the TIC402 amino acid sequence deduced from the nucleotide sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:5.

[Para 46] SEQ ID NO:7 represents a *tic900* homologous nucleotide sequence encoding a native *Bacillus thuringiensis* TIC900 related protein, designated herein as TIC403.

[Para 47] SEQ ID NO:8 represents the TIC403 amino acid sequence deduced from the nucleotide sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:7.

[Para 48] SEQ ID NO:9 represents a *tic900* homologous nucleotide sequence encoding a native *Bacillus thuringiensis* TIC900 related protein, designated herein as TIC404.

[Para 49] SEQ ID NO:10 represents the TIC404 amino acid sequence deduced from the nucleotide sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:9.

[Para 50] SEQ ID NO:11 represents a *tic900* homologous nucleotide sequence encoding a native *Bacillus thuringiensis* TIC900 related protein, designated herein as TIC961.

[Para 51] SEQ ID NO:12 represents the TIC961 amino acid sequence deduced from the nucleotide sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:11.

[Para 52] SEQ ID NO:13 represents a *tic900* homologous nucleotide sequence encoding a native *Bacillus thuringiensis* TIC900 related protein, designated herein as TIC962.

[Para 53] SEQ ID NO:14 represents the TIC962 amino acid sequence deduced from the nucleotide sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:13.

[Para 54] SEQ ID NO:15 represents a *tic900* homologous nucleotide sequence encoding a native *Bacillus thuringiensis* TIC900 related protein, designated herein as TIC963.

[Para 55] SEQ ID NO:16 represents the TIC963 amino acid sequence deduced from the nucleotide sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:15.

[Para 56] SEQ ID NO:17 represents a *tic900* homologous nucleotide sequence encoding a native *Bacillus thuringiensis* TIC900 related protein, designated herein as TIC965.

[Para 57] SEQ ID NO:18 represents the TIC965 amino acid sequence deduced from the nucleotide sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:17.

[Para 58] SEQ ID NO:19 represents a *tic900* homologous nucleotide sequence encoding a native *Bacillus thuringiensis* TIC900 related protein, designated herein as TIC966.

[Para 59] SEQ ID NO:20 represents the TIC966 amino acid sequence deduced from the nucleotide sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:19.

[Para 60] SEQ ID NO:21 represents a 5' end sequence primer used as a probe that binds specifically to TIC900 homologous sequences.

[Para 61] SEQ ID NO:22 represents a 3' end sequence primer used as a probe that binds specifically to TIC900 homologous sequences.

[Para 62] SEQ ID NO:23 represents a *tic109* nucleotide sequence encoding a TIC109 chimeric protein consisting of a nucleotide sequence encoding a TIC900 insecticidal protein domain linked in frame to a nucleotide sequence encoding a Cry1Ac protoxin domain fragment.

[Para 63] SEQ ID NO:24 represents a TIC109 chimeric protein amino acid sequence consisting of a TIC900 insecticidal amino acid sequence (1-603) linked to a Cry1Ac protoxin domain fragment amino acid sequence (606-1168).

[Para 64] SEQ ID NO:25 represents a *tic110* nucleotide sequence encoding a TIC110 chimeric protein consisting of a nucleotide sequence encoding a Cry1F toxin domain I fragment (nucleotides 1-723) linked in frame to a nucleotide sequence encoding a TIC900 toxin fragment domain II-III (nucleotides 724-1809) linked in frame to a nucleotide sequence encoding a Cry1Ac protoxin domain fragment (nucleotides 1810-3510).

[Para 65] SEQ ID NO:26 represents a TIC110 chimeric protein amino acid sequence consisting of a Cry1F toxin domain I fragment (amino acids 1-233) linked to a TIC900 toxin domain II-III fragment (amino acids 234-603) linked to a Cry1Ac protoxin domain fragment (amino acids 604-1170).

[Para 66] SEQ ID NO:27 represents a *tic111* nucleotide sequence encoding a TIC111 chimeric protein consisting of a nucleotide sequence encoding a Cry1Ac toxin domain I fragment (nucleotides 1-705) linked in frame to a nucleotide sequence encoding a TIC900 toxin domain II-III fragment (nucleotides 706-1815) linked in frame to a nucleotide sequence encoding a Cry1Ac protoxin domain fragment (nucleotides 1822-3516).

[Para 67] SEQ ID NO:28 represents a TIC111 chimeric protein amino acid sequence consisting of a Cry1Ac toxin domain I fragment (amino acids 1-235) linked to a TIC900 toxin domain II-III fragment (amino acids 236-605) linked to a Cry1Ac protoxin domain fragment (amino acids 608-1172).

[Para 68] SEQ ID NO:29 represents a *B. thuringiensis* strain EG4611 about 7.5 kb nucleotide sequence containing a TIC434 coding sequence, said coding sequence being from about nucleotide position 425 through about nucleotide position 2238.

[Para 69] SEQ ID NO:30 represents a TIC434 amino acid sequence.

[Para 70] SEQ ID NO:31 represents a chimeric sequence encoding a TIC435 amino acid sequence corresponding to a TIC434 amino acid sequence fused in frame to a sequence encoding a Cry1 protoxin amino acid sequence; said TIC434 amino acid sequence coding region corresponding to about nucleotide position 1 through about nucleotide position 1825, and said Cry1 protoxin amino acid sequence coding region corresponding to about nucleotide position 1826 through about nucleotide position 3525.

[Para 71] SEQ ID NO:32 represents a chimeric TIC435 amino acid sequence.

[Para 72] Detailed Description

[Para 73] The following detailed description of the invention is provided to aid those skilled in the art in practicing the present invention. Even so, the detailed description should not be construed to unduly limit the present invention as modifications and variations in the embodiments discussed herein may be made by those of ordinary skill in the art without departing from the spirit or scope of the present inventive discovery.

[Para 74] In accordance with the present invention, a new genus of nucleotide sequences encoding insecticidal proteins derived from *Bacillus thuringiensis* and related *Bacillus* strains has been discovered. As defined elsewhere herein, these nucleotide sequences all hybridize to each other under stringent conditions. The proteins encoded by these nucleotide sequences each exhibit lepidopteran species inhibitory biological activity, and so are considered to be insecticidal proteins. Each of the proteins encoded by these nucleotide sequences can be expressed in plants alone or in combinations with each other or with other lepidopteran inhibitory insecticidal agents such as proteins, crystal proteins, toxins, and/or pest specific double stranded RNA's designed to suppress genes within one or more target pests, and the like to achieve a means of insect resistance management in the field that has not been feasible before by merely using the known lepidopteran insecticidal proteins derived from *Bacillus thuringiensis* strains, such as Cry1 proteins and various lepidopteran inhibitory insecticidal proteins derived from *Bacillus laterosporous* species and *Bacillus sphaericus* species. The proteins of the present invention can also be used in plants in combination with other types of insecticidal toxins for achieving plants transformed to contain at least one means for controlling one or more of each of the common plant pests selected from the groups consisting of lepidopteran insect pests, coleopteran insect pests, piercing and sucking insect pests, and the like. The proteins of the present invention are also contemplated for use in formulations, either alone or in combinations with other insecticidal agents, as insecticides for topical and/or systemic application to field crops, grasses, fruits and vegetables, and ornamental plants. In a preferred embodiment, the bio-insecticide composition comprises an oil flowable suspension of bacterial cells that expresses one or more of a novel insecticidal protein disclosed herein. Preferably the cells are *B. thuringiensis* EG5438 or SIC9002 cells, however, any such bacterial host cell expressing the novel nucleic acid segments disclosed herein and producing a crystal protein

[Para 75] The insecticidal proteins of the present invention may also be used in compositions for controlling insect infestation of plants either alone or in combination with other insecticidal proteins or agents, and may also be used alone or in combination with gene suppression methodologies. As used herein "gene suppression" means any of the well-known methods for suppressing expression of protein from a gene including post transcriptional gene suppression and transcriptional suppression.

[Para 76] As used herein an "pest resistance" trait is a characteristic of a transgenic plant is resistant to attack from a plant pest such as a virus, a nematode, a larval insect or an adult insect that typically is capable of inflicting crop yield loss in a progenitor plant. Such pest resistance can arise from a natural mutation or more typically from incorporation of recombinant DNA that confers pest resistance. To impart insect resistance to a transgenic plant such recombinant DNA can, for example, encode an insect lethal protein such as a delta endotoxin of *Bacillus thuringiensis* bacteria, e.g. as is used in commercially available varieties of cotton and corn, encode an insecticidal toxin protein disclosed herein such as a TIC900 or related protein or insecticidal fragment thereof, or be transcribed to a double-stranded RNA targeted for suppression of an essential gene in the insect, or any combination of these insecticidal agents. To illustrate that the production of transgenic plants with pest resistance is a capability of those of ordinary skill in the art reference is made to U.S. Patents

5,250,515; 5,880,275 and 6,555,655 which disclose plants expressing an endotoxin of *Bacillus thuringiensis* bacteria. See also U.S. Patent 6,506,599 (Fire *et al.*) and U.S. Patent Application Publication 2003/0061626 A1 (Plaetinck *et al.*) and U.S. Patent Application Publication 2003/0150017 A1 (Mesa *et al.*) which disclose control of invertebrates by permitting the pest to feed on transgenic plants which produce double-stranded RNA for suppressing a target gene in the pest.. See also U.S. Patent 5,986,175 (Jilka *et al.*) that discloses the control of viral pests by transgenic plants which express viral replicase. All of the above-described patents and applications disclosing materials and methods for pest control in plants are incorporated herein by reference.

[Para 77] Surprisingly, the proteins of the present invention appear to be unrelated to any of the *Bacillus thuringiensis* insecticidal proteins heretofore discovered in the art. The proteins of the present invention are shown herein to be excreted into the extracellular space surrounding the *Bacillus* species from which they are derived. These proteins are shown herein to be significantly smaller than the previously known Cry proteins in the art, and are expressed during the vegetative stage of growth of the isolated and purified bacterial cell cultures. This is unlike the expression of Cry proteins which are expressed generally in the sporulation phase of growth and which form various crystalline bodies within the forespore of the cell.

[Para 78] As will become apparent to those of skill in the art, the inventors herein disclose the isolation and purification of a nucleotide sequence, *tic900*, encoding a precursor TIC900 protein (TIC900p) that is subsequently processed to release a mature TIC900 protein (TIC900m) that exhibits lepidopteran species inhibitory biological activity. The inventors herein disclose the use of the *tic900* sequence as a means for identifying a multitude of other homologs and related sequences, which each also encode insecticidal proteins related to TIC900.

[Para 79] Nucleotide sequences disclosed herein and encoding TIC900 and related proteins were derived from various strains of *Bacillus thuringiensis*, i.e., the strain EG5438 contained at least one gene designated herein as *tic900*. The strain EG5438 was deposited under the provisions of the Budapest Treaty with the permanent collection of the NRRL on May 3, 2002 and was provided with the NRRL accession No. NRRL B-30584. Another strain identified herein to contain a sequence encoding TIC900, a nucleotide sequence identical to the EG5438 *tic900* allele, was *B. thuringiensis* strain EG5526.

[Para 80] Nucleotide sequences related to *tic900*, and amino acid sequences related to TIC900 (including precursor and mature species of TIC900) which are disclosed herein include but are not limited to *tic402* and the encoded insecticidal protein TIC402 isolated from and produced at least by *B.t.* strains EG3879, *tic403* and the encoded insecticidal protein TIC403 isolated from and produced at least by *B.t.* strain EG4332, *tic404* and the encoded insecticidal protein TIC404 isolated from and produced at least by *B.t.* strain EG4971, *tic434* and the encoded insecticidal protein TIC434 isolated from and produced at least by *B.t.* strain EG4611, *tic961* and the encoded insecticidal protein TIC961 isolated from and produced at least by *B.t.* strain EG4090, *tic962* and the encoded insecticidal protein TIC962 isolated from and produced at least by *B.t.* strain EG4293, *tic963* and the encoded insecticidal protein TIC963 isolated from and produced at least by *B.t.* strain EG4611, *tic965* and the encoded insecticidal protein TIC965 isolated from and produced at least by *B.t.* strain EG5023, and *tic966* and the encoded insecticidal protein TIC966 isolated from and produced at least by *B.t.* strain EG4092.

[Para 81] It is intended that the proteins of the present invention be used for agricultural purposes, i.e., for protecting plants from insect pest infestation, and more particularly for protecting plants from lepidopteran insect pest infestation. As exemplified herein, the proteins of the present invention are useful for protecting plants at least from European corn borer (ECB) infestation, at least

from tobacco budworm (TBW) infestation and at least from diamondback moth (DBM) infestation. Plant protection can be achieved by topical application of a plant or plant parts such as by applying to the surface of the plant, i.e., the leaves, flowers, stems, stalks, and roots, a composition that contains an insecticidally effective amount of one or more of the proteins of the present invention. Alternatively, and preferably, the plant itself will be transformed to contain a nucleotide sequence modified for improved expression of the protein of the present invention *in planta* or expression of an insecticidal portion thereof.

[Para 82] The TIC900 protein is an insecticidal compound active against lepidopteran insects such as ECB, TBW and DBM. The TIC900 protein as set forth in SEQ ID NO:4 and related insecticidal proteins may be used as the active ingredient in insecticidal formulations useful for controlling lepidopteran insects. As used herein and with reference to insecticidal proteins that are related to TIC900, it is intended that related insecticidal proteins are those that are identified as homologs of TIC900 or those that are identified as being encoded by a nucleotide sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions to all or a part of the native *Bacillus thuringiensis* sequence encoding the TIC900 protein or an insecticidal portion thereof. Of course, one skilled in the art will recognize that, due to the redundancy of the genetic code, many other sequences are capable of encoding such related proteins, and those sequences, to the extent that they function to express insecticidal proteins either in *Bacillus* strains or in plant cells, are intended to be encompassed by the present invention, recognizing of course that many such redundant coding sequences will not hybridize under stringent conditions to the native sequence encoding TIC900. Coding sequences are conceivable that function to encode all or an insecticidal portion of a TIC900 or related protein that do not hybridize under stringent conditions. However, such sequences are derived from the native nucleotide sequence on the basis that the native nucleotide sequence is capable of being modified to exhibit a non-native sequence that still encodes the same or substantially the same native amino acid sequence, or that the native amino acid sequence is capable of being used along with a codon table to back-translate, allowing the skilled artisan to arrive at a nucleotide sequence that encodes all or an insecticidal portion of a TIC900 or related protein. All of these sequences are intended to be within the scope of the present invention.

[Para 83] The *B. thuringiensis* strains containing a nucleotide sequence encoding a TIC900 or related protein and substantial equivalents thereof, can be cultured using standard known media and fermentation techniques. Upon completion of the fermentation cycle, the bacteria expressing TIC900 or a homolog thereof can be harvested by first separating the *B. thuringiensis* spores and crystals from the spent fermentation broth by means well known in the art. The recovered *B. thuringiensis* spores and crystals can be formulated into a wettable powder, a liquid concentrate, granules or other formulations by the addition of surfactants, dispersants, inert carriers and other components to facilitate handling and application for particular target pests. The formulation and application procedures are all well known in the art. The proteins in the spent fermentation broth including TIC900 or related proteins of the present invention can be concentrated and formulated into a wettable powder, a liquid concentrate, granules or other formulations by the addition of surfactants, dispersants, inert carriers and other components to facilitate handling and application for particular target pests.

[Para 84] Formulated bait granules containing an attractant and spores and crystals of the *B. thuringiensis* isolates or concentrated spent fermentation media or insecticidal proteins purified from the spores or spent fermentation media, or recombinant microbes comprising the nucleotide sequences encoding TIC900 or related insecticidal proteins obtainable from the *B. thuringiensis* isolates disclosed herein, can be applied to the environment of the pest. The bait may be applied liberally since the toxin does not affect animals or humans. Product may also be formulated as a spray or powder. Pests pick the product up on their feet or abdomen and carry it back to the nest where other pests will be exposed to the toxin. The *B. thuringiensis* isolate or recombinant host expressing a

nucleotide sequence or gene encoding a TIC900 or related protein of the present invention may also be incorporated into a bait or food source for the pest.

[Para 85] As would be appreciated by a person skilled in the art, the pesticidal concentration will vary widely depending upon the nature of the particular formulation, particularly whether it is a concentrate or to be used directly. The pesticide will be present in at least 1% by weight and may be 100% by weight. The dry formulations will have from about 1-95% by weight of the pesticide while the liquid formulations will generally be from about 1-60% by weight of the solids in the liquid phase. The formulations will generally have from about 10^2 to about 10^4 cells/mg or from about 5 to about 100 parts per million of the active component insecticidal protein, i.e., the TIC900 protein, amino acid sequence variant thereof, insecticidal portion or fragment thereof, or homolog thereof. These formulations will be administered at about 50 mg (liquid or dry) to 1 kg or more per hectare. The formulations can be applied to the environment of the lepidopteran pests, e.g., plants, soil, or water by spraying, dusting, sprinkling, or the like, and can also be applied to the surfaces of seeds as a seed treatment or seed coating and can be permeated into the seed coat and/or cotyledon(s).

[Para 86] One skilled in the art would know that to achieve improved expression of a Bt insecticidal protein in a plant, a nucleotide sequence encoding the Bt protein, or an active variant or fragment of the protein, would first need to be prepared. Then the nucleotide sequence encoding the protein or fragment thereof would be placed into an expression cassette that functions in plants to cause the transcription of the coding sequence into a messenger RNA that is subsequently translated in the cells of the plant such that an insecticidally effective amount of the insecticidal protein is produced within the plant tissues. One skilled in the art would also know to transform a plant cell, preferably a corn, cotton, soybean, canola, rice, wheat, oat, grass, forage plant, cruciferous plant, fruit tree, ornamental flower, tomato, potato, carrot, kale, and tobacco plant cell and the like with the nucleotide sequence embedded within the plant functional expression cassette, and to select for cells that contain the sequence and are expressing insecticidally effective amounts of the insecticidal protein, preferably a TIC900 or related protein or insecticidal fragment thereof, and to produce plants from such transformed cells. One skilled in the art would know to use electroporation, infusion, ballistic methods, or *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* mediated methods and the like for introducing the nucleotide sequences of the present invention or modifications thereof into a plant cell.

[Para 87] The term "variant or modified", with reference to nucleotide sequences, is intended to refer to nucleotide sequences which encode the same toxins or which encode equivalent toxins having similar insecticidal activity, the term "equivalent toxin" referring to a toxin exhibiting the same, essentially the same, or improved biological activity against the target pests as the claimed native or referent toxin. A variant or modified nucleotide sequence intended for use in dicot plants would encode substantially the same amino acid sequence as the native coding sequence, i.e., the coding sequence found in nature, but would comprise a total combined GC composition from about 49 to about 58 percent, and would utilize substantially the codon preference and codon usage frequency determined by compiling such preference and usage frequencies from a consortium of coding sequences derived from one or more individual dicot plant species intended to be transformed with the variant or modified nucleotide sequence. A variant or modified nucleotide sequence intended for use in a monocot plant would also encode substantially the same amino acid sequence as the native coding sequence, but would comprise a total combined GC composition from about 52 to about 59 percent, and would also utilize substantially the codon preference and codon usage frequency determined by compiling such preference and usage frequencies from a consortium of coding sequences derived from one or more individual monocot plant species intended to be transformed with the variant or modified nucleotide sequence. Codon usage frequency is intended to refer to the number of times, on average, that a particular codon is used in a coding sequence. For a particular plant species, a codon that is intended to cause the incorporation of a particular amino acid into a nascent amino acid sequence will be utilized on average with some relative fixed frequency. For

amino acids that utilize only two codons, this frequency is generally about fifty-fifty, i.e., each codon being used about half the time, unless one of the codons utilizes a substantially greater number of purines or pyrimidines that are not typically representative of the GC content of the particular plant species. For *Bacillus* species, for example, coding sequences generally are from about 60 to about 70 per cent AT. Codon usage in *Bacillus* species is biased toward the use of codons that are enriched for the presence of A or T in a particular codon. Therefore, codons that primarily utilize G or C are used in a native and/or naturally occurring *Bacillus* coding sequence with much less frequency than codons that contain A's or T's. Therefore, when producing a variant or modified nucleotide sequence intended for use in a particular plant, monocot or dicot, it is important to ensure that appropriate attention is given to the use of codons that are not particularly enriched with A's and T's where possible, and to avoid the incorporation of suspected polyadenylation sequences (see for example, US Patent No. 5,500,365).

[Para 88] As used herein, "synthetic coding sequences" or "non-naturally occurring coding sequences" encoding the *B. thuringiensis* TIC900 proteins or homologs or derivatives thereof as insecticidal toxins of the present invention are those prepared in a manner involving any sort of genetic isolation or manipulation. This includes isolation of the coding sequence from its naturally occurring state, manipulation of the coding sequence as by modification of the nucleotide coding sequence (as described herein), chemical synthesis of all or part of a coding sequence using phosphoramidite chemistry and the like, or site-specific mutagenesis (as described herein), truncation of the coding sequence or any other manipulative or isolative method so that the amino acid sequence encoded by the non-naturally occurring coding sequence encodes substantially the same insecticidal protein as the native coding sequence and furthermore exhibits substantially the same or an improved level of insecticidal bioactivity as the native insecticidal toxin protein.

[Para 89] As used herein, the phrase "percentage of sequence identity" is determined by comparing two optimally aligned sequences over a comparison window, wherein the portion of the sequence in the comparison window may comprise additions or deletions (i.e., gaps) as compared to the reference sequence (which does not comprise additions or deletions) for optimal alignment of the two sequences. The percentage is calculated by determining the number of positions at which the identical nucleic acid base or amino acid residue occurs in both sequences to yield the number of matched positions, dividing the number of matched positions by the total number of positions in the window of comparison, and multiplying the result by 100 to yield the percentage of sequence identity. A sequence that is identical at every position in comparison to a reference sequence is said to be identical to the reference sequence and vice-versa. A first nucleotide sequence when observed in the 5' to 3' direction is said to be a "complement" of a second or reference nucleotide sequence observed in the 3' to 5' direction if the first nucleotide sequence exhibits complete complementarity with the second or reference sequence. As used herein, nucleic acid sequence molecules are said to exhibit "complete complementarity" when every nucleotide of one of the sequences read 5' to 3' is complementary to every nucleotide of the other sequence when read 3' to 5'. A nucleotide sequence that is identical at every position when read 5' to 3' in comparison to a reference nucleotide sequence read 5' to 3' is said to be identical to the reference sequence and vice-versa. A nucleotide sequence that is complementary to a reference nucleotide sequence will exhibit a sequence identical to the reverse complement sequence of the reference nucleotide sequence. These terms and descriptions are well defined in the art and are easily understood by those of ordinary skill in the art.

[Para 90] As used herein, "substantial homology", with reference to nucleic acid sequences, refers to nucleotide sequences that hybridize under stringent conditions to the TIC900 coding sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:3 or complements thereof. Sequences that hybridize under stringent conditions to SEQ ID NO:3 or complements thereof, in particular from the nucleotide sequence from about nucleotide position 1 to about nucleotide position 1806, and more particularly from about nucleotide position 121 to about nucleotide position 1806, contain one or more linear

sequences that are sufficiently identical to one or more linear sequences of SEQ ID NO:3 such that an alignment is able to take place and the two sequences are then able, under stringent conditions, to form hydrogen bonds with corresponding bases on the opposite strand to form a duplex molecule that is sufficiently stable under the stringent conditions for a long enough period of time to be detectable using methods well known in the art. Such homologous sequences are from about 67% identical, to about 70% identical, to about 80% identical, to about 85% identical, to about 90% identical, to about 95% identical, to about 99% identical or greater to the referent nucleotide sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:3 or the complement thereof. In addition, nucleotide sequences that encode insecticidal proteins isolatable from *Bacillus thuringiensis* strains and the like, that hybridize under stringent conditions to SEQ ID NO:3 are also envisioned to exhibit substantial homology with referent nucleotide sequences that hybridize under stringent conditions to the *tic900* coding sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:3 or complements thereof. Such nucleotide sequences are referred to herein as homologs of SEQ ID NO:3 and the like and comprise SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO:29, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:17, and SEQ ID NO:19, and related sequences and homologues thereof.

[Para 91] With reference to polypeptide sequences, the term "substantial homology" refers to polypeptides that are about 70% homologous to, about 80% homologous to, about 86% homologous to, about 90% homologous to, about 95% homologous to, about 99% homologous to, a referent polypeptide sequence. More specifically, the inventors envision substantial homologues to be about 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, and 99 percent homologous to the referent polypeptide sequence as set forth herein in SEQ ID NO:4, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:8, SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO:30, SEQ ID NO:12, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:16, SEQ ID NO:18, and SEQ ID NO:20.

[Para 92] With reference to the proteins of the instant application, the terms "variant amino acid sequence", or "amino acid sequence variant", or "modified amino acid sequence variant" are intended to refer to amino acid sequences that are substantially equivalent to the amino acid sequences of the present invention. For example, a protein produced by the introduction of a restriction site for convenience of molecular manipulations into a coding sequence of the present invention that results in the addition or subtraction of one or more codons without otherwise (1) disrupting the native coding sequence, (2) disrupting the native open reading frame, and (3) disrupting the insecticidal biological activity of the protein, would constitute (a) a variant amino acid sequence compared to the native insecticidal toxin, (b) an amino acid sequence variant compared to the native insecticidal toxin, or (c) a modified amino acid sequence variant compared to the native insecticidal toxin. One skilled in the art would recognize that there are other types of modifications that can be made to the amino acid sequence of the present invention without disrupting the biological activity of the protein. Insertions, deletions, and substitutions are within the scope of the present disclosure to the extent that the resulting amino acid sequence variant exhibits insecticidal activity no less than that of the native insecticidal protein. Chimeras of the proteins disclosed herein, fusions of the proteins or parts of the proteins disclosed herein, and permuteins of the proteins disclosed herein are specifically contemplated.

[Para 93] The inventors contemplate that the protein compositions disclosed herein will find particular utility as insecticides for topical and/or systemic application to field crops, grasses, fruits and vegetables, and ornamental plants. In a preferred embodiment, the bioinsecticide composition comprises an oil flowable suspension of bacterial cells that expresses a novel insecticidal protein disclosed herein. Preferably the cells are *B. thuringiensis* EG5438 or SIC9002 cells, however, any such bacterial host cell expressing the novel nucleic acid segments disclosed herein and producing a crystal protein is contemplated to be useful, such as *B. megaterium*, *B. subtilis*, *E. coli*, or *Pseudomonas* spp.

[Para 94] In another embodiment, the bioinsecticide composition comprises a water dispersible granule. This granule comprises bacterial cells that express a novel insecticidal protein disclosed herein. Preferred bacterial cells are *B. thuringiensis* EG5438 or SIC9002 cells, however, bacteria such as *B. megaterium*, *B. subtilis*, *E. coli*, or *Pseudomonas* spp. cells transformed with a DNA segment disclosed herein and expressing the insecticidal protein are also contemplated to be useful.

[Para 95] In a third embodiment, the bioinsecticide composition comprises a wettable powder, dust, pellet, or colloidal concentrate. This powder comprises bacterial cells that express a novel insecticidal protein disclosed herein. Preferred bacterial cells are *B. thuringiensis* EG5438 or SIC9002 cells, however, bacteria such as *B. megaterium*, *B. subtilis*, *E. coli*, or *Pseudomonas* spp. cells transformed with a DNA segment disclosed herein and expressing the insecticidal protein are also contemplated to be useful. Such dry forms of the insecticidal compositions may be formulated to dissolve immediately upon wetting, or alternatively, dissolve in a controlled-release, sustained-release, or other time-dependent manner.

[Para 96] In a fourth embodiment, the bio-insecticide composition comprises an aqueous suspension of bacterial cells such as those described above that express the insecticidal protein. Such aqueous suspensions may be provided as a concentrated stock solution which is diluted prior to application, or alternatively, as a diluted solution ready-to-apply.

[Para 97] For these methods involving application of bacterial cells, the cellular host containing the insecticidal protein gene(s) may be grown in any convenient nutrient medium, where the DNA construct provides a selective advantage, providing for a selective medium so that substantially all or all of the cells retain the *B. thuringiensis* gene. These cells may then be harvested in accordance with conventional ways. Alternatively, the cells can be treated prior to harvesting.

[Para 98] When the insecticidal compositions comprise intact *B. thuringiensis* cells expressing the protein of interest, such bacteria may be formulated in a variety of ways. They may be employed as wettable powders, granules or dusts, by mixing with various inert materials, such as inorganic minerals (phyllosilicates, carbonates, sulfates, phosphates, and the like) or botanical materials (powdered corncobs, rice hulls, walnut shells, and the like). The formulations may include spreader-sticker adjuvants, stabilizing agents, other pesticidal additives, or surfactants. Liquid formulations may be aqueous-based or non-aqueous and employed as foams, suspensions, emulsifiable concentrates, or the like. The ingredients may include rheological agents, surfactants, emulsifiers, dispersants, or polymers.

[Para 99] Alternatively, the novel TIC900 or TIC900-derived or related protein or homolog thereof may be prepared by native or recombinant bacterial expression systems in vitro and isolated for subsequent field application. Such protein may be either in crude cell lysates, suspensions, colloids, etc., or alternatively may be purified, refined, buffered, and/or further processed, before formulating in an active biocidal formulation. Likewise, under certain circumstances, it may be desirable to isolate the protein in some crystalline form and/or as spores from bacterial cultures expressing the insecticidal protein and apply solutions, suspensions, or colloidal preparations of such crystals and/or spores as the active bioinsecticidal composition.

[Para 100] Regardless of the method of application, the amount of the active component(s) are applied at an insecticidally-effective amount, which will vary depending on such factors as, for example, the specific lepidopteran insects to be controlled, the specific plant or crop to be treated, the environmental conditions, and the method, rate, and quantity of application of the insecticidally-active composition.

[Para 101] The insecticide compositions described may be made by formulating the bacterial cell, crystal and/or spore suspension, or isolated protein component with the desired agriculturally

acceptable carrier. The compositions may be formulated prior to administration in an appropriate means such as lyophilized, freeze-dried, desiccated, or in an aqueous carrier, medium or suitable diluent, such as saline or other buffer. The formulated compositions may be in the form of a dust or granular material, or a suspension in oil (vegetable or mineral), or water or oil/water emulsions, or as a wettable powder, or in combination with any other carrier material suitable for agricultural application. Suitable agricultural carriers can be solid or liquid and are well known in the art. The term "agriculturally-acceptable carrier" covers all adjuvants, e.g., inert components, dispersants, surfactants, tackifiers, binders, etc. that are ordinarily used in insecticide formulation technology; these are well known to those skilled in insecticide formulation. The formulations may be mixed with one or more solid or liquid adjuvants and prepared by various means, e.g., by homogeneously mixing, blending and/or grinding the insecticidal composition with suitable adjuvants using conventional formulation techniques.

[Para 102] The insecticidal compositions of this invention are applied to the environment of the target lepidopteran insect, typically onto the foliage of the plant or crop to be protected, by conventional methods, preferably by spraying. The strength and duration of insecticidal application will be set with regard to conditions specific to the particular pest(s), crop(s) to be treated and particular environmental conditions. The proportional ratio of active ingredient to carrier will naturally depend on the chemical nature, solubility, and stability of the insecticidal composition, as well as the particular formulation contemplated.

[Para 103] Other application techniques, e.g., dusting, sprinkling, soaking, soil injection, seed coating, seedling coating, spraying, aerating, misting, atomizing, and the like, are also feasible and may be required under certain circumstances such as e.g., insects that cause root or stalk infestation, or for application to delicate vegetation or ornamental plants. These application procedures are also well known to those of skill in the art.

[Para 104] The insecticidal composition of the invention may be employed in the method of the invention singly or in combination with other compounds, including and not limited to other pesticides. The method of the invention may also be used in conjunction with other treatments such as surfactants, detergents, polymers or time-release formulations. The insecticidal compositions of the present invention may be formulated for either systemic or topical use.

[Para 105] The concentration of insecticidal composition that is used for environmental, systemic, or foliar application will vary widely depending upon the nature of the particular formulation, means of application, environmental conditions, and degree of biocidal activity. Typically, the bio-insecticidal composition will be present in the applied formulation at a concentration of at least about 1% by weight and may be up to and including about 99% by weight. Dry formulations of the compositions may be from about 1% to about 99% or more by weight of the composition, while liquid formulations may generally comprise from about 1% to about 99% or more of the active ingredient by weight. Formulations that comprise intact bacterial cells will generally contain from about 10^4 to about 10^{12} cells/mg.

[Para 106] The insecticidal formulation may be administered to a particular plant or target area in one or more applications as needed, with a typical field application rate per hectare ranging on the order of from about 50 g to about 500 g of active ingredient, or of from about 500 g to about 1000 g, or of from about 1000 g to about 5000 g or more of active ingredient.

[Para 107] Modification and changes may be made in the structure of the peptides of the present invention and DNA segments which encode them and still obtain a functional molecule that encodes a

protein or peptide with desirable characteristics. In particular embodiments of the invention, amino acid sequence variants of the proteins of the present invention are contemplated to be useful for increasing the insecticidal activity of the protein, and consequently increasing the insecticidal activity and/or expression of the recombinant transgene in a plant cell. The amino acid changes may be achieved by changing the codons of the DNA sequence.

[Para 108] Proteins that are substantially equivalent to the proteins of the instant application are intended to be biologically functionally equivalent. As used herein, the phrase "biological functional equivalents", with respect to the insecticidal proteins of the present invention, are peptides, polypeptides and proteins that contain a sequence or moiety exhibiting sequence similarity to the novel peptides of the present invention, such as a TIC900 or related protein or insecticidal fragment thereof, and that exhibit the same or similar functional properties as that of the polypeptides disclosed herein, including insecticidal activity. Biological equivalents also include peptides, polypeptides and proteins that react with, *i.e.*, specifically bind to antibodies raised against epitopes present on or within TIC900 and related proteins and that exhibit the same or similar binding or reactive activity, including both monoclonal and polyclonal antibodies.

[Para 109] It is also contemplated that the proteins of the present invention could be useful for protecting dicot plants from insect infestation. Such infestations could be the result of lepidopteran, coleopteran, dipteran, or even infestation by mites, mealworms, grubs, or a wide variety of insects that injure the plant by piercing the plant tissues and extracting the nutrients intended for plant growth and development. Modifications to the primary amino acid sequence of the proteins of the present invention could result in a protein that exhibits a host range different from that of the native protein.

[Para 110] The proteins of the present invention, because of their localization into the extracellular space when expressed by *Bacillus* strains, may be useful for targeting other proteins for localization into the extracellular space. For example, the skilled artisan would know to link a first protein that is not normally secreted into the extracellular space to a second protein that is normally secreted into the extracellular space in order to achieve the localization of the first protein into the extracellular space. The proteins of the present invention could be fused by any number of means well known in the art to one or more insecticidal toxins such as crystalline delta-endotoxins to form a chimeric protein that is targeted for secretion into the extracellular space surrounding a particular host cell. It is even envisioned that the secretion event itself could lead to the separation of the two protein parts such that two separate and distinct insecticidal proteins are released into the extracellular space surrounding a particular host cell. The two proteins could either (1) both be toxic to the same insect species but effectuate their insecticidal activity using different modes of action, or (2) each be toxic to different insect species. It is conceivable that any number of insecticidal proteins could be linked end to end to the proteins of the present invention to form multimeric chimeras that are targeted to the extracellular space surrounding a particular host cell. It is preferable, in situations in which it is contemplated that other Bt insecticidal proteins are used, that the insecticidal proteins fused to the proteins of the present invention be less than full length Cry1 proteins, more preferably merely core insecticidal toxin fragments of Cry1 proteins, Cry2A proteins, Cry3 proteins, Cry9 proteins, etc. Such "other" proteins conceivably could be green fluorescent and related proteins and variants, kinases and phosphatases for modulating cell signaling processes, nucleases, lipases, herbicide tolerance proteins expressed from genes such as *gox*, various *epsps* homologues, *bar* and homologues and the like, PhnO, NptII, Aad, and the like. All of these proteins could be used as selectable markers as well, particularly when linked to a gene encoding one or more of the proteins of the present invention, to track the presence of the genes encoding one or more of the proteins of the present invention in a plant or other host cell.

[Para 111] The proteins of the present invention could be targeted for import into a subcellular organelle. For example, a first nucleotide sequence encoding a chloroplast or plastid targeting sequence could be operably linked or fused to a second nucleotide sequence encoding an insecticidal protein of the present invention to produce a chimeric precursor protein that is targeted for insertion into the chloroplast or plastid within a plant cell. Expression of such chimeric proteins would result in the import of the proteins of the present invention into the plant chloroplast or plastid, resulting in the localization of the insecticidal toxin or insecticidal fragment thereof into the chloroplast or plastid. Additionally, a nucleotide sequence encoding one or more proteins of the present invention could be localized to the chloroplast or plastid for expression. The localization of the nucleotide sequences to the plastid or chloroplast could result in the incorporation of the nucleotide sequences into the chloroplast or plastid genome, or could result in the presence of an autonomously replicating nucleic acid sequence encoding the protein of the present invention. In either sense, the proteins of the present invention would be localized to the chloroplast or plastid. As used herein therefore, the phrase "chloroplast or plastid localized" refers to a biological molecule, either polynucleotide or polypeptide, which is positioned within the chloroplast or plastid such that the molecule is isolated from the cellular cytoplasmic milieu, and functions within the chloroplast or plastid cytoplasm to provide the beneficial insecticidal effects claimed in the instant invention. Localization of a biological molecule to the chloroplast or plastid can occur, with reference to polynucleotides, by artificial mechanical means such as electroporation, mechanical microinjection, or by polynucleotide coated microprojectile bombardment, or with reference to polypeptides, by secretory or import means wherein a natural, synthetic, or heterologous plastid or chloroplast targeting peptide sequence is used which functions to target, insert, assist, or localize a linked polypeptide into a chloroplast or plastid. In any event, localization of one or more insecticidal proteins to the chloroplast or plastid necessarily implies that the resulting plant containing cells which contain plastids that contain such insecticidal protein or proteins localized within must also exhibit normal morphological characteristics. It is not known which, if any, insecticidal protein when localized to the chloroplast or plastid, will result in the achievement of a recombinant plant exhibiting normal morphological characteristics exemplified without limitation by an absence of chlorosis, an absence of stunted or stunting of the plant physiology including but not limited to thicker than average stalks, shortened stalks or internodes, inappropriate flowering, infertility, decreased yield, etc.

[Para 112] As used herein, the phrase "operatively linked" or "operably linked" refers to nucleic acid coding segments connected in frame so that the properties of one influence the expression of the other. These phrases and groups of words can also be used to refer to amino acid sequences which exhibit some function when linked to another amino acid sequence, for example, a signal peptide when linked to a protein of interest is referred to as being operably linked to the protein of interest for the purpose of targeting the protein of interest to the secretory apparatus of the host cell in which the protein is produced.

[Para 113] For the purposes of the present invention, the word "gene" refers to a nucleotide sequence that contains an open reading frame encoding a TIC900 protein, or an insecticidal fragment thereof, or an amino acid sequence variant thereof, or a related protein homolog or insecticidal fragment thereof or amino acid sequence variant thereof that is at least operably linked to a promoter sequence and a transcription termination sequence, wherein the promoter and transcription termination sequences are functional in the host cell in which the protein is produced. As used herein, "structural gene" refers to a gene that is expressed to produce a polypeptide. A structural gene of the present invention can contain, in addition to promoter and transcription termination sequences, five prime non-translated sequences, intronic sequences, and enhancer elements that function in plants in particular, and preferably those that are derived from monocotyledonous plants such as maize plants or from dicotyledonous plants such tobacco plants or cruciferous vegetable plants that, when linked together in proper sequence with one or more coding sequences of the present invention result in improved levels of expression in particular plant tissues, and preferably result in enhanced expression in leaves and stem tissues of those plants.

[Para 114] Nucleotide sequence information provided by the present invention allows for the preparation of relatively short DNA sequences, referred to herein as probes or primers, having the ability to specifically hybridize to sequences of the selected polynucleotides disclosed herein. Such nucleic acid probes of an appropriate length are prepared based on a consideration of selected polypeptide sequences encoding the insecticidal polypeptides of the present invention, *e.g.*, a sequence such as that shown in all or a probe specific part of SEQ ID NO:3, all or a probe specific part of SEQ ID NO:5, all or a probe specific part of SEQ ID NO:7, all or a probe specific part of SEQ ID NO:9, all or a probe specific part of SEQ ID NO:29, all or a probe specific part of SEQ ID NO:11, all or a probe specific part of SEQ ID NO:13, all or a probe specific part of SEQ ID NO:15, all or a probe specific part of SEQ ID NO:17, all or a probe specific part of SEQ ID NO:19, and the like. Reference to the phrase "all or a probe specific part of" is intended to refer to a nucleotide sequence probe comprising at least from about 15 to about 50, more or less, contiguous nucleotides selected from the group of nucleotides set forth in a particular referent sequence such as SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO:29, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:17, and SEQ ID NO:19. The ability of such nucleic acid probes to specifically hybridize to a nucleotide sequence encoding an insecticidal polypeptide sequence lends to them particular utility in a variety of embodiments. Most importantly, the probes may be used in a variety of assays for detecting the presence of complementary sequences in a given biological sample. By reference to the term "biological sample", it is intended that any sample that contains a referent nucleotide sequence that can be detected by a probe sequence as set forth herein is a sample that contains a biological molecule selected from the group consisting of contiguous nucleotide sequences set forth herein, and therefore the sample is thus referred to as a "biological sample".

[Para 115] In certain embodiments, it is advantageous to use oligonucleotide primers. The sequence of such primers is designed using a polynucleotide of the present invention for use in detecting, amplifying or modifying a defined segment of an insecticidal protein coding sequence from *B. thuringiensis* or from *Bacillus sphaericus* and the like using thermal amplification technology. Segments of nucleotide sequences related to the polynucleotides encoding the insecticidal polypeptides of the present invention may also be isolated and characterized using thermal amplification technology and such primers.

[Para 116] To provide certain of the advantages in accordance with the present invention, a preferred nucleic acid sequence employed for hybridization studies or assays or as a primer includes sequences that are complementary to at least a 14 to 30 or more contiguous stretch of nucleotides of a polynucleotide sequence encoding all or a part of an insecticidal protein of the present invention, such as that shown in SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO:29, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:17, SEQ ID NO:19, SEQ ID NO:21, and SEQ ID NO:22.

[Para 117] A primer or probe size of at least 14 nucleotides in length helps to ensure that the fragment will be of sufficient length to form a duplex molecule that is both stable and selective. Molecules having complementary sequences over segments greater than 14 bases in length are generally preferred. In order to increase stability and selectivity of the hybrid, and thereby improve the quality and degree of specific hybrid molecules obtained, one will generally prefer to design nucleic acid molecules having *tic900*-complementary sequences and the like of 14 to 20 nucleotides, or even longer where desired. Such fragments may be readily prepared by, for example, directly synthesizing the fragment by chemical means, by application of nucleic acid reproduction technology, or by excising selected DNA fragments from recombinant sequences localized in plasmids or other vectors containing appropriate inserts and suitable restriction sites.

[Para 118] The present invention also contemplates an expression vector comprising a polynucleotide of the present invention. Thus, in one embodiment an expression vector is an isolated and purified DNA molecule comprising a promoter operatively linked to a coding region that encodes a polypeptide of the present invention, which coding region is operatively linked to a transcription-terminating region, whereby the promoter drives the transcription of the coding region. The coding region may include a segment encoding a *B. thuringiensis* insecticidal toxin of the present invention and a segment encoding a chloroplast or plastid targeting peptide. The DNA molecule comprising the expression vector may also contain a functional intron sequence positioned either upstream of the coding sequence or even within the coding sequence, and may also contain a five prime (5') non-translated leader sequence (i.e., a UTR or 5'-UTR) positioned between the promoter and the point of translational initiation.

[Para 119] As used herein and with reference to promoter elements, the terms "operatively linked" or "operably linked" are intended to indicate that a nucleotide sequence that contains a promoter, i.e. a genetic element that functions in a particular host cell to drive the initiation of transcription, is connected to a coding region in such a way that the transcription of that coding region is controlled and substantially regulated by that promoter. Means for operatively linking a promoter to a coding region are well known in the art. Promoters that function in bacteria are well known in the art. Exemplary and preferred promoters for the *B. thuringiensis* crystal proteins include the *sigA*, *sigE*, and *sigK* gene promoters. Alternatively, native, modified, heterologous, or recombinant promoters derived from *Bacillus thuringiensis* or other *Bacillus* species can be used for achieving expression of the proteins of the present invention in a *Bacillus* species strain.

[Para 120] Where a nucleotide sequence encoding all or an insecticidal part of a protein of the present invention is to be used to transform a plant, a promoter is selected that has the ability to drive expression of the coding sequence in that particular species of a plant. Promoters that function in different plant species are also well known in the art. Promoters useful for expression of polypeptides in plants are those that are inducible, viral, synthetic, or constitutive as described in Odell *et al.* (Nature 313:810-812, 1985), and/or promoters that are temporally regulated, spatially regulated, and spatio-temporally regulated. Preferred promoters include the enhanced CaMV35S promoters, the GBOX10 promoter, the FMV35S promoter, the rice Actin promoter, and variants and chimeras thereof. For optimum control of ECB species by expression of the proteins of the present invention in plants, for example, it is preferable to achieve the highest levels of expression of these proteins within the leaves and stems of maize plants. Substantial temporal or spatial regulation refers to the expression of a gene within a plant or plant tissue from a plant operable promoter. With reference to temporal regulation, a promoter may be regulated for expression only during specific times during plant cell or tissue or even whole plant growth and development. A promoter that is actively expressing one or more genes only during seed germination would be one example of temporal regulation. Other examples could include promoters that are actively expressing one or more genes only during times when the plant, plant cell or plant tissue is exposed to certain light intensities or during total darkness. Substantial temporal regulation refers to a promoter which is actively expressed at a certain time but which may or may not be completely suppressed at other times, such that expression may still be detected by monitoring for the presence of some indicator such as an enzyme produced from a coding sequence linked to such a promoter, or as measured by the increase or decrease in some gene products such as an mRNA produced at various times throughout plant growth, differentiation, and development and/or in response to various environmental stimuli. Substantial spatial regulation refers to the expression of a gene linked to a promoter from which expression proceeds only during growth and development of certain cells or tissues within a plant. For example, a tapetal promoter is one that is substantially spatially expressed during flower growth and development. Similarly, a leaf specific or leaf enhanced promoter would only be expected to be substantially spatially expressed from within leaf cells or leaf tissues. Substantially spatially regulated also refers to the level of expression from a particular tissue specific promoter in that particular tissue and as related to levels of expression from that or a similar promoter in other tissues,

wherein expression may also be detected in tissues other than the particular tissue in which the promoter expression is preferred, but at significantly lower expression levels as measured by the production of an enzyme produced from a coding sequence linked to the promoter or by the appearance of some detectable gene product. Promoters can also be both substantially temporally and substantially spatially regulated together and simultaneously in a coordinately regulated manner. Other promoters specifically intended to be within the scope of the present invention include but are not limited to the ubiquitin promoter, the sugarcane bacilliform DNA virus promoter, the ribulose bisphosphate carboxylase large subunit promoter, among others.

[Para 121] Preferred intron sequences for achieving optimum expression of non-naturally occurring nucleotide sequences in monocotyledonous plants may also be included in the DNA expression construct. Such an intron is typically placed near the 5' of the mRNA within or immediately downstream of an untranslated sequence. The intron could be obtained from, but not limited to, a set of introns consisting of the maize Heat Shock Protein (HSP) 70 intron (U.S. Patent 5,424,412; 1995), the rice Act1 intron (McElroy *et al.*, Plant Cell 2:163-171, 1990), the Adh intron 1 (Callis *et al.*, Genes & Develop. 1:1183-1200, 1987), or the sucrose synthase intron (Vasil *et al.*, Plant Phys. 91:1575-1579, 1989).

[Para 122] Another element that functions to regulate or to modulate gene expression is the DNA sequence between the transcription initiation site and the start of the coding sequence, termed the untranslated leader sequence (UTL). Compilations of leader sequences have been made to predict optimum or sub-optimum sequences and generate "consensus" and preferred leader sequences (Joshi, Nucl. Acids Res. 15:9627-9640, 1987). Preferred leader sequences are contemplated to include those that comprise sequences predicted to direct optimum expression of the linked structural gene, *i.e.* to include a preferred consensus leader sequence that increases or maintains mRNA stability and prevents inappropriate initiation of translation. The choice of such sequences will be known to those of skill in the art in light of the present disclosure. Sequences that from genes that are highly expressed in plants, and in particular in maize will be most preferred. One particularly useful leader is the petunia HSP70 leader.

[Para 123] Transcription enhancers or duplications of enhancers could be used to increase expression. These enhancers often are found 5' to the start of transcription in a promoter that functions in eukaryotic cells, but can often be inserted in the forward or reverse orientation 5' or 3' to the coding sequence. Examples of enhancers include elements from the CaMV 35S promoter, octopine synthase genes (Ellis *et al.*, EMBO Journal 6:11-16, 1987), the rice actin gene, and promoter from non-plant eukaryotes (*e.g.*, yeast; Ma *et al.*, Nature 334:631-633, 1988).

[Para 124] RNA polymerase transcribes a nuclear genome DNA coding sequence through a site where polyadenylation occurs. Typically, DNA sequences located a few hundred base pairs downstream of the polyadenylation site serve to terminate transcription. Those DNA sequences are referred to herein as transcription-termination regions. Those regions are required for efficient polyadenylation of nuclear transcribed messenger RNA (mRNA). For coding sequences introduced into a chloroplast or plastid, or into a chloroplast or plastid genome, mRNA transcription termination is similar to methods well known in the bacterial gene expression art. For example, either in a polycistronic or a monocistronic sequence, transcription can be terminated by stem and loop structures or structures similar to bacterial *rho* dependent sequences.

[Para 125] Expression constructs will typically include a coding sequence exemplified in the present invention or a derivative thereof along with a 3' end DNA sequence that functions as a signal to terminate transcription and, in constructs intended for expression from the plant nuclear genome,

allow for the 3' end polyadenylation of the resultant RNA transcript. The most preferred 3' elements are contemplated to be those from the nopaline synthase gene of *A. tumefaciens* (*nos* 3' end), the terminator for the T7 transcript from the octopine synthase gene of *A. tumefaciens*, and the pea RUBISCO synthase E9 gene (E9 3') 3' non-translated transcription termination and polyadenylation sequence. These and other 3' end regulatory sequences are well known in the art.

[Para 126] Preferred plant transformation vectors include those derived from a Ti plasmid of *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*, as well as those disclosed, *e.g.*, by Herrera-Estrella (Nature 303:209-213, 1983), Bevan (Nature 304:184-187, 1983), Klee (Bio/Technol. 3:637-642, 1985).

[Para 127] The present invention discloses isolated and purified nucleotide sequences encoding insecticidal proteins derived from *Bacillus* species, and particularly from *Bacillus thuringiensis* species. In particular, the *B. thuringiensis* strains EG5438, EG3879, EG4332, EG4971, EG4090, EG4293, EG4611, EG5526, EG5023 and EG4092 are each shown herein to produce one or more soluble insecticidal proteins that are localized to culture supernatants (see Table 1).

[Para 128] Table 1. TIC900 Related Proteins and Source *B. thuringiensis* Strains

Source Bt Strain	TIC900 Related Protein
EG3879, EG5526	TIC402, (TIC964)*
EG4332	TIC403
EG4971	TIC404
EG4611	TIC434
EG4090	TIC961
EG4293	TIC962
EG4611	TIC963
EG5438 [#]	TIC900
EG5023	TIC965
EG4092	TIC966

[Para 129] * the amino acid sequence of TIC964, obtained from strain EG5526, was deduced after nucleotide sequence analysis of a gene exhibiting homology to *tic900*, and was determined to be identical to *tic402* obtained from strain EG3879.

[Para 130] [#] signifies that this strain has been deposited under conditions that assure access to the culture to authorized parties during the pendency of this patent application or patents issued therefrom.

[Para 131] The *B. thuringiensis* strains and other bacterial strains described herein may be cultured using conventional growth media and standard fermentation techniques. The *B. thuringiensis* strains harboring one or more *tic900* or related genes may be fermented as described herein until the cultured *B. thuringiensis* cells reach the stage of their growth cycle when the TIC900 and/or related proteins are produced.

[Para 132] Subject cultures have been deposited under conditions that assure that access to the culture will be available to authorized parties during the pendency of this patent application or patents issued. However, it should be understood that the availability of a deposit does not constitute a license to practice the subject invention in derogation of patent rights granted by governmental action.

[Para 133] TIC900 and related proteins of the present invention are produced as shown herein and secreted into the growth media during the vegetative phase of growth. Fermentations using the strains of the present invention may be continued through the sporulation stage when crystal proteins, if any, are formed along with the spores. The spores and cell debris can be separated from the supernatant by centrifugation, and the spent culture medium can be used to isolate the insecticidal proteins of the present invention. The inventors herein illustrate the method of ammonium sulfate precipitation as one means for concentrating and collecting all or most of the proteins present in the spent and clarified culture medium. However, one skilled in the art will recognize that there are a number of other means available for purifying and isolating the proteins of the present invention. Gel filtration and size exclusion chromatography are two readily available means for extracting proteins directly from the spent media. Spent media can also be desalted and the filtrate used to extract protein using ion exchange columns. Also, affinity columns, containing antibodies that bind specifically to TIC900 or related proteins can be used to purify the proteins of the present invention directly from the media.

[Para 134] The amino acid sequences of the present invention have been compared to the amino acid sequences present in commercially available protein sequence databases, and no significant homologies or similarities have been identified. Based on this analysis, the TIC900 protein and related sequences appear to be unique and form the basis for the establishment of a new and separate class of *Bacillus* insecticidal proteins because the proteins of the present invention do not exhibit any relationship to other known insecticidal proteins.

[Para 135] Modification and changes may be made in the structure of the peptides of the present invention and DNA segments that encode them and still obtain a functional molecule that encodes a protein or peptide with desirable characteristics. The biologically functional equivalent peptides, polypeptides, and proteins contemplated herein should possess from about 70% or greater sequence similarity, or from about 80% or greater sequence similarity, or from about 90% or greater sequence similarity, to the sequence of, or corresponding moiety within, the fundamental TIC900 amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:4, or the corresponding moiety within the amino acid sequences as set forth in SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:8, SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO:30, SEQ ID NO:12, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:16, SEQ ID NO:18, and SEQ ID NO:20 and related sequences.

[Para 136] According to the present invention reference to the *tic900* gene and encoded protein toxin, includes not only the full length sequences disclosed herein but also fragments of these sequences, natural variants, mutants, and recombinant or genetically engineered derivatives of the *tic900* gene comprising SEQ ID NO:3. Such encoded proteins should retain essentially the same as or greater characteristic insecticidal properties than those of the TIC900 protein comprising SEQ ID NO:4. The proteins useful in the present invention may also include fusion proteins that retain the characteristic insecticidal properties essentially the same as or greater than those of the TIC900 protein. In some instances, the fusion protein may contain, in addition to the characteristic insecticidal properties of the proteins specifically exemplified herein, another insecticidal activity contributed by the amino acid sequence of the fusion partner. Alternatively, crystallographic analysis of the TIC900 protein or insecticidal variants thereof may provide a means for determining whether the protein would be a candidate for the construction of a permutein that exhibits the same or preferably greater insecticidal activity than the native TIC900 or related protein, and which preferably exhibits improved characteristics related to expression in a preferred host cell such as a plant cell.

[Para 137] It should be apparent to a person skilled in the art that nucleotide sequences encoding lepidopteran inhibitory toxins can be identified and obtained through several means. The specific

sequences exemplified herein may be obtained from the isolates deposited at a culture depository as described above. These sequences, or portions or variants thereof, may also be constructed synthetically, for example, by use of a nucleotide sequence synthesizer. Variations of coding sequences may be readily constructed using standard techniques for making point mutations. Also, fragments of these sequences can be made using commercially available exonucleases or endonucleases according to standard procedures. For example, enzymes such as *Bal31* or site-directed mutagenesis may be used to systematically excise nucleotides from the ends of such sequences as exemplified herein or from within the protein coding sequence. Also, nucleotide sequences that encode insecticidally active protein fragments may be obtained using a variety of restriction enzymes, endonucleases, thermal amplification methods, and the like. Proteases such as proteinase K, trypsin, chymotrypsin, pepsin, and the like may be used to directly obtain active fragments of these toxins.

[Para 138] Other toxins and nucleotide sequences encoding such toxins related to the toxins and coding sequences of the present invention can be derived from DNA obtained from *B. thuringiensis*, *B. laterosporous*, *B. sphaericus*, and related *Bacillus* species isolates using the teachings provided in the art in combination with the nucleotide sequences disclosed herein. Such toxins and nucleotide sequences that are related to the toxins and coding sequences of the present invention are deemed herein to be equivalent to the toxins and nucleotide sequences of the present invention. By "equivalent" it is meant that a protein exhibits the characteristics of the TIC900 protein, including but not limited to similar insecticidal inhibitory bioactivity, host range of insecticidal bioactivity, exhibits similar antigenic epitopes that cross react with antibodies raised against TIC900 and related proteins, exhibit a similar size relative to TIC900 and related proteins, exhibit similar expression profiles and characteristics, exhibit a propensity for seclusion to the extracellular environment when expressed in *Bacillus thuringiensis* or related bacterial species, and the like. The phrase "exhibit a propensity for seclusion to the extracellular environment" is intended to include TIC900 and related proteins including but not limited to TIC402, TIC403, TIC404, TIC434, TIC961, TIC962, TIC963, TIC965 and TIC966 that are produced by the bacterium or host cell as a precursor protein that contains an amino acid sequence linked to the insecticidal protein that functions to target the insecticidal protein to a bacterial or host cell secretory apparatus and which, upon contact with the secretory apparatus, is proteolytically cleaved by a signal peptidase, releasing the mature or insecticidal protein into the extracellular environment in the case of a gram positive microbe, at least into the periplasm in the case of a gram negative microbe, and into the endoplasmic reticulum or secretory vesicle or into a subcellular organelle such as a mitochondria or chloroplast or plastid in the case of a fungal or plant or other eukaryotic host cell.

[Para 139] There are a number of methods for identifying the presence of and obtaining equivalent insecticidal toxins related to the peptides disclosed herein. For example, antibodies to the insecticidal toxins disclosed and claimed herein can be used to identify and isolate other toxins from a mixture of proteins. Specifically, antibodies may be raised to the portions of the toxins that are most constant within the new class of proteins and most distinct from other *B. thuringiensis* toxins. These antibodies can then be used to specifically identify equivalent toxins with the characteristic activity by immuno-precipitation, enzyme linked immuno-sorbent assay (ELISA), or Western blotting. Antibodies to the toxins disclosed herein, or to equivalent toxins, or fragments of these toxins, can readily be prepared using standard procedures in the art. The nucleotide sequences that encode these toxins can then be obtained from the microorganism or other various sources.

[Para 140] Fragments and equivalents that retain the insecticidal activity of the exemplified toxins would be within the scope of the present invention. Also, because of the redundancy of the genetic code, a variety of different DNA sequences can encode the amino acid sequences disclosed herein. It is well within the skill of a person trained in the art to create these alternative DNA

sequences encoding the same, or essentially the same, toxins. These variant DNA sequences are within the scope of the present invention.

[Para 141] It is well known in the art that certain amino acids may be substituted for other amino acids in a protein structure without appreciable loss of interactive binding capacity with structures such as, for example, antigen-binding regions of antibodies or binding sites on substrate molecules. Since it is the interactive capacity and nature of a protein that defines that protein's biological functional activity, certain amino acid sequence substitutions can be made in a protein sequence, and, of course, its underlying DNA coding sequence, and nevertheless obtain a protein with like properties. It is thus contemplated by the inventors that various changes may be made in the peptide sequences of the compositions disclosed herein, or corresponding DNA sequences which encode said peptides without appreciable loss of their biological utility or activity. Such substitutions are also known in the art as conservative substitutions.

[Para 142] In making such changes, the hydropathic index of amino acids may be considered. The importance of the hydropathic amino acid index in conferring interactive biologic function on a protein is generally understood in the art (Kyte and Doolittle, 1982). It is accepted that the relative hydropathic character of the amino acid contributes to the secondary structure of the resultant protein, which in turn defines the interaction of the protein with other molecules, for example, enzymes, substrates, receptors, DNA, antibodies, antigens, and the like.

[Para 143] It is also understood in the art that the substitution of like amino acids can be made effectively on the basis of hydrophilicity. The greatest local average hydrophilicity of a protein, as governed by the hydrophilicity of its adjacent amino acids, correlates with a biological property of the protein (U. S. Patent 4,554,101).

[Para 144] As outlined above, amino acid substitutions are generally therefore based on the relative similarity of the amino acid side-chain substituents, for example, their hydrophobicity, hydrophilicity, charge, size, and the like. Exemplary substitutions which take the various foregoing characteristics into consideration are well known to those of skill in the art and include: arginine and lysine; glutamate and aspartate; serine and threonine; glutamine and asparagine; and valine, leucine and isoleucine.

[Para 145] Peptides, polypeptides, and proteins biologically functionally equivalent to TIC900, TIC402, TIC403, TIC404, TIC434, TIC961, TIC962, TIC963, TIC965 and TIC966 include amino acid sequences containing conservative amino acid changes in the fundamental sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:4, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:8, SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO:30, SEQ ID NO:12, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:16, SEQ ID NO:18, and SEQ ID NO:20. In such amino acid sequences, one or more amino acids in the fundamental sequence is (are) substituted with another amino acid(s), the charge and polarity of which is similar to that of the native amino acid, *i.e.* a conservative amino acid substitution, resulting in a silent change.

[Para 146] Substitutes for an amino acid within the fundamental polypeptide sequence can be selected from other members of the class to which the naturally occurring amino acid belongs. Amino acids can be divided into the following four groups: (1) acidic amino acids; (2) basic amino acids; (3) neutral polar amino acids; and (4) neutral non-polar amino acids. Representative amino acids within these various groups include, but are not limited to: (1) acidic (negatively charged) amino acids such as aspartic acid and glutamic acid; (2) basic (positively charged) amino acids such as arginine, histidine, and lysine; (3) neutral polar amino acids such as glycine, serine, threonine, cyteine, cystine,

tyrosine, asparagine, and glutamine; (4) neutral nonpolar (hydrophobic) amino acids such as alanine, leucine, isoleucine, valine, proline, phenylalanine, tryptophan, and methionine.

[Para 147] Conservative amino acid changes within the fundamental polypeptide sequences of the present invention can be made by substituting one amino acid within one of these groups with another amino acid within the same group. Biologically functional equivalents of TIC900 and related sequences can have 10 or fewer conservative amino acid changes, more preferably seven or fewer conservative amino acid changes, and most preferably five or fewer conservative amino acid changes. The encoding nucleotide sequence (gene, plasmid DNA, cDNA, or synthetic DNA) will thus have corresponding base substitutions, permitting it to encode biologically functional equivalent forms of TIC900.

[Para 148] Amino acid sequence variants of TIC900 and related sequences can be made by procedures well known in the art.

[Para 149] A further method for identifying the toxins and genes of the present invention is through the use of oligonucleotide probes. These probes are essentially nucleotide sequences that hybridize under stringent hybridization conditions to the TIC900 coding sequence or a sequence related to a TIC900 coding sequence. As is well known in the art, if a probe molecule and nucleic acid sequence molecule in a sample hybridize by forming a strong enough bond between the two molecules, it can be reasonably assumed that the two molecules exhibit substantial homology. Probe binding is detected using any number of means known in the art including but not limited to fluorescence, luminescence, isotopic, immunological, surface plasmon resonance spectroscopy, and the like. Such probe analysis provides a rapid method for identifying toxin-encoding genes of the present invention. The nucleotide segments that are used as probes according to the invention can be synthesized by use of DNA synthesizers using standard procedures or by other means known in the art. These nucleotide sequences can also be used as PCR primers to amplify nucleotide sequences of the present invention or portions thereof.

[Para 150] The *tic900* and related nucleotide coding sequences as set forth herein in SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO:29, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:17, and SEQ ID NO:19 may be used as hybridization probes to identify and isolate natural variants of the *tic900* and related nucleotide coding sequences from other strains of *B. thuringiensis* or from other microorganisms. The present invention encompasses nucleotide sequences from microorganisms, where the nucleotide sequences are isolatable by hybridization with all, or part, of the *Bacillus* nucleotide sequence of the invention. Proteins encoded by such nucleotide sequences can be tested for insecticidal activity. The invention also encompasses the proteins encoded by the nucleotide sequences.

[Para 151] Antibodies to TIC900 or related proteins of the present invention may be produced using standard immunological techniques for production of polyclonal antisera and, if desired, immortalizing the antibody-producing cells of the immunized host for sources of monoclonal antibody production. Techniques for producing antibodies to any substance of interest are well known, e.g., as in Harlow and Lane (1988) and as in Goding (1986). The anti-TIC900 antibodies may be used as probes to identify *B. thuringiensis* strains or other microorganisms that produce variants of TIC900 or related proteins that are encoded by variations of a *tic900* or related gene. The present invention encompasses proteins obtained from organisms wherein the proteins obtained cross-react with antibodies raised against one or more of the proteins of the present invention.

[Para 152] The antibodies produced in the present invention are also useful in immunoassays for determining the amount or presence of a TIC900 or related protein. Such assays are also useful in quality-controlled production of compositions containing TIC900 or related proteins of the present invention. In addition, the antibodies can be used to assess the efficacy of recombinant production of a TIC900 or related protein, as well as for screening expression libraries for the presence of TIC900 or related protein coding sequences. Antibodies are useful also as affinity ligands for purifying and/or isolating TIC900 and related proteins. TIC900 and related antigenic epitopes may be obtained by over expressing full or partial lengths of a sequence encoding all or part of a TIC900 or related protein in a preferred host cell.

[Para 153] The peptides of the present invention are primarily, though not exclusively, intended for use in plants, and in certain preferred embodiments, nucleotide sequences modified for encoding the proteins of the present invention in plants are contained within one or more plasmid vectors. Such vectors may contain a variety of regulatory and other elements intended to allow for optimal expression of the proteins of the present invention in plant cells. These additional elements may include promoters, terminators, and introns as outlined above. Any vector containing the DNA construct and any regulatory or other elements may be selected from the group consisting of a yeast artificial chromosome, bacterial artificial chromosome, a plasmid, or a cosmid, and the like. Further, the expression vectors themselves may be of a variety of forms. These forms may differ for various reasons, and will likely be comprised of varying components depending upon whether they are intended to transform a monocotyledonous plant or a dicotyledonous plant.

[Para 154] Vectors further envisioned to be within the scope of the present invention include those vectors capable of containing a *tic900* or related nucleic acid compositions disclosed above, as well as any other DNA constructs which further comprise plant-expressible coding regions for other insecticidal proteins derived from *Bacillus* species.

[Para 155] The nucleotide sequence encoding the TIC900 insecticidal protein (SEQ ID NO:4) or encoding a related polypeptide sequence such as TIC402 (SEQ ID NO:6), TIC403 (SEQ ID NO:8), TIC404 (SEQ ID NO:10), TIC434 (SEQ ID NO:30), TIC961 (SEQ ID NO:12), TIC962 (SEQ ID NO:14), TIC963 (SEQ ID NO:16), TIC965 (SEQ ID NO:18) and TIC966 (SEQ ID NO:20) may be introduced into a variety of microorganism hosts without undue experimentation, using procedures well known to those skilled in the art of transforming suitable hosts under conditions which allow for stable maintenance and expression of the cloned genes (Sambrook et al., 1989, Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual 2nd Ed., Cold Spring Harbor Press, New York). Suitable hosts that allow for expression of the TIC900 protein (SEQ ID NO:4) and related sequences include *B. thuringiensis* and other *Bacillus* species such as *Bacillus subtilis* or *Bacillus megaterium*. Genetically altered or engineered microorganisms containing the *tic900* gene (SEQ ID NO:3) can also contain nucleotide sequences encoding other toxin proteins present in the same microorganism; these coding sequences could concurrently produce insecticidal proteins different from the TIC900 or related proteins. In particular, it would be preferable to produce two or more different insecticidal proteins in a host cell, wherein each protein is toxic to the same insect species and each protein exhibits a mode of action different from the other(s).

[Para 156] Plant-colonizing or stem-colonizing microorganisms may also be employed as host cells for the production of a TIC900 or related protein. Exemplary microorganism hosts for *B. thuringiensis* toxin genes include the plant-colonizing microbe *Clavibacter xyli* as described by Turner et al. (1993; Endophytes: an alternative genome for crop improvement; International crop science I. International Crop Science Congress, Ames, Iowa, USA, 14-22 July 1992, pp. 555-560).

[Para 157] The toxin-encoding nucleotide sequences obtainable from the isolates of the present invention can be introduced into a wide variety of microbial or plant hosts. Expression of the toxin gene results, directly or indirectly, in the intracellular production and maintenance of the pesticide. With suitable microbial hosts, e.g., *Pseudomonas*, the microbes can be applied to the situs of the pest, where they will proliferate and be ingested by the pest. The result is a control of the pest. Alternatively, the microbe hosting the toxin gene can be treated under conditions that prolong the activity of the toxin and stabilize the cell. The treated cell, which retains the toxic activity, then can be applied to the environment of the target pest.

[Para 158] Where the *tic900* toxin gene or a related nucleotide coding sequence is introduced by means of a suitable vector into a microbial host, and the host is applied to the environment in a living state, it is advantageous to use certain host microbes. For example, microorganism hosts can be selected which are known to occupy the pest's habitat. Microorganism hosts may also live symbiotically with a specific species of pest. These microorganisms are selected so as to be capable of successfully competing in the particular environment with the wild-type microorganisms, provide for stable maintenance and expression of the gene expressing the polypeptide pesticide, and, desirably, provide for improved protection of the pesticide from environmental degradation and inactivation.

[Para 159] A large number of microorganisms are known to inhabit the habitat of pests. These microorganisms include bacteria, algae, and fungi. Of particular interest are microorganisms, such as bacteria, e.g., genera *Bacillus*, *Escherichia*, *Pseudomonas*, *Erwinia*, *Serratia*, *Klebsiella*, *Salmonella*, *Pasteurella*, *Xanthomonas*, *Streptomyces*, *Rhizobium*, *Rhodopseudomonas*, *Methylophilus*, *Agrobacterium*, *Acetobacter*, *Lactobacillus*, *Arthrobacter*, *Azotobacter*, *Leuconostoc*, and *Alcaligenes*; fungi, e.g., genera *Metarhizium*, *Bavaria*, *Saccharomyces*, *Cryptococcus*, *Kluyveromyces*, *Sporobolomyces*, *Rhodotorula*, and *Aureobasidium*.

[Para 160] A wide variety of means are available for introducing a toxin gene encoding a toxin into a microorganism host under conditions that allow for stable maintenance and expression of the gene. These methods are well known to those skilled in the art and are described, for example, in U.S. Patent No. 5,135,867.

[Para 161] As mentioned above, *B. thuringiensis* or recombinant cells expressing a TIC900 or related toxin can be treated to prolong the toxin activity and stabilize the cell. The pesticide microcapsule that is formed comprises one or more TIC900 or related toxins within a cellular structure that has been stabilized and will protect the toxin or toxins when the microcapsule is applied to the environment of the target pest. Suitable host cells may include either prokaryotes or eukaryotes, normally being limited to those cells that do not produce substances toxic to higher organisms, such as mammals. However, organisms which produce substances toxic to higher organisms could be used, where the toxic substances are unstable or the level of application sufficiently low as to avoid any possibility of toxicity to a mammalian host. Of particular interest as hosts will be prokaryotes as well as lower eukaryotes such as fungi. The cells of these organisms will usually be intact and be substantially in the proliferative form when treated, rather than in a spore form, although in some instances spores may be employed. Such microcapsules can also contain one or more TIC900 or related proteins along with one or more unrelated insecticidal protein compositions including but not limited to delta endotoxins insecticidal to lepidopteran species such as Cry1, Cry2, and Cry9 proteins, as well as delta endotoxins insecticidal to coleopteran species such as Cry3, Cry22, ET70, ET80/76, ET33/34, PS149B1, ET100/101, and ET29 proteins and the like.

[Para 162] The cells generally will have enhanced structural stability that will enhance resistance to environmental conditions. Where the pesticide is in a proform or precursor form, the method of cell treatment should be selected so as not to inhibit processing of the proform to the mature form of the pesticide by the target pest pathogen. For example, formaldehyde will crosslink proteins and could inhibit processing of the proform of a polypeptide pesticide. The method of cell treatment retains at least a substantial portion of the bio-availability or bioactivity of the toxin.

[Para 163] TIC900 and related coding sequences as set forth in SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO:29, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:17, and SEQ ID NO:19 and the like can be used as the basis for constructing modified nucleotide sequences for incorporation into plant cells. Even more preferable is the synthesis of a non-naturally occurring nucleotide sequence that encodes a TIC900 or related insecticidal protein or its equivalent for expression in a plant cell, the synthesis of the non-naturally occurring nucleotide sequence being based on the amino acid sequence of the native protein without reference to the native nucleotide sequence from which the native amino acid sequence was deduced. Expression of such sequences in plant cells would render a plant comprised of such cells more resistant to lepidopteran species insect attack. Genetic engineering of plants with modified sequences encoding one or more TIC900 or related proteins or a related insecticidal amino acid sequence may be accomplished by introducing the desired DNA containing the coding sequence into plant tissues or cells, using DNA molecules of a variety of forms and origins that are well known to those skilled in plant genetic engineering. Method for introducing nucleotide sequences into plants, plant cells and plant tissues are well known in the art.

[Para 164] DNA containing a modified gene encoding TIC900 or a related insecticidal protein, operatively linked to a plant functional promoter, may be delivered into the plant cells or tissues directly by a number of means including but not limited to Agrobacterium mediated transformation, plant viruses, electroporation, microinjection, vacuum infiltration, liposome fusion means, and ballistic methods. The plant promoter may be a constitutive promoter; a temporally, spatially, chemically, photosynthetically, thermally, or artificially inducible promoter; a tissue-specific promoter; or a chimeric or hybrid promoter assembled from parts of other plant functional promoters. For example, the promoter may be a cauliflower mosaic virus (CaMV) 35S promoter or a plant functional derivative thereof.

[Para 165] Native bacterial genes and coding sequences are often poorly expressed in transgenic plant cells. Plant codon usage more closely resembles that of other higher organisms than unicellular organisms, such as bacteria. Several reports have disclosed methods for improving expression of recombinant genes in plants (Murray *et al.*, 1989, Nucleic Acids Research, Vol.17:477-498; Diehn *et al.*, 1998(b), Plant Physiology, 117:1433-1443; Rocher *et al.*, 1998, Plant Phys. 117:1445-1461). These reports disclose various methods for engineering coding sequences to represent sequences which are more efficiently translated based on plant codon frequency tables, improvements in codon third base position bias, using recombinant sequences which avoid suspect polyadenylation or A/T rich domains or intron splicing consensus sequences. While these methods for synthetic gene construction are notable, synthetic genes of the present invention for expression in particular plants are prepared substantially according to the method of Brown *et al.* (U. S. Patent No. 5,689,052).

[Para 166] The work described herein takes advantage of methods of potentiating *in planta* expression of TIC900 and related insecticidal proteins, which confer resistance to lepidopteran insect pathogens, by incorporation or localization of coding sequences into the nuclear, plastid, or chloroplast genome of susceptible plants. U. S. Patent No. 5,500,365 and related patents describe methods for synthesizing plant genes to achieve optimum expression levels of the protein for which

the synthesized, non-naturally occurring, synthetic, or artificial gene encodes. These methods relate to the modification of native Bt structural gene sequences to produce a coding sequence that is more "plant-like" and therefore more likely to be translated and expressed by the plant, monocot or dicot. However, the method as disclosed in Brown et al. (U. S. Patent No. 5,689,052) provides for enhanced expression of transgenes, preferably in monocotyledonous plants.

[Para 167] Thus, the amount of a gene coding for a polypeptide of interest, e.g. a TIC900 or related polypeptide, can be increased in plants by transforming those plants using transformation methods mentioned above. In particular, chloroplast or plastid transformation can result in desired coding sequences being present in up to about 10,000 copies per cell in tissues containing these subcellular organelle structures (McBride et al., WO 95/24492).

[Para 168] DNA encoding TIC900 and related proteins can also be introduced into plants by utilizing a direct DNA transfer method into pollen as described (Zhou et al., 1983, Mol. Cell Biol., 10:4529-4537; Hess, 1987, Hess, Intern Rev. Cytol., 107:367.). Expression of polypeptide coding sequences, i.e., *tic900* and the like, can be obtained by injection of the DNA into reproductive organs of a plant as described (Pena et al., 1987, Nature, 325:274). The DNA can also be injected directly into the cells of immature embryos and into rehydrated desiccated embryos as described (Neuhaus et al., 1987, Theor. Appl. Genet., 75:30).

[Para 169] After effecting delivery of exogenous nucleotide sequences encoding TIC900 or related proteins to recipient cells, the next step to obtain a transgenic plant generally concerns identifying the transformed cells for further culturing and plant regeneration, i.e., selection of the transformed cells. As mentioned herein, in order to improve the ability to identify transformants, one may desire to employ a selectable or screenable marker gene as, or in addition to, the expressible gene of interest. In this case, one would then generally assay the potentially transformed cell population by exposing the cells to a selective agent or agents, or one would screen the cells for the desired marker gene trait.

[Para 170] An exemplary embodiment of methods for identifying transformed cells involves exposing the transformed cultures to a selective agent, such as a metabolic inhibitor, an antibiotic, herbicide or the like. Cells that have been transformed and have stably integrated a marker gene conferring resistance to the selective agent used, will grow and divide in culture. Sensitive cells will not be amenable to further culturing. One example of a preferred marker gene confers resistance to the herbicide glyphosate. When this gene is used as a selectable marker, the putatively transformed cell culture is treated with glyphosate. Upon exposure to glyphosate, transgenic cells containing a recombinant GOX enzyme or a recombinant glyphosate insensitive EPSPS enzyme will be available for further culturing while sensitive, or non-transformed cells, will not. (U. S. Patent No. 5,569,834). Another example of a preferred selectable marker system is the neomycin phosphotransferase (*nptII*) resistance system by which resistance to the antibiotic kanamycin is conferred, as described in U. S. Patent No. 5,569,834. Again, after transformation with this system, transformed cells will be available for further culturing upon treatment with kanamycin, while non-transformed cells will not. Yet another preferred selectable marker system involves the use of a gene construct conferring resistance to paromomycin. Use of this type of a selectable marker system is described in U. S. Patent No. 5,424,412. Other selectable markers are well known in the art, including but not limited to antibiotic resistance markers such as *nptII*, *tet*, *aad*, and the like, *phnO* and other various acetylases (US Patent No. 6,448,476), various esterases (6,107,549), barnase (Hartley, 1988), J. Mol. Biol. 202: 913), bacterial enzymes conferring glyphosate oxidase activity upon the transformed cell (*gox*) (Barry et al., 1992, Inhibitors of amino acid biosynthesis: Strategies for imparting glyphosate tolerance to crop plants. In: Biosynthesis and Molecular Regulation of Amino Acids in Plants. pp. 139-145. Singh, Flores, and Shannon Eds., American Society of Plant Physiologists, Rockville, Md.) and the like.

[Para 171] Transplastonomic selection (selection of plastid or chloroplast transformation events) is simplified by taking advantage of the sensitivity of chloroplasts or plastids to spectinomycin, an inhibitor of plastid or chloroplast protein synthesis, but not of protein synthesis by the nuclear genome encoded cytoplasmic ribosomes. Spectinomycin prevents the accumulation of chloroplast proteins required for photosynthesis so spectinomycin resistant transformed plant cells may be distinguished on the basis of their difference in color: the resistant, transformed cells are green, whereas the sensitive cells are white, due to inhibition of plastid-protein synthesis. Transformation of chloroplasts or plastids with a suitable bacterial *aad* gene, or with a gene encoding a spectinomycin resistant plastid or chloroplast functional ribosomal RNA provides a means for selection and maintenance of transplastonomic events (Maliga, 1993, Trends in Biotechnology 11:101-106).

[Para 172] It is further contemplated that combinations of screenable and selectable markers will be useful for identification of transformed cells. In some cell or tissue types a selection agent, such as glyphosate or kanamycin, may either not provide enough killing activity to clearly recognize transformed cells or may cause substantial nonselective inhibition of transformants and non-transformants alike, thus causing the selection technique to not be effective. It is proposed that selection with a growth inhibiting compound, such as glyphosate or AMPA (amino-methyl phosphoric acid) at concentrations below those that cause 100% inhibition, followed by screening of growing tissue for expression of a screenable marker gene such as kanamycin would allow one to recover transformants from cell or tissue types that are not amenable to selection alone. It is proposed that combinations of selection and screening may enable one to identify transformants in a wider variety of cell and tissue types.

[Para 173] The development or regeneration of plants from either single plant protoplasts or various explants is well known in the art. This regeneration and growth process typically includes the steps of selection of transformed cells, culturing those individualized cells through the usual stages of embryonic development through the rooted plantlet stage. Transgenic embryos and seeds are similarly regenerated. The resulting transgenic rooted shoots are thereafter planted in an appropriate plant growth medium such as soil.

[Para 174] The development or regeneration of plants containing a foreign, exogenous gene that encodes a TIC900 or related polypeptide introduced into the plant genome by *Agrobacterium* transformation of leaf explants can be achieved by methods well known in the art (Horsch *et al.*, Science 227:1229-1231; 1985). In this procedure, transformants are cultured in the presence of a selection agent and in a medium that induces the regeneration of shoots in the plant strain being transformed as described (Fraley *et al.*, PNAS, USA 80:4803; 1983). In particular, U. S. Patent No. 5,349,124 details the creation of genetically transformed lettuce cells and plants resulting therefrom which express hybrid crystal proteins conferring insecticidal activity against Lepidopteran larvae to such plants.

[Para 175] Preferably, the regenerated plants are self-pollinated to provide homozygous transgenic plants, or pollen obtained from the regenerated plants is crossed to seed-grown plants of agronomically important, preferably inbred lines. Conversely, pollen from plants of those important lines is used to pollinate regenerated plants. A transgenic plant of the present invention containing a nucleotide sequence encoding a desired TIC900 or related polypeptide is cultivated using methods well known to one skilled in the art.

[Para 176] A transgenic plant of this invention thus has an increased amount of a coding region encoding a TIC900 or related polypeptide. A preferred transgenic plant is an independent segregant and can transmit that gene and its activity to its progeny. A more preferred transgenic plant is homozygous for that gene, and transmits that gene to all of its offspring on sexual mating. Seed from a transgenic plant may be grown in the field or greenhouse, and resulting sexually mature transgenic plants are self-pollinated to generate true breeding plants. The progeny from these plants become true breeding lines that are evaluated for increased expression of the *B. thuringiensis* transgene. To identify a transgenic plant expressing high levels of a TIC900 or related protein from a preferred nucleotide sequence, it is necessary to screen the selected transgenic event, (R_0 generation) for insecticidal activity and/or expression of the gene. This can be accomplished by various methods well known to those skilled in the art, including but not limited to: 1) obtaining small tissue samples from the transgenic R_0 plant and directly assaying the tissue for activity against susceptible insects, e.g., European corn borer (ECB), tobacco budworm (TBW) and diamondback moth (DBM), in parallel with tissue derived from a non-expressing, negative control plant; 2) analysis of protein extracts by enzyme linked immunoassays (ELISA) specific for the TIC900 or related protein; or 3) reverse transcriptase thermal amplification (also known in the art as rtPCR) to identify events expressing the sequence encoding the TIC900 or related protein.

[Para 177] The following examples further illustrate the characteristics of the nucleotide sequences disclosed herein and the insecticidal activity of the proteins encoded by the disclosed nucleotide sequences. In addition, methods and procedures for practicing the invention are disclosed. However, those of skill in the art should, in light of the present disclosure, appreciate that many changes can be made in the specific embodiments which are disclosed and still obtain a like or similar result without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

[Para 178] Examples

[Para 179] Example 1. Preparation and bioassay of *B. thuringiensis* strain EG5438 culture supernatant

[Para 180] *B. thuringiensis* strain EG5438 was grown in 60 ml of PYG culture medium with shaking overnight at 30°C. PYG medium contained the following: 11.8 g peptone, 23.6 g yeast extract, 4 ml glycerol, 19.4 g K_2HPO_4 anhydrous, and 2.2 g KH_2PO_4 anhydrous. Deionized water was added to 1 liter, and the medium was autoclaved for 15 min. The *B. thuringiensis* culture was centrifuged at 11,000xg for 30 min and the supernatant was transferred to a clean flask. The supernatant was chilled to 4°C, and 34 grams of ammonium sulfate plus 1 ml of 1 M NaOH were slowly added to the supernatant while stirring. The mixture was centrifuged and the resulting pellet was dissolved in 2 ml of 20 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.5. The solution was transferred to dialysis tubing (6000 MWCO) and was dialyzed at 4°C against 20mM Tris-HCl pH 7.5. This is referred to as the dialyzed supernatant.

[Para 181] The dialyzed supernatant was tested for toxicity to diamondback moth (DBM) larvae as follows. Fifty μ l of the dialyzed supernatant was applied topically to 2 ml of insect diet in a cup. A total of thirty-two diet cups were treated with the dialyzed supernatant. As a control sixty-four diet cups were not treated with dialyzed supernatant. One first-instar DBM larva was placed in each diet cup and insect mortality was scored after 7 days. For larvae on the untreated control diets 1 larvae out of 64 (2%) died. For larvae on the diets treated with the dialyzed supernatant 29 out of 32 (90%) died, suggesting that the dialyzed supernatant of strain EG5438 contained one or more factors toxic to DBM larvae.

[Para 182] Example 2. Fractionation of proteins in the dialyzed supernatant and bioassay of protein fractions

[Para 183] Proteins in the dialyzed supernatant were initially fractionated by sodium dodecyl-sulfate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE). Thirty μ l of the dialyzed supernatant was mixed with 15 μ l of protein solubilization buffer, the mixture was heated to 100°C for 5 min, and 25 μ l of the mixture was applied to a polyacrylamide gel. An electric current was applied to the gel to size-separate proteins into the gel. The proteins were visualized after electrophoresis by staining with Coomassie dye. The dialyzed supernatant contained approximately twenty proteins ranging in size from approximately 20 kDa to about 100 kDa.

[Para 184] Proteins in the dialyzed supernatant were fractionated by DEAE ion-exchange chromatography. Two ml of the dialyzed supernatant was applied to a 1 ml DEAE column. The column was washed with 10 ml of 20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, followed by washing with 20 ml of a 0 to 1 M NaCl gradient in 20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5. Fractions of 1 ml were collected. Each fraction was dialyzed against 20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, and individual fractions were tested for toxicity to DBM larvae as described above. Fractions with the highest toxicity were collected and combined and referred to as the DEAE pool.

[Para 185] The DEAE pool was applied to a carboxymethyl cellulose (CM) ion exchange column. The column was washed with 10 ml of 20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, followed by washing with 20 ml of a 0 to 1 M NaCl gradient in 20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5. One ml fractions were collected and dialyzed against 20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5. These fractions were referred to as the CM fractions. The CM fractions were tested for toxicity to DBM larvae. This analysis showed that CM fractions had the highest toxicity to DBM and contained a protein of approximately 66 kDa. The 66 kDa protein was referred to as the 5438-66 protein, also referred to as secreted TIC900, TIC900s, or mTIC900 (referring to a mature form of the protein identified in the culture supernatant that may be different from any precursor TIC900 protein (pTIC900) not yet released from the cell).

[Para 186] Example 3. Determination of the N-terminal sequence of a fragment of a TIC900 protein

[Para 187] mTIC900 protein was purified from the supernatant of strain EG5438 by DEAE and CM ion exchange chromatography. Attempts to determine the N-terminal sequence of the purified mTIC900 protein by standard methods were not successful. To overcome this difficulty, mTIC900 protein was fragmented by cyanogen bromide treatment (Cordoba et al., J. Biochem. Biophys. Methods 35: 1, 1997). The cyanogen bromide-generated TIC900 fragments were size-separated by SDS-PAGE without Coomassie staining. Separated TIC900 fragments were transferred from the SDS-PAGE to a polyvinylidene difluoride (PVDF) membrane by an electro transfer. The PVDF membrane was stained briefly with Coomassie dye and a portion of the membrane containing an approximately 14 kDa fragment of TIC900 protein was excised with a razor blade. The excised PVDF membrane containing the 14 kDa fragment was subjected to automated Edmond sequencing, revealing the amino acid sequence as shown in SEQ ID NO:1, in which the Xaa amino acid residue at position one (1) was indeterminable except that it was presumed to be either a Serine, Tyrosine, Aspartate or Histidine residue, but most likely a Tyrosine residue, Xaa amino acid residue at position 15 was indeterminable except that it was likely a Proline residue, and the Xaa residue at position 18 was also indeterminable except that it was likely an Arginine residue.

[Para 188] Example 4. Cloning tic900 gene encoding TIC900 protein

[Para 189] Based on the sequence obtained from the 14 kDa TIC900 protein fragment (SEQ ID NO:1), a gene-specific oligonucleotide was designed. Due to the degeneracy of the genetic code it is not possible to know the exact sequence of a gene based on the sequence of the protein encoded by the gene. Therefore for amino acids that can be encoded by more than a single codon, it is necessary to guess at the correct codon. The chance of guessing accurately is improved by the fact that the *B. thuringiensis* genome is approximately 68% AT (adenosine and thymidine). Therefore, for amino acids encoded by more than one codon, the codon or codons which contain A's and T's are selected, and for codons that contain substantially G/C, those codons that have a degeneracy in the third base position are selected preferentially based on whether the third base is an A or a T nucleotide. An oligonucleotide designated WD470 (SEQ ID NO:2) was designed which is one of many that could conceivably encode the amino acid set forth in SEQ ID NO:1, taking into consideration the A/T usage in *Bacillus thuringiensis* for codons encoding any given amino acid.

[Para 190] DNA was purified from *B. thuringiensis* strain EG5438 cells by standard procedures. Samples of the EG5438 DNA were subjected to either *Hind*III or *Eco*RI restriction enzyme digestion and were size-fractionated by electrophoresis through an agarose gel and subjected to Southern blot analysis using an alkaline phosphatase conjugated WD470 oligonucleotide probe. After incubation for approximately 16 hours at 40°C the blot was washed, treated with chemiluminescent buffer, and exposed to x-ray film. The WD470 probe specifically hybridized with EG5438 DNA restriction fragments that were approximately 2.5 kb (*Hind*III) and 3.0 kb (*Eco*RI) in length, respectively.

[Para 191] A library of EG5438 DNA consisting of about 3.0 kb *Eco*RI fragments was constructed in a CIP (calf intestine phosphatase) treated *Eco*RI digested pUC18 plasmid. The library was transformed by electroporation into an *E. coli* XL1BLUE strain and plated to LB-ampicillin. Colonies that arose were blotted to a membrane and probed with the alkaline phosphatase conjugated WD470 oligonucleotide probe. Several positive clones were selected and plasmid DNA was obtained from each. Plasmid DNA's were digested with *Eco*RI to confirm the presence of a single *Eco*RI insert consisting of about 3.0 kb. Plasmids were also subjected to hybridization to the alk-phos conjugated WD470 probe to confirm the complementarity of the probe and inserted DNA. A single clone was selected for further analysis and was designated as plasmid pEG1398. The inserted DNA in pEG1398 was subjected to sequence analysis. A sequence containing a partial open reading frame consisting of nucleotide position 1176 through 1803 as set forth in SEQ ID NO:3 was obtained, as well as an additional 24 nucleotides beyond nucleotide 1803 (data not shown) which contained a termination codon immediately after nucleotides at position 1801-1803 as set forth in SEQ ID NO:3.

[Para 192] The complete sequence of an ORF encoding the TIC900 protein was not present within the *Eco*RI fragment cloned into plasmid pEG1398. Oligonucleotide primers specific for the 5' and 3' ends of the sequence identified therein were designed to enable the synthesis of a labeled probe for use in detecting a larger cloned fragment of EG5438 DNA that likely contained the full length ORF encoding the TIC900 protein. A digoxigenin labeled DNA probe was prepared by amplification using the primers and the inserted DNA in pEG1398 as a template. The DIG-labeled DNA was used to probe a Southern blot of EG5438 DNA that had been resolved in an agarose gel after digestion with various restriction enzymes. A *Hind*III fragment about 2.5 kb in length was identified as a fragment that could contain the full length ORF encoding the TIC900 protein.

[Para 193] A EG5438 DNA fragment of about 2.5 kb was cloned using a means similar to that described above for the about 3.0 kb *Eco*RI fragment except that the *Hind*III fragment was cloned into

a pBlueScript KS plasmid and the probe used was a DIG-labeled DNA segment consisting of a part of the open reading frame identified within the 3.0 Kb *EcoRI* fragment in the plasmid pEG1398. One plasmid containing an approximately 2.5 kb *HindIII* fragment that hybridized to the DIG-labeled *EcoRI* fragment present within pEG1398 was selected for further analysis and designated as plasmid p5438-2.5-kb-H3. The recombinant *E. coli* strain harboring p5438-2.5-H3 was designated as 5438 2.5kb H3. The DNA sequence of the 2.5 kb *HindIII* insert in the plasmid p5438-2.5-kb-H3 was determined, and translation of this sequence in all six reading frames revealed an open reading frame of 1803 nucleotides, the sequence of which is set forth in SEQ ID NO:3.

[Para 194] The ORF from nucleotide position 1 through nucleotide position 1803 as set forth in SEQ ID NO:3 is predicted to encode a protein of about 68,868 Daltons, which has been designated herein as TIC900. The amino acid sequence of the predicted precursor form of a TIC900 protein (pTIC900) deduced from the open reading frame in SEQ ID NO:3 is shown as set forth in SEQ ID NO:4. Identity and similarity comparison of the amino acid sequence of the deduced TIC900 amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:4) with the GenBank protein database revealed that the nearest identity was to a Cry1Ca protein exhibiting about 49% identity.

[Para 195] Example 5. Expression of a cloned *tic900* gene in recombinant *B. thuringiensis*.

[Para 196] *B. thuringiensis* insecticidal toxin genes are often poorly expressed in recombinant *E. coli* strains. *B. thuringiensis* strain EG10650 is an acrySTALLIFEROUS strain that was designed for use as a recipient strain for testing whether cloned Bt genes encode insecticidal proteins. (EG10650, NRRL Accession Number NRRL B-30217, US Patent No. 6,468,52). The TIC900 coding sequence on the cloned *HindIII* fragment in plasmid p5438-2.5kb-H3 was transferred into the *HindIII* restriction site in the *B. thuringiensis*-*E. coli* shuttle vector pEG597 (Baum, J. A.; Coyle, D. M.; Gilbert, M. P.; Jany, C. S.; Gawron-Burke, C., 1990 Novel cloning vectors for *Bacillus thuringiensis*; Applied and Environmental Microbiology 56 (11): 3420-3428) resulting in the construction of plasmid pMON74010 which confers chloramphenicol resistance to recipient *Bacillus* cells. Plasmid pMON74010 was transformed by electroporation into the acrySTALLIFEROUS *B. thuringiensis* strain EG10650 yielding strain SIC9002. Strain EG10650 was grown as a control in PYG medium as described in Example 1. The recombinant strain SIC9002 was grown in PYG medium plus 5 ug/ml chloramphenicol. Culture supernatants were prepared as described in Example 1. Proteins in the culture supernatants were resolved by standard SDS-PAGE analysis and were visualized after staining with Coomassie brilliant blue. The SDS-PAGE analysis results revealed that strains EG10650 and SIC9002 secreted similar numbers and sizes of proteins into their respective culture supernatants with the exception that the culture supernatant of strain SIC9002 contained a protein of approximately 66 kDa which did not appear to be present in the culture supernatant of strain EG10650. This result suggested that the cloned *tic900* open reading frame in p5438-2.5kb-H3 encoded a protein that migrated with a mass of approximately 66 kDa in SDS-PAGE gels. A discrepancy in the size of the amino acid sequence deduced from the ORF as set forth in SEQ ID NO:3 (about 69 kDa) and the observed mass by migration in SDS-PAGE suggests that the secreted form of the protein may in fact be reduced in size by about 2500 to 3000 Da. This is not unexpected since most secreted proteins exhibit some proteolytic reduction in size as they are passed through any secretion machinery. However, there is no apparent type II signal peptide present as judged from an analysis of the primary amino acid sequence of the precursor TIC900 protein (pTIC900).

[Para 197] Example 6. Bioassay of TIC900 protein produced from the cloned *tic900* coding sequence.

[Para 198] Culture supernatants of strains EG10650 and SIC9002 were applied to the surface of insect diet as described herein above. First instar European corn borer (ECB) larvae and tobacco budworm (TBW) eggs were placed on treated diet and were allowed to develop for 1 week. Insect larvae were visually evaluated. ECB larvae and TBW larvae reared on untreated diet or on diet treated with EG10650 supernatant exhibited normal growth. In contrast, ECB larvae and TBW larvae reared on diet treated with SIC9002 supernatant exhibited significant stunting. These results suggested that the protein produced from expression of the cloned *tic900* gene inhibited growth of ECB and TBW larvae.

[Para 199] Example 7. Identification of strains containing *tic900* homologs

[Para 200] A DIG-labeled probe encompassing the entire open reading frame of the *tic900* coding sequence was prepared using the following thermal amplification primers:

[Para 201] 5'-gcgctagcatgaattcaaaggaacatgattatctaaaag-3', SEQ ID NO:21,

[Para 202] and

[Para 203] 5'-cgggctcgagctattcaacaggaataaattcaattttatcc-3', SEQ ID NO:22.

[Para 204] Between one and five µg genomic DNA from a collection of Bt strains was digested to completion with *Hind*III and the resulting fragments were resolved as a smear on an agarose gel. The gel was used in a Southern blot procedure in which the resolved DNA was denatured, transferred to a nylon membrane, fixed, and exposed to the DIG labeled probe described above. Hybridization was carried out in DIG Easy Hybe (Roche) at 42°C (DIG Easy Hybe at 42°C is equivalent to a stringent 42°C hybridization with a hybridization buffer system containing 50% formamide). Moderately stringent washes were performed as follows: 1) one time for 5 minutes and one time for 15 minutes at 25°C in 2X SSC, 0.1% SDS; and 2) two times for 15 minutes each at 65 °C in 0.5X SSC, 0.1% SDS.

[Para 205] Thirteen strains were identified that contained from between one and three *Hind*III fragments that hybridized to the *tic900* probe. DNA from each of these strains was used as a template for thermal amplification of *tic900* homologs. Primers set forth as SEQ ID NO:21 and SEQ ID NO:22 were used to amplify *tic900* homologs using the Expand High Fidelity PCR kit (Roche). Thermal amplification reaction conditions consisted of a 50 µL volume comprising 200 µM each dNTP, 300 nM each primer, 0.1-250 ng genomic DNA template, and 2.6 units enzyme mix in 1X reaction buffer (supplied by the manufacturer with the reagents in 10X concentrate).

[Para 206] Thermal amplification cycles consisted of one cycle of 2 minutes at 94°C; ten cycles of 15 seconds at 94°C, 30 seconds at 60°C, and 2 minutes at 72°C; followed by twenty five cycles of 15 seconds at 94°C, 30 seconds at 60°C, and 2 minutes at 72°C, increasing each of the last twenty five cycles by 5 seconds per cycle; and a terminal extension phase of 7 minutes at 72°C at the end of the last cycle.

[Para 207] DNA from nine of the thirteen strains subjected to this thermal amplification reaction produced amplification products (amplicons) that were subsequently cloned and sequenced. The 5' and 3' end sequences of the cloned thermal amplification products were fixed by the sequences of the primers and may not be representative of the sequence of the native gene throughout the sequence established by the amplification primers. Regardless, the amplicon sequences were substantially the same as the full length native sequences expressed for analysis of insecticidal activity. One skilled in the art will realize that the amplicons can be used as probes to fish out the full-length native sequences encoding insecticidal proteins related to the TIC900 protein. The proteins encoded by the open reading frame for each thermal amplification product and the strains from which each thermal amplification product were obtained are indicated in Table 1, as shown above.

[Para 208] Variant amplification primers and multiple amplification conditions were also used to identify *tic900* homologs from the CRW-active Bt strain EG3907. The *tic900* homolog in EG3907 was mapped by southern blot to facilitate cloning of the open reading frame encoding this protein. The *tic900* homolog in EG3907 had a different *HindIII* restriction pattern than that of the *tic900* gene from EG5438. The EG3907 homolog was identified on an approximately 13 kb *BamHI* / *BglIII* fragment. *BamHI* / *BglIII* -digested EG3907 DNA was ligated into *BamHI*-digested phage lambda GEM-11 arms. Southern blots of DNA from an additional 30 Bt strains exhibiting CRW activity in the fermentation broth identified 2 strains, EG3291, EG3388, containing DNA that hybridized to a *tic900* probe under stringent conditions. Both of these strains exhibited identical *HindIII* restriction patterns, but these were different from the restriction pattern containing the *tic900* sequence from strain EG5438 as set forth in SEQ ID NO:3, and different from the restriction pattern containing the homolog identified as being present in strain EG3907.

[Para 209] DNA (0.5 µg) from 132 Bt strains was dot-blotted to Nytran membranes and probed with a *tic900* DNA probe under stringent conditions. DNA from the fifteen strains exhibiting the strongest *tic900* hybridization signals were analyzed further. DNA from each strain was digested to completion with *HindIII* and subjected to a Southern blot procedure as described above. DNA from several strains that appeared to hybridize in the dot blots did not exhibit strong hybridization signals using the Southern blot method. 14 strains containing sequences homologous to the *tic900* gene have been analyzed using *HindIII* Southern blots. Based on the hybridization profiles that appear using *HindIII* digestion, at least 4 different *tic900* homologs are present in these strains.

[Para 210] The following *Bacillus thuringiensis* strains exhibit *HindIII* fragments that hybridize to a *tic900* probe under stringent or specific hybridization conditions: EG3291, EG3388, EG3879, EG3907, EG4090, EG4092, EG4293, EG4332, EG4577, EG4611, EG4963, EG4971, EG5023, EG5438, and EG5526. These strains also produce extracellular proteins that can be evaluated for insecticidal activity. Depending on the strain selected, the hybridizing *HindIII* fragments varied in size from about 0.8 kb to about 6.3 kb. The nucleotide sequence of each fragment that hybridized to the *tic900* probe was determined, and open reading frames were deduced from these sequences, each set forth herein as SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO:29, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:17, and SEQ ID NO:19. The amino acid sequence of a protein comparable in size to that of TIC900 was deduced from each of these open reading frames, as set forth respectively in SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:8, SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO:30, SEQ ID NO:12, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:16, SEQ ID NO:18, and SEQ ID NO:20. These deduced amino acid sequences were designated respectively as TIC402, TIC403, TIC404, TIC434, TIC961, TIC962, TIC963, TIC965, and TIC966. As set forth in Table 1, these nucleotide sequences were sourced respectively from the following *B. thuringiensis* strains: EG3879 (TIC402), EG4332 (TIC403), EG4971 (TIC404), EG4090 (TIC961), EG4293 (TIC962), EG4611 (TIC963 and TIC434), EG5023 (TIC965), and EG4092 (TIC966). An additional strain was identified that exhibited a sequence that hybridized to the *tic900* probe. Strain EG5526 contained a *HindIII* fragment that was apparently identical in size to the *HindIII* fragment identified as encoding TIC402 from strain EG3879. DNA

sequence analysis revealed that the EG5526 fragment contained an ORF (TIC964) that was identical in sequence to that of the *tic402* ORF. AcrySTALLiferous strains of *B. thuringiensis* containing plasmids encoding these cloned homologs of *tic900* were each subjected to insect bioassay and were determined to exhibit insecticidal bioactivity.

[Para 211] There is a high degree of identity between the sequences encoding the proteins of the present invention. In fact, an alignment of the open reading frames including each of the *tic* genes reveals that none of the ORF's are less than about 97% identical to each other. An alignment of the amino acid sequences encoded by each of the ORF's also indicates that there is a high degree of identity between the proteins of the present invention. TIC962 and TIC963 are the most distantly related, but still very closely related in that they exhibit greater than a 96% identity at the amino acid sequence level. Most changes to the nucleotide sequence for any given change in any ORF in relation to a consensus sequence established based on an alignment of all of the nucleotide sequences indicates that the changes are silent in that they affect only the third base in a codon and result most often in no modification of the encoded amino acid sequence.

[Para 212] Subcultures of *B. thuringiensis* strains EG5438 containing the native *tic900* gene, and SIC9002 containing the cloned *tic900* coding sequence were deposited in the permanent collection of the Agricultural Research Service Culture Collection, Northern Regional Research Laboratory (NRRL), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), 1815 North University Street, Peoria, IL. 61604, USA. *B. thuringiensis* strain SIC9002 was deposited on April 25, 2002 and provided with the NRRL accession number NRRL B-30582. *B. thuringiensis* strain EG5438 was deposited on May 3, 2002 and was provided with the NRRL accession number NRRL B-30584.

[Para 213] Example 8. Genes Encoding Chimeric Insecticidal Proteins

[Para 214] This example illustrates that the TIC900 class of proteins exhibit similarities with the Cry1 class of Bt insecticidal proteins and that a chimeric protein can be constructed from all or a part of a TIC900 class protein linked in frame with all or a part of a Cry1 protein and tested for insecticidal activity.

[Para 215] Comparison of any of the TIC900 class of proteins disclosed herein with other Bt insecticidal proteins suggests that these proteins are most closely related to the Cry1 classes of proteins, and in particular to the insecticidal portion of the Cry1 proteins. The TIC900 class of proteins exhibit structural similarities to the Cry1 protein toxin portions in that the Cry1 proteins exhibit a domain structure consisting of a first domain consisting of about the first 200 to about the first 240 amino terminal amino acids which is referred to as domain I, a second domain that consists of about amino acids 240 through about amino acid 400 or so which is referred to as domain II, and a carboxy-terminal domain referred to as domain III consisting of amino acids from about residue 400 or so through the end of the toxin domain. The TIC900 class of proteins appear to exhibit this type of domain structure even though the TIC900 class of proteins generally are not as long as most Cry1 toxin domains. It has previously been shown that Cry1 toxin domains can be fused to heterologous protoxin peptide structures, and that the fusions result in crystal formation, and often also retain insecticidal bioactivity when the resulting crystals are tested in bioassay. A fusion protein (SEQ ID NO:24, TIC109) was constructed in which TIC900 was fused to the Cry1Ac protoxin peptide structure. The fusion protein was expressed from the nucleotide sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:23 in pMON74119 in *B. thuringiensis* strain EG10650 (recombinant strain designated as SIC1047). SEQ ID NO:23 corresponds to a TIC900 coding sequence from nucleotide position 1-1809, and a Cry1Ac protoxin domain coding sequence from nucleotide position 1816-3504. The chimeric protein TIC109 formed in SIC1047 fermentations produced crystalline inclusions, which were tested in bioassay against Tobacco Budworm, Corn Earworm, and Fall Armyworm. The

chimeric protein exhibited bioactivity similar to that exhibited by TIC900, but was not biologically active against Fall Armyworm.

[Para 216] TIC110 (SEQ ID NO:26) encoded by the nucleotide sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:25 is a Cry1F/TIC900 chimeric insecticidal protein linked to a Cry1Ac protoxin peptide sequence. SEQ ID NO:25 corresponds to a sequence encoding Cry1F domain I from about nucleotide position 1-723, a sequence encoding TIC900 domains II and III from about nucleotide position 724-1809, and a Cry1Ac coding sequence from about nucleotide position 1810-3510. This protein can be expressed in an acrySTALLIFEROUS strain of Bt and the crystalline protein inclusions tested in bioassay to determine the biological activity against various lepidopteran pest species.

[Para 217] TIC111 (SEQ ID NO:28) is encoded by the nucleotide sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:27. TIC111 corresponds to an insecticidal chimeric protein consisting of a Cry1Ac domain I linked to TIC900 domains II and III, which is linked to a Cry1Ac protoxin domain. TIC111 can be expressed from pMON74122 and the crystalline protein inclusions tested in bioassay to for bioactivity against various lepidopteran pest species.

[Para 218] pMON74122 was transformed into the acrySTALLIFEROUS Bt strain EG10650 resulting in the transformed host cell SIC1049 expressing the TIC111 protein. TIC111 crystals were collected and tested in bioassay against black cutworm (BCW), Diamondback Moth (DBM), Tobacco Budworm (TBW), Corn Earworm (CEW), and Fall Armyworm (FAW). Insecticidal bioactivity was observed for BCW, DBM and TBW, consistent with the insecticidal bioactivity for TIC900.

[Para 219] In summary, the above detailed description describes the present invention. It will be understood by those skilled in the art that, without departing from the scope and spirit of the present invention and without undue experimentation, the present invention can be performed within a wide range of equivalent parameters. While the present invention has been described in connection with specific embodiments thereof, it will be understood that it is capable of further modifications. The present invention is intended to include any uses, variations, or adaptations of the invention following the principles of the invention in general. Various permutations and combination of the elements provided in all the claims that follow are possible and fall within the scope of this invention.

[Para 220] Reference to the word 'comprising' or 'comprise' or 'comprises' whether in the claim language or in the specification is intended to be defined as a term or terms meaning "includes at least".

[Para 221] All publications and patents mentioned in this specification are herein incorporated by reference as if each individual publication or patent was specially and individually stated to be incorporated by reference.

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Thr His Arg Ser Ala Glu Glu Thr Asn Thr Ile Glu Ser Asn Ile Ile
 450 455 460

Thr Gln Ile Pro Leu Val Lys Ala Tyr Gln Ile Gly Ser Gly Thr Thr
 465 470 475 480

Val Arg Lys Gly Pro Gly Phe Thr Gly Gly Asp Ile Leu Arg Arg Thr
 485 490 495

Gly Pro Gly Thr Phe Gly Asp Met Arg Ile Asn Ile Asn Ala Pro Leu
 500 505 510

Ser Glu Arg Tyr Arg Val Arg Ile Arg Tyr Ala Ser Thr Thr Asp Leu
 515 520 525

Gln Phe Val Thr Ser Ile Asn Gly Ala Thr Ile Asn Ile Gly Asn Phe
 530 535 540

Pro Lys Thr Ile Asn Asn Leu Asn Thr Leu Gly Ser Glu Gly Tyr Arg
 545 550 555 560

Thr Val Ser Phe Ser Thr Pro Phe Ser Phe Ser Asn Ala Gln Ser Ile
 565 570 575

Phe Arg Leu Gly Ile Gln Ala Phe Ser Gly Val Gln Glu Val Tyr Val
 580 585 590

Asp Lys Ile Glu Phe Ile Pro Val Glu
 595 600

<210> 5
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 <212> DNA
 <213> Bacillus thuringiensis

<220>

<221> CDS

<222> (1)..(1803)

<223> TIC402

<400> 5

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 gac gcc aat att aat atg gaa cgg ttt gat aag aat gat gca ctg gaa	96
Asp Ala Asn Ile Asn Met Glu Arg Phe Asp Lys Asn Asp Ala Leu Glu	
20 25 30	
 att ggt atg tcc att gta tct gaa ctt att ggt atg att cca ggc gga	144
Ile Gly Met Ser Ile Val Ser Glu Leu Ile Gly Met Ile Pro Gly Gly	
35 40 45	
 aca gct ttg caa ttt gtg ttt aat caa ttg tgg tct cgt tta ggt gat	192
Thr Ala Leu Gln Phe Val Phe Asn Gln Leu Trp Ser Arg Leu Gly Asp	
50 55 60	
 tct gga tgg aat gcg ttc atg gaa cat gtg gag gaa tta att gat act	240
Ser Gly Trp Asn Ala Phe Met Glu His Val Glu Glu Leu Ile Asp Thr	
65 70 75 80	
 aaa ata gaa ggg tat gca aaa aat aaa gcc tta tct gaa tta gca ggt	288
Lys Ile Glu Gly Tyr Ala Lys Asn Lys Ala Leu Ser Glu Leu Ala Gly	
85 90 95	
 ata caa aga aac ctt gaa aca tat ata caa tta cgt aat gaa tgg gaa	336
Ile Gln Arg Asn Leu Glu Thr Tyr Ile Gln Leu Arg Asn Glu Trp Glu	
100 105 110	
 aat gat att gaa aac tca aag gct caa ggt aag gta gct aat tac tat	384
Asn Asp Ile Glu Asn Ser Lys Ala Gln Gly Lys Val Ala Asn Tyr Tyr	
115 120 125	
 gaa agt ctt gag cag gcg gtt gaa agg agt atg cct caa ttt gca gtg	432
Glu Ser Leu Glu Gln Ala Val Glu Arg Ser Met Pro Gln Phe Ala Val	
130 135 140	
 gag aat ttt gaa gta cca ctt tta act gtc tat gtg caa gct gct aat	480
Glu Asn Phe Glu Val Pro Leu Leu Thr Val Tyr Val Gln Ala Ala Asn	
145 150 155 160	
 ctt cat tta tta tta tta aga gat gtt tca gtt tat gga aag tgt tgg	528
Leu His Leu Leu Leu Leu Arg Asp Val Ser Val Tyr Gly Lys Cys Trp	
165 170 175	
 gga tgg tcg gag cag aaa att aaa att tat tat gat aaa cag att aag	576
Gly Trp Ser Glu Gln Lys Ile Lys Ile Tyr Tyr Asp Lys Gln Ile Lys	
180 185 190	
 tat acc cat gaa tac aca aat cat tgt gta aat tgg tat aat aaa gga	624
Tyr Thr His Glu Tyr Thr Asn His Cys Val Asn Trp Tyr Asn Lys Gly	

195	200	205	
ctt gag aga tta aaa aat aaa ggt tct tct tat caa gat tgg tac aat Leu Glu Arg Leu Lys Asn Lys Gly Ser Ser Tyr Gln Asp Trp Tyr Asn 210 215 220			672
tat aat cgt ttc cgt aga gaa atg act ctt act gtt tta gat atc gtt Tyr Asn Arg Phe Arg Arg Glu Met Thr Leu Thr Val Leu Asp Ile Val 225 230 235 240			720
gct tta ttc ccg cac tat gat gta caa act tat cca ata aca acc gtt Ala Leu Phe Pro His Tyr Asp Val Gln Thr Tyr Pro Ile Thr Thr Val 245 250 255			768
gct cag cta aca agg gaa gtt tat acg gat cct tta ctt aat ttt aat Ala Gln Leu Thr Arg Glu Val Tyr Thr Asp Pro Leu Leu Asn Phe Asn 260 265 270			816
cct aaa tta cat tct gtg tct caa tta cct agt ttt agt gac atg gaa Pro Lys Leu His Ser Val Ser Gln Leu Pro Ser Phe Ser Asp Met Glu 275 280 285			864
aat gca aca att aga act cca cat ctg atg gaa ttt tta aga atg cta Asn Ala Thr Ile Arg Thr Pro His Leu Met Glu Phe Leu Arg Met Leu 290 295 300			912
aca att tat aca gat tgg tat agt gtg gga aga aac tat tat tgg gga Thr Ile Tyr Thr Asp Trp Tyr Ser Val Gly Arg Asn Tyr Tyr Trp Gly 305 310 315 320			960
gga cat cgc gtg acg tct tac cat gta gga gga gag aat ata aga tca Gly His Arg Val Thr Ser Tyr His Val Gly Gly Glu Asn Ile Arg Ser 325 330 335			1008
cct cta tat ggt aga gag gca aat caa gag gtt cct aga gat ttt tat Pro Leu Tyr Gly Arg Glu Ala Asn Gln Glu Val Pro Arg Asp Phe Tyr 340 345 350			1056
ttt tat gga ccc gtt ttt aag acg tta tca aag ccg act cta aga cca Phe Tyr Gly Pro Val Phe Lys Thr Leu Ser Lys Pro Thr Leu Arg Pro 355 360 365			1104
tta cag cag cct gca cca gct cct cct ttt aat tta cgt agc tta gag Leu Gln Gln Pro Ala Pro Ala Pro Pro Phe Asn Leu Arg Ser Leu Glu 370 375 380			1152
gga gta gaa ttc cac act cct aca ggt agt ttt atg tat cgt gaa aga Gly Val Glu Phe His Thr Pro Thr Gly Ser Phe Met Tyr Arg Glu Arg 385 390 395 400			1200
gga tcg gta gat tct ttt aat gag ttg ccg cct ttt aat cca gtt ggg Gly Ser Val Asp Ser Phe Asn Glu Leu Pro Pro Phe Asn Pro Val Gly 405 410 415			1248
tta cct cat aag gta tac agt cac cgt tta tgt cat gca acg ttt gtt Leu Pro His Lys Val Tyr Ser His Arg Leu Cys His Ala Thr Phe Val 420 425 430			1296


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cgt aaa tct ggg acc cct tat tta aca aca ggt gcc atc ttt tct tgg      1344
Arg Lys Ser Gly Thr Pro Tyr Leu Thr Thr Gly Ala Ile Phe Ser Trp
      435                        440                        445

aca cat cgt agt gct gaa gaa acc aat aca att gaa tca aat att att      1392
Thr His Arg Ser Ala Glu Glu Thr Asn Thr Ile Glu Ser Asn Ile Ile
      450                        455                        460

acg caa atc ccg tta gta aaa gca tat caa att ggg tca ggc act act      1440
Thr Gln Ile Pro Leu Val Lys Ala Tyr Gln Ile Gly Ser Gly Thr Thr
      465                        470                        475                        480

gta agg aaa gga cca gga ttc aca gga ggg gat ata ctt cga aga aca      1488
Val Arg Lys Gly Pro Gly Phe Thr Gly Gly Asp Ile Leu Arg Arg Thr
      485                        490                        495

ggt cct gga aca ttt gga gat atg aga ata aat att aat gca cca tta      1536
Gly Pro Gly Thr Phe Gly Asp Met Arg Ile Asn Ile Asn Ala Pro Leu
      500                        505                        510

tct caa aga tat cgt gta agg att cgt tat gct tct acg aca gat tta      1584
Ser Gln Arg Tyr Arg Val Arg Ile Arg Tyr Ala Ser Thr Thr Asp Leu
      515                        520                        525

caa ttt gtc acg agt att aat ggg acc acc att aat att ggt aac ttc      1632
Gln Phe Val Thr Ser Ile Asn Gly Thr Thr Ile Asn Ile Gly Asn Phe
      530                        535                        540

ccg aaa act att aat aat cta aat act tta ggt tct gag ggc tat aga      1680
Pro Lys Thr Ile Asn Asn Leu Asn Thr Leu Gly Ser Glu Gly Tyr Arg
      545                        550                        555                        560

aca gta tcg ttt agt act cca ttt agt ttc tca aat gca caa agc ata      1728
Thr Val Ser Phe Ser Thr Pro Phe Ser Phe Ser Asn Ala Gln Ser Ile
      565                        570                        575

ttt aga tta ggt ata caa gca ttt tct gga gtt caa gaa gtt tat gtg      1776
Phe Arg Leu Gly Ile Gln Ala Phe Ser Gly Val Gln Glu Val Tyr Val
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gat aaa att gaa ttt att cct gtt gaa      1803
Asp Lys Ile Glu Phe Ile Pro Val Glu
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<212> PRT
<213> Bacillus thuringiensis

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<400> 6

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Met Asn Ser Lys Glu His Asp Tyr Leu Lys Val Cys Asn Asp Leu Ser
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 20 25 30

Ile Gly Met Ser Ile Val Ser Glu Leu Ile Gly Met Ile Pro Gly Gly
 35 40 45

Thr Ala Leu Gln Phe Val Phe Asn Gln Leu Trp Ser Arg Leu Gly Asp
 50 55 60

Ser Gly Trp Asn Ala Phe Met Glu His Val Glu Glu Leu Ile Asp Thr
 65 70 75 80

Lys Ile Glu Gly Tyr Ala Lys Asn Lys Ala Leu Ser Glu Leu Ala Gly
 85 90 95

Ile Gln Arg Asn Leu Glu Thr Tyr Ile Gln Leu Arg Asn Glu Trp Glu
 100 105 110

Asn Asp Ile Glu Asn Ser Lys Ala Gln Gly Lys Val Ala Asn Tyr Tyr
 115 120 125

Glu Ser Leu Glu Gln Ala Val Glu Arg Ser Met Pro Gln Phe Ala Val
 130 135 140

Glu Asn Phe Glu Val Pro Leu Leu Thr Val Tyr Val Gln Ala Ala Asn
 145 150 155 160

Leu His Leu Leu Leu Leu Arg Asp Val Ser Val Tyr Gly Lys Cys Trp
 165 170 175

Gly Trp Ser Glu Gln Lys Ile Lys Ile Tyr Tyr Asp Lys Gln Ile Lys
 180 185 190

Tyr Thr His Glu Tyr Thr Asn His Cys Val Asn Trp Tyr Asn Lys Gly
 195 200 205

Leu Glu Arg Leu Lys Asn Lys Gly Ser Ser Tyr Gln Asp Trp Tyr Asn
 210 215 220

Tyr Asn Arg Phe Arg Arg Glu Met Thr Leu Thr Val Leu Asp Ile Val
 225 230 235 240

Ala Leu Phe Pro His Tyr Asp Val Gln Thr Tyr Pro Ile Thr Thr Val

57

Val Arg Lys Gly Pro Gly Phe Thr Gly Gly Asp Ile Leu Arg Arg Thr
 485 490 495

Gly Pro Gly Thr Phe Gly Asp Met Arg Ile Asn Ile Asn Ala Pro Leu
 500 505 510

Ser Gln Arg Tyr Arg Val Arg Ile Arg Tyr Ala Ser Thr Thr Asp Leu
 515 520 525

Gln Phe Val Thr Ser Ile Asn Gly Thr Thr Ile Asn Ile Gly Asn Phe
 530 535 540

Pro Lys Thr Ile Asn Asn Leu Asn Thr Leu Gly Ser Glu Gly Tyr Arg
 545 550 555 560

Thr Val Ser Phe Ser Thr Pro Phe Ser Phe Ser Asn Ala Gln Ser Ile
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Phe Arg Leu Gly Ile Gln Ala Phe Ser Gly Val Gln Glu Val Tyr Val
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Asp Lys Ile Glu Phe Ile Pro Val Glu
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 gac gcc aat att aat atg gag cgg ttt gat aag aat gat gca ctg gaa 96
 Asp Ala Asn Ile Asn Met Glu Arg Phe Asp Lys Asn Asp Ala Leu Glu
 20 25 30
 att ggt atg tcc att gta tct gaa ctt att ggt atg att cca ggc gga 144
 Ile Gly Met Ser Ile Val Ser Glu Leu Ile Gly Met Ile Pro Gly Gly
 35 40 45

aca gct ttg caa ttt gtg ttt aat caa ttg tgg tct cgt tta ggt gat	192
Thr Ala Leu Gln Phe Val Phe Asn Gln Leu Trp Ser Arg Leu Gly Asp	
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tct gga tgg aat gcg ttc atg gaa cat gtg gag gaa tta att gat act	240
Ser Gly Trp Asn Ala Phe Met Glu His Val Glu Glu Leu Ile Asp Thr	
65 70 75 80	
aaa ata gaa ggg tat gca aaa aat aaa gcc tta tct gaa tta gca ggt	288
Lys Ile Glu Gly Tyr Ala Lys Asn Lys Ala Leu Ser Glu Leu Ala Gly	
85 90 95	
ata caa aga aac ctt gaa aca tat ata caa tta cgt aat gaa tgg gaa	336
Ile Gln Arg Asn Leu Glu Thr Tyr Ile Gln Leu Arg Asn Glu Trp Glu	
100 105 110	
aat gat att gaa aac tca aag gct caa ggt aag gta gct aat tac tat	384
Asn Asp Ile Glu Asn Ser Lys Ala Gln Gly Lys Val Ala Asn Tyr Tyr	
115 120 125	
gaa agt ctt gag cag gcg gtt gaa agg agt atg cct caa ttt gca gtg	432
Glu Ser Leu Glu Gln Ala Val Glu Arg Ser Met Pro Gln Phe Ala Val	
130 135 140	
ggg aat ttt gaa gta cca ctt tta act gtc tat gtg caa gct gct aat	480
Gly Asn Phe Glu Val Pro Leu Leu Thr Val Tyr Val Gln Ala Ala Asn	
145 150 155 160	
ctt cat tta tta tta tta aga gat gtt tca gtt tat gga aag cgt tgg	528
Leu His Leu Leu Leu Leu Arg Asp Val Ser Val Tyr Gly Lys Arg Trp	
165 170 175	
gga tgg tcg gag cag aaa att aaa att tat tat gat aaa cag att aag	576
Gly Trp Ser Glu Gln Lys Ile Lys Ile Tyr Tyr Asp Lys Gln Ile Lys	
180 185 190	
tat acc cat gaa tac aca aat cat tgt gta aat tgg tat aat aaa gga	624
Tyr Thr His Glu Tyr Thr Asn His Cys Val Asn Trp Tyr Asn Lys Gly	
195 200 205	
ctt gag aga tta aaa aat aaa ggt tct tct tat caa gat tgg tac aat	672
Leu Glu Arg Leu Lys Asn Lys Gly Ser Ser Tyr Gln Asp Trp Tyr Asn	
210 215 220	
tat aat cgt ttc cgt aga gaa atg act ctt act gtt tta gat atc gtt	720
Tyr Asn Arg Phe Arg Arg Glu Met Thr Leu Thr Val Leu Asp Ile Val	
225 230 235 240	
gct tta ttc ccg cac tat gat gta caa act tat cca ata aca acc gtt	768
Ala Leu Phe Pro His Tyr Asp Val Gln Thr Tyr Pro Ile Thr Thr Val	
245 250 255	
gct cag cta aca agg gaa gtt tat acg gat cct tta ctt aat ttt aat	816
Ala Gln Leu Thr Arg Glu Val Tyr Thr Asp Pro Leu Leu Asn Phe Asn	
260 265 270	

cct	aaa	tta	cat	cct	gtg	tct	caa	tta	cct	agt	ttt	agt	gac	atg	gaa	864
Pro	Lys	Leu	His	Pro	Val	Ser	Gln	Leu	Pro	Ser	Phe	Ser	Asp	Met	Glu	
		275					280					285				
aat	gca	aca	att	aga	act	cca	cat	ctg	atg	gaa	ttt	tta	aga	atg	cta	912
Asn	Ala	Thr	Ile	Arg	Thr	Pro	His	Leu	Met	Glu	Phe	Leu	Arg	Met	Leu	
	290					295					300					
aca	att	tat	aca	gat	tgg	tat	agt	gtg	gga	aga	aac	tat	tat	tgg	gga	960
Thr	Ile	Tyr	Thr	Asp	Trp	Tyr	Ser	Val	Gly	Arg	Asn	Tyr	Tyr	Trp	Gly	
305					310					315					320	
gga	cat	cgc	gtg	acg	tct	tac	cat	gta	gga	gga	gag	aat	ata	aga	tca	1008
Gly	His	Arg	Val	Thr	Ser	Tyr	His	Val	Gly	Gly	Glu	Asn	Ile	Arg	Ser	
			325						330					335		
cct	cta	tat	ggg	aga	gag	gca	aat	caa	gag	gtt	cct	aga	gat	ttt	tat	1056
Pro	Leu	Tyr	Gly	Arg	Glu	Ala	Asn	Gln	Glu	Val	Pro	Arg	Asp	Phe	Tyr	
			340					345						350		
ttt	tat	gga	ccc	gtt	ttt	aag	acg	tta	tca	aag	ccg	act	cta	aga	cca	1104
Phe	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Val	Phe	Lys	Thr	Leu	Ser	Lys	Pro	Thr	Leu	Arg	Pro	
		355					360					365				
tta	cag	cag	cct	gca	cca	gct	cct	cct	ttt	aat	tta	cgt	agc	tta	gag	1152
Leu	Gln	Gln	Pro	Ala	Pro	Ala	Pro	Pro	Phe	Asn	Leu	Arg	Ser	Leu	Glu	
	370					375					380					
gga	gta	gaa	ttc	cac	act	cct	aca	ggg	agt	ttt	atg	tat	cgt	gaa	aga	1200
Gly	Val	Glu	Phe	His	Thr	Pro	Thr	Gly	Ser	Phe	Met	Tyr	Arg	Glu	Arg	
385					390					395					400	
gga	tcg	gta	gat	tct	ttt	aat	gag	tta	ccg	cct	ttt	aat	cca	gtt	ggg	1248
Gly	Ser	Val	Asp	Ser	Phe	Asn	Glu	Leu	Pro	Pro	Phe	Asn	Pro	Val	Gly	
				405					410					415		
tta	cct	cat	aag	gta	tac	agt	cac	cgt	tta	tgt	cat	gca	acg	ttt	gtt	1296
Leu	Pro	His	Lys	Val	Tyr	Ser	His	Arg	Leu	Cys	His	Ala	Thr	Phe	Val	
			420					425					430			
cgt	aaa	tct	ggg	acc	cct	tat	tta	aca	aca	ggg	gcc	atc	ttt	tct	tgg	1344
Arg	Lys	Ser	Gly	Thr	Pro	Tyr	Leu	Thr	Thr	Gly	Ala	Ile	Phe	Ser	Trp	
		435					440					445				
aca	cat	cgt	agt	gct	gaa	gaa	acc	aat	aca	att	gaa	tca	aat	att	att	1392
Thr	His	Arg	Ser	Ala	Glu	Glu	Thr	Asn	Thr	Ile	Glu	Ser	Asn	Ile	Ile	
	450					455					460					
acg	caa	atc	ccg	tta	gta	aaa	gca	tat	caa	att	ggg	tca	ggc	act	act	1440
Thr	Gln	Ile	Pro	Leu	Val	Lys	Ala	Tyr	Gln	Ile	Gly	Ser	Gly	Thr	Thr	
465					470					475					480	
gta	agg	aaa	gga	cca	gga	ttc	aca	gga	ggg	gat	ata	ctt	cga	aga	aca	1488
Val	Arg	Lys	Gly	Pro	Gly	Phe	Thr	Gly	Gly	Asp	Ile	Leu	Arg	Arg	Thr	
				485					490					495		
ggg	cct	gga	aca	ttt	gga	gat	atg	aga	ata	aat	att	aat	gca	cca	tta	1536

Gly Pro Gly Thr Phe Gly Asp Met Arg Ile Asn Ile Asn Ala Pro Leu
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tct caa aga tat cgt gta agg att cgt tat gct tct acg aca gat tta 1584
Ser Gln Arg Tyr Arg Val Arg Ile Arg Tyr Ala Ser Thr Thr Asp Leu
515 520 525

caa ttt gtc acg agt att aat ggg acc acc att aat att ggt aac ttc 1632
Gln Phe Val Thr Ser Ile Asn Gly Thr Thr Ile Asn Ile Gly Asn Phe
530 535 540

cca aaa act att aat aat cta aat act tta ggt tct gag ggc tat aga 1680
Pro Lys Thr Ile Asn Asn Leu Asn Thr Leu Gly Ser Glu Gly Tyr Arg
545 550 555 560

aca gta tcg ttt agt acc cca ttt agt ttc tca aat gca caa agc ata 1728
Thr Val Ser Phe Ser Thr Pro Phe Ser Phe Ser Asn Ala Gln Ser Ile
565 570 575

ttt aga tta ggt ata caa gca ttt tct gga gtt caa gaa gtt tat gtg 1776
Phe Arg Leu Gly Ile Gln Ala Phe Ser Gly Val Gln Glu Val Tyr Val
580 585 590

gat aaa att gaa ttt att cct gtt gaa 1803
Asp Lys Ile Glu Phe Ile Pro Val Glu
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<211> 601

<212> PRT

<213> *Bacillus thuringiensis*

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Ile Gly Met Ser Ile Val Ser Glu Leu Ile Gly Met Ile Pro Gly Gly
35 40 45

Thr Ala Leu Gln Phe Val Phe Asn Gln Leu Trp Ser Arg Leu Gly Asp
50 55 60

Ser Gly Trp Asn Ala Phe Met Glu His Val Glu Glu Leu Ile Asp Thr
65 70 75 80

Lys Ile Glu Gly Tyr Ala Lys Asn Lys Ala Leu Ser Glu Leu Ala Gly
85 90 95

Ile Gln Arg Asn Leu Glu Thr Tyr Ile Gln Leu Arg Asn Glu Trp Glu
 100 105 110

Asn Asp Ile Glu Asn Ser Lys Ala Gln Gly Lys Val Ala Asn Tyr Tyr
 115 120 125

Glu Ser Leu Glu Gln Ala Val Glu Arg Ser Met Pro Gln Phe Ala Val
 130 135 140

Gly Asn Phe Glu Val Pro Leu Leu Thr Val Tyr Val Gln Ala Ala Asn
 145 150 155 160

Leu His Leu Leu Leu Leu Arg Asp Val Ser Val Tyr Gly Lys Arg Trp
 165 170 175

Gly Trp Ser Glu Gln Lys Ile Lys Ile Tyr Tyr Asp Lys Gln Ile Lys
 180 185 190

Tyr Thr His Glu Tyr Thr Asn His Cys Val Asn Trp Tyr Asn Lys Gly
 195 200 205

Leu Glu Arg Leu Lys Asn Lys Gly Ser Ser Tyr Gln Asp Trp Tyr Asn
 210 215 220

Tyr Asn Arg Phe Arg Arg Glu Met Thr Leu Thr Val Leu Asp Ile Val
 225 230 235 240

Ala Leu Phe Pro His Tyr Asp Val Gln Thr Tyr Pro Ile Thr Thr Val
 245 250 255

Ala Gln Leu Thr Arg Glu Val Tyr Thr Asp Pro Leu Leu Asn Phe Asn
 260 265 270

Pro Lys Leu His Pro Val Ser Gln Leu Pro Ser Phe Ser Asp Met Glu
 275 280 285

Asn Ala Thr Ile Arg Thr Pro His Leu Met Glu Phe Leu Arg Met Leu
 290 295 300

Thr Ile Tyr Thr Asp Trp Tyr Ser Val Gly Arg Asn Tyr Tyr Trp Gly
 305 310 315 320

Gly His Arg Val Thr Ser Tyr His Val Gly Gly Glu Asn Ile Arg Ser
 325 330 335

Pro Leu Tyr Gly Arg Glu Ala Asn Gln Glu Val Pro Arg Asp Phe Tyr
 340 345 350

Phe Tyr Gly Pro Val Phe Lys Thr Leu Ser Lys Pro Thr Leu Arg Pro
 355 360 365

Leu Gln Gln Pro Ala Pro Ala Pro Pro Phe Asn Leu Arg Ser Leu Glu
 370 375 380

Gly Val Glu Phe His Thr Pro Thr Gly Ser Phe Met Tyr Arg Glu Arg
 385 390 395 400

Gly Ser Val Asp Ser Phe Asn Glu Leu Pro Pro Phe Asn Pro Val Gly
 405 410 415

Leu Pro His Lys Val Tyr Ser His Arg Leu Cys His Ala Thr Phe Val
 420 425 430

Arg Lys Ser Gly Thr Pro Tyr Leu Thr Thr Gly Ala Ile Phe Ser Trp
 435 440 445

Thr His Arg Ser Ala Glu Glu Thr Asn Thr Ile Glu Ser Asn Ile Ile
 450 455 460

Thr Gln Ile Pro Leu Val Lys Ala Tyr Gln Ile Gly Ser Gly Thr Thr
 465 470 475 480

Val Arg Lys Gly Pro Gly Phe Thr Gly Gly Asp Ile Leu Arg Arg Thr
 485 490 495

Gly Pro Gly Thr Phe Gly Asp Met Arg Ile Asn Ile Asn Ala Pro Leu
 500 505 510

Ser Gln Arg Tyr Arg Val Arg Ile Arg Tyr Ala Ser Thr Thr Asp Leu
 515 520 525

Gln Phe Val Thr Ser Ile Asn Gly Thr Thr Ile Asn Ile Gly Asn Phe
 530 535 540

Pro Lys Thr Ile Asn Asn Leu Asn Thr Leu Gly Ser Glu Gly Tyr Arg
 545 550 555 560

Thr Val Ser Phe Ser Thr Pro Phe Ser Phe Ser Asn Ala Gln Ser Ile
 565 570 575

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 580 585 590

Asp Lys Ile Glu Phe Ile Pro Val Glu
 595 600

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 <213> *Bacillus thuringiensis*

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 <223> TIC404

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 gac gcc aat att aat atg gag cgg ttt gat aag aat gat gca cta gaa 96
 Asp Ala Asn Ile Asn Met Glu Arg Phe Asp Lys Asn Asp Ala Leu Glu
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 Ile Gly Met Ser Ile Val Ser Glu Leu Ile Gly Met Ile Pro Gly Gly
 35 40 45
 aca gct tta caa ttt gtg ttt aat caa ttg tgg tct cgt tta ggt gat 192
 Thr Ala Leu Gln Phe Val Phe Asn Gln Leu Trp Ser Arg Leu Gly Asp
 50 55 60
 tct gga tgg agt gca ttc atg gaa cat gtg gag gaa tta att gat act 240
 Ser Gly Trp Ser Ala Phe Met Glu His Val Glu Glu Leu Ile Asp Thr
 65 70 75 80
 aaa ata gaa ggg tat gca aaa aat aaa gcc tca tct gaa tta gca ggt 288
 Lys Ile Glu Gly Tyr Ala Lys Asn Lys Ala Ser Ser Glu Leu Ala Gly
 85 90 95
 ata caa aga aac ctt gaa aca tat ata caa tta cgt aat gca tgg gaa 336
 Ile Gln Arg Asn Leu Glu Thr Tyr Ile Gln Leu Arg Asn Ala Trp Glu
 100 105 110
 aat gat atc gaa aac tca aag gct caa ggt aag gta gct aat tac tat 384

Asn	Asp	Ile	Glu	Asn	Ser	Lys	Ala	Gln	Gly	Lys	Val	Ala	Asn	Tyr	Tyr		
		115					120					125					
gaa	agt	ctt	gag	cag	gcg	gtt	gaa	agg	agt	atg	cct	caa	ttt	gca	gtg	432	
Glu	Ser	Leu	Glu	Gln	Ala	Val	Glu	Arg	Ser	Met	Pro	Gln	Phe	Ala	Val		
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ggg	aat	ttt	gaa	gta	cca	ctt	tta	act	gtt	tat	gtg	caa	gct	gct	aat	480	
Gly	Asn	Phe	Glu	Val	Pro	Leu	Leu	Thr	Val	Tyr	Val	Gln	Ala	Ala	Asn		
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ctt	cat	ata	tta	tta	tta	aga	gat	gtt	cta	att	tac	gga	aag	cgt	tgg	528	
Leu	His	Ile	Leu	Leu	Leu	Arg	Asp	Val	Leu	Ile	Tyr	Gly	Lys	Arg	Trp		
			165					170						175			
gga	tgg	tcg	gag	cag	aaa	att	aaa	att	tat	tat	gat	aga	cag	att	aag	576	
Gly	Trp	Ser	Glu	Gln	Lys	Ile	Lys	Ile	Tyr	Tyr	Asp	Arg	Gln	Ile	Lys		
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tat	act	cat	gaa	tac	aca	aat	cat	tgt	gta	aat	tgg	tat	aat	aaa	ggg	624	
Tyr	Thr	His	Glu	Tyr	Thr	Asn	His	Cys	Val	Asn	Trp	Tyr	Asn	Lys	Gly		
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Tyr	Asn	Arg	Phe	Arg	Arg	Glu	Met	Thr	Leu	Thr	Val	Leu	Asp	Ile	Val		
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gct	tta	ttc	ccg	cac	tat	gat	gta	caa	act	tat	cca	ata	aca	acc	gtt	768	
Ala	Leu	Phe	Pro	His	Tyr	Asp	Val	Gln	Thr	Tyr	Pro	Ile	Thr	Thr	Val		
				245				250						255			
gct	cag	cta	aca	agg	gaa	gtt	tat	acg	gat	cct	tta	ctt	aat	ttt	aat	816	
Ala	Gln	Leu	Thr	Arg	Glu	Val	Tyr	Thr	Asp	Pro	Leu	Leu	Asn	Phe	Asn		
			260				265						270				
cct	aaa	tta	cat	tct	gtg	tct	caa	tta	cct	agt	ttt	agt	gac	atg	gaa	864	
Pro	Lys	Leu	His	Ser	Val	Ser	Gln	Leu	Pro	Ser	Phe	Ser	Asp	Met	Glu		
		275					280					285					
aat	gca	aca	att	aga	act	cca	cat	ttg	atg	gaa	ttt	tta	aga	atg	tta	912	
Asn	Ala	Thr	Ile	Arg	Thr	Pro	His	Leu	Met	Glu	Phe	Leu	Arg	Met	Leu		
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Thr	Ile	Tyr	Thr	Asp	Trp	Tyr	Ser	Val	Gly	Arg	Asn	Tyr	Tyr	Trp	Gly		
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gga	cat	cgc	gtg	acg	tct	tac	cat	gta	gga	gga	gag	aat	ata	aga	tcc	1008	
Gly	His	Arg	Val	Thr	Ser	Tyr	His	Val	Gly	Gly	Glu	Asn	Ile	Arg	Ser		
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cct	cta	tat	ggg	aga	gag	gca	aat	caa	gag	gtt	cct	aga	gat	ttt	tat	1056	
Pro	Leu	Tyr	Gly	Arg	Glu	Ala	Asn	Gln	Glu	Val	Pro	Arg	Asp	Phe	Tyr		

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Phe	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Val	Phe	Lys	Thr	Leu	Ser	Lys	Pro	Thr	Leu	Arg	Pro	
		355					360					365				
tta	cag	cag	cct	gca	cca	gct	cct	cct	ttt	aat	tta	cgt	agc	tta	gag	1152
Leu	Gln	Gln	Pro	Ala	Pro	Ala	Pro	Pro	Phe	Asn	Leu	Arg	Ser	Leu	Glu	
		370					375					380				
gga	gta	gaa	ttc	cac	act	cct	aca	ggt	agt	ttt	atg	tat	cgt	gaa	aga	1200
Gly	Val	Glu	Phe	His	Thr	Pro	Thr	Gly	Ser	Phe	Met	Tyr	Arg	Glu	Arg	
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gga	tca	gta	gat	tct	ttt	aat	gag	tta	ccg	cct	ttt	aat	cca	ggt	ggg	1248
Gly	Ser	Val	Asp	Ser	Phe	Asn	Glu	Leu	Pro	Pro	Phe	Asn	Pro	Val	Gly	
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tta	cct	cat	aag	gta	tat	agt	cac	cgt	tta	tgt	cat	gca	acg	ttt	ggt	1296
Leu	Pro	His	Lys	Val	Tyr	Ser	His	Arg	Leu	Cys	His	Ala	Thr	Phe	Val	
			420					425					430			
cgt	aaa	tcg	ggg	acc	cct	tat	tta	aca	aca	ggt	gcc	atc	ttt	act	tggt	1344
Arg	Lys	Ser	Gly	Thr	Pro	Tyr	Leu	Thr	Thr	Gly	Ala	Ile	Phe	Thr	Trp	
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aca	cat	cgt	agt	gct	gaa	gaa	acc	aat	aca	att	gaa	tca	aat	att	att	1392
Thr	His	Arg	Ser	Ala	Glu	Glu	Thr	Asn	Thr	Ile	Glu	Ser	Asn	Ile	Ile	
		450					455					460				
acg	caa	atc	ccg	tta	gta	aaa	gca	tat	caa	att	gga	tcg	ggc	act	act	1440
Thr	Gln	Ile	Pro	Leu	Val	Lys	Ala	Tyr	Gln	Ile	Gly	Ser	Gly	Thr	Thr	
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gta	agg	aaa	gga	cca	gga	ttc	acg	gga	ggg	gat	ata	ctt	cgg	aga	aca	1488
Val	Arg	Lys	Gly	Pro	Gly	Phe	Thr	Gly	Gly	Asp	Ile	Leu	Arg	Arg	Thr	
				485					490					495		
ggt	cct	gga	aca	ttt	gga	gat	atg	aaa	gta	aat	att	cat	gca	cca	tta	1536
Gly	Pro	Gly	Thr	Phe	Gly	Asp	Met	Lys	Val	Asn	Ile	His	Ala	Pro	Leu	
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tcc	caa	aaa	tat	cgt	gta	agg	att	cgt	tat	gct	tct	acg	aca	gat	tta	1584
Ser	Gln	Lys	Tyr	Arg	Val	Arg	Ile	Arg	Tyr	Ala	Ser	Thr	Thr	Asp	Leu	
		515					520					525				
caa	ttt	gtc	acg	agt	att	aat	gga	acc	acc	att	aat	att	ggt	aac	ttc	1632
Gln	Phe	Val	Thr	Ser	Ile	Asn	Gly	Thr	Thr	Ile	Asn	Ile	Gly	Asn	Phe	
		530					535					540				
cca	aaa	act	act	aat	aat	cta	aat	act	tta	ggt	tct	gag	agc	tat	aga	1680
Pro	Lys	Thr	Thr	Asn	Asn	Leu	Asn	Thr	Leu	Gly	Ser	Glu	Ser	Tyr	Arg	
		545					550					555			560	
aca	gta	tcg	ttt	agt	acg	cca	ttt	agt	ttc	tca	aat	gca	caa	agc	ata	1728
Thr	Val	Ser	Phe	Ser	Thr	Pro	Phe	Ser	Phe	Ser	Asn	Ala	Gln	Ser	Ile	
				565					570					575		

ttt aga tta ggt ata caa gca ttt tct gga gtt caa gaa gtt tat gtg 1776
Phe Arg Leu Gly Ile Gln Ala Phe Ser Gly Val Gln Glu Val Tyr Val
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gat aaa att gaa ttt att cct gtt gaa 1803
Asp Lys Ile Glu Phe Ile Pro Val Glu
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<213> Bacillus thuringiensis

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Ile Gly Met Ser Ile Val Ser Glu Leu Ile Gly Met Ile Pro Gly Gly
35 40 45

Thr Ala Leu Gln Phe Val Phe Asn Gln Leu Trp Ser Arg Leu Gly Asp
50 55 60

Ser Gly Trp Ser Ala Phe Met Glu His Val Glu Glu Leu Ile Asp Thr
65 70 75 80

Lys Ile Glu Gly Tyr Ala Lys Asn Lys Ala Ser Ser Glu Leu Ala Gly
85 90 95

Ile Gln Arg Asn Leu Glu Thr Tyr Ile Gln Leu Arg Asn Ala Trp Glu
100 105 110

Asn Asp Ile Glu Asn Ser Lys Ala Gln Gly Lys Val Ala Asn Tyr Tyr
115 120 125

Glu Ser Leu Glu Gln Ala Val Glu Arg Ser Met Pro Gln Phe Ala Val
130 135 140

Gly Asn Phe Glu Val Pro Leu Leu Thr Val Tyr Val Gln Ala Ala Asn
145 150 155 160

Leu His Ile Leu Leu Leu Arg Asp Val Leu Ile Tyr Gly Lys Arg Trp
 165 170 175
 Gly Trp Ser Glu Gln Lys Ile Lys Ile Tyr Tyr Asp Arg Gln Ile Lys
 180 185 190
 Tyr Thr His Glu Tyr Thr Asn His Cys Val Asn Trp Tyr Asn Lys Gly
 195 200 205
 Leu Glu Arg Leu Lys Asn Lys Gly Ser Ser Tyr Gln Asp Trp Tyr Asn
 210 215 220
 Tyr Asn Arg Phe Arg Arg Glu Met Thr Leu Thr Val Leu Asp Ile Val
 225 230 235 240
 Ala Leu Phe Pro His Tyr Asp Val Gln Thr Tyr Pro Ile Thr Thr Val
 245 250 255
 Ala Gln Leu Thr Arg Glu Val Tyr Thr Asp Pro Leu Leu Asn Phe Asn
 260 265 270
 Pro Lys Leu His Ser Val Ser Gln Leu Pro Ser Phe Ser Asp Met Glu
 275 280 285
 Asn Ala Thr Ile Arg Thr Pro His Leu Met Glu Phe Leu Arg Met Leu
 290 295 300
 Thr Ile Tyr Thr Asp Trp Tyr Ser Val Gly Arg Asn Tyr Tyr Trp Gly
 305 310 315 320
 Gly His Arg Val Thr Ser Tyr His Val Gly Gly Glu Asn Ile Arg Ser
 325 330 335
 Pro Leu Tyr Gly Arg Glu Ala Asn Gln Glu Val Pro Arg Asp Phe Tyr
 340 345 350
 Phe Tyr Gly Pro Val Phe Lys Thr Leu Ser Lys Pro Thr Leu Arg Pro
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69

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 <222> (1)..(1803)
 <223> TIC961

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Asp Ala Asn Ile Asn Met Glu Arg Phe Asp Lys Asn Asp Ala Leu Glu	
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att ggt atg tcc att gta tct gaa ctt att ggt atg att cca ggc gga	144
Ile Gly Met Ser Ile Val Ser Glu Leu Ile Gly Met Ile Pro Gly Gly	
35 40 45	
aca gct ttg caa ttt gtg ttt aat caa ttg tgg tct cgt tta ggt gat	192
Thr Ala Leu Gln Phe Val Phe Asn Gln Leu Trp Ser Arg Leu Gly Asp	
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tct gga tgg aat gcg ttc atg gaa cat gtg gag gaa tta att gat act	240
Ser Gly Trp Asn Ala Phe Met Glu His Val Glu Glu Leu Ile Asp Thr	
65 70 75 80	
aaa ata gaa ggg tat gca aaa aat aaa gcc tta tct gaa tta gca ggt	288
Lys Ile Glu Gly Tyr Ala Lys Asn Lys Ala Leu Ser Glu Leu Ala Gly	
85 90 95	
ata caa aga aac ctt gaa aca tat ata caa tta cgt aat gaa tgg gaa	336
Ile Gln Arg Asn Leu Glu Thr Tyr Ile Gln Leu Arg Asn Glu Trp Glu	
100 105 110	
aat gat att gaa aac tca aag gct caa ggt aag gta gct aat tac tat	384
Asn Asp Ile Glu Asn Ser Lys Ala Gln Gly Lys Val Ala Asn Tyr Tyr	
115 120 125	
gaa agt ctt gag cag gcg gtt gaa agg agt atg cct caa ttt gca gtg	432
Glu Ser Leu Glu Gln Ala Val Glu Arg Ser Met Pro Gln Phe Ala Val	
130 135 140	
ggg aat ttt gaa gta cca ctt tta act gtc tat gtg caa gct gct aat	480
Gly Asn Phe Glu Val Pro Leu Leu Thr Val Tyr Val Gln Ala Ala Asn	
145 150 155 160	
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Leu His Leu Leu Leu Leu Arg Asp Val Ser Val Tyr Gly Lys Arg Trp	
165 170 175	
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Gly Trp Ser Glu Gln Lys Ile Lys Ile Tyr Tyr Asp Lys Gln Ile Lys	
180 185 190	

tat acc cat gaa tac aca aat cat tgt gta aat tgg tat aat aaa gga Tyr Thr His Glu Tyr Thr Asn His Cys Val Asn Trp Tyr Asn Lys Gly 195 200 205	624
ctt gag aga tta aaa aat aaa ggt tct tct tat caa gat tgg tac aat Leu Glu Arg Leu Lys Asn Lys Gly Ser Ser Tyr Gln Asp Trp Tyr Asn 210 215 220	672
tat aat cgt ttc cgt aga gaa atg act ctt act gtt tta gat atc gtt Tyr Asn Arg Phe Arg Arg Glu Met Thr Leu Thr Val Leu Asp Ile Val 225 230 235 240	720
gct tta ttc ccg cac tat gat gta caa act tat cca ata aca acc gtt Ala Leu Phe Pro His Tyr Asp Val Gln Thr Tyr Pro Ile Thr Thr Val 245 250 255	768
gct cag cta aca agg gaa gtt tat acg gat cct tta ctt aat ttt aat Ala Gln Leu Thr Arg Glu Val Tyr Thr Asp Pro Leu Leu Asn Phe Asn 260 265 270	816
cct aaa tta cat tct gtg tct caa tta cct agt ttt agt gac atg gaa Pro Lys Leu His Ser Val Ser Gln Leu Pro Ser Phe Ser Asp Met Glu 275 280 285	864
aat gca aca att aga act cca cat ctg atg gaa ttt tta aga atg cta Asn Ala Thr Ile Arg Thr Pro His Leu Met Glu Phe Leu Arg Met Leu 290 295 300	912
aca att tat aca gat tgg tat agt gtg gga aga aac tat tat tgg gga Thr Ile Tyr Thr Asp Trp Tyr Ser Val Gly Arg Asn Tyr Tyr Trp Gly 305 310 315 320	960
gga cat cgc gtg acg tct tac cat gta gga gga gag aat ata aga tca Gly His Arg Val Thr Ser Tyr His Val Gly Gly Glu Asn Ile Arg Ser 325 330 335	1008
cct cta tat ggt aga gag gca aat caa gag gtt cct aga gat ttt tat Pro Leu Tyr Gly Arg Glu Ala Asn Gln Glu Val Pro Arg Asp Phe Tyr 340 345 350	1056
ttt tat gga ccc gtt ttt aag acg tta tca aag ccg act cta aga cca Phe Tyr Gly Pro Val Phe Lys Thr Leu Ser Lys Pro Thr Leu Arg Pro 355 360 365	1104
tta cag cag cct gca cca gct cct cct ttt aat tta cgt agc tta gag Leu Gln Gln Pro Ala Pro Ala Pro Pro Phe Asn Leu Arg Ser Leu Glu 370 375 380	1152
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Leu Pro His Lys Val Tyr Ser His Arg Leu Cys His Ala Thr Phe Val	
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cgt aaa tct ggg acc cct tat tta aca aca ggt gcc atc ttt tct tgg	1344
Arg Lys Ser Gly Thr Pro Tyr Leu Thr Thr Gly Ala Ile Phe Ser Trp	
435 440 445	
aca cat cgt agt gct gaa gaa acc aat aca att gaa tca aat att att	1392
Thr His Arg Ser Ala Glu Glu Thr Asn Thr Ile Glu Ser Asn Ile Ile	
450 455 460	
acg caa atc ccg tta gta aaa gca tat caa att ggg tca ggc act act	1440
Thr Gln Ile Pro Leu Val Lys Ala Tyr Gln Ile Gly Ser Gly Thr Thr	
465 470 475 480	
gta agg aaa gga cca gga ttc aca gga ggg gat ata ctt cga aga aca	1488
Val Arg Lys Gly Pro Gly Phe Thr Gly Gly Asp Ile Leu Arg Arg Thr	
485 490 495	
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Gly Pro Gly Thr Phe Gly Asp Met Arg Ile Asn Ile Asn Ala Pro Leu	
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Ser Gln Arg Tyr Arg Val Arg Ile Arg Tyr Ala Ser Thr Thr Asp Leu	
515 520 525	
caa ttt gtc acg agt att aat ggg acc acc att aat att ggt aac ttc	1632
Gln Phe Val Thr Ser Ile Asn Gly Thr Thr Ile Asn Ile Gly Asn Phe	
530 535 540	
cca aaa act att aat aat cta aat act tta ggt tct gag ggc tat aga	1680
Pro Lys Thr Ile Asn Asn Leu Asn Thr Leu Gly Ser Glu Gly Tyr Arg	
545 550 555 560	
aca gta tcg ttt agt act cca ttt agt ttc tca aat gca caa agc ata	1728
Thr Val Ser Phe Ser Thr Pro Phe Ser Phe Ser Asn Ala Gln Ser Ile	
565 570 575	
ttt aga tta ggt ata caa gca ttt tct gga gtt caa gaa gtt tat gtg	1776
Phe Arg Leu Gly Ile Gln Ala Phe Ser Gly Val Gln Glu Val Tyr Val	
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gat aaa att gaa ttt att cct gtt gaa	1803
Asp Lys Ile Glu Phe Ile Pro Val Glu	
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<400> 12

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Asp	Lys	Asn	Asp
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Ala	Leu	Glu	
Ile	Gly	Met	Ser
	35		
Ile	Val	Ser	Glu
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Ile	Gly	Met	Ile
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Pro	Gly	Gly	
Thr	Ala	Leu	Gln
	50		
Phe	Val	Phe	Asn
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Gln	Leu	Trp	Ser
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Arg	Leu	Gly	Asp
Ser	Gly	Trp	Asn
Ala	Phe	Met	Glu
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His	Val	Glu	Glu
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Leu	Ile	Asp	Thr
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Lys	Ile	Glu	Gly
Tyr	Ala	Lys	Asn
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Lys	Ala	Leu	Ser
		90	
Glu	Leu	Ala	Gly
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Ile	Gln	Arg	Asn
		100	
Leu	Glu	Thr	Tyr
Ile	Gln	Leu	Arg
		105	
Asn	Glu	Trp	Glu
		110	
Asn	Asp	Ile	Glu
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Asn	Ser	Lys	Ala
Gln	Gly	Lys	Val
		120	
Ala	Asn	Tyr	Tyr
		125	
Glu	Ser	Leu	Glu
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Gln	Ala	Val	Glu
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Arg	Ser	Met	Pro
Gln	Phe	Ala	Val
		140	
Gly	Asn	Phe	Glu
Val	Pro	Leu	Leu
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Thr	Val	Tyr	Val
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Gln	Ala	Ala	Asn
Leu	His	Leu	Leu
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Leu	Arg	Asp	Val
Ser	Val	Tyr	Gly
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Lys	Arg	Trp	
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Gly	Trp	Ser	Glu
Gln	Lys	Ile	Lys
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Ile	Lys	Ile	Tyr
		185	
Tyr	Tyr	Asp	Lys
Gln	Ile	Lys	
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Tyr	Thr	His	Glu
Tyr	Thr	Asn	His
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Cys	Val	Asn	Trp
Tyr	Asn	Lys	Gly
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Ser	Ser	Tyr	Gln
Asp	Trp	Tyr	Asn
		205	
Leu	Glu	Arg	Leu
		210	
Lys	Asn	Lys	Gly
Ser	Ser	Tyr	Gln
		215	
Asp	Trp	Tyr	Asn
		220	
Tyr	Asn	Arg	Phe
Arg	Arg	Glu	Met
		225	
Thr	Leu	Thr	Val
Leu	Asp	Ile	Val
		235	
Tyr	Asn	Arg	Phe
Arg	Arg	Glu	Met
		230	
Thr	Leu	Thr	Val
Leu	Asp	Ile	Val
		240	

Ala Leu Phe Pro His Tyr Asp Val Gln Thr Tyr Pro Ile Thr Thr Val
245 250 255

Ala Gln Leu Thr Arg Glu Val Tyr Thr Asp Pro Leu Leu Asn Phe Asn
260 265 270

Pro Lys Leu His Ser Val Ser Gln Leu Pro Ser Phe Ser Asp Met Glu
275 280 285

Asn Ala Thr Ile Arg Thr Pro His Leu Met Glu Phe Leu Arg Met Leu
290 295 300

Thr Ile Tyr Thr Asp Trp Tyr Ser Val Gly Arg Asn Tyr Tyr Trp Gly
305 310 315 320

Gly His Arg Val Thr Ser Tyr His Val Gly Gly Glu Asn Ile Arg Ser
325 330 335

Pro Leu Tyr Gly Arg Glu Ala Asn Gln Glu Val Pro Arg Asp Phe Tyr
340 345 350

Phe Tyr Gly Pro Val Phe Lys Thr Leu Ser Lys Pro Thr Leu Arg Pro
355 360 365

Leu Gln Gln Pro Ala Pro Ala Pro Pro Phe Asn Leu Arg Ser Leu Glu
370 375 380

Gly Val Glu Phe His Thr Pro Thr Gly Ser Phe Met Tyr Arg Glu Arg
385 390 395 400

Gly Ser Val Asp Pro Phe Asn Glu Leu Pro Pro Phe Asn Pro Val Gly
405 410 415

Leu Pro His Lys Val Tyr Ser His Arg Leu Cys His Ala Thr Phe Val
420 425 430

Arg Lys Ser Gly Thr Pro Tyr Leu Thr Thr Gly Ala Ile Phe Ser Trp
435 440 445

Thr His Arg Ser Ala Glu Glu Thr Asn Thr Ile Glu Ser Asn Ile Ile
450 455 460

Thr Gln Ile Pro Leu Val Lys Ala Tyr Gln Ile Gly Ser Gly Thr Thr
465 470 475 480

Val Arg Lys Gly Pro Gly Phe Thr Gly Gly Asp Ile Leu Arg Arg Thr
485 490 495

Gly Pro Gly Thr Phe Gly Asp Met Arg Ile Asn Ile Asn Ala Pro Leu
500 505 510

Ser Gln Arg Tyr Arg Val Arg Ile Arg Tyr Ala Ser Thr Thr Asp Leu
515 520 525

Gln Phe Val Thr Ser Ile Asn Gly Thr Thr Ile Asn Ile Gly Asn Phe
530 535 540

Pro Lys Thr Ile Asn Asn Leu Asn Thr Leu Gly Ser Glu Gly Tyr Arg
545 550 555 560

Thr Val Ser Phe Ser Thr Pro Phe Ser Phe Ser Asn Ala Gln Ser Ile
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580 585 590

Asp Lys Ile Glu Phe Ile Pro Val Glu
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<211> 1803
<212> DNA
<213> Bacillus thuringiensis

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<222> (1)..(1803)
<223> TIC962

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tct gga tgg aat gcg ttc atg gaa cat gtg gag gaa tta att gat gct Ser Gly Trp Asn Ala Phe Met Glu His Val Glu Glu Leu Ile Asp Ala 65 70 75 80	240
aaa ata gaa ggg tat gca aaa aat aaa gcc tta tct gaa tta gca ggt Lys Ile Glu Gly Tyr Ala Lys Asn Lys Ala Leu Ser Glu Leu Ala Gly 85 90 95	288
ata caa aga aac ctt gaa aca tat ata caa tta cgt aat gaa tgg gaa Ile Gln Arg Asn Leu Glu Thr Tyr Ile Gln Leu Arg Asn Glu Trp Glu 100 105 110	336
aat gat att gaa aac tca aag gct caa ggt aag gta gct aat tac tat Asn Asp Ile Glu Asn Ser Lys Ala Gln Gly Lys Val Ala Asn Tyr Tyr 115 120 125	384
gaa agt ctt gag cag gcg gtt gaa agg agt atg cct caa ttt gca gtg Glu Ser Leu Glu Gln Ala Val Glu Arg Ser Met Pro Gln Phe Ala Val 130 135 140	432
gag aat ttt gaa gta cca ctt tta act gtc tat gtg caa gct gct aat Glu Asn Phe Glu Val Pro Leu Leu Thr Val Tyr Val Gln Ala Ala Asn 145 150 155 160	480
ctt cat tta tta tta tta aga gat gtt tca gtt tat gga aag tgt tgg Leu His Leu Leu Leu Leu Arg Asp Val Ser Val Tyr Gly Lys Cys Trp 165 170 175	528
gga tgg tcg gag cag aaa att aaa att tat tat gat aaa cag att aag Gly Trp Ser Glu Gln Lys Ile Lys Ile Tyr Tyr Asp Lys Gln Ile Lys 180 185 190	576
tat acc cat gaa tac aca aat cat tgt gta aat tgg tat aat aaa gga Tyr Thr His Glu Tyr Thr Asn His Cys Val Asn Trp Tyr Asn Lys Gly 195 200 205	624
ctt gag aga tta aaa aat aaa ggt tct tct tat caa gat tgg tac aat Leu Glu Arg Leu Lys Asn Lys Gly Ser Ser Tyr Gln Asp Trp Tyr Asn 210 215 220	672
tat aat cgt ttc cgt aga gaa atg act ctt act gtt tta gat atc gtt Tyr Asn Arg Phe Arg Arg Glu Met Thr Leu Thr Val Leu Asp Ile Val 225 230 235 240	720
gct tta ttc ccg cac tat gat gta caa act tat cca ata aca acc gtt Ala Leu Phe Pro His Tyr Asp Val Gln Thr Tyr Pro Ile Thr Thr Val 245 250 255	768
gct cag cta aca agg gaa gtt tat acg gat cct tta ctt aat ttt aat	816

Ala	Gln	Leu	Thr	Arg	Glu	Val	Tyr	Thr	Asp	Pro	Leu	Leu	Asn	Phe	Asn	
			260					265					270			
cct	aaa	tta	cat	tct	gtg	tct	caa	tta	cct	agt	ttt	agt	gac	atg	gaa	864
Pro	Lys	Leu	His	Ser	Val	Ser	Gln	Leu	Pro	Ser	Phe	Ser	Asp	Met	Glu	
		275					280					285				
aat	gca	aca	att	aga	act	cca	cat	ctg	atg	gaa	ttt	tta	aga	atg	cta	912
Asn	Ala	Thr	Ile	Arg	Thr	Pro	His	Leu	Met	Glu	Phe	Leu	Arg	Met	Leu	
	290					295					300					
aca	att	tat	aca	gat	tgg	tat	agt	gtg	gga	aga	aac	tat	tat	tgg	gga	960
Thr	Ile	Tyr	Thr	Asp	Trp	Tyr	Ser	Val	Gly	Arg	Asn	Tyr	Tyr	Trp	Gly	
305					310				315						320	
gga	cat	cgc	gtg	acg	tct	tac	cat	gta	gga	gga	gag	aat	ata	aga	tca	1008
Gly	His	Arg	Val	Thr	Ser	Tyr	His	Val	Gly	Gly	Glu	Asn	Ile	Arg	Ser	
			325					330						335		
cct	cta	tat	ggg	aga	gag	gca	aat	caa	gag	gtt	cct	aga	gat	ttt	tat	1056
Pro	Leu	Tyr	Gly	Arg	Glu	Ala	Asn	Gln	Glu	Val	Pro	Arg	Asp	Phe	Tyr	
		340					345						350			
ttt	tat	gga	ccc	gtt	ttt	aag	acg	tta	tca	aag	ccg	act	cta	aga	cca	1104
Phe	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Val	Phe	Lys	Thr	Leu	Ser	Lys	Pro	Thr	Leu	Arg	Pro	
		355				360						365				
tta	cag	cag	cct	gca	cca	gct	cct	cct	ttt	aat	tta	cgt	agc	tta	gag	1152
Leu	Gln	Gln	Pro	Ala	Pro	Ala	Pro	Pro	Phe	Asn	Leu	Arg	Ser	Leu	Glu	
	370				375						380					
gga	gta	gaa	ttc	cac	act	cct	aca	ggg	agt	ttt	atg	tat	cgt	gaa	aga	1200
Gly	Val	Glu	Phe	His	Thr	Pro	Thr	Gly	Ser	Phe	Met	Tyr	Arg	Glu	Arg	
385					390				395					400		
gga	tcg	gta	gat	tct	ttt	aat	gag	ttg	ccg	cct	ttt	aat	cca	gtt	ggg	1248
Gly	Ser	Val	Asp	Ser	Phe	Asn	Glu	Leu	Pro	Pro	Phe	Asn	Pro	Val	Gly	
			405					410					415			
tta	cct	cat	aag	gta	tac	agt	cac	cgt	tta	tgt	cat	gca	acg	ttt	gtt	1296
Leu	Pro	His	Lys	Val	Tyr	Ser	His	Arg	Leu	Cys	His	Ala	Thr	Phe	Val	
			420					425					430			
cgt	aaa	tct	ggg	acc	cct	tat	tta	aca	aca	ggg	gcc	atc	ttt	tct	tgg	1344
Arg	Lys	Ser	Gly	Thr	Pro	Tyr	Leu	Thr	Thr	Gly	Ala	Ile	Phe	Ser	Trp	
		435					440					445				
aca	cat	cgt	agt	gct	gaa	gaa	acc	aat	aca	att	gaa	tca	aat	att	att	1392
Thr	His	Arg	Ser	Ala	Glu	Glu	Thr	Asn	Thr	Ile	Glu	Ser	Asn	Ile	Ile	
	450				455						460					
acg	caa	atc	ccg	tta	gta	aaa	gca	tat	caa	att	ggg	tca	ggc	act	act	1440
Thr	Gln	Ile	Pro	Leu	Val	Lys	Ala	Tyr	Gln	Ile	Gly	Ser	Gly	Thr	Thr	
465				470					475					480		
gta	agg	aaa	gga	cca	gga	ttc	aca	gga	ggg	gat	ata	ctt	cga	aga	aca	1488
Val	Arg	Lys	Gly	Pro	Gly	Phe	Thr	Gly	Gly	Asp	Ile	Leu	Arg	Arg	Thr	

485										490					495					
ggt	cct	gga	aca	ttt	gga	gat	atg	aga	ata	aat	att	aat	gca	cca	tta	1536				
Gly	Pro	Gly	Thr	Phe	Gly	Asp	Met	Arg	Ile	Asn	Ile	Asn	Ala	Pro	Leu					
			500					505					510							
tct	caa	aga	tat	cgt	gta	agg	att	cgt	tat	gct	tct	acg	aca	gat	tta	1584				
Ser	Gln	Arg	Tyr	Arg	Val	Arg	Ile	Arg	Tyr	Ala	Ser	Thr	Thr	Asp	Leu					
		515					520					525								
caa	ttt	gtc	acg	agt	att	aat	ggg	acc	acc	att	aat	att	ggt	aac	ttc	1632				
Gln	Phe	Val	Thr	Ser	Ile	Asn	Gly	Thr	Thr	Ile	Asn	Ile	Gly	Asn	Phe					
		530					535					540								
ccg	aaa	act	att	aat	aat	cta	aat	act	tta	ggt	tct	gag	ggc	tat	aga	1680				
Pro	Lys	Thr	Ile	Asn	Asn	Leu	Asn	Thr	Leu	Gly	Ser	Glu	Gly	Tyr	Arg					
					550					555					560					
aca	gta	tcg	ttt	agt	act	cca	ttt	agt	ttc	tca	aat	gca	caa	agc	ata	1728				
Thr	Val	Ser	Phe	Ser	Thr	Pro	Phe	Ser	Phe	Ser	Asn	Ala	Gln	Ser	Ile					
				565					570					575						
ttt	aga	tta	ggt	ata	caa	gca	ttt	tct	gga	ggt	caa	gaa	ggt	tat	gtg	1776				
Phe	Arg	Leu	Gly	Ile	Gln	Ala	Phe	Ser	Gly	Val	Gln	Glu	Val	Tyr	Val					
			580					585					590							
gat	aaa	att	gaa	ttt	att	cct	ggt	gaa								1803				
Asp	Lys	Ile	Glu	Phe	Ile	Pro	Val	Glu												
		595				600														

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 <212> PRT
 <213> *Bacillus thuringiensis*

<400> 14

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Asp	Ala	Asn	Ile	Asn	Met	Glu	Arg	Phe	Asp	Lys	Asn	Asp	Ala	Leu	Glu
			20					25					30		

Ile	Gly	Met	Ser	Ile	Val	Ser	Glu	Leu	Ile	Gly	Met	Ile	Pro	Gly	Gly
		35					40				45				

Thr	Ala	Leu	Gln	Phe	Val	Phe	Asn	Gln	Leu	Trp	Ser	Arg	Leu	Gly	Asp
	50					55					60				

Ser	Gly	Trp	Asn	Ala	Phe	Met	Glu	His	Val	Glu	Glu	Leu	Ile	Asp	Ala
65					70					75				80	

Lys Ile Glu Gly Tyr Ala Lys Asn Lys Ala Leu Ser Glu Leu Ala Gly
 85 90 95

Ile Gln Arg Asn Leu Glu Thr Tyr Ile Gln Leu Arg Asn Glu Trp Glu
 100 105 110

Asn Asp Ile Glu Asn Ser Lys Ala Gln Gly Lys Val Ala Asn Tyr Tyr
 115 120 125

Glu Ser Leu Glu Gln Ala Val Glu Arg Ser Met Pro Gln Phe Ala Val
 130 135 140

Glu Asn Phe Glu Val Pro Leu Leu Thr Val Tyr Val Gln Ala Ala Asn
 145 150 155 160

Leu His Leu Leu Leu Leu Arg Asp Val Ser Val Tyr Gly Lys Cys Trp
 165 170 175

Gly Trp Ser Glu Gln Lys Ile Lys Ile Tyr Tyr Asp Lys Gln Ile Lys
 180 185 190

Tyr Thr His Glu Tyr Thr Asn His Cys Val Asn Trp Tyr Asn Lys Gly
 195 200 205

Leu Glu Arg Leu Lys Asn Lys Gly Ser Ser Tyr Gln Asp Trp Tyr Asn
 210 215 220

Tyr Asn Arg Phe Arg Arg Glu Met Thr Leu Thr Val Leu Asp Ile Val
 225 230 235 240

Ala Leu Phe Pro His Tyr Asp Val Gln Thr Tyr Pro Ile Thr Thr Val
 245 250 255

Ala Gln Leu Thr Arg Glu Val Tyr Thr Asp Pro Leu Leu Asn Phe Asn
 260 265 270

Pro Lys Leu His Ser Val Ser Gln Leu Pro Ser Phe Ser Asp Met Glu
 275 280 285

Asn Ala Thr Ile Arg Thr Pro His Leu Met Glu Phe Leu Arg Met Leu
 290 295 300

Thr Ile Tyr Thr Asp Trp Tyr Ser Val Gly Arg Asn Tyr Tyr Trp Gly
 305 310 315 320
 Gly His Arg Val Thr Ser Tyr His Val Gly Gly Glu Asn Ile Arg Ser
 325 330 335
 Pro Leu Tyr Gly Arg Glu Ala Asn Gln Glu Val Pro Arg Asp Phe Tyr
 340 345 350
 Phe Tyr Gly Pro Val Phe Lys Thr Leu Ser Lys Pro Thr Leu Arg Pro
 355 360 365
 Leu Gln Gln Pro Ala Pro Ala Pro Pro Phe Asn Leu Arg Ser Leu Glu
 370 375 380
 Gly Val Glu Phe His Thr Pro Thr Gly Ser Phe Met Tyr Arg Glu Arg
 385 390 395 400
 Gly Ser Val Asp Ser Phe Asn Glu Leu Pro Pro Phe Asn Pro Val Gly
 405 410 415
 Leu Pro His Lys Val Tyr Ser His Arg Leu Cys His Ala Thr Phe Val
 420 425 430
 Arg Lys Ser Gly Thr Pro Tyr Leu Thr Thr Gly Ala Ile Phe Ser Trp
 435 440 445
 Thr His Arg Ser Ala Glu Glu Thr Asn Thr Ile Glu Ser Asn Ile Ile
 450 455 460
 Thr Gln Ile Pro Leu Val Lys Ala Tyr Gln Ile Gly Ser Gly Thr Thr
 465 470 475 480
 Val Arg Lys Gly Pro Gly Phe Thr Gly Gly Asp Ile Leu Arg Arg Thr
 485 490 495
 Gly Pro Gly Thr Phe Gly Asp Met Arg Ile Asn Ile Asn Ala Pro Leu
 500 505 510
 Ser Gln Arg Tyr Arg Val Arg Ile Arg Tyr Ala Ser Thr Thr Asp Leu
 515 520 525
 Gln Phe Val Thr Ser Ile Asn Gly Thr Thr Ile Asn Ile Gly Asn Phe

530 535 540

Pro Lys Thr Ile Asn Asn Leu Asn Thr Leu Gly Ser Glu Gly Tyr Arg
 545 550 555 560

Thr Val Ser Phe Ser Thr Pro Phe Ser Phe Ser Asn Ala Gln Ser Ile
 565 570 575

Phe Arg Leu Gly Ile Gln Ala Phe Ser Gly Val Gln Glu Val Tyr Val
 580 585 590

Asp Lys Ile Glu Phe Ile Pro Val Glu
 595 600

<210> 15
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 <213> *Bacillus thuringiensis*

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gac gcc aat att aat atg gag cgg ttt gat aag aat gat gca cta gaa 96
 Asp Ala Asn Ile Asn Met Glu Arg Phe Asp Lys Asn Asp Ala Leu Glu
 20 25 30

att ggc atg tcc att gta tct gaa ctt att ggt atg att cca ggc gga 144
 Ile Gly Met Ser Ile Val Ser Glu Leu Ile Gly Met Ile Pro Gly Gly
 35 40 45

aca gct tta caa ttt gtg ttt aat caa ttg tgg tct cgt tta ggt gat 192
 Thr Ala Leu Gln Phe Val Phe Asn Gln Leu Trp Ser Arg Leu Gly Asp
 50 55 60

tct gga tgg agt gca ttc atg gaa cat gtg gag gaa tta att gat act 240
 Ser Gly Trp Ser Ala Phe Met Glu His Val Glu Glu Leu Ile Asp Thr
 65 70 75 80

aaa ata gaa ggg tat gca aaa aat aaa gcc tta tct gaa tta gca ggt 288
 Lys Ile Glu Gly Tyr Ala Lys Asn Lys Ala Leu Ser Glu Leu Ala Gly
 85 90 95

ata caa aga aac ctt gaa aca tat ata caa tta cgt aat gca tgg gaa 336
 Ile Gln Arg Asn Leu Glu Thr Tyr Ile Gln Leu Arg Asn Ala Trp Glu.

100						105						110						
aat	gat	atc	gaa	aac	tca	aag	gct	caa	ggc	aag	gta	gct	aat	tac	tat	384		
Asn	Asp	Ile	Glu	Asn	Ser	Lys	Ala	Gln	Gly	Lys	Val	Ala	Asn	Tyr	Tyr			
		115					120					125						
gaa	agt	ctt	gag	cag	gcg	gtt	gaa	agg	agt	atg	cct	caa	tct	gca	gtg	432		
Glu	Ser	Leu	Glu	Gln	Ala	Val	Glu	Arg	Ser	Met	Pro	Gln	Ser	Ala	Val			
	130					135					140							
ggg	aat	ttt	gaa	gta	cca	ctt	tta	act	gtt	tat	gtg	caa	gct	gct	aat	480		
Gly	Asn	Phe	Glu	Val	Pro	Leu	Leu	Thr	Val	Tyr	Val	Gln	Ala	Ala	Asn			
145					150					155					160			
ctt	cat	ata	tta	tta	tta	aga	gat	gtt	cta	att	tac	gga	aag	cgt	tgg	528		
Leu	His	Ile	Leu	Leu	Leu	Arg	Asp	Val	Leu	Ile	Tyr	Gly	Lys	Arg	Trp			
			165						170					175				
gga	tgg	tcg	gag	cag	aaa	att	aaa	att	tat	tat	gat	aga	cag	att	aag	576		
Gly	Trp	Ser	Glu	Gln	Lys	Ile	Lys	Ile	Tyr	Tyr	Asp	Arg	Gln	Ile	Lys			
			180				185						190					
tat	act	cat	gaa	tac	aca	aat	cat	tgt	gta	aat	tgg	tat	aat	aaa	ggg	624		
Tyr	Thr	His	Glu	Tyr	Thr	Asn	His	Cys	Val	Asn	Trp	Tyr	Asn	Lys	Gly			
		195				200					205							
ctt	gag	aga	tta	aaa	aat	aaa	ggc	tct	tct	tat	caa	gat	tgg	tac	aat	672		
Leu	Glu	Arg	Leu	Lys	Asn	Lys	Gly	Ser	Ser	Tyr	Gln	Asp	Trp	Tyr	Asn			
	210					215					220							
tat	aat	cgt	ttc	cgt	aga	gaa	atg	act	ctt	act	gtt	tta	gat	atc	gtt	720		
Tyr	Asn	Arg	Phe	Arg	Arg	Glu	Met	Thr	Leu	Thr	Val	Leu	Asp	Ile	Val			
225					230					235					240			
gct	tta	ttc	ccg	cac	tat	gat	gta	caa	act	tat	cca	ata	aca	acc	gtt	768		
Ala	Leu	Phe	Pro	His	Tyr	Asp	Val	Gln	Thr	Tyr	Pro	Ile	Thr	Thr	Val			
				245					250					255				
gct	cag	cta	aca	agg	gaa	gtt	tat	acg	gat	cct	tta	ctt	aat	ttt	aat	816		
Ala	Gln	Leu	Thr	Arg	Glu	Val	Tyr	Thr	Asp	Pro	Leu	Leu	Asn	Phe	Asn			
			260				265						270					
cct	aaa	tta	cat	tct	gtg	tct	caa	tta	cct	agt	ttt	agt	gac	atg	gaa	864		
Pro	Lys	Leu	His	Ser	Val	Ser	Gln	Leu	Pro	Ser	Phe	Ser	Asp	Met	Glu			
		275					280					285						
aat	gca	aca	att	aga	act	cca	cat	ttg	atg	gaa	ttt	tta	aga	atg	tta	912		
Asn	Ala	Thr	Ile	Arg	Thr	Pro	His	Leu	Met	Glu	Phe	Leu	Arg	Met	Leu			
	290					295					300							
aca	att	tat	aca	gat	tgg	tat	agt	gtg	gga	aga	aac	tat	tat	tgg	gga	960		
Thr	Ile	Tyr	Thr	Asp	Trp	Tyr	Ser	Val	Gly	Arg	Asn	Tyr	Tyr	Trp	Gly			
305					310					315					320			
gga	cat	cgc	gtg	acg	tct	tac	cat	gta	gga	gga	gag	aat	ata	aga	tcc	1008		
Gly	His	Arg	Val	Thr	Ser	Tyr	His	Val	Gly	Gly	Glu	Asn	Ile	Arg	Ser			
				325					330					335				

cct cta tat ggt aga gag gca aat caa gag gtt cct aga gat ttt tat	1056
Pro Leu Tyr Gly Arg Glu Ala Asn Gln Glu Val Pro Arg Asp Phe Tyr	
340 345 350	
ttt tat gga ccc gtt ttt aag acg tta tca aaa ccg act cta aga cca	1104
Phe Tyr Gly Pro Val Phe Lys Thr Leu Ser Lys Pro Thr Leu Arg Pro	
355 360 365	
tta cag cag cct gca cca gct cct cct ttt aat tta cgt agc tta gag	1152
Leu Gln Gln Pro Ala Pro Ala Pro Phe Asn Leu Arg Ser Leu Glu	
370 375 380	
gga gta gaa ttc cac act cct aca ggt agt ttt atg tat cgt gaa aga	1200
Gly Val Glu Phe His Thr Pro Thr Gly Ser Phe Met Tyr Arg Glu Arg	
385 390 395 400	
gga tca gta gat tct ttt aat gag tta ccg cct ttt aat cca gtt ggg	1248
Gly Ser Val Asp Ser Phe Asn Glu Leu Pro Pro Phe Asn Pro Val Gly	
405 410 415	
tta cct cat aag gta tat agt cac cgt tta tgt cat gca acg ttt gtt	1296
Leu Pro His Lys Val Tyr Ser His Arg Leu Cys His Ala Thr Phe Val	
420 425 430	
cgt aaa tcg ggg acc cct tat tta aca aca ggt gcc atc ttt act tgg	1344
Arg Lys Ser Gly Thr Pro Tyr Leu Thr Thr Gly Ala Ile Phe Thr Trp	
435 440 445	
aca cat cgt agt gct gaa gaa acc aat aca att gaa tca aat att att	1392
Thr His Arg Ser Ala Glu Glu Thr Asn Thr Ile Glu Ser Asn Ile Ile	
450 455 460	
acg caa atc ccg tta gta aaa gca tat caa att gga tcg ggc act act	1440
Thr Gln Ile Pro Leu Val Lys Ala Tyr Gln Ile Gly Ser Gly Thr Thr	
465 470 475 480	
gta agg aaa gga cca gga ttc acg gga ggg gat ata ctt cgg aga aca	1488
Val Arg Lys Gly Pro Gly Phe Thr Gly Gly Asp Ile Leu Arg Arg Thr	
485 490 495	
ggt cct gga aca ttt gga gat atg aaa gta aat att cat gca cca tta	1536
Gly Pro Gly Thr Phe Gly Asp Met Lys Val Asn Ile His Ala Pro Leu	
500 505 510	
tcc caa aaa tat cgt gta agg att cgt tat gct tct acg aca gat tta	1584
Ser Gln Lys Tyr Arg Val Arg Ile Arg Tyr Ala Ser Thr Thr Asp Leu	
515 520 525	
caa ttt gtc acg agt att aat gga acc acc att aat att ggt aac ttc	1632
Gln Phe Val Thr Ser Ile Asn Gly Thr Thr Ile Asn Ile Gly Asn Phe	
530 535 540	
cca aaa act act aat aat cta aat act tta ggt tct gag agc tat aga	1680
Pro Lys Thr Thr Asn Asn Leu Asn Thr Leu Gly Ser Glu Ser Tyr Arg	
545 550 555 560	

aca gta tcg ttt agt acg cca ttt agt ttc tca aat gca caa agc ata 1728
 Thr Val Ser Phe Ser Thr Pro Phe Ser Phe Ser Asn Ala Gln Ser Ile
 565 570 575

ttt aga tta ggt ata caa gca ttt tct gga gtt caa gaa gtt tgt gtg 1776
 Phe Arg Leu Gly Ile Gln Ala Phe Ser Gly Val Gln Glu Val Cys Val
 580 585 590

gat aaa att gaa ttt att cct gtt gaa 1803
 Asp Lys Ile Glu Phe Ile Pro Val Glu
 595 600

<210> 16

<211> 601

<212> PRT

<213> Bacillus thuringiensis

<400> 16

Met Asn Ser Lys Glu His Asp Tyr Ile Lys Val Cys Asn Asp Leu Ser
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Asp Ala Asn Ile Asn Met Glu Arg Phe Asp Lys Asn Asp Ala Leu Glu
 20 25 30

Ile Gly Met Ser Ile Val Ser Glu Leu Ile Gly Met Ile Pro Gly Gly
 35 40 45

Thr Ala Leu Gln Phe Val Phe Asn Gln Leu Trp Ser Arg Leu Gly Asp
 50 55 60

Ser Gly Trp Ser Ala Phe Met Glu His Val Glu Glu Leu Ile Asp Thr
 65 70 75 80

Lys Ile Glu Gly Tyr Ala Lys Asn Lys Ala Leu Ser Glu Leu Ala Gly
 85 90 95

Ile Gln Arg Asn Leu Glu Thr Tyr Ile Gln Leu Arg Asn Ala Trp Glu
 100 105 110

Asn Asp Ile Glu Asn Ser Lys Ala Gln Gly Lys Val Ala Asn Tyr Tyr
 115 120 125

Glu Ser Leu Glu Gln Ala Val Glu Arg Ser Met Pro Gln Ser Ala Val
 130 135 140

Gly Asn Phe Glu Val Pro Leu Leu Thr Val Tyr Val Gln Ala Ala Asn

145		150		155		160
Leu His Ile Leu Leu Leu Arg Asp Val Leu Ile Tyr Gly Lys Arg Trp						
	165			170		175
Gly Trp Ser Glu Gln Lys Ile Lys Ile Tyr Tyr Asp Arg Gln Ile Lys						
	180			185		190
Tyr Thr His Glu Tyr Thr Asn His Cys Val Asn Trp Tyr Asn Lys Gly						
	195			200		205
Leu Glu Arg Leu Lys Asn Lys Gly Ser Ser Tyr Gln Asp Trp Tyr Asn						
	210			215		220
Tyr Asn Arg Phe Arg Arg Glu Met Thr Leu Thr Val Leu Asp Ile Val						
	225			230		235
						240
Ala Leu Phe Pro His Tyr Asp Val Gln Thr Tyr Pro Ile Thr Thr Val						
				245		250
						255
Ala Gln Leu Thr Arg Glu Val Tyr Thr Asp Pro Leu Leu Asn Phe Asn						
	260			265		270
Pro Lys Leu His Ser Val Ser Gln Leu Pro Ser Phe Ser Asp Met Glu						
	275			280		285
Asn Ala Thr Ile Arg Thr Pro His Leu Met Glu Phe Leu Arg Met Leu						
	290			295		300
Thr Ile Tyr Thr Asp Trp Tyr Ser Val Gly Arg Asn Tyr Tyr Trp Gly						
	305			310		315
						320
Gly His Arg Val Thr Ser Tyr His Val Gly Gly Glu Asn Ile Arg Ser						
				325		330
						335
Pro Leu Tyr Gly Arg Glu Ala Asn Gln Glu Val Pro Arg Asp Phe Tyr						
	340			345		350
Phe Tyr Gly Pro Val Phe Lys Thr Leu Ser Lys Pro Thr Leu Arg Pro						
	355			360		365
Leu Gln Gln Pro Ala Pro Ala Pro Pro Phe Asn Leu Arg Ser Leu Glu						
	370			375		380

Gly Val Glu Phe His Thr Pro Thr Gly Ser Phe Met Tyr Arg Glu Arg
 385 390 395 400

Gly Ser Val Asp Ser Phe Asn Glu Leu Pro Pro Phe Asn Pro Val Gly
 405 410 415

Leu Pro His Lys Val Tyr Ser His Arg Leu Cys His Ala Thr Phe Val
 420 425 430

Arg Lys Ser Gly Thr Pro Tyr Leu Thr Thr Gly Ala Ile Phe Thr Trp
 435 440 445

Thr His Arg Ser Ala Glu Glu Thr Asn Thr Ile Glu Ser Asn Ile Ile
 450 455 460

Thr Gln Ile Pro Leu Val Lys Ala Tyr Gln Ile Gly Ser Gly Thr Thr
 465 470 475 480

Val Arg Lys Gly Pro Gly Phe Thr Gly Gly Asp Ile Leu Arg Arg Thr
 485 490 495

Gly Pro Gly Thr Phe Gly Asp Met Lys Val Asn Ile His Ala Pro Leu
 500 505 510

Ser Gln Lys Tyr Arg Val Arg Ile Arg Tyr Ala Ser Thr Thr Asp Leu
 515 520 525

Gln Phe Val Thr Ser Ile Asn Gly Thr Thr Ile Asn Ile Gly Asn Phe
 530 535 540

Pro Lys Thr Thr Asn Asn Leu Asn Thr Leu Gly Ser Glu Ser Tyr Arg
 545 550 555 560

Thr Val Ser Phe Ser Thr Pro Phe Ser Phe Ser Asn Ala Gln Ser Ile
 565 570 575

Phe Arg Leu Gly Ile Gln Ala Phe Ser Gly Val Gln Glu Val Cys Val
 580 585 590

Asp Lys Ile Glu Phe Ile Pro Val Glu
 595 600

<210> 17
 <211> 1803
 <212> DNA
 <213> *Bacillus thuringiensis*

<220>
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 <222> (1)..(1803)
 <223> TIC965

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 gac gcc aat att aat atg gaa cgg ttt gat aag aat gat gca ctg gaa 96
 Asp Ala Asn Ile Asn Met Glu Arg Phe Asp Lys Asn Asp Ala Leu Glu
 20 25 30
 att ggt atg tcc att gta tct gaa ctt att ggt atg att cca ggc gga 144
 Ile Gly Met Ser Ile Val Ser Glu Leu Ile Gly Met Ile Pro Gly Gly
 35 40 45
 aca gct ttg caa ttt gtg ttt aat caa ttg tgg tct cgt tta ggt gat 192
 Thr Ala Leu Gln Phe Val Phe Asn Gln Leu Trp Ser Arg Leu Gly Asp
 50 55 60
 tct gga tgg aat gcg ttc atg gaa cat gtg gag gaa tta att gat act 240
 Ser Gly Trp Asn Ala Phe Met Glu His Val Glu Glu Leu Ile Asp Thr
 65 70 75 80
 aaa ata gaa ggg tat gca aaa aat aaa gcc tta tct gaa tta gca ggt 288
 Lys Ile Glu Gly Tyr Ala Lys Asn Lys Ala Leu Ser Glu Leu Ala Gly
 85 90 95
 ata caa agg aac ctt gaa aca tat ata caa tta cgt aat gaa tgg gaa 336
 Ile Gln Arg Asn Leu Glu Thr Tyr Ile Gln Leu Arg Asn Glu Trp Glu
 100 105 110
 aat gat att gaa aac tca aag gct caa ggt aag gta gct aat tac tat 384
 Asn Asp Ile Glu Asn Ser Lys Ala Gln Gly Lys Val Ala Asn Tyr Tyr
 115 120 125
 gaa agt ctt gag cag gcg gtt gaa agg agt atg cct caa ttt gca gtg 432
 Glu Ser Leu Glu Gln Ala Val Glu Arg Ser Met Pro Gln Phe Ala Val
 130 135 140
 gag aat ttt gaa gta cca ctt tta act gtc tat gtg caa gct gct aat 480
 Glu Asn Phe Glu Val Pro Leu Leu Thr Val Tyr Val Gln Ala Ala Asn
 145 150 155 160
 ctt cat tta tta tta tta aga gat gtt tca gtt tat gga aag tgt tgg 528
 Leu His Leu Leu Leu Leu Arg Asp Val Ser Val Tyr Gly Lys Cys Trp
 165 170 175

gga tgg tcg gag cag aaa att aaa att tat tat gat aaa cag att aag Gly Trp Ser Glu Gln Lys Ile Lys Ile Tyr Tyr Asp Lys Gln Ile Lys 180 185 190	576
tat acc cat gaa tac aca aat cat tgt gta aat tgg tat aat aaa gga Tyr Thr His Glu Tyr Thr Asn His Cys Val Asn Trp Tyr Asn Lys Gly 195 200 205	624
ctt gag aga tta aaa aat aaa ggt tct tct tat caa gat tgg tac aat Leu Glu Arg Leu Lys Asn Lys Gly Ser Ser Tyr Gln Asp Trp Tyr Asn 210 215 220	672
tat aat cgt ttc cgt aga gaa atg act ctt act gtt tta gat atc gtt Tyr Asn Arg Phe Arg Arg Glu Met Thr Leu Thr Val Leu Asp Ile Val 225 230 235 240	720
gct tta ttc ccg cac tat gat gta caa act tat cca ata aca acc gtt Ala Leu Phe Pro His Tyr Asp Val Gln Thr Tyr Pro Ile Thr Thr Val 245 250 255	768
gct cag cta aca agg gaa gtt tat acg gat cct tta ctt aat ttt aat Ala Gln Leu Thr Arg Glu Val Tyr Thr Asp Pro Leu Leu Asn Phe Asn 260 265 270	816
cct aaa tta cat tct gtg tct caa tta cct agt ttt agt gac atg gaa Pro Lys Leu His Ser Val Ser Gln Leu Pro Ser Phe Ser Asp Met Glu 275 280 285	864
aat gca aca att aga act cca cat ctg atg gaa ttt tta aga atg cta Asn Ala Thr Ile Arg Thr Pro His Leu Met Glu Phe Leu Arg Met Leu 290 295 300	912
aca att tat aca gat tgg tat agt gtg gga aga aac tat tat tgg gga Thr Ile Tyr Thr Asp Trp Tyr Ser Val Gly Arg Asn Tyr Tyr Trp Gly 305 310 315 320	960
gga cat cgc gtg acg tct tac cat gta gga gga gag aat ata aga tca Gly His Arg Val Thr Ser Tyr His Val Gly Gly Glu Asn Ile Arg Ser 325 330 335	1008
cct cta tat ggt aga gag gca aat caa gag gtt cct aga gat ttt tat Pro Leu Tyr Gly Arg Glu Ala Asn Gln Glu Val Pro Arg Asp Phe Tyr 340 345 350	1056
ttt tat gga ccc gtt ttt aag acg tta tca aag ccg act cta aga cca Phe Tyr Gly Pro Val Phe Lys Thr Leu Ser Lys Pro Thr Leu Arg Pro 355 360 365	1104
tta cag cag cct gca cca gct cct cct ttt aat tta cgt agc tta gag Leu Gln Gln Pro Ala Pro Ala Pro Pro Phe Asn Leu Arg Ser Leu Glu 370 375 380	1152
gga gta gaa ttc cac act cct aca ggt agt ttt atg tat cgt gaa aga Gly Val Glu Phe His Thr Pro Thr Gly Ser Phe Met Tyr Arg Glu Arg 385 390 395 400	1200
gga tcg gta gat tct ttt aat gag ttg ccg cct ttt aat cca gtt ggg	1248

Gly	Ser	Val	Asp	Ser	Phe	Asn	Glu	Leu	Pro	Pro	Phe	Asn	Pro	Val	Gly		
				405					410					415			
tta	cct	cat	aag	gta	tac	agt	cac	cgt	tta	tgt	cat	gca	acg	ttt	gtt	1296	
Leu	Pro	His	Lys	Val	Tyr	Ser	His	Arg	Leu	Cys	His	Ala	Thr	Phe	Val		
			420					425					430				
cgt	aaa	tct	ggg	acc	cct	tat	tta	aca	aca	ggg	gcc	atc	ttt	tct	tgg	1344	
Arg	Lys	Ser	Gly	Thr	Pro	Tyr	Leu	Thr	Thr	Gly	Ala	Ile	Phe	Ser	Trp		
			435				440					445					
aca	cat	cgt	agt	gct	gaa	gaa	acc	aat	aca	att	gaa	tca	aat	att	att	1392	
Thr	His	Arg	Ser	Ala	Glu	Glu	Thr	Asn	Thr	Ile	Glu	Ser	Asn	Ile	Ile		
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acg	caa	atc	ccg	tta	gta	aaa	gca	tat	caa	att	ggg	tca	ggc	act	act	1440	
Thr	Gln	Ile	Pro	Leu	Val	Lys	Ala	Tyr	Gln	Ile	Gly	Ser	Gly	Thr	Thr		
					470					475					480		
gta	agg	aaa	gga	cca	gga	ttc	aca	gga	ggg	gat	ata	ctt	cga	aga	aca	1488	
Val	Arg	Lys	Gly	Pro	Gly	Phe	Thr	Gly	Gly	Asp	Ile	Leu	Arg	Arg	Thr		
				485					490					495			
ggg	cct	gga	aca	ttt	gga	gat	atg	aga	ata	aat	att	aat	gca	cca	tta	1536	
Gly	Pro	Gly	Thr	Phe	Gly	Asp	Met	Arg	Ile	Asn	Ile	Asn	Ala	Pro	Leu		
			500					505					510				
tct	caa	aga	tat	cgt	gta	agg	att	cgt	tat	gct	tct	acg	aca	gat	tta	1584	
Ser	Gln	Arg	Tyr	Arg	Val	Arg	Ile	Arg	Tyr	Ala	Ser	Thr	Thr	Asp	Leu		
			515				520					525					
caa	ttt	gtc	acg	agt	att	aat	ggg	acc	acc	att	aat	att	ggg	aac	ttc	1632	
Gln	Phe	Val	Thr	Ser	Ile	Asn	Gly	Thr	Thr	Ile	Asn	Ile	Gly	Asn	Phe		
			530				535				540						
ccg	aaa	act	att	aat	aat	cta	aat	act	tta	ggg	tct	gag	ggc	tat	aga	1680	
Pro	Lys	Thr	Ile	Asn	Asn	Leu	Asn	Thr	Leu	Gly	Ser	Glu	Gly	Tyr	Arg		
					550					555					560		
aca	gta	tcg	ttt	agt	act	cca	ttt	agt	ttc	tca	aat	gca	caa	agc	ata	1728	
Thr	Val	Ser	Phe	Ser	Thr	Pro	Phe	Ser	Phe	Ser	Asn	Ala	Gln	Ser	Ile		
				565					570					575			
ttt	aga	tta	ggg	ata	caa	gca	ttt	tct	gga	gtt	caa	gaa	gtt	tat	gtg	1776	
Phe	Arg	Leu	Gly	Ile	Gln	Ala	Phe	Ser	Gly	Val	Gln	Glu	Val	Tyr	Val		
			580					585					590				
gat	aaa	att	gaa	ttt	att	cct	gtt	gaa								1803	
Asp	Lys	Ile	Glu	Phe	Ile	Pro	Val	Glu									
			595				600										

<210> 18
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 <213> Bacillus thuringiensis

<400> 18

Met Asn Ser Thr Glu His Asp Tyr Leu Lys Val Cys Asn Asp Leu Ser
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Asp Ala Asn Ile Asn Met Glu Arg Phe Asp Lys Asn Asp Ala Leu Glu
 20 25 30

Ile Gly Met Ser Ile Val Ser Glu Leu Ile Gly Met Ile Pro Gly Gly
 35 40 45

Thr Ala Leu Gln Phe Val Phe Asn Gln Leu Trp Ser Arg Leu Gly Asp
 50 55 60

Ser Gly Trp Asn Ala Phe Met Glu His Val Glu Glu Leu Ile Asp Thr
 65 70 75 80

Lys Ile Glu Gly Tyr Ala Lys Asn Lys Ala Leu Ser Glu Leu Ala Gly
 85 90 95

Ile Gln Arg Asn Leu Glu Thr Tyr Ile Gln Leu Arg Asn Glu Trp Glu
 100 105 110

Asn Asp Ile Glu Asn Ser Lys Ala Gln Gly Lys Val Ala Asn Tyr Tyr
 115 120 125

Glu Ser Leu Glu Gln Ala Val Glu Arg Ser Met Pro Gln Phe Ala Val
 130 135 140

Glu Asn Phe Glu Val Pro Leu Leu Thr Val Tyr Val Gln Ala Ala Asn
 145 150 155 160

Leu His Leu Leu Leu Leu Arg Asp Val Ser Val Tyr Gly Lys Cys Trp
 165 170 175

Gly Trp Ser Glu Gln Lys Ile Lys Ile Tyr Tyr Asp Lys Gln Ile Lys
 180 185 190

Tyr Thr His Glu Tyr Thr Asn His Cys Val Asn Trp Tyr Asn Lys Gly
 195 200 205

Leu Glu Arg Leu Lys Asn Lys Gly Ser Ser Tyr Gln Asp Trp Tyr Asn
 210 215 220

Tyr Asn Arg Phe Arg Arg Glu Met Thr Leu Thr Val Leu Asp Ile Val
 225 230 235 240

Ala Leu Phe Pro His Tyr Asp Val Gln Thr Tyr Pro Ile Thr Thr Val
 245 250 255

Ala Gln Leu Thr Arg Glu Val Tyr Thr Asp Pro Leu Leu Asn Phe Asn
 260 265 270

Pro Lys Leu His Ser Val Ser Gln Leu Pro Ser Phe Ser Asp Met Glu
 275 280 285

Asn Ala Thr Ile Arg Thr Pro His Leu Met Glu Phe Leu Arg Met Leu
 290 295 300

Thr Ile Tyr Thr Asp Trp Tyr Ser Val Gly Arg Asn Tyr Tyr Trp Gly
 305 310 315 320

Gly His Arg Val Thr Ser Tyr His Val Gly Gly Glu Asn Ile Arg Ser
 325 330 335

Pro Leu Tyr Gly Arg Glu Ala Asn Gln Glu Val Pro Arg Asp Phe Tyr
 340 345 350

Phe Tyr Gly Pro Val Phe Lys Thr Leu Ser Lys Pro Thr Leu Arg Pro
 355 360 365

Leu Gln Gln Pro Ala Pro Ala Pro Pro Phe Asn Leu Arg Ser Leu Glu
 370 375 380

Gly Val Glu Phe His Thr Pro Thr Gly Ser Phe Met Tyr Arg Glu Arg
 385 390 395 400

Gly Ser Val Asp Ser Phe Asn Glu Leu Pro Pro Phe Asn Pro Val Gly
 405 410 415

Leu Pro His Lys Val Tyr Ser His Arg Leu Cys His Ala Thr Phe Val
 420 425 430

Arg Lys Ser Gly Thr Pro Tyr Leu Thr Thr Gly Ala Ile Phe Ser Trp
 435 440 445

Thr His Arg Ser Ala Glu Glu Thr Asn Thr Ile Glu Ser Asn Ile Ile
 450 455 460

Thr Gln Ile Pro Leu Val Lys Ala Tyr Gln Ile Gly Ser Gly Thr Thr
 465 470 475 480

Val Arg Lys Gly Pro Gly Phe Thr Gly Gly Asp Ile Leu Arg Arg Thr
 485 490 495

Gly Pro Gly Thr Phe Gly Asp Met Arg Ile Asn Ile Asn Ala Pro Leu
 500 505 510

Ser Gln Arg Tyr Arg Val Arg Ile Arg Tyr Ala Ser Thr Thr Asp Leu
 515 520 525

Gln Phe Val Thr Ser Ile Asn Gly Thr Thr Ile Asn Ile Gly Asn Phe
 530 535 540

Pro Lys Thr Ile Asn Asn Leu Asn Thr Leu Gly Ser Glu Gly Tyr Arg
 545 550 555 560

Thr Val Ser Phe Ser Thr Pro Phe Ser Phe Ser Asn Ala Gln Ser Ile
 565 570 575

Phe Arg Leu Gly Ile Gln Ala Phe Ser Gly Val Gln Glu Val Tyr Val
 580 585 590

Asp Lys Ile Glu Phe Ile Pro Val Glu
 595 600

<210> 19
 <211> 1803
 <212> DNA
 <213> Bacillus thuringiensis

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 <222> (1)..(1803)
 <223> TIC966

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 Met Asn Ser Lys Glu His Asp Tyr Leu Lys Val Cys Asn Asp Leu Ser
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gac gcc aat att aat atg gag cgg ttt gat aag aat gat gca ctg gaa 96

Asp	Ala	Asn	Ile	Asn	Met	Glu	Arg	Phe	Asp	Lys	Asn	Asp	Ala	Leu	Glu		
		20						25					30				
att	ggt	atg	tcc	att	gta	tct	gaa	ctt	att	ggt	atg	att	cca	ggc	gga	144	
Ile	Gly	Met	Ser	Ile	Val	Ser	Glu	Leu	Ile	Gly	Met	Ile	Pro	Gly	Gly		
		35					40					45					
aca	gct	ttg	caa	ttt	gtg	ttt	aat	caa	ttg	tgg	tct	cgt	tta	ggt	gat	192	
Thr	Ala	Leu	Gln	Phe	Val	Phe	Asn	Gln	Leu	Trp	Ser	Arg	Leu	Gly	Asp		
	50					55					60						
tct	gga	tgg	aat	gcg	ttc	atg	gaa	cat	gtg	gag	gaa	tta	att	gat	act	240	
Ser	Gly	Trp	Asn	Ala	Phe	Met	Glu	His	Val	Glu	Glu	Leu	Ile	Asp	Thr		
65					70				75						80		
aaa	ata	gaa	ggg	tat	gca	aaa	aat	aaa	gcc	tta	tct	gaa	tta	gca	ggt	288	
Lys	Ile	Glu	Gly	Tyr	Ala	Lys	Asn	Lys	Ala	Leu	Ser	Glu	Leu	Ala	Gly		
				85					90					95			
ata	caa	aga	aac	ctt	gaa	aca	tat	ata	caa	tta	cgt	aat	gaa	tgg	gaa	336	
Ile	Gln	Arg	Asn	Leu	Glu	Thr	Tyr	Ile	Gln	Leu	Arg	Asn	Glu	Trp	Glu		
			100					105					110				
aat	gat	att	gaa	aac	tca	aag	gct	caa	ggt	aag	gta	gct	aat	tac	tat	384	
Asn	Asp	Ile	Glu	Asn	Ser	Lys	Ala	Gln	Gly	Lys	Val	Ala	Asn	Tyr	Tyr		
		115					120					125					
gaa	agt	ctt	gag	cag	gcg	gtt	gaa	agg	agt	atg	cct	caa	ttt	gca	gtg	432	
Glu	Ser	Leu	Glu	Gln	Ala	Val	Glu	Arg	Ser	Met	Pro	Gln	Phe	Ala	Val		
	130					135					140						
ggg	aat	ttt	gaa	gta	cca	ctt	tta	act	gtc	tat	gtg	caa	gct	gct	aat	480	
Gly	Asn	Phe	Glu	Val	Pro	Leu	Leu	Thr	Val	Tyr	Val	Gln	Ala	Ala	Asn		
145					150				155						160		
ctt	cat	tta	tta	tta	tta	aga	gat	gtt	tca	gtt	tat	gga	aag	cgt	tgg	528	
Leu	His	Leu	Leu	Leu	Leu	Arg	Asp	Val	Ser	Val	Tyr	Gly	Lys	Arg	Trp		
				165				170						175			
gga	tgg	tcg	gag	cag	aaa	att	aaa	att	tat	tat	gat	aaa	cag	att	aag	576	
Gly	Trp	Ser	Glu	Gln	Lys	Ile	Lys	Ile	Tyr	Tyr	Asp	Lys	Gln	Ile	Lys		
			180					185					190				
tat	acc	cat	gaa	tac	aca	aat	cat	tgt	gta	aat	tgg	tat	aat	aaa	gga	624	
Tyr	Thr	His	Glu	Tyr	Thr	Asn	His	Cys	Val	Asn	Trp	Tyr	Asn	Lys	Gly		
		195					200					205					
ctt	gag	aga	tta	aaa	aat	aaa	ggt	tct	tct	tat	caa	gat	tgg	tac	aat	672	
Leu	Glu	Arg	Leu	Lys	Asn	Lys	Gly	Ser	Ser	Tyr	Gln	Asp	Trp	Tyr	Asn		
	210					215					220						
tat	aat	cgt	ttc	cgt	aga	gaa	atg	act	ctt	act	gtt	tta	gat	atc	gtt	720	
Tyr	Asn	Arg	Phe	Arg	Arg	Glu	Met	Thr	Leu	Thr	Val	Leu	Asp	Ile	Val		
225					230				235						240		
gct	tta	ttc	ccg	cac	tat	gat	gta	caa	act	tat	cca	ata	aca	acc	gtt	768	
Ala	Leu	Phe	Pro	His	Tyr	Asp	Val	Gln	Thr	Tyr	Pro	Ile	Thr	Thr	Val		

245	250	255	
gct cag cta aca agg gaa gtt tat acg gat cct tta ctt aat ttt aat Ala Gln Leu Thr Arg Glu Val Tyr Thr Asp Pro Leu Leu Asn Phe Asn 260 265 270			816
cct aaa tta cat tct gtg tct caa tta cct agt ttt agt gac atg gaa Pro Lys Leu His Ser Val Ser Gln Leu Pro Ser Phe Ser Asp Met Glu 275 280 285			864
aat gca aca att aga act cca cat ctg atg gaa ttt tta aga atg cta Asn Ala Thr Ile Arg Thr Pro His Leu Met Glu Phe Leu Arg Met Leu 290 295 300			912
aca att tat aca gat tgg tat agt gtg gga aga aac tat tat tgg gga Thr Ile Tyr Thr Asp Trp Tyr Ser Val Gly Arg Asn Tyr Tyr Trp Gly 305 310 315 320			960
gga cat cgc gtg acg tct tac cat gta gga gga gag aat ata aga tca Gly His Arg Val Thr Ser Tyr His Val Gly Gly Glu Asn Ile Arg Ser 325 330 335			1008
cct cta tat ggt aga gag gca aat caa gag gtt cct aga gat ttt tat Pro Leu Tyr Gly Arg Glu Ala Asn Gln Glu Val Pro Arg Asp Phe Tyr 340 345 350			1056
ttt tat gga ccc gtt ttt aag acg tta tca aag ccg act cta aga cca Phe Tyr Gly Pro Val Phe Lys Thr Leu Ser Lys Pro Thr Leu Arg Pro 355 360 365			1104
tta cag cag cct gca cca gct cct cct ttt aat tta cgt agc tta gag Leu Gln Gln Pro Ala Pro Ala Pro Pro Phe Asn Leu Arg Ser Leu Glu 370 375 380			1152
gga gta gaa ttc cac act cct aca ggt agt ttt atg tat cgt gaa aga Gly Val Glu Phe His Thr Pro Thr Gly Ser Phe Met Tyr Arg Glu Arg 385 390 395 400			1200
gga tcg gta gat tct ttt aat gag tta ccg cct ttt aat cca gtt ggg Gly Ser Val Asp Ser Phe Asn Glu Leu Pro Pro Phe Asn Pro Val Gly 405 410 415			1248
tta cct cat aag gta tac agt cac cgt tta tgt cat gca acg ttt gtt Leu Pro His Lys Val Tyr Ser His Arg Leu Cys His Ala Thr Phe Val 420 425 430			1296
cgt aaa tct ggg acc cct tat tta aca aca ggt gcc atc ttt tct tgg Arg Lys Ser Gly Thr Pro Tyr Leu Thr Thr Gly Ala Ile Phe Ser Trp 435 440 445			1344
aca cat cgt agt gct gaa gaa acc aat aca att gaa tca aat att att Thr His Arg Ser Ala Glu Glu Thr Asn Thr Ile Glu Ser Asn Ile Ile 450 455 460			1392
acg caa atc ccg tta gta aaa gca tat caa att ggg tca ggc act act Thr Gln Ile Pro Leu Val Lys Ala Tyr Gln Ile Gly Ser Gly Thr Thr 465 470 475 480			1440

gta agg aaa gga cca gga ctc aca gga ggg gat ata ctt cga aga aca 1488
 Val Arg Lys Gly Pro Gly Leu Thr Gly Gly Asp Ile Leu Arg Arg Thr
 485 490 495

ggt cct gga aca ttt gga gat atg aga ata aat att aat gca cca tta 1536
 Gly Pro Gly Thr Phe Gly Asp Met Arg Ile Asn Ile Asn Ala Pro Leu
 500 505 510

tct caa aga tat cgt gta agg att cgt tat gct tct acg aca gat tta 1584
 Ser Gln Arg Tyr Arg Val Arg Ile Arg Tyr Ala Ser Thr Thr Asp Leu
 515 520 525

caa ttt gtc acg agt att aat ggg acc acc att aat att ggt aac ttc 1632
 Gln Phe Val Thr Ser Ile Asn Gly Thr Thr Ile Asn Ile Gly Asn Phe
 530 535 540

cca aaa act att aat aat cta aat act tta ggt tct gag ggc tat aga 1680
 Pro Lys Thr Ile Asn Asn Leu Asn Thr Leu Gly Ser Glu Gly Tyr Arg
 545 550 555 560

aca gta tcg ttt agt act cca ttt agt ttc tca aat gca caa agc ata 1728
 Thr Val Ser Phe Ser Thr Pro Phe Ser Phe Ser Asn Ala Gln Ser Ile
 565 570 575

ttt aga tta ggt ata caa gca ttt tct gga gtt caa gaa gtt tat gtg 1776
 Phe Arg Leu Gly Ile Gln Ala Phe Ser Gly Val Gln Glu Val Tyr Val
 580 585 590

gat aaa att gaa ttt att cct gtt gaa 1803
 Asp Lys Ile Glu Phe Ile Pro Val Glu
 595 600

<210> 20
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 <212> PRT
 <213> *Bacillus thuringiensis*

<400> 20

Met Asn Ser Lys Glu His Asp Tyr Leu Lys Val Cys Asn Asp Leu Ser
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Asp Ala Asn Ile Asn Met Glu Arg Phe Asp Lys Asn Asp Ala Leu Glu
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Ile Gly Met Ser Ile Val Ser Glu Leu Ile Gly Met Ile Pro Gly Gly
 35 40 45

Thr Ala Leu Gln Phe Val Phe Asn Gln Leu Trp Ser Arg Leu Gly Asp
 50 55 60

Ser Gly Trp Asn Ala Phe Met Glu His Val Glu Glu Leu Ile Asp Thr
65 70 75 80

Lys Ile Glu Gly Tyr Ala Lys Asn Lys Ala Leu Ser Glu Leu Ala Gly
85 90 95

Ile Gln Arg Asn Leu Glu Thr Tyr Ile Gln Leu Arg Asn Glu Trp Glu
100 105 110

Asn Asp Ile Glu Asn Ser Lys Ala Gln Gly Lys Val Ala Asn Tyr Tyr
115 120 125

Glu Ser Leu Glu Gln Ala Val Glu Arg Ser Met Pro Gln Phe Ala Val
130 135 140

Gly Asn Phe Glu Val Pro Leu Leu Thr Val Tyr Val Gln Ala Ala Asn
145 150 155 160

Leu His Leu Leu Leu Leu Arg Asp Val Ser Val Tyr Gly Lys Arg Trp
165 170 175

Gly Trp Ser Glu Gln Lys Ile Lys Ile Tyr Tyr Asp Lys Gln Ile Lys
180 185 190

Tyr Thr His Glu Tyr Thr Asn His Cys Val Asn Trp Tyr Asn Lys Gly
195 200 205

Leu Glu Arg Leu Lys Asn Lys Gly Ser Ser Tyr Gln Asp Trp Tyr Asn
210 215 220

Tyr Asn Arg Phe Arg Arg Glu Met Thr Leu Thr Val Leu Asp Ile Val
225 230 235 240

Ala Leu Phe Pro His Tyr Asp Val Gln Thr Tyr Pro Ile Thr Thr Val
245 250 255

Ala Gln Leu Thr Arg Glu Val Tyr Thr Asp Pro Leu Leu Asn Phe Asn
260 265 270

Pro Lys Leu His Ser Val Ser Gln Leu Pro Ser Phe Ser Asp Met Glu
275 280 285

Asn Ala Thr Ile Arg Thr Pro His Leu Met Glu Phe Leu Arg Met Leu

290		295		300											
Thr	Ile	Tyr	Thr	Asp	Trp	Tyr	Ser	Val	Gly	Arg	Asn	Tyr	Tyr	Trp	Gly
305					310					315					320
Gly	His	Arg	Val	Thr	Ser	Tyr	His	Val	Gly	Gly	Glu	Asn	Ile	Arg	Ser
				325					330					335	
Pro	Leu	Tyr	Gly	Arg	Glu	Ala	Asn	Gln	Glu	Val	Pro	Arg	Asp	Phe	Tyr
			340					345					350		
Phe	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Val	Phe	Lys	Thr	Leu	Ser	Lys	Pro	Thr	Leu	Arg	Pro
		355					360					365			
Leu	Gln	Gln	Pro	Ala	Pro	Ala	Pro	Pro	Phe	Asn	Leu	Arg	Ser	Leu	Glu
	370					375					380				
Gly	Val	Glu	Phe	His	Thr	Pro	Thr	Gly	Ser	Phe	Met	Tyr	Arg	Glu	Arg
385					390					395					400
Gly	Ser	Val	Asp	Ser	Phe	Asn	Glu	Leu	Pro	Pro	Phe	Asn	Pro	Val	Gly
				405					410					415	
Leu	Pro	His	Lys	Val	Tyr	Ser	His	Arg	Leu	Cys	His	Ala	Thr	Phe	Val
			420					425					430		
Arg	Lys	Ser	Gly	Thr	Pro	Tyr	Leu	Thr	Thr	Gly	Ala	Ile	Phe	Ser	Trp
		435					440					445			
Thr	His	Arg	Ser	Ala	Glu	Glu	Thr	Asn	Thr	Ile	Glu	Ser	Asn	Ile	Ile
	450					455					460				
Thr	Gln	Ile	Pro	Leu	Val	Lys	Ala	Tyr	Gln	Ile	Gly	Ser	Gly	Thr	Thr
465					470					475					480
Val	Arg	Lys	Gly	Pro	Gly	Leu	Thr	Gly	Gly	Asp	Ile	Leu	Arg	Arg	Thr
				485					490					495	
Gly	Pro	Gly	Thr	Phe	Gly	Asp	Met	Arg	Ile	Asn	Ile	Asn	Ala	Pro	Leu
			500					505					510		
Ser	Gln	Arg	Tyr	Arg	Val	Arg	Ile	Arg	Tyr	Ala	Ser	Thr	Thr	Asp	Leu
		515					520					525			

Gln Phe Val Thr Ser Ile Asn Gly Thr Thr Ile Asn Ile Gly Asn Phe
 530 535 540

Pro Lys Thr Ile Asn Asn Leu Asn Thr Leu Gly Ser Glu Gly Tyr Arg
 545 550 555 560

Thr Val Ser Phe Ser Thr Pro Phe Ser Phe Ser Asn Ala Gln Ser Ile
 565 570 575

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 580 585 590

Asp Lys Ile Glu Phe Ile Pro Val Glu
 595 600

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41

<210> 23
 <211> 3504
 <212> DNA
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 for Cry1Ac protoxin

<220>
 <221> CDS
 <222> (1)..(3504)
 <223> 1-1803 TIC900 toxin domains I-III; 1804-1809 XhoI linker;
 1810-3504 Cry1Ac protoxin domain

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 Met Asn Ser Lys Glu His Asp Tyr Leu Lys Val Cys Asn Asp Leu Ser
 1 5 10 15
 gac gcc aat att aat atg gag cgg ttt gat aag aat gat gca ctg gaa 96
 Asp Ala Asn Ile Asn Met Glu Arg Phe Asp Lys Asn Asp Ala Leu Glu
 20 25 30
 att ggt atg tcc att gta tct gaa ctt att ggt atg att cca ggc gga 144
 Ile Gly Met Ser Ile Val Ser Glu Leu Ile Gly Met Ile Pro Gly Gly
 35 40 45
 aca gct ttg caa ttt gtg ttt aat caa ttg tgg tct cgt tta ggt gat 192
 Thr Ala Leu Gln Phe Val Phe Asn Gln Leu Trp Ser Arg Leu Gly Asp
 50 55 60
 tct gga tgg aat gcg ttc atg gaa cat gtg gag gaa tta att gat act 240
 Ser Gly Trp Asn Ala Phe Met Glu His Val Glu Glu Leu Ile Asp Thr
 65 70 75 80
 aaa ata gaa ggg tat gca aaa aat aaa gcc tta tct gaa tta gca ggt 288
 Lys Ile Glu Gly Tyr Ala Lys Asn Lys Ala Leu Ser Glu Leu Ala Gly
 85 90 95
 ata caa aga aac ctt gaa aca tat ata caa tta cgt aat gaa tgg gaa 336
 Ile Gln Arg Asn Leu Glu Thr Tyr Ile Gln Leu Arg Asn Glu Trp Glu
 100 105 110
 aat gat att gaa aac tca aag gct caa ggt aag gta gct aat tac tat 384
 Asn Asp Ile Glu Asn Ser Lys Ala Gln Gly Lys Val Ala Asn Tyr Tyr
 115 120 125
 gaa agt ctt gag cag gcg gtt gaa agg agt atg cct caa ttt gca gtg 432
 Glu Ser Leu Glu Gln Ala Val Glu Arg Ser Met Pro Gln Phe Ala Val
 130 135 140
 ggg aat ttt gaa gta cca ctt tta act gtt tat gtg caa gct gct aat 480
 Gly Asn Phe Glu Val Pro Leu Leu Thr Val Tyr Val Gln Ala Ala Asn
 145 150 155 160

ctt cat tta tta tta tta aga gat gtt tca gtt tat gga aag cgt tgg Leu His Leu Leu Leu Leu Arg Asp Val Ser Val Tyr Gly Lys Arg Trp 165 170 175	528
gga tgg tcg gag cag aaa att aaa att tat tat gat aga cag att aag Gly Trp Ser Glu Gln Lys Ile Lys Ile Tyr Tyr Asp Arg Gln Ile Lys 180 185 190	576
tat acc cat gaa tac aca aat cat tgt gta aat tgg tat aat aaa gga Tyr Thr His Glu Tyr Thr Asn His Cys Val Asn Trp Tyr Asn Lys Gly 195 200 205	624
ctt gag aga tta aaa aat aaa ggt tct tct tat caa gat tgg tac aat Leu Glu Arg Leu Lys Asn Lys Gly Ser Ser Tyr Gln Asp Trp Tyr Asn 210 215 220	672
tat aat cgt ttc cgt aga gaa atg act ctt act gtt tta gat atc gtt Tyr Asn Arg Phe Arg Arg Glu Met Thr Leu Thr Val Leu Asp Ile Val 225 230 235 240	720
gct tta ttc ccg cac tat gat gta caa act tat cca ata aca acc gtt Ala Leu Phe Pro His Tyr Asp Val Gln Thr Tyr Pro Ile Thr Thr Val 245 250 255	768
gct cag tta aca agg gaa gtt tat acg gat cct tta ctt aat ttt aat Ala Gln Leu Thr Arg Glu Val Tyr Thr Asp Pro Leu Leu Asn Phe Asn 260 265 270	816
cct aaa tta cat tct gtg tct caa tta cct agt ttt agt gac atg gaa Pro Lys Leu His Ser Val Ser Gln Leu Pro Ser Phe Ser Asp Met Glu 275 280 285	864
aat gca aca att aga act cca cat ctg atg gaa ttt tta aga atg cta Asn Ala Thr Ile Arg Thr Pro His Leu Met Glu Phe Leu Arg Met Leu 290 295 300	912
aca att tat aca gat tgg tat agt gtg gga aga aac tat tat tgg gga Thr Ile Tyr Thr Asp Trp Tyr Ser Val Gly Arg Asn Tyr Tyr Trp Gly 305 310 315 320	960
gga cat cgc gtg acg tct tac cat gta gga gga gag aat ata aga tca Gly His Arg Val Thr Ser Tyr His Val Gly Gly Glu Asn Ile Arg Ser 325 330 335	1008
cct cta tat ggt aga gag gca aat caa gag gtt cct aga gat ttt tat Pro Leu Tyr Gly Arg Glu Ala Asn Gln Glu Val Pro Arg Asp Phe Tyr 340 345 350	1056
ttt tat gga ccc gtt ttt aag acg tta tca aag ccg act cta aga cca Phe Tyr Gly Pro Val Phe Lys Thr Leu Ser Lys Pro Thr Leu Arg Pro 355 360 365	1104
tta cag cag cct gca cca gct cct cct ttt aat tta cgt agc tta gag Leu Gln Gln Pro Ala Pro Ala Pro Pro Phe Asn Leu Arg Ser Leu Glu 370 375 380	1152

gga gta gaa ttc cac act tct aca ggt agt ttt atg tat cgt gaa aga	1200
Gly Val Glu Phe His Thr Ser Thr Gly Ser Phe Met Tyr Arg Glu Arg	
385 390 395 400	
gga tcg gta gat tct ttt aat gag tta ccg cct ttt aat cca gtt ggg	1248
Gly Ser Val Asp Ser Phe Asn Glu Leu Pro Pro Phe Asn Pro Val Gly	
405 410 415	
tta cct cat aag gta tac agt cac cgt tta tgt cat gca acg ttt gtt	1296
Leu Pro His Lys Val Tyr Ser His Arg Leu Cys His Ala Thr Phe Val	
420 425 430	
cgt aaa tct ggg acc cct tat tta aca aca ggt gcc atc ttt tct tgg	1344
Arg Lys Ser Gly Thr Pro Tyr Leu Thr Thr Gly Ala Ile Phe Ser Trp	
435 440 445	
aca cat cgt agt gct gaa gaa acc aat aca att gaa tca aat att att	1392
Thr His Arg Ser Ala Glu Glu Thr Asn Thr Ile Glu Ser Asn Ile Ile	
450 455 460	
acg caa atc ccg tta gta aaa gca tat caa att gga tca ggc act act	1440
Thr Gln Ile Pro Leu Val Lys Ala Tyr Gln Ile Gly Ser Gly Thr Thr	
465 470 475 480	
gta agg aaa gga cca gga ttc aca gga ggg gat ata ctt cga aga aca	1488
Val Arg Lys Gly Pro Gly Phe Thr Gly Gly Asp Ile Leu Arg Arg Thr	
485 490 495	
ggt cct gga aca ttt gga gat atg aga ata aat att aat gca cca tta	1536
Gly Pro Gly Thr Phe Gly Asp Met Arg Ile Asn Ile Asn Ala Pro Leu	
500 505 510	
tct gaa aga tat cgt gta agg att cgt tat gct tct acg aca gat tta	1584
Ser Glu Arg Tyr Arg Val Arg Ile Arg Tyr Ala Ser Thr Thr Asp Leu	
515 520 525	
caa ttt gtc acg agt att aat ggg gcc acc att aat att ggt aac ttc	1632
Gln Phe Val Thr Ser Ile Asn Gly Ala Thr Ile Asn Ile Gly Asn Phe	
530 535 540	
cca aaa act att aat aat cta aat act tta ggt tct gag ggc tat aga	1680
Pro Lys Thr Ile Asn Asn Leu Asn Thr Leu Gly Ser Glu Gly Tyr Arg	
545 550 555 560	
aca gta tcg ttt agt act cca ttt agt ttc tca aat gca caa agc ata	1728
Thr Val Ser Phe Ser Thr Pro Phe Ser Phe Ser Asn Ala Gln Ser Ile	
565 570 575	
ttt aga tta ggt ata caa gca ttt tct gga gtt caa gaa gtt tat gtg	1776
Phe Arg Leu Gly Ile Gln Ala Phe Ser Gly Val Gln Glu Val Tyr Val	
580 585 590	
gat aaa att gaa ttt att cct gtt gaa ctc gag gct gaa tat aat ctg	1824
Asp Lys Ile Glu Phe Ile Pro Val Glu Leu Glu Ala Glu Tyr Asn Leu	
595 600 605	
gaa aga gcg cag aag gcg gtg aat gcg ctg ttt acg tct aca aac caa	1872

Glu	Arg	Ala	Gln	Lys	Ala	Val	Asn	Ala	Leu	Phe	Thr	Ser	Thr	Asn	Gln		
610						615					620						
cta	ggg	cta	aaa	aca	aat	gta	acg	gat	tat	cat	att	gat	caa	gtg	tcc	1920	
Leu	Gly	Leu	Lys	Thr	Asn	Val	Thr	Asp	Tyr	His	Ile	Asp	Gln	Val	Ser		
625					630					635					640		
aat	tta	gtt	acg	tat	tta	tcg	gat	gaa	ttt	tgt	ctg	gat	gaa	aag	cga	1968	
Asn	Leu	Val	Thr	Tyr	Leu	Ser	Asp	Glu	Phe	Cys	Leu	Asp	Glu	Lys	Arg		
				645					650					655			
gaa	ttg	tcc	gag	aaa	gtc	aaa	cat	gcg	aag	cga	ctc	agt	gat	gaa	cgc	2016	
Glu	Leu	Ser	Glu	Lys	Val	Lys	His	Ala	Lys	Arg	Leu	Ser	Asp	Glu	Arg		
			660					665						670			
aat	tta	ctc	caa	gat	tca	aat	ttc	aaa	gac	att	aat	agg	caa	cca	gaa	2064	
Asn	Leu	Leu	Gln	Asp	Ser	Asn	Phe	Lys	Asp	Ile	Asn	Arg	Gln	Pro	Glu		
			675				680						685				
cgt	ggg	tgg	ggc	gga	agt	aca	ggg	att	acc	atc	caa	gga	ggg	gat	gac	2112	
Arg	Gly	Trp	Gly	Gly	Ser	Thr	Gly	Ile	Thr	Ile	Gln	Gly	Gly	Asp	Asp		
						695					700						
gta	ttt	aaa	gaa	aat	tac	gtc	aca	cta	tca	ggg	acc	ttt	gat	gag	tgc	2160	
Val	Phe	Lys	Glu	Asn	Tyr	Val	Thr	Leu	Ser	Gly	Thr	Phe	Asp	Glu	Cys		
705					710					715					720		
tat	cca	aca	tat	ttg	tat	caa	aaa	atc	gat	gaa	tca	aaa	tta	aaa	gcc	2208	
Tyr	Pro	Thr	Tyr	Leu	Tyr	Gln	Lys	Ile	Asp	Glu	Ser	Lys	Leu	Lys	Ala		
				725					730					735			
ttt	acc	cgt	tat	caa	tta	aga	ggg	tat	atc	gaa	gat	agt	caa	gac	tta	2256	
Phe	Thr	Arg	Tyr	Gln	Leu	Arg	Gly	Tyr	Ile	Glu	Asp	Ser	Gln	Asp	Leu		
			740					745					750				
gaa	atc	tat	tta	att	cgc	tac	aat	gca	aaa	cat	gaa	aca	gta	aat	gtg	2304	
Glu	Ile	Tyr	Leu	Ile	Arg	Tyr	Asn	Ala	Lys	His	Glu	Thr	Val	Asn	Val		
			755				760						765				
cca	ggg	acg	ggg	tcc	tta	tgg	ccg	ctt	tca	gcc	caa	agt	cca	atc	gga	2352	
Pro	Gly	Thr	Gly	Ser	Leu	Trp	Pro	Leu	Ser	Ala	Gln	Ser	Pro	Ile	Gly		
			770			775					780						
aag	tgt	gga	gag	ccg	aat	cga	tgc	gcg	cca	cac	ctt	gaa	tgg	aat	cct	2400	
Lys	Cys	Gly	Glu	Pro	Asn	Arg	Cys	Ala	Pro	His	Leu	Glu	Trp	Asn	Pro		
785					790					795					800		
gac	tta	gat	tgt	tcg	tgt	agg	gat	gga	gaa	aag	tgt	gcc	cat	cat	tcg	2448	
Asp	Leu	Asp	Cys	Ser	Cys	Arg	Asp	Gly	Glu	Lys	Cys	Ala	His	His	Ser		
				805					810					815			
cat	cat	ttc	tcc	tta	gac	att	gat	gta	gga	tgt	aca	gac	tta	aat	gag	2496	
His	His	Phe	Ser	Leu	Asp	Ile	Asp	Val	Gly	Cys	Thr	Asp	Leu	Asn	Glu		
			820					825					830				
gac	cta	ggg	gta	tgg	gtg	atc	ttt	aag	att	aag	acg	caa	gat	ggg	cac	2544	
Asp	Leu	Gly	Val	Trp	Val	Ile	Phe	Lys	Ile	Lys	Thr	Gln	Asp	Gly	His		

835	840	845	
gca aga cta ggg aat cta gag ttt ctc gaa gag aaa cca tta gta gga Ala Arg Leu Gly Asn Leu Glu Phe Leu Glu Glu Lys Pro Leu Val Gly 850 855 860			2592
gaa gcg cta gct cgt gtg aaa aga gcg gag aaa aaa tgg aga gac aaa Glu Ala Leu Ala Arg Val Lys Arg Ala Glu Lys Lys Trp Arg Asp Lys 865 870 875 880			2640
cgt gaa aaa ttg gaa tgg gaa aca aat atc gtt tat aaa gag gca aaa Arg Glu Lys Leu Glu Trp Glu Thr Asn Ile Val Tyr Lys Glu Ala Lys 885 890 895			2688
gaa tct gta gat gct tta ttt gta aac tct caa tat gat caa tta caa Glu Ser Val Asp Ala Leu Phe Val Asn Ser Gln Tyr Asp Gln Leu Gln 900 905 910			2736
gcg gat acg aat att gcc atg att cat gcg gca gat aaa cgt gtt cat Ala Asp Thr Asn Ile Ala Met Ile His Ala Ala Asp Lys Arg Val His 915 920 925			2784
agc att cga gaa gct tat ctg cct gag ctg tct gtg att ccg ggt gtc Ser Ile Arg Glu Ala Tyr Leu Pro Glu Leu Ser Val Ile Pro Gly Val 930 935 940			2832
aat gcg gct att ttt gaa gaa tta gaa ggg cgt att ttc act gca ttc Asn Ala Ala Ile Phe Glu Glu Leu Glu Gly Arg Ile Phe Thr Ala Phe 945 950 955 960			2880
tcc cta tat gat gcg aga aat gtc att aaa aat ggt gat ttt aat aat Ser Leu Tyr Asp Ala Arg Asn Val Ile Lys Asn Gly Asp Phe Asn Asn 965 970 975			2928
ggc tta tcc tgc tgg aac gtg aaa ggg cat gta gat gta gaa gaa caa Gly Leu Ser Cys Trp Asn Val Lys Gly His Val Asp Val Glu Glu Gln 980 985 990			2976
aac aac caa cgt tcg gtc ctt gtt gtt ccg gaa tgg gaa gca gaa gtg Asn Asn Gln Arg Ser Val Leu Val Val Pro Glu Trp Glu Ala Glu Val 995 1000 1005			3024
tca caa gaa gtt cgt gtc tgt ccg ggt cgt ggc tat atc ctt cgt Ser Gln Glu Val Arg Val Cys Pro Gly Arg Gly Tyr Ile Leu Arg 1010 1015 1020			3069
gtc aca gcg tac aag gag gga tat gga gaa ggt tgc gta acc att Val Thr Ala Tyr Lys Glu Gly Tyr Gly Glu Gly Cys Val Thr Ile 1025 1030 1035			3114
cat gag atc gag aac aat aca gac gaa ctg aag ttt agc aac tgc His Glu Ile Glu Asn Asn Thr Asp Glu Leu Lys Phe Ser Asn Cys 1040 1045 1050			3159
gta gaa gag gaa atc tat cca aat aac acg gta acg tgt aat gat Val Glu Glu Glu Ile Tyr Pro Asn Asn Thr Val Thr Cys Asn Asp 1055 1060 1065			3204

tat act gta aat caa gaa gaa	tac gga ggt gcg tac	act tct cgt	3249
Tyr Thr Val Asn Gln Glu Glu	Tyr Gly Gly Ala Tyr	Thr Ser Arg	
1070	1075	1080	
aat cga gga tat aac gaa gct	cct tcc gta cca gct	gat tat gcg	3294
Asn Arg Gly Tyr Asn Glu Ala	Pro Ser Val Pro Ala	Asp Tyr Ala	
1085	1090	1095	
tca gtc tat gaa gaa aaa tcg	tat aca gat gga cga	aga gag aat	3339
Ser Val Tyr Glu Glu Lys Ser	Tyr Thr Asp Gly Arg	Arg Glu Asn	
1100	1105	1110	
cct tgt gaa ttt aac aga ggg	tat agg gat tac acg	cca cta cca	3384
Pro Cys Glu Phe Asn Arg Gly	Tyr Arg Asp Tyr Thr	Pro Leu Pro	
1115	1120	1125	
gtt ggt tat gtg aca aaa gaa	tta gaa tac ttc cca	gaa acc gat	3429
Val Gly Tyr Val Thr Lys Glu	Leu Glu Tyr Phe Pro	Glu Thr Asp	
1130	1135	1140	
aag gta tgg att gag att gga	gaa acg gaa gga aca	ttt atc gtg	3474
Lys Val Trp Ile Glu Ile Gly	Glu Thr Glu Gly Thr	Phe Ile Val	
1145	1150	1155	
gac agc gtg gaa tta ctc ctt	atg gag gaa		3504
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1160	1165		

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Asp Ala Asn Ile Asn Met Glu Arg Phe Asp Lys Asn Asp Ala Leu Glu
20 25 30

Ile Gly Met Ser Ile Val Ser Glu Leu Ile Gly Met Ile Pro Gly Gly
35 40 45

Thr Ala Leu Gln Phe Val Phe Asn Gln Leu Trp Ser Arg Leu Gly Asp
50 55 60

Ser Gly Trp Asn Ala Phe Met Glu His Val Glu Glu Leu Ile Asp Thr

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

Thr Ile Tyr Thr Asp Trp Tyr Ser Val Gly Arg Asn Tyr Tyr Trp Gly
 305 310 315 320
 Gly His Arg Val Thr Ser Tyr His Val Gly Gly Glu Asn Ile Arg Ser
 325 330 335
 Pro Leu Tyr Gly Arg Glu Ala Asn Gln Glu Val Pro Arg Asp Phe Tyr
 340 345 350
 Phe Tyr Gly Pro Val Phe Lys Thr Leu Ser Lys Pro Thr Leu Arg Pro
 355 360 365
 Leu Gln Gln Pro Ala Pro Ala Pro Pro Phe Asn Leu Arg Ser Leu Glu
 370 375 380
 Gly Val Glu Phe His Thr Ser Thr Gly Ser Phe Met Tyr Arg Glu Arg
 385 390 395 400
 Gly Ser Val Asp Ser Phe Asn Glu Leu Pro Pro Phe Asn Pro Val Gly
 405 410 415
 Leu Pro His Lys Val Tyr Ser His Arg Leu Cys His Ala Thr Phe Val
 420 425 430
 Arg Lys Ser Gly Thr Pro Tyr Leu Thr Thr Gly Ala Ile Phe Ser Trp
 435 440 445
 Thr His Arg Ser Ala Glu Glu Thr Asn Thr Ile Glu Ser Asn Ile Ile
 450 455 460
 Thr Gln Ile Pro Leu Val Lys Ala Tyr Gln Ile Gly Ser Gly Thr Thr
 465 470 475 480
 Val Arg Lys Gly Pro Gly Phe Thr Gly Gly Asp Ile Leu Arg Arg Thr
 485 490 495
 Gly Pro Gly Thr Phe Gly Asp Met Arg Ile Asn Ile Asn Ala Pro Leu
 500 505 510
 Ser Glu Arg Tyr Arg Val Arg Ile Arg Tyr Ala Ser Thr Thr Asp Leu
 515 520 525

Gln Phe Val Thr Ser Ile Asn Gly Ala Thr Ile Asn Ile Gly Asn Phe
 530 535 540

Pro Lys Thr Ile Asn Asn Leu Asn Thr Leu Gly Ser Glu Gly Tyr Arg
 545 550 555 560

Thr Val Ser Phe Ser Thr Pro Phe Ser Phe Ser Asn Ala Gln Ser Ile
 565 570 575

Phe Arg Leu Gly Ile Gln Ala Phe Ser Gly Val Gln Glu Val Tyr Val
 580 585 590

Asp Lys Ile Glu Phe Ile Pro Val Glu Leu Glu Ala Glu Tyr Asn Leu
 595 600 605

Glu Arg Ala Gln Lys Ala Val Asn Ala Leu Phe Thr Ser Thr Asn Gln
 610 615 620

Leu Gly Leu Lys Thr Asn Val Thr Asp Tyr His Ile Asp Gln Val Ser
 625 630 635 640

Asn Leu Val Thr Tyr Leu Ser Asp Glu Phe Cys Leu Asp Glu Lys Arg
 645 650 655

Glu Leu Ser Glu Lys Val Lys His Ala Lys Arg Leu Ser Asp Glu Arg
 660 665 670

Asn Leu Leu Gln Asp Ser Asn Phe Lys Asp Ile Asn Arg Gln Pro Glu
 675 680 685

Arg Gly Trp Gly Gly Ser Thr Gly Ile Thr Ile Gln Gly Gly Asp Asp
 690 695 700

Val Phe Lys Glu Asn Tyr Val Thr Leu Ser Gly Thr Phe Asp Glu Cys
 705 710 715 720

Tyr Pro Thr Tyr Leu Tyr Gln Lys Ile Asp Glu Ser Lys Leu Lys Ala
 725 730 735

Phe Thr Arg Tyr Gln Leu Arg Gly Tyr Ile Glu Asp Ser Gln Asp Leu
 740 745 750

Glu Ile Tyr Leu Ile Arg Tyr Asn Ala Lys His Glu Thr Val Asn Val
755 760 765

Pro Gly Thr Gly Ser Leu Trp Pro Leu Ser Ala Gln Ser Pro Ile Gly
770 775 780

Lys Cys Gly Glu Pro Asn Arg Cys Ala Pro His Leu Glu Trp Asn Pro
785 790 795 800

Asp Leu Asp Cys Ser Cys Arg Asp Gly Glu Lys Cys Ala His His Ser
805 810 815

His His Phe Ser Leu Asp Ile Asp Val Gly Cys Thr Asp Leu Asn Glu
820 825 830

Asp Leu Gly Val Trp Val Ile Phe Lys Ile Lys Thr Gln Asp Gly His
835 840 845

Ala Arg Leu Gly Asn Leu Glu Phe Leu Glu Glu Lys Pro Leu Val Gly
850 855 860

Glu Ala Leu Ala Arg Val Lys Arg Ala Glu Lys Lys Trp Arg Asp Lys
865 870 875 880

Arg Glu Lys Leu Glu Trp Glu Thr Asn Ile Val Tyr Lys Glu Ala Lys
885 890 895

Glu Ser Val Asp Ala Leu Phe Val Asn Ser Gln Tyr Asp Gln Leu Gln
900 905 910

Ala Asp Thr Asn Ile Ala Met Ile His Ala Ala Asp Lys Arg Val His
915 920 925

Ser Ile Arg Glu Ala Tyr Leu Pro Glu Leu Ser Val Ile Pro Gly Val
930 935 940

Asn Ala Ala Ile Phe Glu Glu Leu Glu Gly Arg Ile Phe Thr Ala Phe
945 950 955 960

Ser Leu Tyr Asp Ala Arg Asn Val Ile Lys Asn Gly Asp Phe Asn Asn
965 970 975

Gly Leu Ser Cys Trp Asn Val Lys Gly His Val Asp Val Glu Glu Gln

980					985					990					
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	995						1000					1005			
Ser	Gln	Glu	Val	Arg	Val	Cys	Pro	Gly	Arg	Gly	Tyr	Ile	Leu	Arg	
	1010					1015					1020				
Val	Thr	Ala	Tyr	Lys	Glu	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Glu	Gly	Cys	Val	Thr	Ile	
	1025					1030					1035				
His	Glu	Ile	Glu	Asn	Asn	Thr	Asp	Glu	Leu	Lys	Phe	Ser	Asn	Cys	
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Val	Glu	Glu	Glu	Ile	Tyr	Pro	Asn	Asn	Thr	Val	Thr	Cys	Asn	Asp	
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Tyr	Thr	Val	Asn	Gln	Glu	Glu	Tyr	Gly	Gly	Ala	Tyr	Thr	Ser	Arg	
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Asn	Arg	Gly	Tyr	Asn	Glu	Ala	Pro	Ser	Val	Pro	Ala	Asp	Tyr	Ala	
	1085					1090					1095				
Ser	Val	Tyr	Glu	Glu	Lys	Ser	Tyr	Thr	Asp	Gly	Arg	Arg	Glu	Asn	
	1100					1105					1110				
Pro	Cys	Glu	Phe	Asn	Arg	Gly	Tyr	Arg	Asp	Tyr	Thr	Pro	Leu	Pro	
	1115					1120					1125				
Val	Gly	Tyr	Val	Thr	Lys	Glu	Leu	Glu	Tyr	Phe	Pro	Glu	Thr	Asp	
	1130					1135					1140				
Lys	Val	Trp	Ile	Glu	Ile	Gly	Glu	Thr	Glu	Gly	Thr	Phe	Ile	Val	
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Asp	Ser	Val	Glu	Leu	Leu	Leu	Met	Glu	Glu						
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 <211> 3510
 <212> DNA
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<223> tic110 CDS consisting of CDS for Domain I of Cry1F linked in frame to CDS for Domain II-III of TIC900 linked in frame to CDS for Cry1Ac protoxin

<220>
 <221> CDS
 <222> (1)..(3510)
 <223> Cry1F Domain I nt 1-723 (amino acid 1-233); TIC900 Domain II-III nt 724-1809 (amino acid 234-603); Cry1Ac protoxin domain nt 1810-3510 (amino acid 604-1170)

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aat cct gaa gta gaa ata tta aat gaa gaa aga agt act ggc aga tta	96
Asn Pro Glu Val Glu Ile Leu Asn Glu Glu Arg Ser Thr Gly Arg Leu	
20 25 30	
ccg tta gat ata tcc tta tcg ctt aca cgt ttc ctt ttg agt gaa ttt	144
Pro Leu Asp Ile Ser Leu Ser Leu Thr Arg Phe Leu Leu Ser Glu Phe	
35 40 45	
gtt cca ggt gtg gga gtt gcg ttt gga tta ttt gat tta ata tgg ggt	192
Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Ala Phe Gly Leu Phe Asp Leu Ile Trp Gly	
50 55 60	
ttt ata act cct tct gat tgg agc tta ttt ctt tta cag att gaa caa	240
Phe Ile Thr Pro Ser Asp Trp Ser Leu Phe Leu Leu Gln Ile Glu Gln	
65 70 75 80	
ttg att gag caa aga ata gaa aca ttg gaa agg aac cgg gca att act	288
Leu Ile Glu Gln Arg Ile Glu Thr Leu Glu Arg Asn Arg Ala Ile Thr	
85 90 95	
aca tta cga ggg tta gca gat agc tat gaa att tat att gaa gca cta	336
Thr Leu Arg Gly Leu Ala Asp Ser Tyr Glu Ile Tyr Ile Glu Ala Leu	
100 105 110	
aga gag tgg gaa gca aat cct aat aat gca caa tta agg gaa gat gtg	384
Arg Glu Trp Glu Ala Asn Pro Asn Asn Ala Gln Leu Arg Glu Asp Val	
115 120 125	
cgt att cga ttt gct aat aca gac gac gct tta ata aca gca ata aat	432
Arg Ile Arg Phe Ala Asn Thr Asp Asp Ala Leu Ile Thr Ala Ile Asn	
130 135 140	
aat ttt aca ctt aca agt ttt gaa atc cct ctt tta tcg gtc tat gtt	480
Asn Phe Thr Leu Thr Ser Phe Glu Ile Pro Leu Leu Ser Val Tyr Val	
145 150 155 160	
caa gcg gcg aat tta cat tta tca cta tta aga gac gct gta tcg ttt	528
Gln Ala Ala Asn Leu His Leu Ser Leu Leu Arg Asp Ala Val Ser Phe	
165 170 175	

ggg cag ggt tgg gga ctg gat ata gct act gtt aat aat cat tat aat	576
Gly Gln Gly Trp Gly Leu Asp Ile Ala Thr Val Asn Asn His Tyr Asn	
180 185 190	
aga tta ata aat ctt att cat aga tat acg aaa cat tgt ttg gac aca	624
Arg Leu Ile Asn Leu Ile His Arg Tyr Thr Lys His Cys Leu Asp Thr	
195 200 205	
tac aat caa gga tta gaa aac tta aga ggt act aat act cga caa tgg	672
Tyr Asn Gln Gly Leu Glu Asn Leu Arg Gly Thr Asn Thr Arg Gln Trp	
210 215 220	
gca aga ttc aat cag ttt agg aga gat tta aca ctt act gta tta gat	720
Ala Arg Phe Asn Gln Phe Arg Arg Asp Leu Thr Leu Thr Val Leu Asp	
225 230 235 240	
atc gtt gct tta ttc ccg cac tat gat gta caa act tat cca ata aca	768
Ile Val Ala Leu Phe Pro His Tyr Asp Val Gln Thr Tyr Pro Ile Thr	
245 250 255	
acc gtt gct cag tta aca agg gaa gtt tat acg gat cct tta ctt aat	816
Thr Val Ala Gln Leu Thr Arg Glu Val Tyr Thr Asp Pro Leu Leu Asn	
260 265 270	
ttt aat cct aaa tta cat tct gtg tct caa tta cct agt ttt agt gac	864
Phe Asn Pro Lys Leu His Ser Val Ser Gln Leu Pro Ser Phe Ser Asp	
275 280 285	
atg gaa aat gca aca att aga act cca cat ctg atg gaa ttt tta aga	912
Met Glu Asn Ala Thr Ile Arg Thr Pro His Leu Met Glu Phe Leu Arg	
290 295 300	
atg cta aca att tat aca gat tgg tat agt gtg gga aga aac tat tat	960
Met Leu Thr Ile Tyr Thr Asp Trp Tyr Ser Val Gly Arg Asn Tyr Tyr	
305 310 315 320	
tgg gga gga cat cgc gtg acg tct tac cat gta gga gga gag aat ata	1008
Trp Gly Gly His Arg Val Thr Ser Tyr His Val Gly Gly Glu Asn Ile	
325 330 335	
aga tca cct cta tat ggt aga gag gca aat caa gag gtt cct aga gat	1056
Arg Ser Pro Leu Tyr Gly Arg Glu Ala Asn Gln Glu Val Pro Arg Asp	
340 345 350	
ttt tat ttt tat gga ccc gtt ttt aag acg tta tca aag ccg act cta	1104
Phe Tyr Phe Tyr Gly Pro Val Phe Lys Thr Leu Ser Lys Pro Thr Leu	
355 360 365	
aga cca tta cag cag cct gca cca gct cct cct ttt aat tta cgt agc	1152
Arg Pro Leu Gln Gln Pro Ala Pro Ala Pro Pro Phe Asn Leu Arg Ser	
370 375 380	
tta gag gga gta gaa ttc cac act tct aca ggt agt ttt atg tat cgt	1200
Leu Glu Gly Val Glu Phe His Thr Ser Thr Gly Ser Phe Met Tyr Arg	
385 390 395 400	
gaa aga gga tcg gta gat tct ttt aat gag tta ccg cct ttt aat cca	1248

Glu	Arg	Gly	Ser	Val	Asp	Ser	Phe	Asn	Glu	Leu	Pro	Pro	Phe	Asn	Pro	
				405					410					415		
ggt	ggg	tta	cct	cat	aag	gta	tac	agt	cac	cgt	tta	tgt	cat	gca	acg	1296
Val	Gly	Leu	Pro	His	Lys	Val	Tyr	Ser	His	Arg	Leu	Cys	His	Ala	Thr	
			420					425					430			
ttt	ggt	cgt	aaa	tct	ggg	acc	cct	tat	tta	aca	aca	ggt	gcc	atc	ttt	1344
Phe	Val	Arg	Lys	Ser	Gly	Thr	Pro	Tyr	Leu	Thr	Thr	Gly	Ala	Ile	Phe	
		435					440					445				
tct	tgg	aca	cat	cgt	agt	gct	gaa	gaa	acc	aat	aca	att	gaa	tca	aat	1392
Ser	Trp	Thr	His	Arg	Ser	Ala	Glu	Glu	Thr	Asn	Thr	Ile	Glu	Ser	Asn	
	450					455					460					
att	att	acg	caa	atc	ccg	tta	gta	aaa	gca	tat	caa	att	gga	tca	ggc	1440
Ile	Ile	Thr	Gln	Ile	Pro	Leu	Val	Lys	Ala	Tyr	Gln	Ile	Gly	Ser	Gly	
465					470				475						480	
act	act	gta	agg	aaa	gga	cca	gga	ttc	aca	gga	ggg	gat	ata	ctt	cga	1488
Thr	Thr	Val	Arg	Lys	Gly	Pro	Gly	Phe	Thr	Gly	Gly	Asp	Ile	Leu	Arg	
				485					490					495		
aga	aca	ggt	cct	gga	aca	ttt	gga	gat	atg	aga	ata	aat	att	aat	gca	1536
Arg	Thr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Thr	Phe	Gly	Asp	Met	Arg	Ile	Asn	Ile	Asn	Ala	
			500					505					510			
cca	tta	tct	gaa	aga	tat	cgt	gta	agg	att	cgt	tat	gct	tct	acg	aca	1584
Pro	Leu	Ser	Glu	Arg	Tyr	Arg	Val	Arg	Ile	Arg	Tyr	Ala	Ser	Thr	Thr	
		515					520					525				
gat	tta	caa	ttt	gtc	acg	agt	att	aat	ggg	gcc	acc	att	aat	att	ggt	1632
Asp	Leu	Gln	Phe	Val	Thr	Ser	Ile	Asn	Gly	Ala	Thr	Ile	Asn	Ile	Gly	
	530					535					540					
aac	ttc	cca	aaa	act	att	aat	aat	cta	aat	act	tta	ggt	tct	gag	ggc	1680
Asn	Phe	Pro	Lys	Thr	Ile	Asn	Asn	Leu	Asn	Thr	Leu	Gly	Ser	Glu	Gly	
545					550					555					560	
tat	aga	aca	gta	tcg	ttt	agt	act	cca	ttt	agt	ttc	tca	aat	gca	caa	1728
Tyr	Arg	Thr	Val	Ser	Phe	Ser	Thr	Pro	Phe	Ser	Phe	Ser	Asn	Ala	Gln	
				565					570					575		
agc	ata	ttt	aga	tta	ggt	ata	caa	gca	ttt	tct	gga	ggt	caa	gaa	ggt	1776
Ser	Ile	Phe	Arg	Leu	Gly	Ile	Gln	Ala	Phe	Ser	Gly	Val	Gln	Glu	Val	
			580					585					590			
tat	gtg	gat	aaa	att	gaa	ttt	att	cct	ggt	gaa	ctc	gag	gct	gaa	tat	1824
Tyr	Val	Asp	Lys	Ile	Glu	Phe	Ile	Pro	Val	Glu	Leu	Glu	Ala	Glu	Tyr	
		595					600					605				
aat	ctg	gaa	aga	gcg	cag	aag	gcg	gtg	aat	gcg	ctg	ttt	acg	tct	aca	1872
Asn	Leu	Glu	Arg	Ala	Gln	Lys	Ala	Val	Asn	Ala	Leu	Phe	Thr	Ser	Thr	
	610					615					620					
aac	caa	cta	ggg	cta	aaa	aca	aat	gta	acg	gat	tat	cat	att	gat	caa	1920
Asn	Gln	Leu	Gly	Leu	Lys	Thr	Asn	Val	Thr	Asp	Tyr	His	Ile	Asp	Gln	

625	630	635	640	
gtg tcc aat tta gtt acg tat tta tcg gat gaa ttt tgt ctg gat gaa				1968
Val Ser Asn Leu Val Thr Tyr Leu Ser Asp Glu Phe Cys Leu Asp Glu				
	645	650	655	
aag cga gaa ttg tcc gag aaa gtc aaa cat gcg aag cga ctc agt gat				2016
Lys Arg Glu Leu Ser Glu Lys Val Lys His Ala Lys Arg Leu Ser Asp				
	660	665	670	
gaa cgc aat tta ctc caa gat tca aat ttc aaa gac att aat agg caa				2064
Glu Arg Asn Leu Leu Gln Asp Ser Asn Phe Lys Asp Ile Asn Arg Gln				
	675	680	685	
cca gaa cgt ggg tgg ggc gga agt aca ggg att acc atc caa gga ggg				2112
Pro Glu Arg Gly Trp Gly Gly Ser Thr Gly Ile Thr Ile Gln Gly Gly				
	690	695	700	
gat gac gta ttt aaa gaa aat tac gtc aca cta tca ggt acc ttt gat				2160
Asp Asp Val Phe Lys Glu Asn Tyr Val Thr Leu Ser Gly Thr Phe Asp				
	705	710	715	720
gag tgc tat cca aca tat ttg tat caa aaa atc gat gaa tca aaa tta				2208
Glu Cys Tyr Pro Thr Tyr Leu Tyr Gln Lys Ile Asp Glu Ser Lys Leu				
	725	730	735	
aaa gcc ttt acc cgt tat caa tta aga ggg tat atc gaa gat agt caa				2256
Lys Ala Phe Thr Arg Tyr Gln Leu Arg Gly Tyr Ile Glu Asp Ser Gln				
	740	745	750	
gac tta gaa atc tat tta att cgc tac aat gca aaa cat gaa aca gta				2304
Asp Leu Glu Ile Tyr Leu Ile Arg Tyr Asn Ala Lys His Glu Thr Val				
	755	760	765	
aat gtg cca ggt acg ggt tcc tta tgg ccg ctt tca gcc caa agt cca				2352
Asn Val Pro Gly Thr Gly Ser Leu Trp Pro Leu Ser Ala Gln Ser Pro				
	770	775	780	
atc gga aag tgt gga gag ccg aat cga tgc gcg cca cac ctt gaa tgg				2400
Ile Gly Lys Cys Gly Glu Pro Asn Arg Cys Ala Pro His Leu Glu Trp				
	785	790	795	800
aat cct gac tta gat tgt tcg tgt agg gat gga gaa aag tgt gcc cat				2448
Asn Pro Asp Leu Asp Cys Ser Cys Arg Asp Gly Glu Lys Cys Ala His				
	805	810	815	
cat tcg cat cat ttc tcc tta gac att gat gta gga tgt aca gac tta				2496
His Ser His His Phe Ser Leu Asp Ile Asp Val Gly Cys Thr Asp Leu				
	820	825	830	
aat gag gac cta ggt gta tgg gtg atc ttt aag att aag acg caa gat				2544
Asn Glu Asp Leu Gly Val Trp Val Ile Phe Lys Ile Lys Thr Gln Asp				
	835	840	845	
ggg cac gca aga cta ggg aat cta gag ttt ctc gaa gag aaa cca tta				2592
Gly His Ala Arg Leu Gly Asn Leu Glu Phe Leu Glu Glu Lys Pro Leu				
	850	855	860	

gta gga gaa gcg cta gct cgt gtg aaa aga gcg gag aaa aaa tgg aga Val Gly Glu Ala Leu Ala Arg Val Lys Arg Ala Glu Lys Lys Trp Arg 865 870 875 880	2640
gac aaa cgt gaa aaa ttg gaa tgg gaa aca aat atc gtt tat aaa gag Asp Lys Arg Glu Lys Leu Glu Trp Glu Thr Asn Ile Val Tyr Lys Glu 885 890 895	2688
gca aaa gaa tct gta gat gct tta ttt gta aac tct caa tat gat caa Ala Lys Glu Ser Val Asp Ala Leu Phe Val Asn Ser Gln Tyr Asp Gln 900 905 910	2736
tta caa gcg gat acg aat att gcc atg att cat gcg gca gat aaa cgt Leu Gln Ala Asp Thr Asn Ile Ala Met Ile His Ala Ala Asp Lys Arg 915 920 925	2784
gtt cat agc att cga gaa gct tat ctg cct gag ctg tct gtg att ccg Val His Ser Ile Arg Glu Ala Tyr Leu Pro Glu Leu Ser Val Ile Pro 930 935 940	2832
ggt gtc aat gcg gct att ttt gaa gaa tta gaa ggg cgt att ttc act Gly Val Asn Ala Ala Ile Phe Glu Glu Leu Glu Gly Arg Ile Phe Thr 945 950 955 960	2880
gca ttc tcc cta tat gat gcg aga aat gtc att aaa aat ggt gat ttt Ala Phe Ser Leu Tyr Asp Ala Arg Asn Val Ile Lys Asn Gly Asp Phe 965 970 975	2928
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acc att cat gag atc gag aac aat aca gac gaa ctg aag ttt agc Thr Ile His Glu Ile Glu Asn Asn Thr Asp Glu Leu Lys Phe Ser 1040 1045 1050	3159
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aat gat tat act gta aat caa gaa gaa tac gga ggt gcg tac act Asn Asp Tyr Thr Val Asn Gln Glu Glu Tyr Gly Gly Ala Tyr Thr 1070 1075 1080	3249

tct cgt aat cga gga tat aac gaa gct cct tcc gta cca gct gat	3294
Ser Arg Asn Arg Gly Tyr Asn Glu Ala Pro Ser Val Pro Ala Asp	
1085 1090 1095	
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Tyr Ala Ser Val Tyr Glu Glu Lys Ser Tyr Thr Asp Gly Arg Arg	
1100 1105 1110	
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Glu Asn Pro Cys Glu Phe Asn Arg Gly Tyr Arg Asp Tyr Thr Pro	
1115 1120 1125	
cta cca gtt ggt tat gtg aca aaa gaa tta gaa tac ttc cca gaa	3429
Leu Pro Val Gly Tyr Val Thr Lys Glu Leu Glu Tyr Phe Pro Glu	
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Thr Asp Lys Val Trp Ile Glu Ile Gly Glu Thr Glu Gly Thr Phe	
1145 1150 1155	
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<220>
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Pro Leu Asp Ile Ser Leu Ser Leu Thr Arg Phe Leu Leu Ser Glu Phe
35 40 45

Val Pro Gly Val Gly Val Ala Phe Gly Leu Phe Asp Leu Ile Trp Gly
50 55 60

Phe Ile Thr Pro Ser Asp Trp Ser Leu Phe Leu Leu Gln Ile Glu Gln
65 70 75 80

Leu Ile Glu Gln Arg Ile Glu Thr Leu Glu Arg Asn Arg Ala Ile Thr
85 90 95

Thr Leu Arg Gly Leu Ala Asp Ser Tyr Glu Ile Tyr Ile Glu Ala Leu
 100 105 110

Arg Glu Trp Glu Ala Asn Pro Asn Asn Ala Gln Leu Arg Glu Asp Val
 115 120 125

Arg Ile Arg Phe Ala Asn Thr Asp Asp Ala Leu Ile Thr Ala Ile Asn
 130 135 140

Asn Phe Thr Leu Thr Ser Phe Glu Ile Pro Leu Leu Ser Val Tyr Val
 145 150 155 160

Gln Ala Ala Asn Leu His Leu Ser Leu Leu Arg Asp Ala Val Ser Phe
 165 170 175

Gly Gln Gly Trp Gly Leu Asp Ile Ala Thr Val Asn Asn His Tyr Asn
 180 185 190

Arg Leu Ile Asn Leu Ile His Arg Tyr Thr Lys His Cys Leu Asp Thr
 195 200 205

Tyr Asn Gln Gly Leu Glu Asn Leu Arg Gly Thr Asn Thr Arg Gln Trp
 210 215 220

Ala Arg Phe Asn Gln Phe Arg Arg Asp Leu Thr Leu Thr Val Leu Asp
 225 230 235 240

Ile Val Ala Leu Phe Pro His Tyr Asp Val Gln Thr Tyr Pro Ile Thr
 245 250 255

Thr Val Ala Gln Leu Thr Arg Glu Val Tyr Thr Asp Pro Leu Leu Asn
 260 265 270

Phe Asn Pro Lys Leu His Ser Val Ser Gln Leu Pro Ser Phe Ser Asp
 275 280 285

Met Glu Asn Ala Thr Ile Arg Thr Pro His Leu Met Glu Phe Leu Arg
 290 295 300

Met Leu Thr Ile Tyr Thr Asp Trp Tyr Ser Val Gly Arg Asn Tyr Tyr
 305 310 315 320

Trp Gly Gly His Arg Val Thr Ser Tyr His Val Gly Gly Glu Asn Ile
 325 330 335

Arg Ser Pro Leu Tyr Gly Arg Glu Ala Asn Gln Glu Val Pro Arg Asp
 340 345 350

Phe Tyr Phe Tyr Gly Pro Val Phe Lys Thr Leu Ser Lys Pro Thr Leu
 355 360 365

Arg Pro Leu Gln Gln Pro Ala Pro Ala Pro Pro Phe Asn Leu Arg Ser
 370 375 380

Leu Glu Gly Val Glu Phe His Thr Ser Thr Gly Ser Phe Met Tyr Arg
 385 390 395 400

Glu Arg Gly Ser Val Asp Ser Phe Asn Glu Leu Pro Pro Phe Asn Pro
 405 410 415

Val Gly Leu Pro His Lys Val Tyr Ser His Arg Leu Cys His Ala Thr
 420 425 430

Phe Val Arg Lys Ser Gly Thr Pro Tyr Leu Thr Thr Gly Ala Ile Phe
 435 440 445

Ser Trp Thr His Arg Ser Ala Glu Glu Thr Asn Thr Ile Glu Ser Asn
 450 455 460

Ile Ile Thr Gln Ile Pro Leu Val Lys Ala Tyr Gln Ile Gly Ser Gly
 465 470 475 480

Thr Thr Val Arg Lys Gly Pro Gly Phe Thr Gly Gly Asp Ile Leu Arg
 485 490 495

Arg Thr Gly Pro Gly Thr Phe Gly Asp Met Arg Ile Asn Ile Asn Ala
 500 505 510

Pro Leu Ser Glu Arg Tyr Arg Val Arg Ile Arg Tyr Ala Ser Thr Thr
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Asp Leu Gln Phe Val Thr Ser Ile Asn Gly Ala Thr Ile Asn Ile Gly
 530 535 540

Asn Phe Pro Lys Thr Ile Asn Asn Leu Asn Thr Leu Gly Ser Glu Gly
 545 550 555 560

Tyr Arg Thr Val Ser Phe Ser Thr Pro Phe Ser Phe Ser Asn Ala Gln
 565 570 575

Ser Ile Phe Arg Leu Gly Ile Gln Ala Phe Ser Gly Val Gln Glu Val
 580 585 590

Tyr Val Asp Lys Ile Glu Phe Ile Pro Val Glu Leu Glu Ala Glu Tyr
 595 600 605

Asn Leu Glu Arg Ala Gln Lys Ala Val Asn Ala Leu Phe Thr Ser Thr
 610 615 620

Asn Gln Leu Gly Leu Lys Thr Asn Val Thr Asp Tyr His Ile Asp Gln
 625 630 635 640

Val Ser Asn Leu Val Thr Tyr Leu Ser Asp Glu Phe Cys Leu Asp Glu
 645 650 655

Lys Arg Glu Leu Ser Glu Lys Val Lys His Ala Lys Arg Leu Ser Asp
 660 665 670

Glu Arg Asn Leu Leu Gln Asp Ser Asn Phe Lys Asp Ile Asn Arg Gln
 675 680 685

Pro Glu Arg Gly Trp Gly Gly Ser Thr Gly Ile Thr Ile Gln Gly Gly
 690 695 700

Asp Asp Val Phe Lys Glu Asn Tyr Val Thr Leu Ser Gly Thr Phe Asp
 705 710 715 720

Glu Cys Tyr Pro Thr Tyr Leu Tyr Gln Lys Ile Asp Glu Ser Lys Leu
 725 730 735

Lys Ala Phe Thr Arg Tyr Gln Leu Arg Gly Tyr Ile Glu Asp Ser Gln
 740 745 750

Asp Leu Glu Ile Tyr Leu Ile Arg Tyr Asn Ala Lys His Glu Thr Val
 755 760 765

Asn Val Pro Gly Thr Gly Ser Leu Trp Pro Leu Ser Ala Gln Ser Pro

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

Glu Val Ser Gln Glu Val Arg Val Cys Pro Gly Arg Gly Tyr Ile
 1010 1015 1020
 Leu Arg Val Thr Ala Tyr Lys Glu Gly Tyr Gly Glu Gly Cys Val
 1025 1030 1035
 Thr Ile His Glu Ile Glu Asn Asn Thr Asp Glu Leu Lys Phe Ser
 1040 1045 1050
 Asn Cys Val Glu Glu Glu Ile Tyr Pro Asn Asn Thr Val Thr Cys
 1055 1060 1065
 Asn Asp Tyr Thr Val Asn Gln Glu Glu Tyr Gly Gly Ala Tyr Thr
 1070 1075 1080
 Ser Arg Asn Arg Gly Tyr Asn Glu Ala Pro Ser Val Pro Ala Asp
 1085 1090 1095
 Tyr Ala Ser Val Tyr Glu Glu Lys Ser Tyr Thr Asp Gly Arg Arg
 1100 1105 1110
 Glu Asn Pro Cys Glu Phe Asn Arg Gly Tyr Arg Asp Tyr Thr Pro
 1115 1120 1125
 Leu Pro Val Gly Tyr Val Thr Lys Glu Leu Glu Tyr Phe Pro Glu
 1130 1135 1140
 Thr Asp Lys Val Trp Ile Glu Ile Gly Glu Thr Glu Gly Thr Phe
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 Ile Val Asp Ser Val Glu Leu Leu Leu Met Glu Glu
 1160 1165 1170

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 <212> DNA
 <213> Artificial Sequence

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 <223> TIC111 CDS consisting of CDS for Cry1Ac domain I linked in frame
 to CDS for TIC900 domain II-III linked in frame to CDS for Cry1Ac
 protoxin domain


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<220>
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<222> (1)..(3516)
<223> TIC111 comprising Cry1Ac domain I nt 1-705 (amino acid 1-235);
      TIC900 domain II-III nt 706-1815 (amino acid 236-605); nt
      1816-1821 linker; Cry1Ac protoxin domain nt 1822-3516 (amino acid
      608-1172)

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atg gat aac aat ccg aac atc aat gaa tgc att cct tat aat tgt tta      48
Met Asp Asn Asn Pro Asn Ile Asn Glu Cys Ile Pro Tyr Asn Cys Leu
1          5          10          15

agt aac cct gaa gta gaa gta tta ggt gga gaa aga ata gaa act ggt      96
Ser Asn Pro Glu Val Glu Val Leu Gly Gly Glu Arg Ile Glu Thr Gly
          20          25          30

tac acc cca atc gat att tcc ttg tcg cta acg caa ttt ctt ttg agt      144
Tyr Thr Pro Ile Asp Ile Ser Leu Ser Leu Thr Gln Phe Leu Leu Ser
          35          40          45

gaa ttt gtt ccc ggt gct gga ttt gtg tta gga cta gtt gat ata ata      192
Glu Phe Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Phe Val Leu Gly Leu Val Asp Ile Ile
          50          55          60

tgg gga att ttt ggt ccc tct caa tgg gac gca ttt ctt gta caa att      240
Trp Gly Ile Phe Gly Pro Ser Gln Trp Asp Ala Phe Leu Val Gln Ile
65          70          75          80

gaa cag tta att aac caa aga ata gaa gaa ttc gct agg aac caa gcc      288
Glu Gln Leu Ile Asn Gln Arg Ile Glu Glu Phe Ala Arg Asn Gln Ala
          85          90          95

att tct aga tta gaa gga cta agc aat ctt tat caa att tac gcg gaa      336
Ile Ser Arg Leu Glu Gly Leu Ser Asn Leu Tyr Gln Ile Tyr Ala Glu
          100          105          110

tct ttt aga gag tgg gaa gca gat cct act aat cca gca tta aga gaa      384
Ser Phe Arg Glu Trp Glu Ala Asp Pro Thr Asn Pro Ala Leu Arg Glu
          115          120          125

gag atg cgt att caa ttc aat gac atg aac agt gcc ctt aca acc gct      432
Glu Met Arg Ile Gln Phe Asn Asp Met Asn Ser Ala Leu Thr Thr Ala
          130          135          140

att cct ctt ttt gca gtt caa aat tat caa gtt cct ctt tta tca gta      480
Ile Pro Leu Phe Ala Val Gln Asn Tyr Gln Val Pro Leu Leu Ser Val
145          150          155          160

tat gtt caa gct gca aat tta cat tta tca gtt ttg aga gat gtt tca      528
Tyr Val Gln Ala Ala Asn Leu His Leu Ser Val Leu Arg Asp Val Ser
          165          170          175

gtg ttt gga caa agg tgg gga ttt gat gcc gcg act atc aat agt cgt      576
Val Phe Gly Gln Arg Trp Gly Phe Asp Ala Ala Thr Ile Asn Ser Arg
          180          185          190

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tat aat gat tta act agg ctt att ggc aac tat aca gat cat gct gta Tyr Asn Asp Leu Thr Arg Leu Ile Gly Asn Tyr Thr Asp His Ala Val 195 200 205	624
cgc tgg tac aat acg gga tta gag cgt gta tgg gga ccg gat tct aga Arg Trp Tyr Asn Thr Gly Leu Glu Arg Val Trp Gly Pro Asp Ser Arg 210 215 220	672
gat tgg ata aga tat aat caa ttt aga aga gat cta acg ctt act gtt Asp Trp Ile Arg Tyr Asn Gln Phe Arg Arg Asp Leu Thr Leu Thr Val 225 230 235 240	720
tta gat atc gtt gct tta ttc ccg cac tat gat gta caa act tat cca Leu Asp Ile Val Ala Leu Phe Pro His Tyr Asp Val Gln Thr Tyr Pro 245 250 255	768
ata aca acc gtt gct cag tta aca agg gaa gtt tat acg gat cct tta Ile Thr Thr Val Ala Gln Leu Thr Arg Glu Val Tyr Thr Asp Pro Leu 260 265 270	816
ctt aat ttt aat cct aaa tta cat tct gtg tct caa tta cct agt ttt Leu Asn Phe Asn Pro Lys Leu His Ser Val Ser Gln Leu Pro Ser Phe 275 280 285	864
agt gac atg gaa aat gca aca att aga act cca cat ctg atg gaa ttt Ser Asp Met Glu Asn Ala Thr Ile Arg Thr Pro His Leu Met Glu Phe 290 295 300	912
tta aga atg cta aca att tat aca gat tgg tat agt gtg gga aga aac Leu Arg Met Leu Thr Ile Tyr Thr Asp Trp Tyr Ser Val Gly Arg Asn 305 310 315 320	960
tat tat tgg gga gga cat cgc gtg acg tct tac cat gta gga gga gag Tyr Tyr Trp Gly Gly His Arg Val Thr Ser Tyr His Val Gly Gly Glu 325 330 335	1008
aat ata aga tca cct cta tat ggt aga gag gca aat caa gag gtt cct Asn Ile Arg Ser Pro Leu Tyr Gly Arg Glu Ala Asn Gln Glu Val Pro 340 345 350	1056
aga gat ttt tat ttt tat gga ccc gtt ttt aag acg tta tca aag ccg Arg Asp Phe Tyr Phe Tyr Gly Pro Val Phe Lys Thr Leu Ser Lys Pro 355 360 365	1104
act cta aga cca tta cag cag cct gca cca gct cct cct ttt aat tta Thr Leu Arg Pro Leu Gln Gln Pro Ala Pro Ala Pro Pro Phe Asn Leu 370 375 380	1152
cgt agc tta gag gga gta gaa ttc cac act tct aca ggt agt ttt atg Arg Ser Leu Glu Gly Val Glu Phe His Thr Ser Thr Gly Ser Phe Met 385 390 395 400	1200
tat cgt gaa aga gga tcg gta gat tct ttt aat gag tta ccg cct ttt Tyr Arg Glu Arg Gly Ser Val Asp Ser Phe Asn Glu Leu Pro Pro Phe 405 410 415	1248
aat cca gtt ggg tta cct cat aag gta tac agt cac cgt tta tgt cat	1296

Asn	Pro	Val	Gly	Leu	Pro	His	Lys	Val	Tyr	Ser	His	Arg	Leu	Cys	His	
			420					425					430			
gca	acg	ttt	gtt	cgt	aaa	tct	ggg	acc	cct	tat	tta	aca	aca	ggt	gcc	1344
Ala	Thr	Phe	Val	Arg	Lys	Ser	Gly	Thr	Pro	Tyr	Leu	Thr	Thr	Gly	Ala	
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Ile	Phe	Ser	Trp	Thr	His	Arg	Ser	Ala	Glu	Glu	Thr	Asn	Thr	Ile	Glu	
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tca	aat	att	att	acg	caa	atc	ccg	tta	gta	aaa	gca	tat	caa	att	gga	1440
Ser	Asn	Ile	Ile	Thr	Gln	Ile	Pro	Leu	Val	Lys	Ala	Tyr	Gln	Ile	Gly	
465					470					475					480	
tca	ggc	act	act	gta	agg	aaa	gga	cca	gga	ttc	aca	gga	ggg	gat	ata	1488
Ser	Gly	Thr	Thr	Val	Arg	Lys	Gly	Pro	Gly	Phe	Thr	Gly	Gly	Asp	Ile	
				485					490					495		
ctt	cga	aga	aca	ggt	cct	gga	aca	ttt	gga	gat	atg	aga	ata	aat	att	1536
Leu	Arg	Arg	Thr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Thr	Phe	Gly	Asp	Met	Arg	Ile	Asn	Ile	
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Asn	Ala	Pro	Leu	Ser	Glu	Arg	Tyr	Arg	Val	Arg	Ile	Arg	Tyr	Ala	Ser	
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Thr	Thr	Asp	Leu	Gln	Phe	Val	Thr	Ser	Ile	Asn	Gly	Ala	Thr	Ile	Asn	
	530					535					540					
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Ile	Gly	Asn	Phe	Pro	Lys	Thr	Ile	Asn	Asn	Leu	Asn	Thr	Leu	Gly	Ser	
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gag	ggc	tat	aga	aca	gta	tcg	ttt	agt	act	cca	ttt	agt	ttc	tca	aat	1728
Glu	Gly	Tyr	Arg	Thr	Val	Ser	Phe	Ser	Thr	Pro	Phe	Ser	Phe	Ser	Asn	
				565					570					575		
gca	caa	agc	ata	ttt	aga	tta	ggt	ata	caa	gca	ttt	tct	gga	gtt	caa	1776
Ala	Gln	Ser	Ile	Phe	Arg	Leu	Gly	Ile	Gln	Ala	Phe	Ser	Gly	Val	Gln	
			580					585					590			
gaa	gtt	tat	gtg	gat	aaa	att	gaa	ttt	att	cct	gtt	gaa	ctc	gag	gct	1824
Glu	Val	Tyr	Val	Asp	Lys	Ile	Glu	Phe	Ile	Pro	Val	Glu	Leu	Glu	Ala	
		595					600					605				
gaa	tat	aat	ctg	gaa	aga	gcg	cag	aag	gcg	gtg	aat	gcg	ctg	ttt	acg	1872
Glu	Tyr	Asn	Leu	Glu	Arg	Ala	Gln	Lys	Ala	Val	Asn	Ala	Leu	Phe	Thr	
	610					615					620					
tct	aca	aac	caa	cta	ggg	cta	aaa	aca	aat	gta	acg	gat	tat	cat	att	1920
Ser	Thr	Asn	Gln	Leu	Gly	Leu	Lys	Thr	Asn	Val	Thr	Asp	Tyr	His	Ile	
625					630					635					640	
gat	caa	gtg	tcc	aat	tta	gtt	acg	tat	tta	tcg	gat	gaa	ttt	tgt	ctg	1968
Asp	Gln	Val	Ser	Asn	Leu	Val	Thr	Tyr	Leu	Ser	Asp	Glu	Phe	Cys	Leu	

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agt gat gaa cgc aat tta ctc caa gat tca aat ttc aaa gac att aat Ser Asp Glu Arg Asn Leu Leu Gln Asp Ser Asn Phe Lys Asp Ile Asn 675 680 685			2064
agg caa cca gaa cgt ggg tgg ggc gga agt aca ggg att acc atc caa Arg Gln Pro Glu Arg Gly Trp Gly Gly Ser Thr Gly Ile Thr Ile Gln 690 695 700			2112
gga ggg gat gac gta ttt aaa gaa aat tac gtc aca cta tca ggt acc Gly Gly Asp Asp Val Phe Lys Glu Asn Tyr Val Thr Leu Ser Gly Thr 705 710 715 720			2160
ttt gat gag tgc tat cca aca tat ttg tat caa aaa atc gat gaa tca Phe Asp Glu Cys Tyr Pro Thr Tyr Leu Tyr Gln Lys Ile Asp Glu Ser 725 730 735			2208
aaa tta aaa gcc ttt acc cgt tat caa tta aga ggg tat atc gaa gat Lys Leu Lys Ala Phe Thr Arg Tyr Gln Leu Arg Gly Tyr Ile Glu Asp 740 745 750			2256
agt caa gac tta gaa atc tat tta att cgc tac aat gca aaa cat gaa Ser Gln Asp Leu Glu Ile Tyr Leu Ile Arg Tyr Asn Ala Lys His Glu 755 760 765			2304
aca gta aat gtg cca ggt acg ggt tcc tta tgg ccg ctt tca gcc caa Thr Val Asn Val Pro Gly Thr Gly Ser Leu Trp Pro Leu Ser Ala Gln 770 775 780			2352
agt cca atc gga aag tgt gga gag ccg aat cga tgc gcg cca cac ctt Ser Pro Ile Gly Lys Cys Gly Glu Pro Asn Arg Cys Ala Pro His Leu 785 790 795 800			2400
gaa tgg aat cct gac tta gat tgt tgc tgt agg gat gga gaa aag tgt Glu Trp Asn Pro Asp Leu Asp Cys Ser Cys Arg Asp Gly Glu Lys Cys 805 810 815			2448
gcc cat cat tcg cat cat ttc tcc tta gac att gat gta gga tgt aca Ala His His Ser His His Phe Ser Leu Asp Ile Asp Val Gly Cys Thr 820 825 830			2496
gac tta aat gag gac cta ggt gta tgg gtg atc ttt aag att aag acg Asp Leu Asn Glu Asp Leu Gly Val Trp Val Ile Phe Lys Ile Lys Thr 835 840 845			2544
caa gat ggg cac gca aga cta ggg aat cta gag ttt ctc gaa gag aaa Gln Asp Gly His Ala Arg Leu Gly Asn Leu Glu Phe Leu Glu Glu Lys 850 855 860			2592
cca tta gta gga gaa gcg cta gct cgt gtg aaa aga gcg gag aaa aaa Pro Leu Val Gly Glu Ala Leu Ala Arg Val Lys Arg Ala Glu Lys Lys 865 870 875 880			2640

tgg aga gac aaa cgt gaa aaa ttg gaa tgg gaa aca aat atc gtt tat	2688
Trp Arg Asp Lys Arg Glu Lys Leu Glu Trp Glu Thr Asn Ile Val Tyr	
885 890 895	
aaa gag gca aaa gaa tct gta gat gct tta ttt gta aac tct caa tat	2736
Lys Glu Ala Lys Glu Ser Val Asp Ala Leu Phe Val Asn Ser Gln Tyr	
900 905 910	
gat caa tta caa gcg gat acg aat att gcc atg att cat gcg gca gat	2784
Asp Gln Leu Gln Ala Asp Thr Asn Ile Ala Met Ile His Ala Ala Asp	
915 920 925	
aaa cgt gtt cat agc att cga gaa gct tat ctg cct gag ctg tct gtg	2832
Lys Arg Val His Ser Ile Arg Glu Ala Tyr Leu Pro Glu Leu Ser Val	
930 935 940	
att ccg ggt gtc aat gcg gct att ttt gaa gaa tta gaa ggg cgt att	2880
Ile Pro Gly Val Asn Ala Ala Ile Phe Glu Glu Leu Glu Gly Arg Ile	
945 950 955 960	
ttc act gca ttc tcc cta tat gat gcg aga aat gtc att aaa aat ggt	2928
Phe Thr Ala Phe Ser Leu Tyr Asp Ala Arg Asn Val Ile Lys Asn Gly	
965 970 975	
gat ttt aat aat ggc tta tcc tgc tgg aac gtg aaa ggg cat gta gat	2976
Asp Phe Asn Asn Gly Leu Ser Cys Trp Asn Val Lys Gly His Val Asp	
980 985 990	
gta gaa gaa caa aac aac caa cgt tcg gtc ctt gtt gtt ccg gaa tgg	3024
Val Glu Glu Gln Asn Asn Gln Arg Ser Val Leu Val Val Pro Glu Trp	
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Glu Ala Glu Val Ser Gln Glu Val Arg Val Cys Pro Gly Arg Gly	
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Tyr Ile Leu Arg Val Thr Ala Tyr Lys Glu Gly Tyr Gly Glu Gly	
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tgc gta acc att cat gag atc gag aac aat aca gac gaa ctg aag	3159
Cys Val Thr Ile His Glu Ile Glu Asn Asn Thr Asp Glu Leu Lys	
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ttt agc aac tgc gta gaa gag gaa atc tat cca aat aac acg gta	3204
Phe Ser Asn Cys Val Glu Glu Glu Ile Tyr Pro Asn Asn Thr Val	
1055 1060 1065	
acg tgt aat gat tat act gta aat caa gaa gaa tac gga ggt gcg	3249
Thr Cys Asn Asp Tyr Thr Val Asn Gln Glu Glu Tyr Gly Gly Ala	
1070 1075 1080	
tac act tct cgt aat cga gga tat aac gaa gct cct tcc gta cca	3294
Tyr Thr Ser Arg Asn Arg Gly Tyr Asn Glu Ala Pro Ser Val Pro	
1085 1090 1095	


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gct gat  tat gcg tca gtc tat  gaa gaa aaa tcg tat  aca gat gga      3339
Ala Asp  Tyr Ala Ser Val Tyr  Glu Glu Lys Ser Tyr  Thr Asp Gly
    1100                      1105                      1110

cga aga  gag aat cct tgt gaa  ttt aac aga ggg tat  agg gat tac      3384
Arg Arg  Glu Asn Pro Cys Glu  Phe Asn Arg Gly Tyr  Arg Asp Tyr
    1115                      1120                      1125

acg cca  cta cca gtt ggt tat  gtg aca aaa gaa tta  gaa tac ttc      3429
Thr Pro  Leu Pro Val Gly Tyr  Val Thr Lys Glu Leu  Glu Tyr Phe
    1130                      1135                      1140

cca gaa  acc gat aag gta tgg  att gag att gga gaa  acg gaa gga      3474
Pro Glu  Thr Asp Lys Val Trp  Ile Glu Ile Gly Glu  Thr Glu Gly
    1145                      1150                      1155

aca ttt  atc gtg gac agc gtg  gaa tta ctc ctt atg  gag gaa      3516
Thr Phe  Ile Val Asp Ser Val  Glu Leu Leu Leu Met  Glu Glu
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Ser Asn Pro Glu Val Glu Val Leu Gly Gly Glu Arg Ile Glu Thr Gly
          20          25          30

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Tyr Thr Pro Ile Asp Ile Ser Leu Ser Leu Thr Gln Phe Leu Leu Ser
          35          40          45

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Glu Phe Val Pro Gly Ala Gly Phe Val Leu Gly Leu Val Asp Ile Ile
          50          55          60

```

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Trp Gly Ile Phe Gly Pro Ser Gln Trp Asp Ala Phe Leu Val Gln Ile
          65          70          75          80

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Glu Gln Leu Ile Asn Gln Arg Ile Glu Glu Phe Ala Arg Asn Gln Ala
          85          90          95

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Ile Ser Arg Leu Glu Gly Leu Ser Asn Leu Tyr Gln Ile Tyr Ala Glu
          100          105          110

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Ser Phe Arg Glu Trp Glu Ala Asp Pro Thr Asn Pro Ala Leu Arg Glu
 115 120 125

Glu Met Arg Ile Gln Phe Asn Asp Met Asn Ser Ala Leu Thr Thr Ala
 130 135 140

Ile Pro Leu Phe Ala Val Gln Asn Tyr Gln Val Pro Leu Leu Ser Val
 145 150 155 160

Tyr Val Gln Ala Ala Asn Leu His Leu Ser Val Leu Arg Asp Val Ser
 165 170 175

Val Phe Gly Gln Arg Trp Gly Phe Asp Ala Ala Thr Ile Asn Ser Arg
 180 185 190

Tyr Asn Asp Leu Thr Arg Leu Ile Gly Asn Tyr Thr Asp His Ala Val
 195 200 205

Arg Trp Tyr Asn Thr Gly Leu Glu Arg Val Trp Gly Pro Asp Ser Arg
 210 215 220

Asp Trp Ile Arg Tyr Asn Gln Phe Arg Arg Asp Leu Thr Leu Thr Val
 225 230 235 240

Leu Asp Ile Val Ala Leu Phe Pro His Tyr Asp Val Gln Thr Tyr Pro
 245 250 255

Ile Thr Thr Val Ala Gln Leu Thr Arg Glu Val Tyr Thr Asp Pro Leu
 260 265 270

Leu Asn Phe Asn Pro Lys Leu His Ser Val Ser Gln Leu Pro Ser Phe
 275 280 285

Ser Asp Met Glu Asn Ala Thr Ile Arg Thr Pro His Leu Met Glu Phe
 290 295 300

Leu Arg Met Leu Thr Ile Tyr Thr Asp Trp Tyr Ser Val Gly Arg Asn
 305 310 315 320

Tyr Tyr Trp Gly Gly His Arg Val Thr Ser Tyr His Val Gly Gly Glu
 325 330 335

Asn Ile Arg Ser Pro Leu Tyr Gly Arg Glu Ala Asn Gln Glu Val Pro
 340 345 350

Arg Asp Phe Tyr Phe Tyr Gly Pro Val Phe Lys Thr Leu Ser Lys Pro
 355 360 365

Thr Leu Arg Pro Leu Gln Gln Pro Ala Pro Ala Pro Pro Phe Asn Leu
 370 375 380

Arg Ser Leu Glu Gly Val Glu Phe His Thr Ser Thr Gly Ser Phe Met
 385 390 395 400

Tyr Arg Glu Arg Gly Ser Val Asp Ser Phe Asn Glu Leu Pro Pro Phe
 405 410 415

Asn Pro Val Gly Leu Pro His Lys Val Tyr Ser His Arg Leu Cys His
 420 425 430

Ala Thr Phe Val Arg Lys Ser Gly Thr Pro Tyr Leu Thr Thr Gly Ala
 435 440 445

Ile Phe Ser Trp Thr His Arg Ser Ala Glu Glu Thr Asn Thr Ile Glu
 450 455 460

Ser Asn Ile Ile Thr Gln Ile Pro Leu Val Lys Ala Tyr Gln Ile Gly
 465 470 475 480

Ser Gly Thr Thr Val Arg Lys Gly Pro Gly Phe Thr Gly Gly Asp Ile
 485 490 495

Leu Arg Arg Thr Gly Pro Gly Thr Phe Gly Asp Met Arg Ile Asn Ile
 500 505 510

Asn Ala Pro Leu Ser Glu Arg Tyr Arg Val Arg Ile Arg Tyr Ala Ser
 515 520 525

Thr Thr Asp Leu Gln Phe Val Thr Ser Ile Asn Gly Ala Thr Ile Asn
 530 535 540

Ile Gly Asn Phe Pro Lys Thr Ile Asn Asn Leu Asn Thr Leu Gly Ser
 545 550 555 560

Glu Gly Tyr Arg Thr Val Ser Phe Ser Thr Pro Phe Ser Phe Ser Asn
 565 570 575

Ala Gln Ser Ile Phe Arg Leu Gly Ile Gln Ala Phe Ser Gly Val Gln
 580 585 590

Glu Val Tyr Val Asp Lys Ile Glu Phe Ile Pro Val Glu Leu Glu Ala
 595 600 605

Glu Tyr Asn Leu Glu Arg Ala Gln Lys Ala Val Asn Ala Leu Phe Thr
 610 615 620

Ser Thr Asn Gln Leu Gly Leu Lys Thr Asn Val Thr Asp Tyr His Ile
 625 630 635 640

Asp Gln Val Ser Asn Leu Val Thr Tyr Leu Ser Asp Glu Phe Cys Leu
 645 650 655

Asp Glu Lys Arg Glu Leu Ser Glu Lys Val Lys His Ala Lys Arg Leu
 660 665 670

Ser Asp Glu Arg Asn Leu Leu Gln Asp Ser Asn Phe Lys Asp Ile Asn
 675 680 685

Arg Gln Pro Glu Arg Gly Trp Gly Gly Ser Thr Gly Ile Thr Ile Gln
 690 695 700

Gly Gly Asp Asp Val Phe Lys Glu Asn Tyr Val Thr Leu Ser Gly Thr
 705 710 715 720

Phe Asp Glu Cys Tyr Pro Thr Tyr Leu Tyr Gln Lys Ile Asp Glu Ser
 725 730 735

Lys Leu Lys Ala Phe Thr Arg Tyr Gln Leu Arg Gly Tyr Ile Glu Asp
 740 745 750

Ser Gln Asp Leu Glu Ile Tyr Leu Ile Arg Tyr Asn Ala Lys His Glu
 755 760 765

Thr Val Asn Val Pro Gly Thr Gly Ser Leu Trp Pro Leu Ser Ala Gln
 770 775 780

Ser Pro Ile Gly Lys Cys Gly Glu Pro Asn Arg Cys Ala Pro His Leu

785		790		795		800
Glu Trp Asn Pro Asp Leu Asp Cys Ser Cys Arg Asp Gly Glu Lys Cys						
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Ala His His Ser His His Phe Ser Leu Asp Ile Asp Val Gly Cys Thr						
		820		825		830
Asp Leu Asn Glu Asp Leu Gly Val Trp Val Ile Phe Lys Ile Lys Thr						
		835		840		845
Gln Asp Gly His Ala Arg Leu Gly Asn Leu Glu Phe Leu Glu Glu Lys						
		850		855		860
Pro Leu Val Gly Glu Ala Leu Ala Arg Val Lys Arg Ala Glu Lys Lys						
		865		870		875
						880
Trp Arg Asp Lys Arg Glu Lys Leu Glu Trp Glu Thr Asn Ile Val Tyr						
		885		890		895
Lys Glu Ala Lys Glu Ser Val Asp Ala Leu Phe Val Asn Ser Gln Tyr						
		900		905		910
Asp Gln Leu Gln Ala Asp Thr Asn Ile Ala Met Ile His Ala Ala Asp						
		915		920		925
Lys Arg Val His Ser Ile Arg Glu Ala Tyr Leu Pro Glu Leu Ser Val						
		930		935		940
Ile Pro Gly Val Asn Ala Ala Ile Phe Glu Glu Leu Glu Gly Arg Ile						
		945		950		955
						960
Phe Thr Ala Phe Ser Leu Tyr Asp Ala Arg Asn Val Ile Lys Asn Gly						
		965		970		975
Asp Phe Asn Asn Gly Leu Ser Cys Trp Asn Val Lys Gly His Val Asp						
		980		985		990
Val Glu Glu Gln Asn Asn Gln Arg Ser Val Leu Val Val Pro Glu Trp						
		995		1000		1005
Glu Ala Glu Val Ser Gln Glu Val Arg Val Cys Pro Gly Arg Gly						
		1010		1015		1020

Tyr Ile Leu Arg Val Thr Ala Tyr Lys Glu Gly Tyr Gly Glu Gly
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 Cys Val Thr Ile His Glu Ile Glu Asn Asn Thr Asp Glu Leu Lys
 1040 1045 1050
 Phe Ser Asn Cys Val Glu Glu Glu Ile Tyr Pro Asn Asn Thr Val
 1055 1060 1065
 Thr Cys Asn Asp Tyr Thr Val Asn Gln Glu Glu Tyr Gly Gly Ala
 1070 1075 1080
 Tyr Thr Ser Arg Asn Arg Gly Tyr Asn Glu Ala Pro Ser Val Pro
 1085 1090 1095
 Ala Asp Tyr Ala Ser Val Tyr Glu Glu Lys Ser Tyr Thr Asp Gly
 1100 1105 1110
 Arg Arg Glu Asn Pro Cys Glu Phe Asn Arg Gly Tyr Arg Asp Tyr
 1115 1120 1125
 Thr Pro Leu Pro Val Gly Tyr Val Thr Lys Glu Leu Glu Tyr Phe
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ctcgtgtatg agagcttgtc ctgaatcgaa agccgcccta gagctactaa catctagggt	180
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aat tca aag gaa cat gat tat cta aaa gtt tgt aat gat tta agt gac Asn Ser Lys Glu His Asp Tyr Leu Lys Val Cys Asn Asp Leu Ser Asp 5 10 15	465
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Thr	His	Glu	Tyr	Thr	Asn	His	Cys	Val	Asn	Trp	Tyr	Asn	Lys	Gly	Leu	
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Leu	Phe	Pro	His	Tyr	Asp	Val	Gln	Thr	Tyr	Pro	Ile	Thr	Thr	Val	Ala	
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Gln	Leu	Thr	Arg	Glu	Val	Tyr	Thr	Asp	Pro	Leu	Leu	Asn	Phe	Asn	Pro	
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His	Arg	Val	Thr	Ser	Tyr	His	Val	Gly	Gly	Glu	Asn	Ile	Arg	Ser	Pro	
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Gln	Gln	Pro	Ala	Pro	Ala	Pro	Pro	Phe	Asn	Leu	Arg	Ser	Leu	Glu	Gly	
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Val	Glu	Phe	His	Thr	Pro	Thr	Gly	Ser	Phe	Leu	Tyr	Arg	Glu	Arg	Gly	
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Pro His Lys Val Tyr Ser His Arg Leu Cys His Ala Thr Phe Val Arg		
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Lys Ile Glu Phe Ile Pro Phe Glu Val Gly Phe Asn Asn Thr Ile		
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Lys Ala Leu Gln Phe Val Phe Asp Gln Leu Trp Ser Arg Leu Gly Asp
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Ser Gly Trp Ser Ala Phe Met Glu His Val Glu Glu Leu Ile Asp Thr
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Lys Ile Glu Gly Tyr Ala Lys Asn Lys Ala Leu Ser Glu Leu Ala Gly
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Ile Gln Arg Asn Leu Glu Thr Tyr Ile Gln Leu Arg Asn Glu Trp Glu
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Asn Asp Ile Glu Asn Ser Lys Ala Gln Val Lys Val Ala Asn Tyr Tyr
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Gly Asn Phe Glu Val Pro Leu Leu Thr Val Tyr Val Gln Ala Ala Asn
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Gly Trp Ser Glu Gln Lys Ile Lys Ile Tyr Tyr Asp Arg Gln Ile Lys
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Tyr Thr His Glu Tyr Thr Asn His Cys Val Asn Trp Tyr Asn Lys Gly
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Tyr Asn Arg Phe Arg Arg Glu Met Thr Leu Thr Val Leu Asp Ile Val
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Ala Leu Phe Pro His Tyr Asp Val Gln Thr Tyr Pro Ile Thr Thr Val
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Ala Gln Leu Thr Arg Glu Val Tyr Thr Asp Pro Leu Leu Asn Phe Asn
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Pro Lys Leu His Ser Val Ser Gln Leu Pro Ser Phe Ser Asp Met Glu
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Thr Ile Tyr Thr Asp Trp Tyr Ser Val Gly Arg Asn Tyr Tyr Trp Gly
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Phe Tyr Gly Pro Val Phe Lys Thr Leu Ser Lys Pro Thr Leu Arg Pro
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Gly Val Glu Phe His Thr Pro Thr Gly Ser Phe Leu Tyr Arg Glu Arg
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Arg Lys Ser Gly Thr Pro Tyr Leu Thr Thr Gly Ala Ile Phe Ser Trp
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Ile Gly Met Ser Ile Val Ser Glu Leu Leu Gly Met Ile Pro Gly Gly	
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gga tgg tcg gag cag aaa att aaa att tat tat gat aga cag att aag	576
Gly Trp Ser Glu Gln Lys Ile Lys Ile Tyr Tyr Asp Arg Gln Ile Lys	
180 185 190	

tat acc cat gaa tac aca aat cat tgt gta aat tgg tat aat aaa gga	624
---	-----

Tyr	Thr	His	Glu	Tyr	Thr	Asn	His	Cys	Val	Asn	Trp	Tyr	Asn	Lys	Gly	
		195					200					205				
ctt	gag	aga	tta	aaa	aat	aaa	ggt	tct	tct	tat	caa	gat	tgg	tac	aat	672
Leu	Glu	Arg	Leu	Lys	Asn	Lys	Gly	Ser	Ser	Tyr	Gln	Asp	Trp	Tyr	Asn	
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tat	aat	cgt	ttc	cgt	aga	gaa	atg	act	ctt	act	ggt	tta	gat	atc	gtt	720
Tyr	Asn	Arg	Phe	Arg	Arg	Glu	Met	Thr	Leu	Thr	Val	Leu	Asp	Ile	Val	
225					230					235					240	
gct	tta	ttc	ccg	cac	tat	gat	gta	caa	act	tat	cca	ata	aca	acc	gtt	768
Ala	Leu	Phe	Pro	His	Tyr	Asp	Val	Gln	Thr	Tyr	Pro	Ile	Thr	Thr	Val	
				245					250					255		
gct	cag	cta	aca	agg	gaa	gtt	tat	acg	gat	cct	tta	ctt	aat	ttt	aat	816
Ala	Gln	Leu	Thr	Arg	Glu	Val	Tyr	Thr	Asp	Pro	Leu	Leu	Asn	Phe	Asn	
			260					265					270			
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Pro	Lys	Leu	His	Ser	Val	Ser	Gln	Leu	Pro	Ser	Phe	Ser	Asp	Met	Glu	
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Asn	Ala	Thr	Ile	Arg	Thr	Pro	His	Leu	Met	Glu	Phe	Leu	Arg	Met	Leu	
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Thr	Ile	Tyr	Thr	Asp	Trp	Tyr	Ser	Val	Gly	Arg	Asn	Tyr	Tyr	Trp	Gly	
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Leu	Gln	Gln	Pro	Ala	Pro	Ala	Pro	Pro	Phe	Asn	Leu	Arg	Ser	Leu	Glu	
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Gly	Val	Glu	Phe	His	Thr	Pro	Thr	Gly	Ser	Phe	Leu	Tyr	Arg	Glu	Arg	
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Gly	Ser	Val	Asp	Ser	Phe	Asn	Glu	Leu	Pro	Pro	Phe	Asn	Leu	Val	Gly	
				405					410					415		
tta	cct	cat	aag	gta	tac	agt	cac	cgt	tta	tgt	cat	gca	acg	ttt	gtt	1296
Leu	Pro	His	Lys	Val	Tyr	Ser	His	Arg	Leu	Cys	His	Ala	Thr	Phe	Val	

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ccc aaa act att aat aat gtg aat cct tta agt tct gag agc tat aga Pro Lys Thr Ile Asn Asn Val Asn Pro Leu Ser Ser Glu Ser Tyr Arg 545 550 555 560			1680
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ttt tgt ctg gat gaa aag cga gaa ttg tcc gag aaa gtc aaa cat gcg Phe Cys Leu Asp Glu Lys Arg Glu Leu Ser Glu Lys Val Lys His Ala 660 665 670	2016
aag cga ctc agt gat gaa cgc aat tta ctc caa gat tca aat ttc aaa Lys Arg Leu Ser Asp Glu Arg Asn Leu Leu Gln Asp Ser Asn Phe Lys 675 680 685	2064
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gaa aag tgt gcc cat cat tcg cat cat ttc tcc tta gac att gat gta Glu Lys Cys Ala His His Ser His His Phe Ser Leu Asp Ile Asp Val 820 825 830	2496
gga tgt aca gac tta aat gag gac cta ggt gta tgg gtg atc ttt aag Gly Cys Thr Asp Leu Asn Glu Asp Leu Gly Val Trp Val Ile Phe Lys 835 840 845	2544
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Thr Asp	Gly Arg Arg Glu Asn	Pro Cys Glu Phe Asn	Arg Gly Tyr	
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Ile Gly Met Ser Ile Val Ser Glu Leu Leu Gly Met Ile Pro Gly Gly	
35 40 45	

Lys Ala Leu Gln Phe Val Phe Asp Gln Leu Trp Ser Arg Leu Gly Asp	
50 55 60	

Ser Gly Trp Ser Ala Phe Met Glu His Val Glu Glu Leu Ile Asp Thr	
65 70 75 80	

Lys Ile Glu Gly Tyr Ala Lys Asn Lys Ala Leu Ser Glu Leu Ala Gly	
85 90 95	

Ile Gln Arg Asn Leu Glu Thr Tyr Ile Gln Leu Arg Asn Glu Trp Glu
 100 105 110

Asn Asp Ile Glu Asn Ser Lys Ala Gln Val Lys Val Ala Asn Tyr Tyr
 115 120 125

Glu Ser Leu Glu Gln Ala Val Glu Arg Ser Met Pro Gln Phe Ala Val
 130 135 140

Gly Asn Phe Glu Val Pro Leu Leu Thr Val Tyr Val Gln Ala Ala Asn
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Leu His Ile Leu Leu Leu Arg Asp Val Leu Ile Tyr Gly Lys Arg Trp
 165 170 175

Gly Trp Ser Glu Gln Lys Ile Lys Ile Tyr Tyr Asp Arg Gln Ile Lys
 180 185 190

Tyr Thr His Glu Tyr Thr Asn His Cys Val Asn Trp Tyr Asn Lys Gly
 195 200 205

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Tyr Asn Arg Phe Arg Arg Glu Met Thr Leu Thr Val Leu Asp Ile Val
 225 230 235 240

Ala Leu Phe Pro His Tyr Asp Val Gln Thr Tyr Pro Ile Thr Thr Val
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Ala Gln Leu Thr Arg Glu Val Tyr Thr Asp Pro Leu Leu Asn Phe Asn
 260 265 270

Pro Lys Leu His Ser Val Ser Gln Leu Pro Ser Phe Ser Asp Met Glu
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Asn Ala Thr Ile Arg Thr Pro His Leu Met Glu Phe Leu Arg Met Leu
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Thr Ile Tyr Thr Asp Trp Tyr Ser Val Gly Arg Asn Tyr Tyr Trp Gly
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Gly His Arg Val Thr Ser Tyr His Val Gly Gly Glu Asn Ile Arg Ser
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Pro Leu Tyr Gly Arg Glu Ala Asn Gln Glu Val Pro Arg Asp Phe Tyr
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Arg Lys Ser Gly Thr Pro Tyr Leu Thr Thr Gly Ala Ile Phe Ser Trp
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Val Arg Lys Gly Pro Gly Phe Thr Gly Gly Asp Ile Leu Arg Arg Thr
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Ser Gln Arg Tyr Arg Val Arg Ile Arg Tyr Ala Ser Thr Thr Asp Leu
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Gln Phe Phe Thr Ser Ile Asn Gly Thr Thr Ile Asn Ile Gly Asn Phe
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Pro Lys Thr Ile Asn Asn Val Asn Pro Leu Ser Ser Glu Ser Tyr Arg

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Asp Lys Ile Glu Phe Ile Pro Phe Glu Val Gly Phe Asn Asn Thr Ile						
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Leu Phe Thr Ser Thr Asn Gln Leu Gly Leu Lys Thr Asn Val Thr Asp						
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						640
Tyr His Ile Asp Gln Val Ser Asn Leu Val Thr Tyr Leu Ser Asp Glu						
		645		650		655
Phe Cys Leu Asp Glu Lys Arg Glu Leu Ser Glu Lys Val Lys His Ala						
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Lys Arg Leu Ser Asp Glu Arg Asn Leu Leu Gln Asp Ser Asn Phe Lys						
		675		680		685
Asp Ile Asn Arg Gln Pro Glu Arg Gly Trp Gly Gly Ser Thr Gly Ile						
		690		695		700
Thr Ile Gln Gly Gly Asp Asp Val Phe Lys Glu Asn Tyr Val Thr Leu						
		705		710		715
						720
Ser Gly Thr Phe Asp Glu Cys Tyr Pro Thr Tyr Leu Tyr Gln Lys Ile						
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Asp Glu Ser Lys Leu Lys Ala Phe Thr Arg Tyr Gln Leu Arg Gly Tyr						
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Ile Glu Asp Ser Gln Asp Leu Glu Ile Tyr Leu Ile Arg Tyr Asn Ala						
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Lys His Glu Thr Val Asn Val Pro Gly Thr Gly Ser Leu Trp Pro Leu						
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Ser Ala Gln Ser Pro Ile Gly Lys Cys Gly Glu Pro Asn Arg Cys Ala
785 790 795 800

Pro His Leu Glu Trp Asn Pro Asp Leu Asp Cys Ser Cys Arg Asp Gly
805 810 815

Glu Lys Cys Ala His His Ser His His Phe Ser Leu Asp Ile Asp Val
820 825 830

Gly Cys Thr Asp Leu Asn Glu Asp Leu Gly Val Trp Val Ile Phe Lys
835 840 845

Ile Lys Thr Gln Asp Gly His Ala Arg Leu Gly Asn Leu Glu Phe Leu
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Glu Glu Lys Pro Leu Val Gly Glu Ala Leu Ala Arg Val Lys Arg Ala
865 870 875 880

Glu Lys Lys Trp Arg Asp Lys Arg Glu Lys Leu Glu Trp Glu Thr Asn
885 890 895

Ile Val Tyr Lys Glu Ala Lys Glu Ser Val Asp Ala Leu Phe Val Asn
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930 935 940

Leu Ser Val Ile Pro Gly Val Asn Ala Ala Ile Phe Glu Glu Leu Glu
945 950 955 960

Gly Arg Ile Phe Thr Ala Phe Ser Leu Tyr Asp Ala Arg Asn Val Ile
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Lys Asn Gly Asp Phe Asn Asn Gly Leu Ser Cys Trp Asn Val Lys Gly
980 985 990

His Val Asp Val Glu Glu Gln Asn Asn Gln Arg Ser Val Leu Val Val
995 1000 1005

Pro Glu Trp Glu Ala Glu Val Ser Gln Glu Val Arg Val Cys Pro
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 1160 1165 1170
 Glu Glu
 1175

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A recombinant polynucleotide which encodes a *Bacillus thuringiensis* insecticidal toxin protein or insecticidal fragment thereof, active against a lepidopteran insect pest, wherein said insecticidal toxin protein comprises a polypeptide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:4 (TIC900), SEQ ID NO:6 (TIC402), SEQ ID NO:8 (TIC403), SEQ ID NO:10 (TIC404), SEQ ID NO:30 (TIC434), SEQ ID NO:12 (TIC961), SEQ ID NO:14 (TIC962), SEQ ID NO:16 (TIC963), SEQ ID NO:18 (TIC965) and SEQ ID NO:20 (TIC966), provided that the toxin protein does not comprise the sequence of SEQ ID NO:6 with the following additional N-terminal sequence: Met Ser Glu Leu Lys Gly Lys Phe Lys Lys Ser Thr Asn Arg Thr Cys Cys Leu Leu Lys Ile Ile Asn Ile Gly Gly Arg Gly.
2. The recombinant polynucleotide of claim 1, wherein said lepidopteran insect pest is selected from the group consisting of a Noctuidae, a Tortricidae, *Epinotia aporema*, *Anticarsia gemmatalis*, *Pseudoplusia includens*, European Corn Borer (ECB), a Tobacco Budworm (TBW), Black Cutworm (BCW), and a Diamondback Moth (DBM).
3. The recombinant polynucleotide of claim 1, wherein said toxin has a molecular weight between approximately 65 kDa and approximately 70 kDa, and wherein said insecticidal toxin is selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:4 (TIC900), SEQ ID NO:6 (TIC402), SEQ ID NO:8 (TIC403), SEQ ID NO:10 (TIC404), SEQ ID NO:30 (TIC434), SEQ ID NO:12 (TIC961), SEQ ID NO:14 (TIC962), SEQ ID NO:16 (TIC963), SEQ ID NO:18 (TIC965) and SEQ ID NO:20 (TIC966).
4. A plasmid vector comprising the recombinant polynucleotide of claim 1, wherein said polynucleotide has been optimized for expression in plants.
5. The plasmid vector of claim 4, wherein said polynucleotide has been optimized for (a) expression in a monocot plant, said optimization comprising one or more of the steps

selected from the group consisting of (i) removing polyadenylation sequences, (ii) adjusting the A and T content of the nucleotide sequence to be from about 40% to about 49% without modifying the amino acid sequence of the protein, and (iii) modifying codons in the coding sequence to be consistent with the steps (i) and (ii), or (b) expression in a dicot plant, said optimization comprising one or more of the steps selected from the group consisting of (i) removing polyadenylation sequences, (ii) adjusting the A and T content of the nucleotide sequence to be from about 40% to about 49% without modifying the amino acid sequence of the protein, and (iii) modifying codons in the coding sequence to be consistent with the steps (i) and (ii).

6. A host cell transformed with the polynucleotide according to any one of claims 1 to 3 or with the plasmid vector according to claim 4 or 5.
7. The host cell of claim 6, wherein said host cell is a plant cell.
8. A method for controlling a lepidopteran insect pest comprising contacting said pest with a pesticidal amount of a *Bacillus thuringiensis* toxin protein or insecticidal fragment thereof, wherein said toxin protein has a molecular weight between approximately 65 kDa and approximately 70 kDa and comprises a polypeptide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:4, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:8, SEQ ID NO:30, SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO:12, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:16, SEQ ID NO:18, and SEQ ID NO:20, provided that the toxin protein does not comprise the sequence of SEQ ID NO:6 with the following additional N-terminal sequence: Met Ser Glu Leu Lys Gly Lys Phe Lys Lys Ser Thr Asn Arg Thr Cys Cys Leu Leu Lys Ile Ile Asn Ile Gly Gly Arg Gly.
9. The host cell of claim 7, comprising
 - (i) a monocot plant cell selected from the group consisting of a corn plant cell, a wheat plant cell, a rice plant cell, an oat plant cell, an onion plant cell, and a grass plant cell; or
 - (ii) a dicot plant cell selected from the group consisting of a cotton plant cell, a canola plant cell, a soybean plant cell, a tobacco plant cell, a fruit tree plant cell, a

cruciferous plant cell, a pepper plant cell, an ornamental plant cell, a sunflower plant cell, a cucurbit plant cell, and a melon plant cell.

10. A method for expressing a lepidopteran-active toxin protein in a plant, comprising the steps of:
 - (a) inserting into the genome of a plant cell a nucleic acid sequence comprising in the 5' to 3' direction an operably linked recombinant, double-stranded DNA molecule, wherein the recombinant, double-stranded DNA molecule comprises:
 - (i) a promoter that functions in the plant cell;
 - (ii) the polynucleotide according to any one of claims 1 to 3; and
 - (iii) a 3' non-translated nucleotide sequence that functions in the cells of the plant to cause termination of transcription;
 - (b) obtaining a transformed plant cell containing the nucleic acid sequence of step (a); and
 - (c) generating from said transformed plant cell a plant that expresses the lepidopteran-active toxin protein in the transformed plant.
11. The method of claim 10, wherein said plant cell is (a) a monocot plant cell selected from the group consisting of a corn plant cell, a wheat plant cell, a rice plant cell, an oat plant cell, an onion plant cell, and a grass plant cell, or (b) a dicot plant cell selected from the group consisting of a cotton plant cell, a canola plant cell, a soybean plant cell, a tobacco plant cell, a fruit tree plant cell, a cruciferous plant cell, a pepper plant cell, an ornamental plant cell, a sunflower plant cell, a cucurbit plant cell, and a melon plant cell.
12. A non-living product or composition of matter obtained from the tissues or seed of the transformed plant obtainable by the method of claim 10, wherein the product or composition of matter comprises a detectable amount of said nucleic acid sequence.
13. The product or composition of matter of claim 12, said product or composition of matter being an animal feed, a commodity, a corn, soy, cotton, canola, wheat, oat, rice, sugar-cane, chick-pea or cow-pea product or by-product.

14. The product or composition of matter of claim 12, said product or composition of matter being a flour, meal, syrup, oil, starch, popcorn, cake, or cereal.