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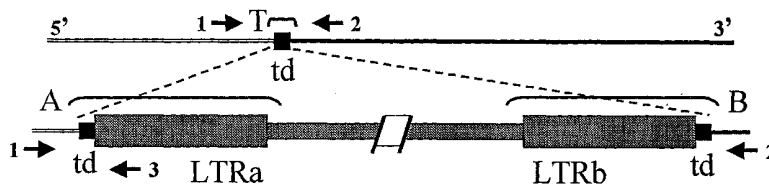
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(54) Title: POLYNUCLEOTIDE ENCODING A GENE CONFERRING RESISTANCE TO BACILLUS THURINGIENSIS TOXINS



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Y N T N T A Q L V
T TACAAACCCAAACACTGCCCCAACTGGTG
A TTTT
B TACAAACCCAAACACTGCCCCAACTGGTG
GCTGGGC
gtttcaacccggggaatggtccggactgtcactccggcggcctatgaggtcggccrccacacggtcactgctgcccacactgaagctg
ggc
A CCTCACCATACCGCGGACCCCGGACACTGCTCAGCGACCCCGGTCGCGCATACACGCGCACGCGGCAACGCGGATTTTCTCTTG
B TACAAACCTT
A CCTCACCATACCGCGGACCCCGGACACTGCTCAGCGACCCCGGTCGCGCATACACGCGCACGCGGCAACGCGGATTTTCTCTTG
B TCACCTATCTA
T CAATACAGTCTTCT—
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TAATACAGTCTTCTACTTTGAAACATCGAAGTTTATGAAACCGCGGACCCATACCTACACCTGCACTCGGCGCTCAAAACACTGCCC
AACTGGTG
TACAAACCCAAACACTGCCCCAACTGGTG
Y N T N T A Q L V

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(57) Abstract: Nucleic acid (DNA) probes are provided which will specifically identify a gene for resistance of Bt in insect populations. Sequences are identified associated with the onset of resistance to *Bacillus thuringiensis* toxins. The sequences are used as probes to monitor the presence of acquired insect resistance associated with transgenic crops.

5 POLYNUCLEOTIDE ENCODING A GENE CONFERRING RESISTANCE
TO BACILLUS THURINGIENSIS TOXINS

10 STATEMENT AS TO RIGHTS TO INVENTIONS MADE
UNDER FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The United States Government may have rights to this invention under the terms of a sponsored research agreement by the National Science Foundation, grant number MCB-9816056.

15

RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims the benefit of US provisional application having serial number 60/276,180 filed on March 15, 2001, and which is incorporated herein by reference.

20

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention is directed towards the occurrence and identification of pesticide tolerance of certain insects. The invention makes use of specific polynucleotide sequences associated with the onset of resistance to *Bacillus*
25 *thuringiensis* toxins which are used as probes to monitor the presence of acquired insect resistance associated with transgenic crops. The specific polynucleotide sequences are also used to monitor changes in the frequencies of alleles which confer the resistance to the toxins.

30

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The bacterium *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt) contains genes encoding insecticidal proteins. Bt proteins are toxic when ingested by susceptible insect larvae. The protein attacks the insect's midgut, causes cessation of feeding, and eventually kills the insect. Bt toxins have been produced as
35 fermentation products of Bt cultures and used in spray formulations for crop

protection. Bt genes have also been used commercially to transform crop plants; these transgenic crop plants' cells then produce the insecticidal protein which attacks susceptible insects that attempt to feed on the plant.

The general mode of action of Bt toxins is well known in the art and is described for example by Rajamohan F, Lee MK, Dean DH (1998) *Progress in Nucleic Acid Research and Molecular Biology* 60: 1-27. The protein produced by the bacterium is usually a protoxin, which itself is not toxic until it is proteolytically cleaved by the insect's own proteases. The smaller protein resulting from proteolysis is the active toxin. This toxin diffuses through the peritrophic membrane to the midgut epithelium, where it binds to one or more sites in the membrane. This initial binding step may be reversible, but eventually the toxin becomes irreversibly bound to the membrane. A conformational change occurs in the toxin, whereby membrane-spanning alpha helices are inserted into the membrane, where they aggregate and form pores. These pores disrupt the normal osmotic balance of the epithelial cells. The cells swell and lyse, leading to destruction of the midgut epithelial cell layer and eventual death of the insect.

The initial binding step is believed to be necessary for toxin action; consequently there have been many studies on binding interactions of Bt toxins and components of the midgut, described for example by Pietrantonio PV and Gill SS (1996) in *Biology of the Insect Midgut*, Chapman & Hall, London, pp 345-372. Techniques used to study binding often start with the isolation of brush border membrane vesicles (BBMVs) from the microvillar portion of columnar epithelial cells. Binding to BBMVs in suspension can be measured using labeled toxin. Alternatively, proteins can be isolated from BBMVs, separated by denaturing electrophoresis conditions, transferred to membranes, and probed with toxin. In addition, histological sections of insect midguts can be prepared and binding of labeled toxin can be visualized using microscopy.

Binding of Bt toxins to specific insect proteins can also be measured. Several proteins that interact with Bt toxins are well known in the art. Aminopeptidases exist in many different forms in insect midguts, and many of them have been shown to bind Bt toxins (Knight PJK, Knowles BH, Ellar DJ (1995) *Journal of Biological Chemistry* 270 (30): 17765-17770; Gill SS,

Cowles EA, Francis V (1995) *Journal of Biological Chemistry* 270 (45): 27277-27282; Luo K, Sangadala S, Masson L, Mazza A, Brousseau R, Adang MJ (1997) *Insect Biochemistry and Molecular Biology* 27 (8-9): 735-743.

Members of the cadherin superfamily have also been shown to bind Bt toxins (Vadlamudi RK, Weber E, Ji IH, Ji TH, and Bulla LA (1995) *Journal of Biological Chemistry* 270: 5490-5494; and Nagamatsu Y, Koike T, Sasaki K, Yoshimoto A, Furukawa Y, (1999) *FEBS Letters* 460: 385-390). Phosphatase enzymes have also been implicated in Bt toxin binding (Sangadala S, Walters FS, English LH, Adang MJ, (1994) *Journal of Biological Chemistry* 269 (13): 10088-10092). TPP-75, an elastase-like serine protease, binds to certain Bt toxins and causes them to precipitate (Milne RE, Pang ASD, Kaplan H (1995) *Insect Biochemistry and Molecular Biology* 25 (10): 1101-1114). BTR-270, a peptidoglycan, binds Cry1A toxins with high affinity (Valaitis AP, Jenkins JL, Lee MK, Dean DH, Garner KJ (2001) *Archives of Insect Biochemistry and Physiology* 46 (4): 186-200). Bt toxins have also been shown to bind to nonprotein components of midgut epithelial membranes. Glycolipids from *Manduca sexta* have been shown to bind Cry1A toxins using an overlay technique (Garczynski SF and Adang MJ (2000) in *Entomopathogenic Bacteria: From Laboratory to Field Application*, Kluwer Academic Publishers, pp 181-197). Neutral lipids are involved in Bt toxin binding to *Manduca sexta* brush border membranes (Sangadala S, Azadi P, Carlson R, Adang MJ (2001) *Insect Biochemistry and Molecular Biology* 32 (1): 97-107). Neutral glycolipids, especially hexa- and tri-saccharylceramides, are implicated in Cry1A toxin binding in diamondback moth (Kumaraswami NS, Maruyama T, Kurabe S, Kishimoto T, Mitsui T, Hori H, (2001) *Comparative Biochemistry and Physiology B- Biochemistry & Molecular Biology* 129 (1): 173-183).

The relationship between binding targets for Bt-toxins and susceptibility or resistance to Bt is very complicated and not completely understood at the present time. Several hundred strains of *Bacillus thuringiensis* exist, with considerable specificity toward various groups of insects. Co-evolution between the insects and Bt has resulted in specificity of the interaction between Bt-toxin and the membranes of insect gut cells. The Bt-toxin of a particular strain of *Bacillus thuringiensis* may bind to the gut of some insect larvae but not to others. Thus, the Bt-toxins may have a high specificity for a

small number of insect pest species while having no significant activity against beneficial insects, wildlife, or humans.

Plants transformed to carry Bt genes and express insecticidal proteins are known in the art and include potato, cotton, tomato, corn, tobacco, lettuce,
5 and canola. Transformed plants are known in the art as reflected in US Patent Nos. 5,608,142; 5,495,071; 5,349,124; and 5,254,799, the specifications of which are incorporated in their entirety herein by reference. The use of genetically engineered plants is designed to reduce the use of broad spectrum insecticides.

10 There is concern that resistance may evolve to Bt toxins, whether they are applied to plants in spray formulations or the plants are genetically engineered to express them. The development of resistance to Bt-toxin expressing crops may also result in resistance to commercial formulations of fermented strains of Bt such as DIPEL® (Abbott Laboratories).

15 Rapid, reliable methods for broad screening to distinguish and detect the development of Bt resistance in populations of insects are needed. Heretofore, all methods require living or fresh-frozen insect larvae or preparations derived from them. The simplest methods employ bioassays on living insects, in which survivorship or larval metabolic rates are determined
20 over time following a diet containing a specified concentration of a Bt-toxin. One such bioassay based on reduced metabolic rates after exposure to low doses of toxin mixed into artificial diet is discussed in US Patent No. 6,060,039 to Roe *et al.* which is incorporated herein by reference. Other bioassays are based on survival after exposure to a single, high diagnostic
25 dose of toxin (for example, Diaz-Gomez O, Rodriguez JC, Shelton AM, Lagunes-T A, Bujanos-M R, (2000) *Journal of Economic Entomology* 93 (3): 963-970).

In principle, these bioassay methods can detect resistance no matter what its biochemical or physiological mechanism is. However, they require
30 living, healthy larvae for their use, which are not always available. A more severe limitation on these methods is that, depending on the frequency of resistance genes in the populations, millions of individuals may need to be tested to detect a single resistant larva. High-level resistance to Bt is usually recessive, which means that an insect must have two copies of the resistance

gene to be resistant. To a very good approximation, the frequency of such homozygous individuals is given by the square of the frequency of the resistance allele. For example, if the resistance allele frequency is one in a thousand, the frequency of homozygous resistant individuals is one in a million. In this example, more than a million larvae would need to be screened to detect resistance.

One solution to this problem is to develop methods for detecting the resistance genes directly. In the example just given, the frequency of heterozygous carriers of one copy of the resistance allele is $2 \times 0.001 \times 0.999$ or approximately 2 in a thousand. When resistance is recessive, these individuals would not be identified by bioassay because the one resistance allele they carry is not enough to make them fully resistant. But a direct, DNA-based method for detecting the resistance allele would identify these individuals, and sample sizes on the order of a thousand, rather than a million, would suffice.

The main limitation to developing DNA-based methods for detecting resistance alleles is that, up to now, the identity of resistance-causing genes has been unknown. In spite of much work on Bt toxin mode of action, prior to the invention described herein there has not been a demonstration of which genes, when mutated, actually cause resistance. Accordingly, there is room for variation and improvement in the art of screening assays useful in detecting the presence of genes conferring Bt resistance in natural populations.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is one aspect of one of the present inventions to provide a genetic probe to identify and monitor resistance for the Bt-toxin in target insect populations. One such insect pest is the tobacco budworm (*Heliothis virescens*) which is a major economic pest of cotton.

It is yet another aspect of one of the present inventions to develop a DNA probe and assay protocol which distinguishes between the conditions of homozygotes and heterozygotes with respect to resistance to Bt in populations of *Heliothis virescens* and other insects.

It is yet another aspect of one of the present inventions to provide a

process and useful sequences in which nucleotide probes are used to monitor the presence of acquired insect resistance associated with a transgenic crop.

It is yet another aspect of one of the present inventions to provide a process and useful nucleotide sequences which are used to monitor
5 population changes in the frequency of alleles which are associated with the resistance to Bt toxin.

These and other features, aspects, and advantages of the present invention will become better understood with reference to the following description and appended claims.

10

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

A full and enabling disclosure of the present invention, including the best mode thereof, to one of ordinary skill in the art, is set forth more particularly in the remainder of the specification, including reference to the
15 accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 is a QTL map of the Cry1Ac resistance trait on linkage group 9 of *Heliothis virescens*.

Figure 2 is a conceptual translation of HevCaLP (s1 allele and r1 allele) in alignment with BmBtR175 of *Bombyx mori* and BtR1 of *Manduca sexta*.

20 Figure 3 is a northern analysis of mRNA isolated from susceptible and resistant strains following probing with the gene sequences set forth herein.

Figure 4 sets forth the insertion point of the Hel-1 element in the r1 allele of HevCaLP.

25 Figure 5 shows the multi-copy occurrence of Hel-1 in genomic DNA of resistant and susceptible strains of *Heliothis virescens*.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEQUENCE LISTINGS

The accompanying sequence ID listings are identified below. The
30 sequence listings appear following the claims and are incorporated herein by reference.

The first sequence 1 identifies SEQ ID NO: 1 which is the DNA sequence of the susceptible allele s1 of HevCaLP.

Sequence 2 is the protein sequence SEQ ID NO: 2 of a conceptual

translation of allele s1 as used in the protein alignment to *Bombyx* and *Manduca*.

Sequence 3 is the DNA sequence of SEQ ID NO: 3 which is the resistant allele r1 of HevCaLP, including the Hel-1 insert and the duplicated target sequences.

Sequence 4 is the DNA insert identified as SEQ ID NO: 4 for the Hel-1 insert which does not include duplicated target sequences.

Sequence 5, having SEQ ID NO: 5, is a DNA sequence corresponding to the left LTR of the Hel-1 insert.

Sequence 6, having SEQ ID NO: 6, is a DNA sequence corresponding to the right LTR of the Hel-1 insert.

Sequence 7, having SEQ ID NO: 7, is a DNA sequence of primer F1 corresponding to bases 1982 to 2001 of SEQ ID NO: 3.

Sequence 8, having SEQ ID NO: 8, is a DNA sequence corresponding to primer R2 consisting of the reverse complement of bases 4322 to 4351 of SEQ ID NO: 3.

Sequence 9, having SEQ ID NO: 9, is a DNA sequence corresponding to primer R3 consisting of the reverse complement of bases 2029 to 2052 of SEQ ID NO: 3.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

Reference now will be made in detail to the embodiments of the invention, one or more examples of which are set forth below. Each example is provided by way of explanation of the invention, not limitation of the invention. In fact, it will be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications and variations can be made in the present invention without departing from the scope or spirit of the invention. For instance, features illustrated or described as part of one embodiment, can be used on another embodiment to yield a still further embodiment. Thus, it is intended that the present invention cover such modifications and variations as come within the scope of the appended claims and their equivalents. Other objects, features, and aspects of the present invention are disclosed in the following detailed description. It is to be understood by one of ordinary skill in the art that the present discussion is a description of exemplary embodiments only and is not

intended as limiting the broader aspects of the present invention, which broader aspects are embodied in the exemplary constructions.

In describing the various figures herein, the same reference numbers are used throughout to describe the same material, apparatus or process pathway. To avoid redundancy, detailed descriptions of much of the apparatus once described in relation to a figure is not repeated in the descriptions of subsequent figures, although such apparatus or process is labeled with the same reference numbers.

Applicants' protocols and procedures may be found in reference to "Identification of a Gene Associated with Bt resistance in *Heliothis virescens*" which was published in Science, volume 293, pp 857-860, on August 3, 2001; and which is incorporated herein by reference.

A resistant strain of *Heliothis virescens* was previously developed in the laboratory by selection using artificial diet containing various concentrations of Bt toxin (Gould F, Anderson A, Reynolds A, Bumgarner L, Moar W (1995) *Journal of Economic Entomology* 88 (6): 1545-1559). The strain, named YHD2, is 10,000 fold more resistant to the toxin Cry1Ac and is conditioned in a large part by a single recessive gene named BtR-4 which is located in linkage group 9 of *H. virescens*. The initial localization of the resistance gene BtR-4 has been reported in the Applicants' prior publication (Heckel DG, Gahan LC, Gould F, Anderson A (1997) *Journal of Economic Entomology* 90: 75-86) and which is incorporated herein by reference.

Further localization of BtR-4 to a particular region of linkage group 9 was carried out using a total of 11 polymorphic markers spanning a length of 105 cM. The markers were scored on a segregating backcross family derived from YHD2 females crossed with susceptible males. The linkage group was scanned for quantitative trait loci (QTLs) conferring Bt resistance following the methods of Lander, ES and Botstein D (1989) *Genetics* 121: 185-193. A single, highly significant peak of the log-likelihood function indicated that the BtR-4 resistance gene is located between A14 and MPI as set forth in Fig. 1.

The cadherin superfamily was chosen as a candidate for BtR-4. Partially degenerate oligonucleotide primers Bmtp5 and Bmtp8 as shown in Table 1 were designed based on published sequence of the BtR175 gene from *Bombyx mori* (GenBank Accession No AB026260, described by

Nagamatsu Y, Toda S, Koike T, Miyoshi Y, Shigematsu S, Kogure M (1998) *Bioscience, Biotechnology and Biochemistry* 62 (4): 727-734). These primers were used in the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) with cDNA prepared from midgut mRNA of larval *Heliothis virescens*. A PCR product of 334 basepairs
5 designated Hvcad58 was amplified, cloned and sequenced using conventional methodology well-known to those skilled in the art. The sequence of Hvcad58 corresponds to bases 4279 to 4612 of SEQ ID NO: 1.

Radiolabeled Hvcad58 was used to probe Southern filters made from additional segregating backcross families for further mapping on linkage
10 group 9. Finer scale QTL mapping in this region using 268 backcross progeny yielded a single peak of the log-likelihood function directly above the map location of Hvcad58 (Fig. 1). The data clearly indicates that the gene containing Hvcad58 is a strong candidate for the BtR-4 resistance gene.

The Hvcad58 probe was used to screen midgut cDNA libraries made
15 from resistant (YHD2) and susceptible strains of *Heliothis virescens*. Clones recovered from these libraries were sequenced and used to design additional primers to amplify the full-length coding sequence from susceptible cDNA. In addition to the cDNA methods, a five-prime RACE (rapid amplification of cDNA ends) technique was used to complete the full sequence.

The sequencing yielded one transcript (s1) cloned from a susceptible
20 strain as given in SEQ ID NO: 1. Conceptual translation of this transcript produced a protein product (that we have named HevCaLP, *Heliothis virescens* cadherin-like protein) of 1732 amino acids as given in SEQ ID NO: 2. HevCaLP is 70% identical to the BtR175 protein, sharing a signal
25 sequence at the amino terminus, 11 extra-cellular cadherin-type repeats, a non-cadherin proximal membrane region, a transmembrane region, and a highly conserved cytoplasmic domain at the carboxy terminus as shown in Fig. 2. It shows somewhat less similarity to the BT-R1 protein from *Manduca sexta*, as given in GenBank Accession No. AAB33758 and reported by
30 Vadlamudi RK, Weber E, Ji IH, Ji TH, and Bulla LA (1995) *Journal of Biological Chemistry* 270: 5490-5494. The transmembrane and cytoplasmic domains are absent from that sequence of BT-R1.

Expression of the mRNA encoding HevCaLP in susceptible and resistant larval midguts was studied using northern analysis and sequencing

of clones from the resistant library. As shown in Fig. 3, susceptible larvae show a single transcript of 5.5 kb. YHD2 larvae show three transcripts. The sequence of the rarest (7.9 kb) is denoted as the r1 allele, and given as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 3. It is similar to the susceptible transcript except for a
5 2.3 kb insert denoted as Hel-1 as given in the accompanying SEQ ID NO: 4. Hel-1 shows several hallmarks of the LTR-type retrotransposons. Hel-1 has an approximately 255 nucleotide long terminal repeat (LTR) sequence at both ends and an unrelated sequence in the middle. The left LTR sequence, LTRa, is given in SEQ ID NO: 5 and the right LTR sequence, LTRb, is given
10 in SEQ ID NO: 6. Hel-1 is flanked by an 8-nt duplication of the host sequence ACACTGCC, as shown in Fig. 4. The transcript of intermediate abundance (4.4 kb) is an abbreviated form, truncated at the second LTR of Hel-1 by a poly-A tail. The third, highly abundant transcript (2.1 kb), is truncated at the first LTR of Hel-1 by a poly-A tail.

15 Because of an in-frame stop codon 30 bases into the first LTR of Hel-1, conceptual translation of the three different YHD2 transcripts produces the same truncated 622-aa protein (as shown in the translation of the r1 allele in Fig. 2). Multiple stop codons in all three reading frames of the LTR follow the initial stop codon, preventing translation of a larger protein containing the
20 carboxy-terminus of HevCaLP. Thus, the predicted protein product of the YHD2 r1 allele (if one is produced) would possess the same signal sequence as HevCaLP (possibly directing its secretion into the midgut lumen) but no predicted transmembrane domain or toxin-binding region.

Genomic Southern blots probed with the LTR region of Hel-1 show that
25 it occurs with a copy number of 10-15 in both YHD2 and susceptible insects (Fig. 5). Insertion of this Hel-1 element into the gene encoding HevCaLP has created the novel, knockout r1 allele which confers resistance when homozygous (present in two copies in an individual insect). This insertion event could have occurred in the laboratory during the Bt-resistance selection
30 protocol that produced YHD2, or may already have been present in the field-collected founders of the selection line. Thus it is now evident that a DNA-based method for detecting Bt resistance in *Heliothis virescens* may be devised, based on detection of the specific insertion of the Hel-1 element into the gene encoding HevCaLP, producing the r1 allele.

To illustrate detection of the r1 allele, a PCR assay was designed using two primers flanking the insertion point (F1 and R2) and a third (R3) internal to the left LTR (Fig. 4). Primer F1 consists of bases 1982 to 2001 of SEQ ID NO: 3, 5' ATA CGA GCT GAC GAC ACG CTG GGA GA 3', primer R2
5 consists of the reverse complement of bases 4322 to 4351 of SEQ ID NO: 3, 5' TCT GAG CGT AGG AGG TGT GTT GTT GAT GTC 3', and primer R3 consists of the reverse complement of bases 2029 to 2052 of SEQ ID NO: 3, 5' GCG CGA TGT GAC AGT CCG GAA CAG 3'. Primers F1 and R3 produce a 71-bp band from the r1 allele. Primers F1 and R2 amplify a 99-bp band
10 from s1 or other susceptible alleles lacking the Hel-1 insert. Heterozygotes produce both bands. This is a marked improvement on a conventional bioassay, which would not distinguish heterozygotes from homozygous susceptibles because the resistant allele is recessive. It also confirms that the resistant strain is fixed for the r1 allele, as all YHD2 individuals examined to
15 date have the 71-bp band only. It will be evident to those skilled in the art that the detection method for the r1 allele is not limited to PCR with these specific primers, and that there are many other molecular methods of detecting the specific insertion of the Hel-1 element into the HevCaLP gene, based on the sequence information disclosed herein.

20 It is believed that the gene encoding HevCaLP is identical to BtR-4, the major resistance gene in YHD2. Recessivity of the resistant allele at BtR-4 is explained by Hel-1 inactivation of HevCaLP. HevCaLP functions as a "lethal target" of Bt-toxin, since two copies of the disrupted allele are required for 10,000-fold resistance. Heterozygotes still present a "lethal target" since they
25 have one copy of the susceptible allele.

The normal physiological function of HevCaLP is unknown, although other members of the cadherin superfamily are involved in cell adhesion and signalling (T. Uemura (1998) *Cell* 93 (7): 1095-1098). Whatever its function, it is not essential for life, as YHD2 is viable and fertile under laboratory
30 conditions, despite being a "natural knockout" strain for HevCaLP. Whether its absence confers a fitness disadvantage in the field has important implications for resistance management, and this question can now be addressed with the information developed here. Target-site resistance to other insecticides usually involves modification but not knockout of the target,

which is generally essential for life (e.g., acetylcholinesterase for organophosphates, sodium channel for pyrethroids, GABA receptor for cyclodienes) (French-Constant RH, Pittendrigh B, Vaughan A, Anthony N (1998) *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London Series B-- Biological Sciences* 353 (1376): 1685-1693,). However, methoprene resistance in *Drosophila melanogaster* provides another example of resistance by gene inactivation (Wilson TG & Ashok M, (1998) *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the USA* 95 (24): 14040-14044).

The present invention now makes possible the application of molecular methods to Bt-resistance monitoring. We previously estimated the frequency of YHD2-type resistant alleles in field populations of *Heliothis virescens* prior to widespread planting of transgenic Bt-cotton to be 0.002 (Gould F, Anderson A, Jones A, Sumerford D, Heckel DG, Lopez J, Micinski S, Leonard R, Laster M (1997) *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the USA* 94 (8): 3519-3523). This labor-intensive, bioassay-based estimate was derived by testing progeny of more than 1,000 field-caught males mated to YHD2 females, for alleles which would confer resistance when heterozygous with r1. Our results now suggest that this estimate covers the entire class of HevCaLP knockouts regardless of the nature of the molecular lesion, as well as other mutants preventing any expressed HevCaLP from functioning as a toxic target. Development of efficient DNA-based methods to detect these other types of mutants at BtR4 should be a high priority and is now possible with the methods described herein.

Only by monitoring allele frequencies at resistance genes like BtR-4 will it be possible to verify that the high-dose/refuge resistance management strategy for Bt-cotton mandated by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is actually working to keep resistance allele levels low. The present invention affords a new method of complying with EPA regulations which require monitoring resistance levels in *Heliothis virescens*. The present invention provides a nucleic acid probe that will specifically identify genes for resistance in field populations. Further, the probes and protocols set forth herein provide for a method of monitoring the population of homozygous and heterozygous resistant individuals in field populations.

Bt resistance in *Heliothis virescens* caused by other types of mutations

that inactivate the HevCaLP gene product may also be screened for using the information provided herein. Such methods may include obtaining portions of the gene or its homologues by cDNA cloning or the polymerase chain reaction, determining the DNA sequence by standard methods, and
5 examining the sequence for the occurrence mutations that may include nucleotide substitution, insertions, or deletions. Such mutations may affect protein sequences encoded by the gene by causing amino acid substitutions, insertions, or deletions as well as incorrect intron splicing, premature chain termination due to nonsense mutations, or errors in the normal initiation or
10 termination of the transcription or translation.

By way of example, DNA or RNA isolated from individual *Heliothis virescens* is used as the template for PCR using primers specifically designed from SEQ ID NO: 1. The PCR products are directly sequenced, or cloned and sequenced, using standard methods. The sequences are examined using
15 commercially available computer programs well known in the art, such as the Wisconsin Genetics Computer Group package. Mutations, such as individual nucleotide substitutions, insertions, or deletions; or insertions or deletions of several nucleotides, are detected by comparison to SEQ ID NO: 1. Such mutations may alter the amino acid in the protein sequence, leading to
20 reduced binding of Bt toxins to the HevCaLP gene product and thereby conferring resistance. Or such mutations may cause frameshifts or premature occurrence of stop codons, resulting in a truncated or absent protein that fails to bind to Bt toxins and thereby confers resistance.

In the course of this invention, an isolated nucleic acid molecule of the
25 present invention includes a nucleic acid that is at least about 85%, preferably at least about 90%, and still more preferably at least about 95%, and even more preferably at least about 99% identical to the sequence of the susceptible allele s1 of HevCaLP. Additionally, any isolated polynucleotide or naturally occurring polynucleotide that hybridizes to the sequence set forth in
30 SEQ ID NO: 1 at 60°C in 1X SSC will have properties useful in carrying out the present invention.

Other embodiments of the present invention include isolated nucleic acid molecules that are at least about 85%, preferably at least about 90%, still more preferably at least about 95%, and even more preferably at least about

99%, identical to the sequences set forth in SEQ ID NO: 3 and SEQ ID NO: 4.

- Bt resistance in other insect species may also be screened for using the same approach. These species may contain one or more genes homologous to the *Heliothis virescens* HevCaLP gene, whose products interact with Bt toxins. Resistance in these other species can be detected by obtaining the sequence of those genes, designing PCR primers, and amplifying and sequencing DNA from individual insects collected from the field or reared in the laboratory. Examination of the sequence for inactivating mutations as described herein will detect Bt resistance in those species.
- Representative sequences of HevCaLP homologues in other species and which may be used in the screening process described herein include the following:
- 1) *Manduca sexta* BT-R1, GenBank Accession No. I77078, US Patent No. 5693491 (SEQ ID NO: 1) and US Patent No. 6,007,981 (SEQ ID NO: 1);
 - 2) *Bombyx mori* BtR175, GenBank Accession No. AB026260, described by Nagamatsu Y, Toda S, Koike T, Miyoshi Y, Shigematsu S, Kogure M (1998) *Bioscience, Biotechnology and Biochemistry* 62 (4): 727-734;
 - 3) *Pectinophora gossypiella* BT-R2, GenBank Accession No. AX150183, Patent Application, International Publication No. WO01/34807 (SEQ ID NO: 1);
 - 4) *Ostrinia nubilalis*, GenBank Accession No. AX147201, Patent application, International Publication No. WO 01/36639 (SEQ ID NO: 1);
 - 5) *Helicoverpa zea*, GenBank Accession No. AX147203, Patent application, International Publication No. WO01/36639 (SEQ ID NO: 3);
 - 6) *Spodoptera frugiperda*, GenBank Accession No. AX147205, Patent application, International Publication No. WO01/36639 (SEQ ID NO: 5); and
 - 7) *Lymantria dispar* BTR-CAD, GenBank Accession No. AF317621.

The above identified sequences and the referenced publications are all incorporated herein by reference as is set forth in their entirety.

- The current methodology includes detecting resistance to *Bacillus thuringiensis* endotoxin in insect populations by screening for mutations that alter the structure or function of a protein as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2. For the purposes of screening protocols, it is believed that using the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2 may include homologues and other species which

would display at least 60% similarity to the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2. More preferably, the sequence similarity is at least about 75%, preferably at least about 80%, more preferably at least about 85%, even more preferably at least about 90%, still more preferably at least about 95%, and even more preferably at least about 99% identical to the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ. ID. NO: 2.

Several of the mutations in other species detected by this approach may not have an obvious effect of activating the HevCaLP homologue. In that case, evidence that the mutation confers resistance may be obtained by conducting a linkage analysis and mapping the gene as described herein for *Heliothis virescens*. For that purpose, a strain of the species of interest with the mutation is crossed with a wild-type strain, and the F1 hybrids are intercrossed or backcrossed to one of the parental strains. The F2 or backcross progeny are tested for resistance by any of the bioassay methods described previously and well known in the art, and DNA is isolated from each individual progeny. The DNA is analyzed for the presence of the mutation, using restriction fragment polymorphism analysis, allele-specific PCR, denaturing gradient gel electrophoresis, single-stranded conformation polymorphism, denaturing high-performance liquid chromatography, or any other mutation detection system well known in the art. Evidence that the mutation confers resistance is obtained from the correlation across progeny between presence of the mutation and presence of resistance.

A straightforward extension of this method of detecting Bt- resistance is to examine the DNA sequence of genes encoding other proteins that interact with Bt toxins, including but not limited to aminopeptidases, alkaline phosphatases, elastin-like serine proteases, and peptidoglycans.

All cited references, publications, and sequence listings set forth herein are incorporated by reference in their entirety.

These and other modifications and variations to the present invention may be practiced by those of ordinary skill in the art, without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention. In addition, it should be understood that aspects of the various embodiments may be interchanged both in whole or in part. Furthermore, those of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate that the foregoing description is by way of example only, and is not

intended to limit the invention.

Primers Used in Determining the Structure of Btr4, the Cadherin-like
Polynucleotide in *Heliothis virescens*

Bmtp 5	5'- GTR CTG ACK CTT AAY ATC CAG CCC ACK GC -3'
Bmtp 8	5'- TAC GGG YAC RTT RTC SCG KAT GAA GTG KCC -3'
Hvtp05	5'- AGC CCA CTG CAT CTA TGC ACG GCA TGT TTG A -3'
Hvtp08	5'- CCT GAC TTC GGT CTG GTC GTC CCT GGC -3'
CGp1	5'- TGT GGA GTC AGC TTC CAT AGA GTC TTG TAT CAG CGT GTA -3'
CGnotp2	5'- GAT ACG CGG CCG CAG GTC AGC AGA GCT CTG TTG ATG GTG TCG AGG GTG GAG A -3'
T7p1	5'- TAA GTT GGG TAA CGC CAG GGT TTT CCC AGT CAC -3'
T7p2	5'- GGC CAG TGA ATT GTA ATA CGA CTC ACT ATA GGG CG -3'
T3p1	5'- GAT AAC AAT TTC ACA CAG GAA ACA GCT ATG ACC ATG -3'
T3p2	5'- GAA ATT AAC CAC CCT TAA AGG GAA CAA AAG CTG GAG -3'
CGp3	5'- GGC ACG TTT TTT TCC ACT GAC GGG GTC GTG CG -3'
Cgnotp4	5'- GAT ACG CGG CCG CGG GCA GTC TGA GCG TAG GAG GTG TGT TGT TGA T -3'
RC36T4	5'- GAC GTG TGT TCG CCT GAT CCT AAC TAC T -3'
RC36cg5	5'- AGC CTC TTA AAT CCA TAG CGG TCT CCA G -3'
RC36cg5+	5'- CTG GAG ACC GCT ATG GAT TTA AGA -3'
SC3T6	5'- ATG TTC GAG GTG CTG TAC CTC ACC G -3'
SC3cg7	5'- ACA CGA ACA CAG GAT CGT GGA AGT T -3'
CGp5	5'- TGT ATC TTC TGG AAC TCC GGC ACT TCG AAG TC -3'
CGnotp6	5'- GAT ACG CGG CCG CAT GTG ATG GTT CTG CGT GCC GAC GAT GAA GGA CTG -3'
Sint1	5'- GCT AAG GAC CGG GAT ATT GAT GAT AGA GT -3'
Sint2	5'- CGT GCG GGG CAG TCT GAG AGT AG -3'
RUNI1	5'- CAT ACA CGA CCG CAC GCG CAA CG -3'
RUNI2	5'- TGA GCG CCG AGG TGC AGG TGT AGG -3'
Hvtp13	5'- CTG TAC ACA GCC GGC ATC TCC AC -3'
Hvtp14	5'- CTG GAA GTT GAG GGT CAG CAC TCC AGT -3'
Hvtp15	5'- AAC CGT CGT CTG GAA GCT CT -3'
Hvtp16	5'- TCT TCG ATG CCG ATC AGA TCC GAG TC -3'
Hvtp17	5'- GCG GCG CCG GGC ACC AAC AAG CA -3'
HvA11-RT	5'- AAT AGA TGC TCT TAC ATA ATA CGA GTA TCT TAC -3'
5'R5A4/8	5'- GAT ACG CGG CCG CGA GAA CTA TGA GAT GGC AGT CGA CGT GAG AAT A -3'
HvA11F1	5'- GAA CTA TGA GAT GGC AGT CGA CGT GAG AAT -3'
HvA11F3	5'- TTA ACT TTC GCG CAA GAT TGT TCC TAT ATG -3'
HvA11R2	5'- GAA CTC TGG GCT GAA GGG GGT AGC -3'
HvA11R4	5'- CCC GAA GTT RTT GTT ATG GTT TGC TAC TGA -3'
USTP01	5'- ATG GGC AAC GCA GTT AAC TAC CTG -3'
USTP02	5'- CAT CCT CGT GAC AAT CGA CGA TGC 3'
USTP03	5'- CAG ACA GAA CGA GCT CTT TGT GCA -3'
F771-5Ksp1	5'- GCC GTG CAG CAG TTC GAT GAG AAG -3'
F771-5Ksp2	5'- CTC CCA CTG TAT CAG TAG CCA TCA -3'
738-3.4Ksp1	5'- ACA ATC CTT CAG GGT TCG AGC CAT C -3'
738-3.4Ksp2	5'- GTA CAA GAG AAA ATC GCG CGT TGC GT -3'
738-3.4Ksp3	5'- CCT GAT CAA CTG GAA CGA TGA GCT G -3'
738-3.4Ksp4	5'- CCA AAG TCC ACG GGC GGT TGC GCA C -3'

TABLE 1

Primers Used in Determining the Structure of Btr4, the Cadherin-like
Polynucleotide in *Heliothis virescens* (continued)

738-3.8sp6	5'- GTG TAA CGT AGT GTG CTC GTG TAA TGC -3'
738-C10sp8-	5'- CCG TCT GAA ACA TGT CGA AGT CAT -3'
TBR01	5'- GAG ACT AGC ACC TAC ACG GTC GCT -3'
TBR02	5'- TCC AAC GAG CTG TTC CTG CTG ACG -3'
CR9TBR	5'- CAC TGT TAC TGT CAA TGT TCG AGA -3'
LTR-Pr1	5'- CAC ACG TCA TCG TGC GCC CCA CCT AAG CTG -3'
LTR-Pr2	5'- CTG GCG CGA CCT CAT AGG CCG GCG CGA TGT -3'
LTR-1.9Ksp1	5'- CGA ATC AGC TGA TTC ATT GTC GCT -3'
LTR-1.9Ksp2	5'- GTA GTG TGT GAT GTG ATC CAG -3'
Rint-Fwd1	5'- ATA CGA GCT GAC GAC ACG CTG GGA GAG CC -3'
Rint-Rev2	5'- TCT GAG CGT AGG AGG TGT GTT GTT GAT GTC -3'
C36RESEQ-F	5'- CCC GGC ACC GAC AAC TCC -3'
C36RESEQ-R	5'- CTC CAT GGT CGT ATG CCT TGA CAT GTA -3'
pc11Fa	5'- GAG ATG GCA GTC GAC GTG AGA ATA CTG A -3'
pc12Fa	5'- CCC GTT TCG CCG TGT TCA GGA ATG TC -3'
pc12Ra	5'- TGG TAC CTC GGT AGT TAA GCC TGG CAA T -3'
pc13Fa	5'- GAA CAC GGC GAA ACG GGC ACC ACA GA -3'
pc13Ra	5'- TGC CAG GCT TAA CTA CCG AGG TAC CA -3'
pc14Fa	5'- AAC CCG CTG CAT TTG TTT AGA GTT ACA G -3'
pc14Ra	5'- CGA ACT GCT GCA CCG CGA AGA TCT CCA T -3'
pc15Ra	5'- TTC CTT CCA CGT CAT TGT CGC CAT ATT T -3'
Rints-F1	5'- ATA CGA GCT GAC GAC ACG CTG GGA GA -3'
Rints-R2	5'- TCT GAG CGT AGG AGG TGT GTT GTT GAT GTC -3'
Rintr-R3	5'- GCG CGA TGT GAC AGT CCG GAA CAG -3'
Rintr-F4	5'- ACG CGC AAC GCG CGA TCT ACT CTT -3'

TABLE 1

THAT WHICH IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An isolated polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 1, 3, 4, 7, 8 and 9.
2. A nucleotide sequence having at least an 85% identity of one of the sequences set forth in Claim 1.
3. An isolated nucleic acid sequence encoding the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2.
4. Any isolated polynucleotide or naturally occurring polynucleotide that hybridizes the sequence in Claim 1 at 60°C in 1X SSC.
5. An isolated polynucleotide encoding an allele of a gene which when homozygous confers resistance to *Bacillus thuringiensis* endotoxin comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 3.
6. A nucleotide sequence having at least an 85% identity to the sequence set forth in Claim 5.
7. An isolated polynucleotide encoding a mobile genetic element capable of being inserted into the genomic DNA of insects, comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4 .
8. A nucleotide sequence having at least an 85% identity to the sequence set forth in Claim 7.
9. The complement of any of the sequences set forth in Claim 1.
10. A method of detecting resistance to *Bacillus thuringiensis* endotoxin in *Heliothis virescens* populations by screening for the presence of mutations having a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 3 or SEQ ID NO: 4.
11. A method of detecting resistance to *Bacillus thuringiensis* endotoxin in insect populations by screening for mutations that alter the structure or function of any protein encoded by the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 1.
12. A method of detecting resistance to *Bacillus thuringiensis* endotoxin in insect populations by screening for mutations that alter the structure or function of any protein having at least a 60% similarity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2.

13. A method for detecting mutations in genes from insect populations by screening for the presence of insertions of a DNA sequence set forth in Claim 8.
14. A process for monitoring Bt resistance associated with the presence of an r1 allele in an insect population associated with transgenic crops comprising the steps of:
 - obtaining DNA from an individual insect;
 - amplifying said DNA using primers having nucleotide sequences of SEQ ID NO: 7, SEQ ID NO: 8, and SEQ ID NO: 9.
 - measuring the molecular size of said amplified DNA, thereby determining whether said individual is a susceptible, a heterozygote, or a homozygote for said r1 allele.
15. A process for determining Bt resistance in an insect species containing one or more genes homologous to the HevCaLP gene comprising the steps of:
 - identifying a first gene encoding a cadherin-like protein;
 - identifying a second gene, said second gene a mutant of said first gene, said mutant gene associated with Bt resistance;
 - producing a set of primers for PCR amplification of a sample of DNA containing either one of said first gene or said second gene, said set of primers having at least one individual primer unique for a mutated portion of said second gene;
 - amplifying DNA from an insect using said set of primers;
 - separating said amplified DNA according to size;
 - determining from said separated DNA whether said individual insect is a homozygote, a heterozygote, or a susceptible individual with respect to said mutant gene.

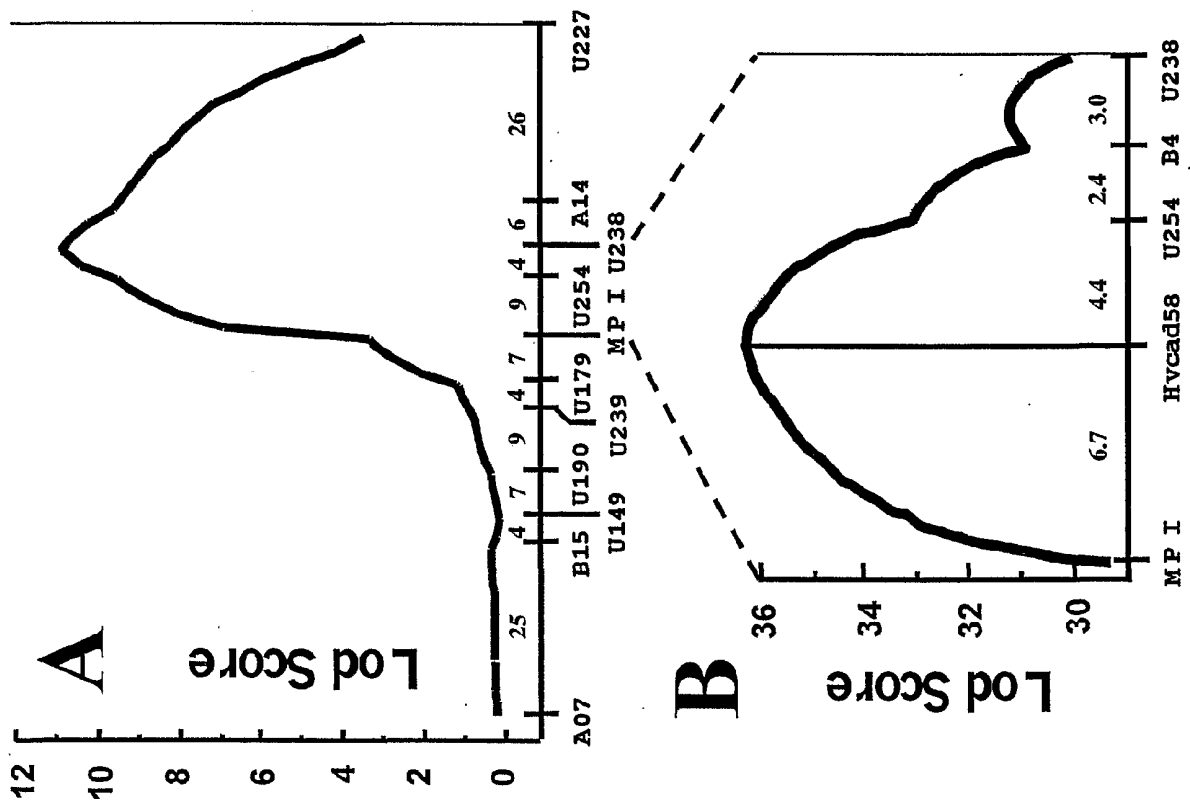


Fig. 1

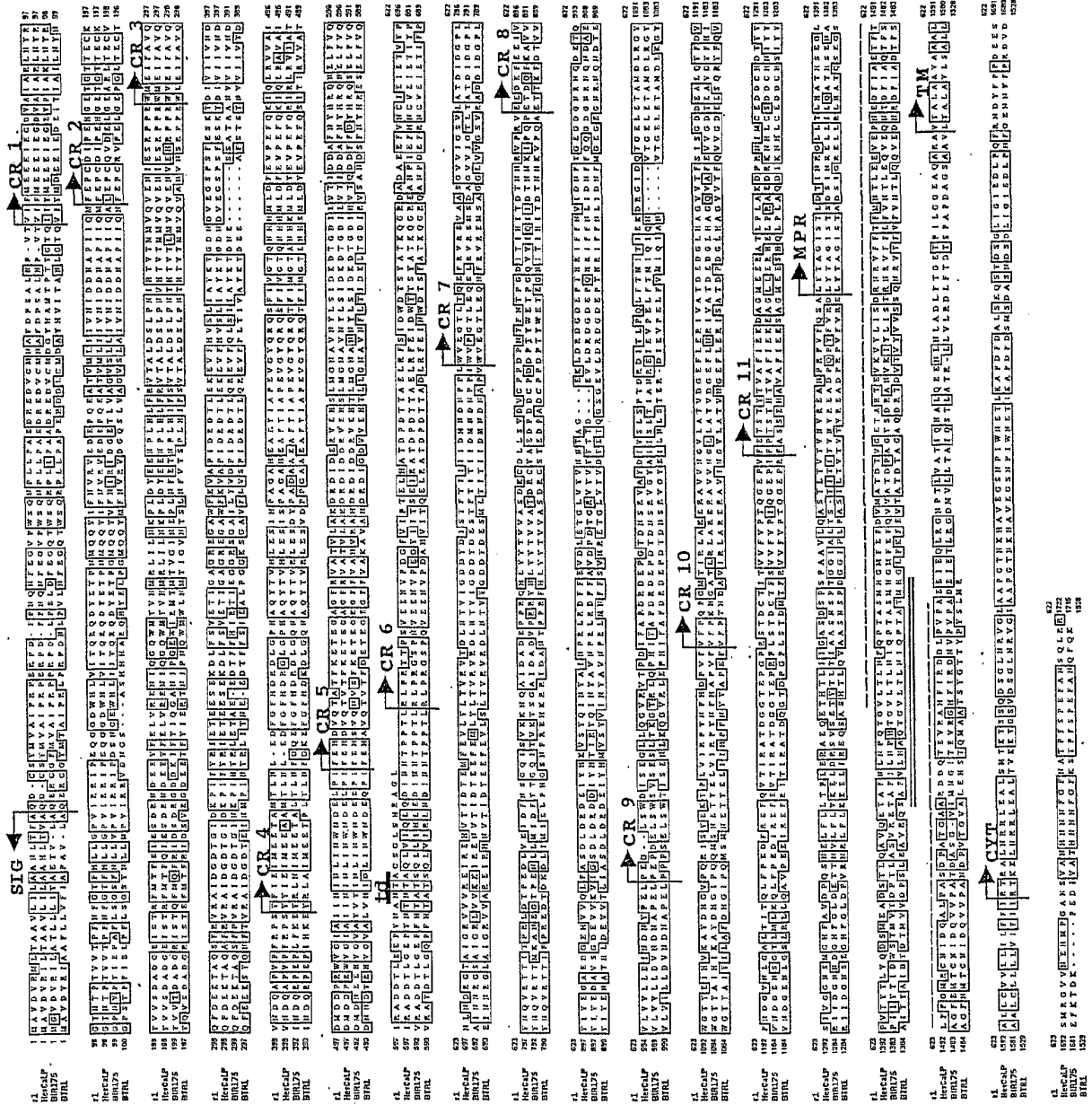


Fig. 2

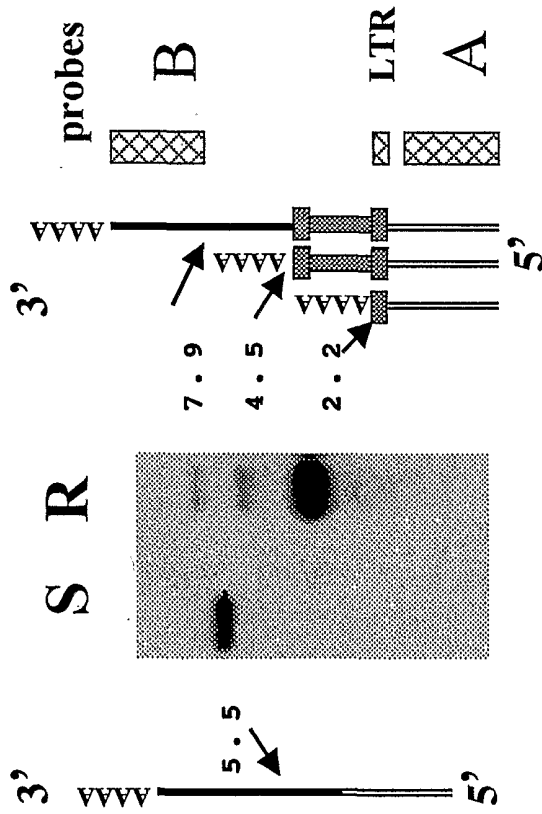
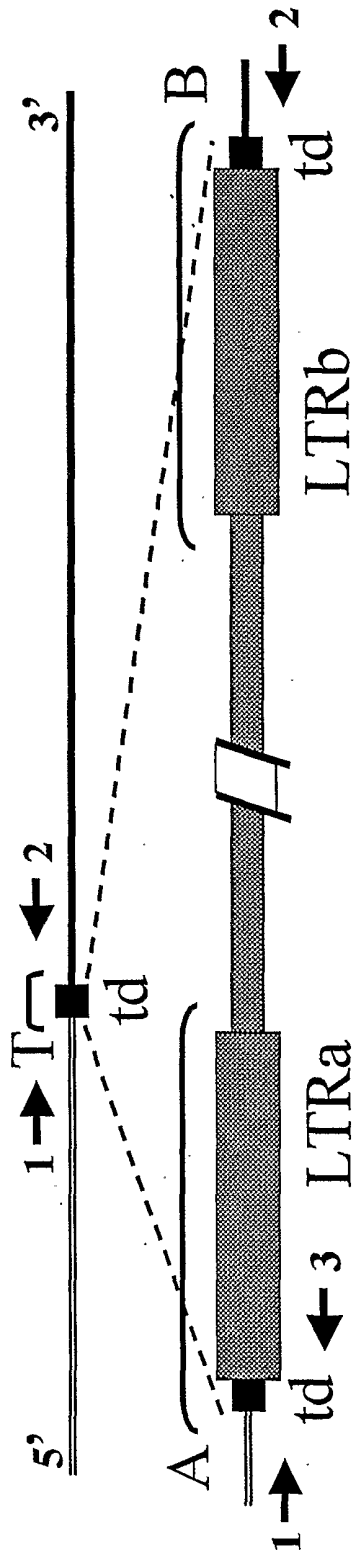


Fig. 3



T Y N T N T A Q L V
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 |||||
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 G C T G G G C
 |||||
B g t t c a a c c c c g g g a a t a t g t t c c g g a c t g t c a c a t c g c c c c g c c t a t g a g t c g c c c a g c a c a c g t c a t c g t g c g c c c c a c c t a a g c t g
 G G C

A C C T C A C C A T A C G C C G G A C C C C C G G A C A C T C G C T C A G C G A C C C C G G T C G G C A T A C A C G C C G C A C G G G C G A T T T T C T T T G
B T - A C A T A - C T T
 |||||
A C C T C A C C A T A C G C C G G A C C C C C G G A C A C T C G C T C A T C G A C C C C G G T C G G C A T A C A C G C C A C G G C G A T C T A C T C T T G
B T C A C C T A T C T A

T C A A T A C A G T C T T C T
 T T G C A A A T C G A A G T T T C A T T G A A C C G C C G A G A C C A T C A T C C T A C A T C T G G A C C T C G G C G C T C A A g c a t t g t c c c c t g a a a
 |||||
 T A A T A C A G T C T T C T A C T T T G A A C A T C G A A G T T T A T T G A A A C G C C G A G A C C A C C T A C A C C T G C A C C T C G G C G C T C A A A C A C A T G C C C
 A A C T G G T G

 |||||
 T A C A A C A C C A A C A C T G C C C A A C T G G T G
 Y N T N T A Q L V

Fig. 4

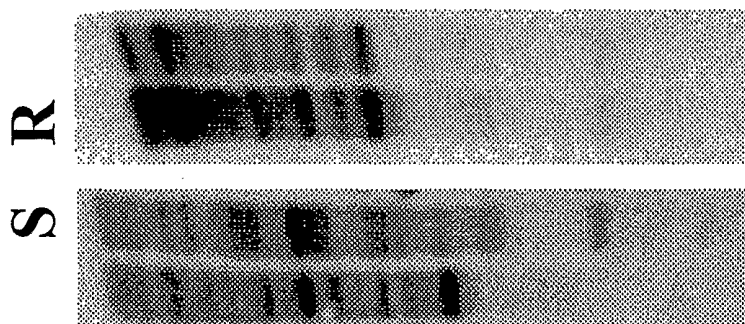


Fig. 5

SEQUENCE LISTING<110> Clemson University<120>

Polynucleotide encoding a gene conferring resistance to Bacillus thuringiensis toxins<130> CXU-352-PCT<160> 9 <170> PatentIn version 3.1<210> 1<211> 5355<212> DNA<213> Heliothis virescens<220><221> CDS<222> (10)..(5208)<223>

<300><301> Linda J. Gahan and David G. Heckel<302> Identification of a gene associated with Bt resistance in Heliothis virescens<303> Science<304> 293<305> 5531<306> 857-860<307> 2001-08-03<308> GenBank AF367362<309> 2001-08-12<313> (1)..(5355)<300><308> GenBank AF367362<309> 2001-08-12<313> (1)..(5355)<400> 1

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1 5 10

ctc gct gct cat tta acg gtc gcg caa gat tgt tct tac atg gta gca 99
Leu Ala Ala His Leu Thr Val Ala Gln Asp Cys Ser Tyr Met Val Ala
15 20 25 30

att cct aga cca gag cga cca gat ttt cct aat caa aat ttc gaa gga 147
Ile Pro Arg Pro Glu Arg Pro Asp Phe Pro Asn Gln Asn Phe Glu Gly
35 40 45

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Val Pro Trp Ser Gln Asn Pro Leu Leu Pro Ala Glu Asp Arg Glu Asp
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Val Cys Met Asn Ala Phe Asp Pro Ser Ala Leu Asn Pro Val Thr Val
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Ile Phe Met Glu Glu Glu Ile Glu Gly Asp Val Ala Ile Ala Arg Leu
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Asn Tyr Arg Gly Thr Asn Thr Pro Thr Val Val Thr Pro Phe Asn Phe
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115 120 125

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130 135 140

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Pro Asn Met Gln Gln Tyr Ile Phe Asn Val Arg Val Glu Asp Glu Pro
145 150 155

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160 165 170

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2/22

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Glu	Glu	Tyr	Phe	Glu	Leu	Val	Arg	Glu	Asn	Ile	Gln	Gly	Gln	Trp	Met	
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Tyr	Val	His	Met	Arg	Leu	Ile	Leu	Asn	Lys	Pro	Leu	Asp	Tyr	Glu	Glu	
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Asn	Pro	Leu	His	Leu	Phe	Arg	Val	Thr	Ala	Leu	Asp	Ser	Leu	Pro	Asn	
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Val	His	Thr	Val	Thr	Met	Met	Val	Gln	Val	Glu	Asn	Ile	Glu	Ser	Arg	
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Pro	Pro	Arg	Trp	Met	Glu	Ile	Phe	Ala	Val	Gln	Gln	Phe	Asp	Glu	Lys	
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Thr	Ala	Gln	Ala	Phe	Arg	Val	Arg	Ala	Ile	Asp	Gly	Asp	Thr	Gly	Ile	
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Asp	Lys	Pro	Ile	Phe	Tyr	Arg	Ile	Glu	Thr	Glu	Glu	Ser	Glu	Lys	Asp	
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Lys	Val	Ala	Pro	Ile	Asp	Arg	Asp	Thr	Leu	Glu	Lys	Glu	Val	Phe	His	
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gtg	tct	cta	ata	gcg	tac	aaa	tat	ggc	gac	aat	gac	gtg	gaa	gga	agt	1155
Val	Ser	Leu	Ile	Ala	Tyr	Lys	Tyr	Gly	Asp	Asn	Asp	Val	Glu	Gly	Ser	
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ccg	tca	ttc	gag	tcg	aag	acc	gat	atc	gtc	att	att	gtg	aac	gac	gtg	1203
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Asn	Asp	Gln	Ala	Pro	Val	Pro	Phe	Arg	Pro	Ser	Tyr	Tyr	Ile	Glu	Ile	
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Met	Glu	Glu	Ala	Ala	Met	Thr	Leu	Asn	Leu	Glu	Asp	Phe	Gly	Phe	His	
415				420						425				430		
gat	aga	ggt	ctt	ggt	ccg	cac	gca	cag	tac	aca	gtg	cac	ctg	gag	agc	1347
Asp	Arg	Gly	Leu	Gly	Pro	His	Ala	Gln	Tyr	Thr	Val	His	Leu	Glu	Ser	
			435						440					445		

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Gly Tyr Gln Arg Gln Ser Phe Ile Val Gly Thr Gln Asn His His Met	
465 470 475	
ctc gac ttt gaa gtg cca gag ttc caa aag ata caa ctt agg gcg gta	1491
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Ile Asn Leu Ile Asn Trp Asn Asp Glu Leu Pro Ile Phe Glu His Asp	
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Ala Thr Val Leu Ala Lys Asp Arg Asp Ile Asp Asp Arg Val Glu His	
545 550 555	
tct cta atg ggc aac gca gtg aac tac ctg agt atc gac aaa gac acc	1731
Ser Leu Met Gly Asn Ala Val Asn Tyr Leu Ser Ile Asp Lys Asp Thr	
560 565 570	
ggc gac atc ctc gtg aca atc gac gat gca ttt aac tat cac aga cag	1779
Gly Asp Ile Leu Val Thr Ile Asp Asp Ala Phe Asn Tyr His Arg Gln	
575 580 585 590	
aac gag ctc ttt gtg cag ata cga gct gat gac acg ttg gga gag ccg	1827
Asn Glu Leu Phe Val Gln Ile Arg Ala Asp Asp Thr Leu Gly Glu Pro	
595 600 605	
tat aat acc aac acc gcc caa ctg gtg ata cag ctg caa gac atc aac	1875
Tyr Asn Thr Asn Thr Ala Gln Leu Val Ile Gln Leu Gln Asp Ile Asn	
610 615 620	
aac aca cct cct acg ctc aga ctg cct cgc acg act ccg tca gtg gaa	1923
Asn Thr Pro Pro Thr Leu Arg Leu Pro Arg Thr Thr Pro Ser Val Glu	
625 630 635	
gag aac gtg ccg gac ggg ttc gtg atc ccc acc gag ctg cac gcc acc	1971
Glu Asn Val Pro Asp Gly Phe Val Ile Pro Thr Glu Leu His Ala Thr	
640 645 650	
gac ccc gac acc acc gcc gag ctg cgc ttc agc atc gac tgg gac act	2019
Asp Pro Asp Thr Thr Ala Glu Leu Arg Phe Ser Ile Asp Trp Asp Thr	
655 660 665 670	
tcc tat gcc acc aag cag gga cga gat gct gat gct gag gag ttt gtt	2067
Ser Tyr Ala Thr Lys Gln Gly Arg Asp Ala Asp Ala Glu Glu Phe Val	
675 680 685	

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aat tgt ata gaa atc gag acg gta tac ccg aac ttg aac gac cga ggc	2115
Asn Cys Ile Glu Ile Glu Thr Val Tyr Pro Asn Leu Asn Asp Arg Gly	
690 695 700	
acc gcc atc ggc cgc gtg gtt cgc gag atc cgg gaa cac gtc acc	2163
Thr Ala Ile Gly Arg Val Val Val Arg Glu Ile Arg Glu His Val Thr	
705 710 715	
atc gac tac gag atg ttc gag gtg ctg tac ctc acc gtc agg gtc acg	2211
Ile Asp Tyr Glu Met Phe Glu Val Leu Tyr Leu Thr Val Arg Val Thr	
720 725 730	
gat ctc aac acg gtc att gga gac gac tat gat ata tca aca ttc acg	2259
Asp Leu Asn Thr Val Ile Gly Asp Asp Tyr Asp Ile Ser Thr Phe Thr	
735 740 745 750	
atc att ata ata gac atg aac gac aac cct ccg ctg tgg gtg gaa ggc	2307
Ile Ile Ile Ile Asp Met Asn Asp Asn Pro Pro Leu Trp Val Glu Gly	
755 760 765	
acg ctg acg cag gag ttc cgc gtg cga gag gtc gcc gcc tcg gga gtt	2355
Thr Leu Thr Gln Glu Phe Arg Val Arg Glu Val Ala Ala Ser Gly Val	
770 775 780	
gtt ata gga tcc gta ctc gcc act gat atc gac gga cct ctt tat aat	2403
Val Ile Gly Ser Val Leu Ala Thr Asp Ile Asp Gly Pro Leu Tyr Asn	
785 790 795	
caa gtg cgg tat acc atc act cct aga tta gat act cca gaa gac cta	2451
Gln Val Arg Tyr Thr Ile Thr Pro Arg Leu Asp Thr Pro Glu Asp Leu	
800 805 810	
gtg gag atc gac ttc aat tgc ggt cag atc tca gtg aag aag cac cag	2499
Val Glu Ile Asp Phe Asn Ser Gly Gln Ile Ser Val Lys Lys His Gln	
815 820 825 830	
gcc atc gac gcg gac gag ccg ccg cgc cag cac ctc tac tac acc gtg	2547
Ala Ile Asp Ala Asp Glu Pro Pro Arg Gln His Leu Tyr Tyr Thr Val	
835 840 845	
gtc gcc agc gac aag tgc gac ctg ctc tct gtc gac gtg tgt ccg cct	2595
Val Ala Ser Asp Lys Cys Asp Leu Ser Val Asp Val Cys Pro Pro	
850 855 860	
gat cct aac tac ttc aac aca ccg gga gac ata acg atc cac ata aca	2643
Asp Pro Asn Tyr Phe Asn Thr Pro Gly Asp Ile Thr Ile His Ile Thr	
865 870 875	
gac acg aac aac agg gtg cct cga gtg gaa gag gac aag ttc gag gaa	2691
Asp Thr Asn Asn Arg Val Pro Arg Val Glu Glu Asp Lys Phe Glu Glu	
880 885 890	
att gtc tat atc tac gag ggc gcg gag gac gga gaa cac gtc gtg cag	2739
Ile Val Tyr Ile Tyr Glu Gly Ala Glu Asp Gly Glu His Val Val Gln	
895 900 905 910	
ctc ttc gcc agc gat ctg gat aga gat gaa atc tac cac aaa gtg agc	2787
Leu Phe Ala Ser Asp Leu Asp Arg Asp Glu Ile Tyr His Lys Val Ser	
915 920 925	
tac cag atc aac tac gcg atc aac cct cgt ctc cgc gac ttc ttc gag	2835

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Tyr	Gln	Ile	Asn	Tyr	Ala	Ile	Asn	Pro	Arg	Leu	Arg	Asp	Phe	Phe	Glu		
			930					935					940				
gta	gac	ctg	gag	acc	ggc	ctg	gtg	tac	gtc	aac	aac	acg	gcc	ggg	gag		2883
Val	Asp	Leu	Glu	Thr	Gly	Leu	Val	Tyr	Val	Asn	Asn	Thr	Ala	Gly	Glu		
		945					950					955					
aag	ctc	gac	cgg	gac	ggc	gat	gaa	ccc	acg	cat	cgg	atc	ttc	ttc	aac		2931
Lys	Leu	Asp	Arg	Asp	Gly	Asp	Glu	Pro	Thr	His	Arg	Ile	Phe	Phe	Asn		
	960					965					970						
gtt	atc	gat	aac	ttc	tat	ggg	gaa	gga	gat	ggc	aac	cgg	aac	cag	gac		2979
Val	Ile	Asp	Asn	Phe	Tyr	Gly	Glu	Gly	Asp	Gly	Asn	Arg	Asn	Gln	Asp		
	975				980					985				990			
gag	aca	caa	gtg	tta	gtg	gtg	ctg	ttg	gac	atc	aac	gac	aac	tat	ccg		3027
Glu	Thr	Gln	Val	Leu	Val	Val	Leu	Leu	Asp	Ile	Asn	Asp	Asn	Tyr	Pro		
			995						1000					1005			
gag	ctg	cct	gag	ggg	ctc	tca	tgg	gat	atc	tct	gag	gga	ttg	cta			3072
Glu	Leu	Pro	Glu	Gly	Leu	Ser	Trp	Asp	Ile	Ser	Glu	Gly	Leu	Leu			
		1010						1015					1020				
cag	ggg	gtc	cgt	gta	acc	cca	gat	atc	ttc	gcc	ccg	gac	cgc	gac			3117
Gln	Gly	Val	Arg	Val	Thr	Pro	Asp	Ile	Phe	Ala	Pro	Asp	Arg	Asp			
		1025						1030					1035				
gag	ccc	ggc	acc	gac	aac	tcc	cgc	gtg	gcg	tac	gac	atc	gtc	agc			3162
Glu	Pro	Gly	Thr	Asp	Asn	Ser	Arg	Val	Ala	Tyr	Asp	Ile	Val	Ser			
		1040						1045					1050				
ctc	tcg	ccc	acc	gac	agg	gac	atc	aca	ctt	cct	caa	ctc	ttc	acc			3207
Leu	Ser	Pro	Thr	Asp	Arg	Asp	Ile	Thr	Leu	Pro	Gln	Leu	Phe	Thr			
		1055						1060					1065				
atg	atc	acc	ata	gag	aag	gac	agg	ggc	atc	gac	cag	act	gga	gag			3252
Met	Ile	Thr	Ile	Glu	Lys	Asp	Arg	Gly	Ile	Asp	Gln	Thr	Gly	Glu			
		1070						1075					1080				
ctg	gag	acc	gct	atg	gat	tta	aga	ggc	tat	tgg	ggc	act	tat	gaa			3297
Leu	Glu	Thr	Ala	Met	Asp	Leu	Arg	Gly	Tyr	Trp	Gly	Thr	Tyr	Glu			
		1085						1090					1095				
ata	cat	gta	aag	gca	tac	gac	cat	gga	gta	cct	caa	agg	att	tcc			3342
Ile	His	Val	Lys	Ala	Tyr	Asp	His	Gly	Val	Pro	Gln	Arg	Ile	Ser			
		1100						1105					1110				
tac	gag	aag	tac	ccg	cta	gtt	att	aga	cct	tac	aac	ttc	cac	gac			3387
Tyr	Glu	Lys	Tyr	Pro	Leu	Val	Ile	Arg	Pro	Tyr	Asn	Phe	His	Asp			
		1115						1120					1125				
cct	gtg	ttc	gtg	ttc	cct	caa	cct	gga	atg	act	atc	aga	ctc	gcg			3432
Pro	Val	Phe	Val	Phe	Pro	Gln	Pro	Gly	Met	Thr	Ile	Arg	Leu	Ala			
		1130						1135					1140				
aag	gag	cga	gca	gta	gtg	aac	gga	gtg	ctg	gcg	aca	gtg	gac	ggc			3477
Lys	Glu	Arg	Ala	Val	Val	Asn	Gly	Val	Leu	Ala	Thr	Val	Asp	Gly			
		1145						1150					1155				
gag	ttc	ctc	gag	cga	ata	gtc	gcc	acc	gac	gag	gat	ggc	tta	cac			3522
Glu	Phe	Leu	Glu	Arg	Ile	Val	Ala	Thr	Asp	Glu	Asp	Gly	Leu	His			

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1160	1165	1170	
gct gga gtt gtt acc ttc tct atc tcg gga gat gat gag gcg ttg 3567			
Ala Gly Val Val Thr Phe Ser Ile Ser Gly Asp Asp Glu Ala Leu			
1175	1180	1185	
cag tac ttc gac gtg ttt aac gac gga gtg aac ttg ggt gcg ctg 3612			
Gln Tyr Phe Asp Val Phe Asn Asp Gly Val Asn Leu Gly Ala Leu			
1190	1195	1200	
acc atc acg cag ctc ttc cct gaa gac ttc cga gag ttt cag gtg 3657			
Thr Ile Thr Gln Leu Phe Pro Glu Asp Phe Arg Glu Phe Gln Val			
1205	1210	1215	
acg att cgt gct acg gat ggt ggt acg gag cct ggt cca agg agt 3702			
Thr Ile Arg Ala Thr Asp Gly Gly Thr Glu Pro Gly Pro Arg Ser			
1220	1225	1230	
acc gac tgc acg atc acc gta gtg ttt gtg cct acg cag gga gag 3747			
Thr Asp Cys Thr Ile Thr Val Val Phe Val Pro Thr Gln Gly Glu			
1235	1240	1245	
cct gtg ttc gaa act agc acc tac acg gtc gct ttt atc gag aaa 3792			
Pro Val Phe Glu Thr Ser Thr Tyr Thr Val Ala Phe Ile Glu Lys			
1250	1255	1260	
gat gct ggt atg gaa gag cgg gcc acg ctg cct ctc gcc aag gac 3837			
Asp Ala Gly Met Glu Glu Arg Ala Thr Leu Pro Leu Ala Lys Asp			
1265	1270	1275	
ccg cgt aac ata atg tgt gaa gat gat tgt cac gac acc tat tac 3882			
Pro Arg Asn Ile Met Cys Glu Asp Asp Cys His Asp Thr Tyr Tyr			
1280	1285	1290	
agc att gtt gga ggc aac tcg atg ggc cac ttt gcg gtg gac cct 3927			
Ser Ile Val Gly Gly Asn Ser Met Gly His Phe Ala Val Asp Pro			
1295	1300	1305	
cag tcc aac gag ctg ttc ctg ctg acg cca ctg gag cgc gcg gag 3972			
Gln Ser Asn Glu Leu Phe Leu Leu Thr Pro Leu Glu Arg Ala Glu			
1310	1315	1320	
cag gag acg cac acc ctc atc atc ggc gcc agc gac tcg ccc agc 4017			
Gln Glu Thr His Thr Leu Ile Ile Gly Ala Ser Asp Ser Pro Ser			
1325	1330	1335	
cca gcc gcc gtg ctg cag gct tct acc ctc act gtt act gtc aat 4062			
Pro Ala Ala Val Leu Gln Ala Ser Thr Leu Thr Val Thr Val Asn			
1340	1345	1350	
gtt cga gaa gca aac ccg cgg cca gtg ttc cag agc gct ctg tac 4107			
Val Arg Glu Ala Asn Pro Arg Pro Val Phe Gln Ser Ala Leu Tyr			
1355	1360	1365	
aca gcc ggc atc tcc acc ctc gac acc atc aac aga ggt ctg cta 4152			
Thr Ala Gly Ile Ser Thr Leu Asp Thr Ile Asn Arg Gly Leu Leu			
1370	1375	1380	
acg cta cac gcg act cat tca gaa ggc ttg cct gtg acc tac acg 4197			
Thr Leu His Ala Thr His Ser Glu Gly Leu Pro Val Thr Tyr Thr			
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ctg gta caa gac	tcc atg gaa gct gac	tcc aca ctg caa gct	gtg	4242
Leu Val Gln Asp	Ser Met Glu Ala Asp	Ser Thr Leu Gln Ala	Val	
	1400	1405	1410	
cag gag aca gcc	ttc aac ttg aac cct	cag act gga gtg ctg	acc	4287
Gln Glu Thr Ala	Phe Asn Leu Asn Pro	Gln Thr Gly Val Leu	Thr	
	1415	1420	1425	
ctc aac ttc cag	ccc aca gca tct atg	cac ggc atg ttt gag	ttc	4332
Leu Asn Phe Gln	Pro Thr Ala Ser Met	His Gly Met Phe Glu	Phe	
	1430	1435	1440	
gat gtg atg gct	act gat aca gtg gga	gaa acc gcg cgc acc	gaa	4377
Asp Val Met Ala	Thr Asp Thr Val Gly	Glu Thr Ala Arg Thr	Glu	
	1445	1450	1455	
gtg aag gtg tac	ctg ata tcc gac cgc	aac aga gtg ttc ttc	acg	4422
Val Lys Val Tyr	Leu Ile Ser Asp Arg	Asn Arg Val Phe Phe	Thr	
	1460	1465	1470	
ttc atg aac acg	ctt gaa gaa gtc gaa	ccg aat gaa gat ttc	ata	4467
Phe Met Asn Thr	Leu Glu Glu Val Glu	Pro Asn Glu Asp Phe	Ile	
	1475	1480	1485	
gcg gag aca ttt	acc ctg ttc ttc ggc	atg cgg tgc aac atc	gac	4512
Ala Glu Thr Phe	Thr Leu Phe Phe Gly	Met Arg Cys Asn Ile	Asp	
	1490	1495	1500	
cag gcg ctg ccc	gcc agc gac ccc gcc	acc ggc gcc gcc agg	gac	4557
Gln Ala Leu Pro	Ala Ser Asp Pro Ala	Thr Gly Ala Ala Arg	Asp	
	1505	1510	1515	
gac cag acc gaa	gtc agg gca cac ttc	ata cgc gac gac ctg	cct	4602
Asp Gln Thr Glu	Val Arg Ala His Phe	Ile Arg Asp Asp Leu	Pro	
	1520	1525	1530	
gta cct gct gag	gag atc gaa caa tta	cgc ggc aac ccg acc	cta	4647
Val Pro Ala Glu	Glu Ile Glu Gln Leu	Arg Gly Asn Pro Thr	Leu	
	1535	1540	1545	
gtg gcg acc atc	cag aac gcc ctg cag	gag gag aac ctg aac	ctg	4692
Val Ala Thr Ile	Gln Asn Ala Leu Gln	Glu Glu Asn Leu Asn	Leu	
	1550	1555	1560	
gcc gac ctg ttc	acg ggc gag act ccc	atc ctg ggc ggc gag	gcg	4737
Ala Asp Leu Phe	Thr Gly Glu Thr Pro	Ile Leu Gly Gly Glu	Ala	
	1565	1570	1575	
cag gcg cgg gcg	gtc tat gct ctc gcg	gcg gtg gcg gct gcg	ctc	4782
Gln Ala Arg Ala	Val Tyr Ala Leu Ala	Ala Val Ala Ala Ala	Leu	
	1580	1585	1590	
gcg ctg ctc tgc	gtc gtg ctg ctt ata	ctc ttc ttc atc agg	act	4827
Ala Leu Leu Cys	Val Val Leu Leu Ile	Leu Phe Phe Ile Arg	Thr	
	1595	1600	1605	
agg gcc ctc aac	cgt cgc ctg gaa gcc	cta tcc atg acc aag	tac	4872
Arg Ala Leu Asn	Arg Arg Leu Glu Ala	Leu Ser Met Thr Lys	Tyr	
	1610	1615	1620	

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agt tcc caa gac tca gga ctc aac cgc gtg ggt ctg gcg gcg ccg 4917
 Ser Ser Gln Asp Ser Gly Leu Asn Arg Val Gly Leu Ala Ala Pro
 1625 1630 1635

 ggc acc aac aag cac gcg gtg gag ggc tcc aac ccc atc tgg aac 4962
 Gly Thr Asn Lys His Ala Val Glu Gly Ser Asn Pro Ile Trp Asn
 1640 1645 1650

 gaa act ctt aag gca ccg gac ttt gat gct ctt agc gag cag tcg 5007
 Glu Thr Leu Lys Ala Pro Asp Phe Asp Ala Leu Ser Glu Gln Ser
 1655 1660 1665

 tac gac tcg ggt ctg atc ggc atc gaa gac ttg ccg cag ttc agg 5052
 Tyr Asp Ser Gly Leu Ile Gly Ile Glu Asp Leu Pro Gln Phe Arg
 1670 1675 1680

 aac gac tac ttc ccg cct gac gag gag agc tcc atg cgg gga gtc 5097
 Asn Asp Tyr Phe Pro Pro Asp Glu Glu Ser Ser Met Arg Gly Val
 1685 1690 1695

 gtc aat gaa cac atg cct gga gct aat tca gta gca aac cat aac 5142
 Val Asn Glu His Met Pro Gly Ala Asn Ser Val Ala Asn His Asn
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 Asn Asn Phe Gly Phe Asn Ala Thr Pro Phe Ser Pro Glu Phe Ala
 1715 1720 1725

 aac tcg cag ctc agg aga taa aacattatag tattttttat ataattatt 5238
 Asn Ser Gln Leu Arg Arg
 1730

 aaagaagtga tataacgcac taaaatttac ctataagtat atattgaagt gtaagatact 5298

 cgtattatgt aagagcatct atttttttac caccagacaa taaaaacttt ataaaag 5355

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Ala His Leu Thr Val Ala Gln Asp Cys Ser Tyr Met Val Ala Ile Pro
 20 25 30

Arg Pro Glu Arg Pro Asp Phe Pro Asn Gln Asn Phe Glu Gly Val Pro
 35 40 45

Trp Ser Gln Asn Pro Leu Leu Pro Ala Glu Asp Arg Glu Asp Val Cys
 50 55 60

Met Asn Ala Phe Asp Pro Ser Ala Leu Asn Pro Val Thr Val Ile Phe
 65 70 75 80

Met Glu Glu Glu Ile Glu Gly Asp Val Ala Ile Ala Arg Leu Asn Tyr
 85 90 95

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Arg Gly Thr Asn Thr Pro Thr Val Val Thr Pro Phe Asn Phe Gly Thr
 100 105 110

Phe His Leu Leu Gly Pro Val Ile Arg Arg Ile Pro Glu Gln Gly Gly
 115 120 125

Asp Trp His Leu Val Ile Thr Gln Arg Gln Asp Tyr Glu Thr Pro Asn
 130 135 140

Met Gln Gln Tyr Ile Phe Asn Val Arg Val Glu Asp Glu Pro Gln Glu
 145 150 155 160

Ala Thr Val Met Leu Ile Ile Val Asn Ile Asp Asp Asn Ala Pro Ile
 165 170 175

Ile Gln Met Phe Glu Pro Cys Asp Ile Pro Glu His Gly Glu Thr Gly
 180 185 190

Thr Thr Glu Cys Lys Tyr Val Val Ser Asp Ala Asp Gly Glu Ile Ser
 195 200 205

Thr Arg Phe Met Thr Phe Gln Ile Glu Ser Asp Arg Asn Asp Glu Glu
 210 215 220

Tyr Phe Glu Leu Val Arg Glu Asn Ile Gln Gly Gln Trp Met Tyr Val
 225 230 235 240

His Met Arg Leu Ile Leu Asn Lys Pro Leu Asp Tyr Glu Glu Asn Pro
 245 250 255

Leu His Leu Phe Arg Val Thr Ala Leu Asp Ser Leu Pro Asn Val His
 260 265 270

Thr Val Thr Met Met Val Gln Val Glu Asn Ile Glu Ser Arg Pro Pro
 275 280 285

Arg Trp Met Glu Ile Phe Ala Val Gln Gln Phe Asp Glu Lys Thr Ala
 290 295 300

Gln Ala Phe Arg Val Arg Ala Ile Asp Gly Asp Thr Gly Ile Asp Lys
 305 310 315 320

Pro Ile Phe Tyr Arg Ile Glu Thr Glu Glu Ser Glu Lys Asp Leu Phe
 325 330 335

Ser Val Glu Thr Ile Gly Ala Gly Arg Glu Gly Ala Trp Phe Lys Val
 340 345 350

Ala Pro Ile Asp Arg_Asp Thr Leu Glu Lys Glu Val Phe His Val Ser
 355 360 365

Leu Ile Ala Tyr Lys Tyr Gly Asp Asn Asp Val Glu Gly Ser Pro Ser
 370 375 380

Phe Glu Ser Lys Thr Asp Ile Val Ile Ile Val Asn Asp Val Asn Asp
 385 390 395 400

Gln Ala Pro Val Pro Phe Arg Pro Ser Tyr Tyr Ile Glu Ile Met Glu
 405 410 415

Glu Ala Ala Met Thr Leu Asn Leu Glu Asp Phe Gly Phe His Asp Arg
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Gly Leu Gly Pro His Ala Gln Tyr Thr Val His Leu Glu Ser Ile Ser
 435 440 445

Pro Ala Gly Ala His Glu Ala Phe Tyr Ile Ala Pro Glu Val Gly Tyr
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Gln Arg Gln Ser Phe Ile Val Gly Thr Gln Asn His His Met Leu Asp
 465 470 475 480

Phe Glu Val Pro Glu Phe Gln Lys Ile Gln Leu Arg Ala Val Ala Ile
 485 490 495

Asp Met Asp Asp Pro Arg Trp Val Gly Ile Ala Ile Ile Asn Ile Asn
 500 505 510

Leu Ile Asn Trp Asn Asp Glu Leu Pro Ile Phe Glu His Asp Val Gln
 515 520 525

Thr Val Thr Phe Lys Glu Thr Glu Gly Ala Gly Phe Arg Val Ala Thr
 530 535 540

Val Leu Ala Lys Asp Arg Asp Ile Asp Asp Arg Val Glu His Ser Leu
 545 550 555 560

Met Gly Asn Ala Val Asn Tyr Leu Ser Ile Asp Lys Asp Thr Gly Asp
 565 570 575

Ile Leu Val Thr Ile Asp Asp Ala Phe Asn Tyr His Arg Gln Asn Glu
 580 585 590

Leu Phe Val Gln Ile Arg Ala Asp Asp Thr Leu Gly Glu Pro Tyr Asn
 595 600 605

Thr Asn Thr Ala Gln Leu Val Ile Gln Leu Gln Asp Ile Asn Asn Thr
 610 615 620

Pro Pro Thr Leu Arg Leu Pro Arg Thr Thr Pro Ser Val Glu Glu Asn
 625 630 635 640

Val Pro Asp Gly Phe Val Ile Pro Thr Glu Leu His Ala Thr Asp Pro
 645 650 655

Asp Thr Thr Ala Glu Leu Arg Phe Ser Ile Asp Trp Asp Thr Ser Tyr
 660 665 670

Ala Thr Lys Gln Gly Arg Asp Ala Asp Ala Glu Glu Phe Val Asn Cys
 675 680 685

Ile Glu Ile Glu Thr Val Tyr Pro Asn Leu Asn Asp Arg Gly Thr Ala
 690 695 700

Ile Gly Arg Val Val Val Arg Glu Ile Arg Glu His Val Thr Ile Asp
 705 710 715 720

Tyr Glu Met Phe Glu Val Leu Tyr Leu Thr Val Arg Val Thr Asp Leu
 725 730 735

Asn Thr Val Ile Gly Asp Asp Tyr Asp Ile Ser Thr Phe Thr Ile Ile
 740 745 750

Ile Ile Asp Met Asn Asp Asn Pro Pro Leu Trp Val Glu Gly Thr Leu
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Thr Gln Glu Phe Arg Val Arg Glu Val Ala Ala Ser Gly Val Val Ile
 770 775 780

Gly Ser Val Leu Ala Thr Asp Ile Asp Gly Pro Leu Tyr Asn Gln Val
 785 790 795 800

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

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Asp	Ala	Asp	Glu	Pro	Pro	Arg	Gln	His	Leu	Tyr	Tyr	Thr	Val	Val	Ala						
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Ser	Asp	Lys	Cys	Asp	Leu	Leu	Ser	Val	Asp	Val	Cys	Pro	Pro	Asp	Pro						
	850					855					860										
Asn	Tyr	Phe	Asn	Thr	Pro	Gly	Asp	Ile	Thr	Ile	His	Ile	Thr	Asp	Thr						
865					870					875					880						
Asn	Asn	Arg	Val	Pro	Arg	Val	Glu	Glu	Asp	Lys	Phe	Glu	Glu	Ile	Val						
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Tyr	Ile	Tyr	Glu	Gly	Ala	Glu	Asp	Gly	Glu	His	Val	Val	Gln	Leu	Phe						
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Ala	Ser	Asp	Leu	Asp	Arg	Asp	Glu	Ile	Tyr	His	Lys	Val	Ser	Tyr	Gln						
		915					920						925								
Ile	Asn	Tyr	Ala	Ile	Asn	Pro	Arg	Leu	Arg	Asp	Phe	Phe	Glu	Val	Asp						
	930					935					940										
Leu	Glu	Thr	Gly	Leu	Val	Tyr	Val	Asn	Asn	Thr	Ala	Gly	Glu	Lys	Leu						
945					950					955					960						
Asp	Arg	Asp	Gly	Asp	Glu	Pro	Thr	His	Arg	Ile	Phe	Phe	Asn	Val	Ile						
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Asp	Asn	Phe	Tyr	Gly	Glu	Gly	Asp	Gly	Asn	Arg	Asn	Gln	Asp	Glu	Thr						
			980					985						990							
Gln	Val	Leu	Val	Val	Leu	Leu	Asp	Ile	Asn	Asp	Asn	Tyr	Pro	Glu	Leu						
		995					1000						1005								
Pro	Glu	Gly	Leu	Ser	Trp	Asp	Ile	Ser	Glu	Gly	Leu	Leu	Gln	Gly							
	1010					1015					1020										
Val	Arg	Val	Thr	Pro	Asp	Ile	Phe	Ala	Pro	Asp	Arg	Asp	Glu	Pro							
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	1040					1045					1050										
Pro	Thr	Asp	Arg	Asp	Ile	Thr	Leu	Pro	Gln	Leu	Phe	Thr	Met	Ile							
	1055					1060					1065										

Thr Ile Glu Lys Asp Arg Gly Ile Asp Gln Thr Gly Glu Leu Glu
 1070 1075 1080

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