



- (51) **International Patent Classification:**
C12N 7/00 (2006.01)
- (21) **International Application Number:**
PCT/US2014/054299
- (22) **International Filing Date:**
5 September 2014 (05.09.2014)
- (25) **Filing Language:** English
- (26) **Publication Language:** English
- (30) **Priority Data:**
61/873,901 5 September 2013 (05.09.2013) US
- (71) **Applicant:** MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY [US/US]; 77 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02139 (US).
- (72) **Inventors:** LU, Timothy, Kuan-ta; 1 Harvard Place, Charlestown, MA 02129 (US). ANDO, Hiroki; 400 Brookline Ave., Apt. 4e, Boston, MA 02215 (US). LEMIRE, Sebastien; 4 Stickney Ave., Apt. 2, Somerville, MA 02145 (US).
- (74) **Agent:** DIPIETRANTONIO, Heather, J.; Wolf, Greenfield & Sacks, P.C., 600 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, MA 02210-2206 (US).
- (81) **Designated States** (*unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of national protection available*): AE, AG, AL, AM,

AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BN, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CL, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IR, IS, JP, KE, KG, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PA, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, QA, RO, RS, RU, RW, SA, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TH, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW.

- (84) **Designated States** (*unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of regional protection available*): ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LR, LS, MW, MZ, NA, RW, SD, SL, ST, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, RU, TJ, TM), European (AL, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SI, SK, SM, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, KM, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

- with international search report (Art. 21(3))
- before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of amendments (Rule 48.2(h))
- with sequence listing part of description (Rule 5.2(a))

(54) **Title:** TUNING BACTERIOPHAGE HOST RANGE

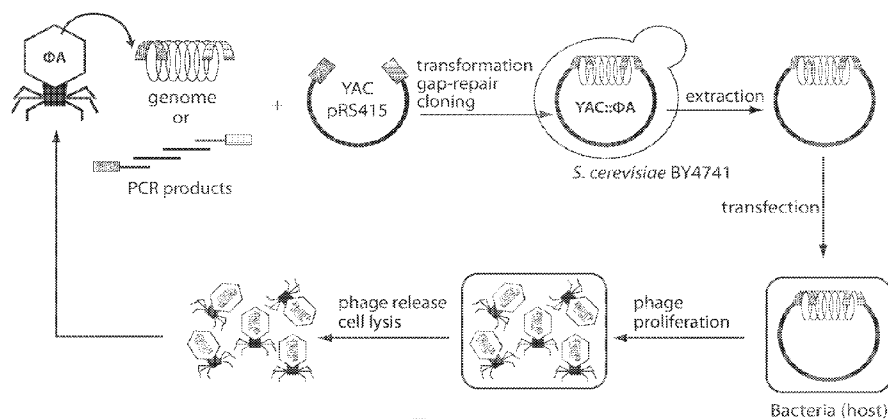


Fig. 1

(57) **Abstract:** Various aspects and embodiments of the invention are directed to high-throughput phage-engineering methods and recombinant bacteriophages with tunable host ranges for controlling phage specificity. The present disclosure provides, inter alia, recombinant bacteriophages with tunable host ranges for controlling phage host cell specificity and high-throughput bacteriophage engineering methods. This is achieved, in some embodiments, by altering host recognition elements such as, for example, tail fibers of a particular type of bacteriophage.

TUNING BACTERIOPHAGE HOST RANGE

RELATED APPLICATION

This application claims the benefit under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) of U.S. provisional
5 application number 61/873,901, filed September 5, 2013, which is incorporated by reference
herein in its entirety.

FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH

This invention was made with government support under Contract Nos. W911NF-13-
10 D-0001 and W911NF-07-D-0004 awarded by the Army Research Office and under Grant No.
DP2 OD008435 awarded by the National Institutes of Health. The government has certain
rights in the invention.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

15 A bacteriophage (“phage”) is a virus that can specifically infect host bacteria and
reproduces at the expense of the host bacteria. Shortly after their discovery, phages were
proposed as a means to control pathogenic bacteria (d’Herelle, F., *Bulletin of the New York
Academy of Medicine* 7, 329 (1931)); however, a poor understanding of the relationship
between bacteria and phages led to frequent treatment failures, and the emergence of readily-
20 available chemical antibiotics made phage therapy obsolete (Carlton, R.M., *Archivum
immunologiae et therapiae experimentalis* 47, 267 (1999)). Presently, with the rise of
drug-resistant bacteria and the sharp decline in antibiotic discovery (Fischbach, M.A. *et al.*
Science 325, 1089 (2009)), phage therapy is regaining attention.

The limited range of bacterial cell hosts for a single type of phage has been a major
25 challenge to the development and approval of clinical phage-based products. Traditionally, a
phage “cocktail” was used to address this challenge (Sulakvelidze, A., *et al. Antimicrobial
agents and chemotherapy* 45, 649 (2001)). Still, the desire to broaden the host range by
adding different types of phages to a phage cocktail must be balanced with another challenge
of producing and testing well-defined multi-component combinations for government
30 regulatory approval.

Further still, creating phage-based therapeutics and diagnostics is limited by the
difficulty of engineering phages. Phage genomes are often too large to be handled efficiently

in vitro and reside for short periods of time in bacteria, which makes it difficult to modify the genomes during the phage reproductive cycle. Thus, phage genome engineering is classically performed with allele replacement methods whereby a piece of the phage genome is cloned into an appropriate bacterial vector, remodeled using classical molecular biology, and the bacterium containing the resulting construct is infected with the phage. The phage then recombines with the plasmid to acquire the desired mutations. This process, though, is inefficient because many phages degrade resident DNA upon entry and because the lack of phage selectable markers often make screening for acquired characteristics labor intensive. Moreover, there are very large stretches of phage DNA that harbor toxic functions and thus prevent their manipulation within bacteria.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present disclosure addresses the above challenges by providing, *inter alia*, recombinant bacteriophages with tunable host ranges for controlling phage host cell specificity and high-throughput bacteriophage engineering methods. Artificially controlling phage specificity contributes to practical applications such as, for example, bacteriophage therapy and bacterial identification by altering and/or expanding the range of host cell strains recognized and/or infected by particular types of bacteriophages. This is achieved, in some embodiments, by altering host recognition elements such as, for example, tail fibers of a particular type of bacteriophage. A bacteriophage, using its tail fibers, recognizes and adsorbs to the outer membrane of its host bacterial cell(s) (Weidel, W. *Annu Rev Microbiol* 12, 27-48 (1958)). Altering (*e.g.*, swapping, mutating) the tail fibers of a bacteriophage can alter the range of host bacterial cells recognized by the bacteriophage. For example, a T3 bacteriophage may be modified to have tail fibers from one or more different types of bacteriophages (*e.g.*, T7, SP6, yppR, K1-5, K11), thereby expanding the bacterial cell host range of the T3 bacteriophage to that of the one or more different types of bacteriophages. Thus, instead of using a cocktail of different types of bacteriophage to try to target multiple different strains of pathogenic bacteria, the present disclosure contemplates, in some embodiments, the use of a cocktail of one type of recombinant bacteriophage with heterologous host recognition elements (*e.g.*, heterologous tail fibers). Accordingly, various aspects of the present disclosure provide compositions that comprise recombinant bacteriophages with heterologous host recognition elements.

Methods of the present disclosure for altering bacteriophage host range overcome some of the difficulties of phage engineering, particularly those associated with the large size of a phage genome, by using, for example, copies of a linearized capture vector (*e.g.*, yeast artificial chromosome) and a set of linear bacteriophage genomic fragments with homologous “arms” that facilitate recombination.

Thus, various aspects of the invention provide methods that comprise introducing into yeast cells (a) copies of a linearized yeast artificial chromosome (YAC) and (b) a set of linear bacteriophage genomic fragments of defined sequence from at least two different types of bacteriophages, each genomic fragment comprising at each end a sequence of at least 20 contiguous nucleotides, wherein one of the two end sequences of each bacteriophage genomic fragment is homologous to only one other end sequence of an adjacent genomic fragment, and wherein the set of bacteriophage genomic fragments of defined sequence, when recombined, forms a nucleic acid encoding a viable recombinant bacteriophage with heterologous host recognition elements; and culturing the yeast cells to permit homologous recombination of the end sequences of the bacteriophage genomic fragments and the end sequences of the YAC, thereby producing a recombined YAC::phage construct that encodes a viable recombinant bacteriophage with heterologous host recognition elements.

In some embodiments, the methods comprise introducing into yeast cells (a) copies of a linearized yeast artificial chromosome (YAC) and (b) a set of linear bacteriophage genomic fragments of defined sequence from at least two different types of bacteriophages, each genomic fragment comprising at each end a sequence of at least 20 contiguous nucleotides, wherein one of the two end sequences of each bacteriophage genomic fragment is homologous to only one other end sequence of an adjacent genomic fragment, and wherein the set of bacteriophage genomic fragments of defined sequence, when recombined, forms a nucleic acid encoding a viable recombinant bacteriophage with heterologous tail fibers; and culturing the yeast cells to permit homologous recombination of the end sequences of the bacteriophage genomic fragments and the end sequences of the YAC, thereby producing a recombined YAC::phage construct that encodes a viable recombinant bacteriophage with heterologous tail fibers.

In some embodiments, the methods further comprise isolating and/or purifying the recombined YAC::phage construct.

In some embodiments, the copies of a linearized YAC comprise at each end a sequence of at least 20 contiguous nucleotides.

In some embodiments, the nucleic acids that encode a viable recombinant bacteriophage are formed by (i) a first subset of the genomic fragments of defined sequence that, when recombined, encode tail fibers from one type of bacteriophage and (ii) a second subset of the genomic fragments of defined sequence that, when recombined, encode a structure (*e.g.*, capsid head, tail sheath) from a different type of bacteriophage.

In some embodiments, the methods further comprise expressing the YAC::phage construct to produce the viable recombinant bacteriophage.

In some embodiments, the set of bacteriophage genomic fragments of defined sequence is from at least one bacteriophage selected from the group consisting of:

Myoviridae, *Siphoviridae*, *Podoviridae*, *Tectiviridae*, *Corticoviridae*, *Lipothrixviridae*, *Plasmaviridae*, *Rudiviridae*, *Fuselloviridae*, *Inoviridae*, *Microviridae*, *Leviviridae*, *Cystoviridae*, *Ampullaviridae*, *Bicaudaviridae*, *Clavaviridae*, *Globuloviridae* and *Guttavirus*.

Various other aspects of the invention provide methods that comprise (a) introducing into yeast cells (i) copies of a linearized yeast artificial chromosome (YAC) comprising at one end a first end sequence of at least 20 contiguous nucleotides and at the other end a second end sequence of at least 20 contiguous nucleotides, and (ii) a first bacteriophage genomic fragment of defined sequence comprising at one end a third end sequence of at least 20 contiguous nucleotides and at the other end a fourth end sequence of at least 20 contiguous nucleotides, wherein the third end sequence is homologous to the first end sequence of the YAC, (iii) a second bacteriophage genomic fragment of defined sequence comprising at one end a fifth end sequence of at least 20 contiguous nucleotides and at the other end a sixth end sequence of at least 20 contiguous nucleotides, wherein the fifth end sequence is homologous to the end nucleotide sequence of the YAC, (iv) a third bacteriophage genomic fragment of defined sequence comprising at one end a seventh end sequence of at least 20 contiguous nucleotides and at the other end an eighth end sequence of at least 20 contiguous nucleotides, wherein the seventh end sequence is homologous to the fourth end sequence of the first bacteriophage genomic element, and the eighth end sequence is homologous to the sixth end sequence of the second bacteriophage genomic element, wherein the third bacteriophage genomic fragment comprises one bacteriophage genomic fragment or more than one bacteriophage genomic fragments that overlap by at least 20 contiguous nucleotides, wherein the first, second and third bacteriophage genomic fragments, when recombined, produce a nucleic acid encoding a viable recombinant bacteriophage with heterologous tail fibers, and wherein at least one of the bacteriophage genomic fragments is from one type of

bacteriophage and at least one of the bacteriophage genomic fragments is from at least one different type of bacteriophage; and (b) culturing the yeast cells to permit homologous recombination of the end sequences of the bacteriophage genomic fragments and the end sequences of the YAC, thereby producing a recombined YAC::phage construct that encodes a viable recombinant bacteriophage with heterologous tail fibers.

In some embodiments, the methods further comprise isolating and/or purifying the recombined YAC::phage construct.

In some embodiments, at least one bacteriophage genomic fragment is from one type of bacteriophage and at least one bacteriophage genomic fragment is from a different type of bacteriophage.

In some embodiments, the bacteriophage genomic fragments, when recombined, produce a nucleic acid encoding tail fibers from one type of bacteriophage and a structure from a different type of bacteriophage.

In some embodiments, the methods further comprise expressing the YAC::phage construct to produce the viable recombinant bacteriophage.

In some embodiments, the first, second and/or third bacteriophage genome fragment of defined sequence is/are from at least one bacteriophage selected from the group consisting of: *Myoviridae*, *Siphoviridae*, *Podoviridae*, *Tectiviridae*, *Corticoviridae*, *Lipothrixviridae*, *Plasmaviridae*, *Rudiviridae*, *Fuselloviridae*, *Inoviridae*, *Microviridae*, *Leviviridae*, *Cystoviridae*, *Ampullaviridae*, *Bicaudaviridae*, *Clavaviridae*, *Globuloviridae*, and *Guttavirus*.

Still other aspects of the invention provide yeast artificial chromosomes (YACs) that comprise a bacteriophage genome that encodes a viable bacteriophage with heterologous tail fibers.

In some embodiments, the bacteriophage genome comprises a set of overlapping bacteriophage genomic fragments of defined sequence from at least two different types of bacteriophages.

In some embodiments, the set of overlapping bacteriophage genomic fragments of defined sequence is from at least one bacteriophage selected from the group consisting of: *Myoviridae*, *Siphoviridae*, *Podoviridae*, *Tectiviridae*, *Corticoviridae*, *Lipothrixviridae*, *Plasmaviridae*, *Rudiviridae*, *Fuselloviridae*, *Inoviridae*, *Microviridae*, *Leviviridae*, *Cystoviridae*, *Ampullaviridae*, *Bicaudaviridae*, *Clavaviridae*, *Globuloviridae* and *Guttavirus*.

Various aspects of the invention also provide compositions that comprise recombinant bacteriophages with heterologous tail fibers from at least two different types of bacteriophages.

In some embodiments, the heterologous tail fibers are from at least two bacteriophages selected from the group consisting of: *Myoviridae*, *Siphoviridae*, *Podoviridae*, *Tectiviridae*, *Corticoviridae*, *Lipothrixviridae*, *Plasmaviridae*, *Rudiviridae*, *Fuselloviridae*, *Inoviridae*, *Microviridae*, *Leviviridae*, *Cystoviridae*, *Ampullaviridae*, *Bicaudaviridae*, *Clavaviridae*, *Globuloviridae* and *Guttavirus*.

The invention also provides, in some aspects, methods that comprise providing phagemids, each phagemid containing a nucleic acid that encodes a bacteriophage host recognition element, mutagenizing the nucleic acids that encode the bacteriophage host recognition elements to produce a phagemid library comprising a plurality of nucleic acids that encode a plurality of mutagenized bacteriophage host recognition elements, transforming bacterial cells with (a) lysogenic bacteriophages that are defective in the host recognition element and (b) the phagemid library, and isolating packaged phagemid particles.

In some embodiments, the methods further comprise infecting bacterial cells with the packaged phagemid particles.

In some embodiments, the methods further comprise culturing the bacterial cells infected with the phagemid particles.

In some embodiments, the methods further comprise isolating a nucleic acid that encodes a mutagenized bacteriophage host recognition element from the bacterial cells infected with the phagemid particles.

In some embodiments, the methods further comprise characterizing the nucleic acid that encodes the mutagenized bacteriophage host recognition element.

In some embodiments, the characterizing comprises amplifying from the bacterial cells infected with the phagemid particles a nucleic acid that encodes the mutagenized bacteriophage host recognition element and a nucleic acid that encodes a bacterial 16S sequence to produce a first amplified nucleic acid fragment and a second amplified nucleic acid fragment, respectively.

In some embodiments, the methods further comprise fusing the first amplified nucleic acid fragment and the second amplified nucleic acid fragment to produce a single amplicon.

In some embodiments, the methods further comprise sequencing the amplicon to identify bacterial cell host ranges of the mutagenized bacteriophage host recognition element.

In some embodiments, at least one of the bacteriophage host recognition element is from at least one bacteriophage selected from the group consisting of: *Myoviridae*, *Siphoviridae*, *Podoviridae*, *Tectiviridae*, *Corticoviridae*, *Lipothrrixviridae*, *Plasmaviridae*, *Rudiviridae*, *Fuselloviridae*, *Inoviridae*, *Microviridae*, *Leviviridae*, *Cystoviridae*,
 5 *Ampullaviridae*, *Bicaudaviridae*, *Clavaviridae*, *Globuloviridae* and *Guttavirus*.

In some embodiments, at least one of the bacteriophage host recognition elements is a tail fiber.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

10 The accompanying drawings are not intended to be drawn to scale. In the drawings, each identical or nearly identical component illustrated in various figures is represented by a like numeral. For purposes of clarity, not every component may be labeled in every drawing.

FIG. 1 depicts a yeast-based platform of the present disclosure for engineering recombinant bacteriophages with heterologous host recognition elements.

15 FIG. 2 depicts a yeast-based platform of the present disclosure for capturing a recovering wild-type bacteriophage species.

FIG. 3 depicts a plaque formation assay (left) and shows an image of a plaque formation assay using T3 and T7 phage on *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) strains BL21, DH5 α , DH10B, BW25113 and MG1655 (right).

20 FIG. 4 shows a graph of data from an adsorption assay with T3 phage and *E. coli* BL21 BW25113 and MG1655.

FIG. 5A depicts PCR fragments for engineering a synthetic T3 phage with a T3 tail fiber in a yeast artificial chromosome (YAC) (top) and PCR fragments for engineering a synthetic T3 phage with a T7 tail fiber in a YAC (bottom). Fragments 1, 2, 3 and 4 are from the T3 phage genome, and fragment 6 is from the T7 genome. FIG. 5B shows an image of an
 25 electrophoresis gel with PCR-amplified fragments from T3 and T7 phage genome. FIG. 5C shows synthetic T7 phages with a T3 tail fibers. As shown in the gel at the bottom left, nine PCR fragments (numbered 1-9), in total, were generated for the three engineered phages. For each T7 phage with T3 tail fibers, six PCR fragments (numbered 1-3, 5, 6 and 9 for T7_{T3gp17}, and 1-3 and 7-9 for T7_{T3gp17-partial}) were co-transformed and assembled in yeast. The
 30 YAC::phage was extracted and transformed in the bacterial strain designated 10G. As a control, a T7 wild-type phage (T7_{WT}) was assembled from four PCR products (1-4).

FIG. 6A shows images of plaque formation assays with engineered bacteriophage and *E. coli* strains BL21, DH5 α , DH10B, BW25113 and MG1655. FIG. 6B shows images of plaque formation assays with engineered bacteriophage and bacterial strains BL21, DH5 α , 10G, BW25113, MG1655, *Klebsiella* sp. 390, ECOR4, ECOR13 and ECOR16.

FIG. 7 shows a vector map of *Enterobacteria* phage T7 (SEQ ID NO:1).

FIG. 8 shows a vector map of *Enterobacteria* phage SP-6 (SEQ ID NO:2).

FIG. 9 shows a vector map of *Enterobacteria* phage K1-5 (SEQ ID NO:3).

FIG. 10 shows a vector map of pRS415 (SEQ ID NO:34).

FIG. 11A shows T7 tail complexes. A tail structure contains two components: a tubular structure and tail fibers. The tubular structure contain an adaptor (gp11) and a nozzle (gp12). Tail fiber gp17 interacts with the interface between gp11 and gp12. FIG. 11B shows a schematic illustration of the combination of head and tail between T7 and K11 phages. T7 head and K11 tail result in T7K11gp1-12-17 and K11 head and T7 tail result in K11T7gp11-12-17.

FIG. 12A shows a plaque assay whereby synthetic T3 with R tail fibers (T3_{Rgp17}) is capable of infecting *Escherichia coli* strain BL21 and *Yersinia* strains IP2666 and YPIII. FIG. 12A also shows that synthetic T7 with K11 tail fibers (T7_{K11gp11-12-17}) is capable of infecting *Klebsiella* and that synthetic K11 with T7 tail fibers (K11_{T7gp11-12-17}) is capable of infecting BL21. FIG. 12B shows the percent adsorption efficiency of T7_{WT}, K11_{WT}, T7_{K11gp11-12-17}, and K11_{T7gp11-12-17}.

FIG. 13 shows a schematic summary of synthetic phages engineered using methods of the present disclosure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Bacteriophages are composed of proteins that encapsulate a DNA or RNA genome and may have relatively simple or elaborate structures. As used herein, the term “bacteriophage” includes naturally-occurring and recombinant bacteriophages, unless otherwise indicated. A “naturally-occurring” bacteriophage is a phage isolated from a natural or human-made environment that has not been modified by genetic engineering. A “recombinant bacteriophage” is a phage that comprises a genome that has been genetically modified by insertion of a heterologous nucleic acid sequence into the genome. In some embodiments, the genome of a naturally-occurring phage is modified by recombinant DNA

technology to introduce a heterologous nucleic acid sequence into the genome at a defined site.

Bacteriophage genomes may encode as few as four genes, and as many as hundreds of genes. A bacteriophage particle recognizes and binds to its host bacterial cell through its tail fibers and/or other bacteriophage host recognition elements (*e.g.*, tail spikes), causing DNA in the head of the phage to be ejected into the cytoplasm of the bacterial cell where the bacteriophage replicates using either a lytic cycle, which typically results in bacterial cell lysis, or a lysogenic (non-lytic) cycle, which leaves the bacterial cell intact. Differences in bacteriophage host recognition mainly reflect differences in bacterial cell surface receptors.

Bacteriophage attachment to bacterial cells requires the binding of host recognition elements to bacterial receptor molecules, and it is typically the host recognition element (*e.g.*, tail fiber) that determines the host range (*e.g.*, different species of host bacterial cells). Thus, altering (*e.g.*, changing or mutating) the host recognition elements of a bacteriophage, in turn, can alter bacteriophage infectivity. Provided herein are methods that can be used to achieve artificial control of bacteriophage infectivity, thereby altering and, in some instances, expanding the range of phage host cells for particular recombinant bacteriophages. As used herein, a “phage host cell” is a cell that can be infected by a phage to yield progeny phage particles.

Bacteriophages

Bacteriophages are obligate intracellular parasites that multiply inside bacteria by making use of some or all of the host biosynthetic machinery. Though different phages may contain different materials, they all contain nucleic acid and protein, and may be covered by a lipid membrane. A bacteriophage genome typically consists of a single, linear or circular, double- or single-stranded nucleic acid. Depending on the phage, the nucleic acid can be either DNA or RNA. Thus, in some embodiments, a bacteriophage of the invention contains DNA, while in other embodiments, a bacteriophage contains RNA. The size of the nucleic acid may vary depending on the phage. A genome of the simplest phages are only a few thousand nucleotides in size, while a genome of more complex phages may be more than 100,000 nucleotides in size, and in rare instances, more than 1,000,000 nucleotides. The number of different kinds of protein and the amount of each kind of protein in the bacteriophage particle may vary depending on the phage. The proteins function in infection and to protect the nucleic acid from nucleases in the environment.

Many bacteriophages range in size from 24-200 nm in diameter. Those having a capsid head may be composed of many copies of one or more different proteins. The nucleic acid is located in the capsid head, which acts as a protective covering for the nucleic acid. For filamentous phage, without capsid heads, the nucleic acid is simply coated with proteins.

5 Many phages have tails attached to the capsid head. The tail is a hollow tube through which the nucleic acid passes during infection. The size of the tail can vary, and in more complex phages, the tail is surrounded by a contractile sheath which contracts during infection of the phage host bacterium. At the end of the tail, phages have a base plate and one or more tail fibers attached to it. The base plate and tail fibers are involved in the adsorption of the phage

10 to the host cell. The main determinant of adsorption and specificity toward bacteria for most phages lies in small appendages surrounding the tail known as tail fibers or tail spikes, depending on their morphology. For phages of the T7 family, the host determinant is encoded by gene gp17, and the mature virus typically has 6 tail fibers each composed of a trimer of Gp17 (Steven, AC *et al. J Mol Biol* 200, 351-365 (1988)).

15 Some bacteriophage tails may be long, flexible and non-contractile (*e.g., Siphoviridae* such as lambda). The tail may be connected to the head via a portal complex that may or may not carry side tail fibers. Host recognition proceeds through the tip of the tail fibers (adhesin), thinner fibers located at the very tip of the tail, the tail baseplate, or any combination of the foregoing. Other bacteriophage tails may be long, rigid and contractile (*e.g., Myoviridae*

20 such as T4, Mu). The tail may have a contractile sheath surrounding the tubular structure of the tail. It may also be attached to the head via a portal complex that may also carry side tail fibers. Host recognition is assumed to proceed primarily through the tip of the tail fiber (*e.g.,* adhesin) or through other recognition elements located at the tip of the tail itself, in the baseplate. Yet other bacteriophage tails may be short, rigid and non-contractile (*e.g.,*

25 *Podoviridae* such as P22 and T7). The tail may be almost non-existent, but the portal complex is still present. In some instances, a bacteriophage may harbor tail fibers or tail spikes on its portal that are responsible for host recognition.

The first step in the bacteriophage infection process is the adsorption of the phage to the cell membrane. This step is mediated by the tail fibers and/or other bacteriophage host

30 recognition elements and is reversible. For example, the tail fibers attach to specific receptors on the cell and the host specificity of the phage (*e.g.,* the bacteria that it is able to infect) is usually determined by the type of phage tail fibers. The nature of the bacterial

receptor varies for different bacteria. Examples of receptors include proteins on the outer surface of the cell, lipopolysaccharide (LPS), pili and lipoprotein.

The attachment of the bacteriophage to the cell through the tail fibers is typically weak and reversible. The irreversible binding of the phage to the cell results in the contraction of the sheath, if present, and delivery of the hollow tail fiber through the bacterial envelope. The nucleic acid from the capsid head then passes through the hollow tail and enters the cell.

The bacteriophages of the invention may be lytic (or virulent) or non-lytic (or lysogenic or temperate). Lytic bacteriophages are phages that can only multiply on bacteria and kill the cell by lysis at the end of the life cycle. Lytic phage, in some embodiments, may be enumerated by a plaque assay. A plaque is a clear area that results in a lawn of bacterial grown on a solid media from the lysis of bacteria. The assay may be performed at a low enough concentration of phage that each plaque arises from a single infectious phage. The infectious particle that gives rise to a plaque is referred to as a PFU (plaque forming unit).

Lysogenic bacteriophages are those that can either multiply through the lytic cycle or enter a quiescent state in the cell. In this quiescent state, most of the phage genes are not transcribed; the phage genome exists in a repressed state. The phage DNA in this repressed state is referred to as a prophage because it has the potential to produce phage. In most cases, the phage DNA actually integrates into the host chromosome and is replicated along with the host chromosome and passed on to the daughter cells. The cell harboring a prophage is not adversely affected by the presence of the prophage, and the lysogenic state may persist indefinitely. The cell harboring a prophage is referred to as a lysogen.

Examples of bacteriophage for use in accordance with the invention include, without limitation, those of the order *Myoviridae* (T4-like virus; P1-like viruses; P2-like viruses; Mu-like viruses; SPO1-like viruses; phiH-like viruses); *Siphoviridae* (λ -like viruses, γ -like viruses, T1-like viruses; T5-like viruses; c2-like viruses; L5-like viruses; .psi.M1-like viruses; phiC31-like viruses; N15-like viruses); *Podoviridae* (T7-like virus; phi29-like viruses; P22-like viruses; N4-like viruses); *Tectiviridae* (*Tectivirus*); *Corticoviridae* (*Corticovirus*); *Lipothrixviridae* (*Alphalipothrixvirus*, *Betalipothrixvirus*, *Gammalipothrixvirus*, *Deltalipothrixvirus*); *Plasmaviridae* (*Plasmavirus*); *Rudoviridae* (*Rudovirus*); *Fuselloviridae* (*Fusellovirus*); *Inoviridae* (*Inovirus*, *Plectrovirus*, M13-like viruses, fd-like viruses); *Microviridae* (*Microvirus*, *Spiromicrovirus*, *Bdellovirus*, *Chlamydia microvirus*); *Leviviridae* (*Levivirus*, *Allolevivirus*), *Cystoviridae* (*Cystovirus*),

Ampullaviridae, *Bicaudaviridae*, *Clavaviridae*, *Globuloviridae*, and *Guttavirus*. Such phages may be naturally occurring or engineered.

In some embodiments, a bacteriophage genome may comprise at least 5 kilobases (kb), at least 10 kb, at least 15 kb, at least 20 kb, at least 25 kb, at least 30 kb, at least 35 kb, at least 40 kb, at least 45 kb, at least 50 kb, at least 55 kb, at least 60 kb, at least 65 kb, at least 70 kb, at least 75 kb, at least 80 kb, at least 85 kb, at least 90 kb, at least 95 kb, at least 100 kb, at least 105 kb, at least 110 kb, at least 115 kb, at least 120 kb, at least 125 kb, at least 130 kb, at least 135 kb, at least 140 kb, at least 145 kb, at least 150 kb, at least 175 kb, at least 200 kb, at least 225 kb, at least 250 kb, at least 275 kb, at least 300 kb, at least 325 kb, at least 350 kb, at least 375 kb, at least 400 kb, at least 425 kb, at least 450 kb, at least 475 kb, at least 500 kb, or more.

The bacteriophages of the invention infect bacteria. Bacteria are small (typical linear dimensions of around 1 micron), non-compartmentalized, with circular DNA and ribosomes of 70S. As used herein, the term “bacteria” encompasses all variants of bacteria, including endogenous bacteria. “Endogenous” bacteria naturally reside in a closed system (*e.g.*, bacterial flora) and are typically non-pathogenic. The invention contemplates bacteriophages that infect non-pathogenic and/or pathogenic bacteria. The bacteriophages of the invention may infect bacterial cells of the subdivisions of *Eubacteria*. *Eubacteria* can be further subdivided into Gram-positive and Gram-negative *Eubacteria*, which depend on a difference in cell wall structure. Also included herein are those classified based on gross morphology alone (*e.g.*, cocci, bacilli). In some embodiments, the bacterial cells are Gram-negative cells, and in some embodiments, the bacterial cells are Gram-positive cells. Examples of bacterial cells of the invention include, without limitation, *Yersinia spp.*, *Escherichia spp.*, *Klebsiella spp.*, *Bordetella spp.*, *Neisseria spp.*, *Aeromonas spp.*, *Francisella spp.*, *Corynebacterium spp.*, *Citrobacter spp.*, *Chlamydia spp.*, *Hemophilus spp.*, *Brucella spp.*, *Mycobacterium spp.*, *Legionella spp.*, *Rhodococcus spp.*, *Pseudomonas spp.*, *Helicobacter spp.*, *Salmonella spp.*, *Vibrio spp.*, *Bacillus spp.*, *Erysipelothrix spp.*, *Salmonella spp.*, *Streptomyces spp.*, *Bacteroides spp.*, *Prevotella spp.*, *Clostridium spp.*, *Bifidobacterium spp.*, or *Lactobacillus spp.* In some embodiments, the bacterial cells are *Bacteroides thetaiotaomicron*, *Bacteroides fragilis*, *Bacteroides distasonis*, *Bacteroides vulgatus*, *Clostridium leptum*, *Clostridium coccoides*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Bacillus subtilis*, *Clostridium butyricum*, *Brevibacterium lactofermentum*, *Streptococcus agalactiae*, *Lactococcus lactis*, *Leuconostoc lactis*, *Actinobacillus actinobycetemcomitans*, cyanobacteria, *Escherichia coli*, *Helicobacter*

pylori, *Selenomonas ruminatium*, *Shigella sonnei*, *Zymomonas mobilis*, *Mycoplasma mycoides*, *Treponema denticola*, *Bacillus thuringiensis*, *Staphylococcus lugdunensis*, *Leuconostoc oenos*, *Corynebacterium xerosis*, *Lactobacillus plantarum*, *Lactobacillus rhamnosus*, *Lactobacillus casei*, *Lactobacillus acidophilus*, *Streptococcus Enterococcus faecalis*, *Bacillus coagulans*, *Bacillus ceretus*, *Bacillus popillae*, *Synechocystis* strain PCC6803, *Bacillus liquefaciens*, *Pyrococcus abyssi*, *Selenomonas nominantium*, *Lactobacillus hilgardii*, *Streptococcus ferus*, *Lactobacillus pentosus*, *Bacteroides fragilis*, *Staphylococcus epidermidis*, *Zymomonas mobilis*, *Streptomyces phaeochromogenes*, or *Streptomyces ghanaensis*. Thus, the bacteriophage of the invention may target (e.g., specifically target) a bacterial cell from any one or more of the foregoing genus and/or species of bacteria. In some embodiments, the bacteriophage may target *E. coli* strains BL21, DH5 α , DH10B, BW25113, Nissle 1917 and/or MG1655 and/or derivatives of any of the foregoing strains (e.g., a modified strain with, for example, a mutation, insertion and/or plasmid).

In some embodiments, the bacteriophages of the invention infect bacteria of a phyla selected from *Actinobacteria*, *Aquificae*, *Armatimonadetes*, *Bacteroidetes*, *Caldiseirica*, *Chlamydiae*, *Chloroflexi*, *Chrysiogenetes*, *Cyanobacteria*, *Deferribacteres*, *Deinococcus-Thermus*, *Dictyoglomi*, *Elusimicrobia*, *Fibrobacteres*, *Firmicutes* (e.g., *Bacillus*, *Listeria*, *Staphylococcus*), *Fusobacteria*, *Gemmatimonadetes*, *Nitrospirae*, *Planctomycetes*, *Proteobacteria* (e.g., *Acidobacillus*, *Aeromonas*, *Burkholderia*, *Neisseria*, *Shewanella*, *Citrobacter*, *Enterobacter*, *Erwinia*, *Escherichia*, *Klebsiella*, *Kluyvera*, *Morganella*, *Salmonella*, *Shigella*, *Yersinia*, *Coxiella*, *Rickettsia*, *Legionella*, *Avibacterium*, *Haemophilus*, *Pasteurella*, *Acinetobacter*, *Moraxella*, *Pseudomonas*, *Vibrio*, *Xanthomonas*), *Spirochaetes*, *Synergistetes*, *Tenericutes* (e.g., *Mycoplasma*, *Spiroplasma*, *Ureaplasma*), *Thermodesulfobacteria* and *Thermotogae*.

The invention also contemplates, in various aspects and embodiments, substituting bacteriophages for archaeophages (i.e., viruses that infect archaea such as, e.g., ϕ H viruses). Thus, in some embodiments, the phages are able to productively infect archaea. In some embodiments, the archaea is a *Euryarcheota*. In some embodiments the archaea is a *Crenarcheota*.

Engineering Recombinant Bacteriophages with Heterologous Tail Fibers

Recombinant bacteriophages of the invention can be engineered by introducing genomic fragments from at least two different bacteriophage genomes into a replicating

capture vector with a selectable marker. In some embodiments, the heterologous host recognition particles of the recombinant bacteriophage are encoded by genomic fragments from one type of bacteriophage, while all or most other structures (*e.g.*, capsid head, tail sheath, base plate) are encoded by genomic fragments from a different type of bacteriophage.

5 In general, copies of the linearized capture vector (*e.g.*, YAC) and the set of linear bacteriophage genomic fragments of defined sequence are co-transformed into competent host cells (*e.g.*, yeast cells) and plated on selective media. Cell colonies that grow on the selective media are presumed to contain circularized vector::phage constructs resulting from homologous recombination among the linear bacteriophage genomic fragments and between
10 the linear bacteriophage genomic fragments and the linearized capture vector. The cell colonies are then screened for the presence of junctions between vector DNA and phage DNA, the presence of which indicates successful cloning of the set of linear bacteriophage genomic fragments into the capture vector. Successful cloning results in a recombinant circular nucleic acid molecule that encodes a viable recombinant bacteriophage with
15 heterologous host recognition elements (*e.g.*, heterologous tail fibers).

Phage Genome Isolation

Any suitable method may be used to isolate phage genomes from phage cultures and/or isolated phage and/or concentrated phage preparations. The methods of the invention,
20 in some embodiments, include the use of phage genomes from at least two different types of bacteriophage with a different, or overlapping, host ranges. Examples, of methods that may be used in accordance with the invention to isolate phage genomes include, without limitation, column-based, polyethylene glycol (PEG)-based, filter-based and cesium chloride centrifugation methods. In some embodiments, a phage genome may be isolated by simply
25 boiling phage lysates as a dilution (*e.g.*, 10-fold dilution) in buffer (*e.g.*, TE buffer).

In some embodiments of the invention, a column-based method is used to isolate phage genomes. For example, high-titer lysates of a phage culture may be further concentrated via chromatography based on charge and/or affinity, permitting the concentration of large volumes of lysate into very small volumes. Passing the phages over a
30 column, and then eluting into a small volume provides the material for DNA-harvesting of phages for further genome manipulation.

In some embodiments of the invention, a PEG-based method is used to isolate phage genomes. For example, the presence of high-concentrations of polyethylene glycol permits precipitation of active phage particles from a lower-titer, high volume of phage material.

In some embodiments of the invention, a filter-based method is used to isolate phage genomes. For example, filtering lysates to remove large cell debris, followed by filtration in the 100 kDa size range permits the retention of phage particles, while losing water and salts in the phage lysate preparation.

In some embodiments of the invention, a cesium chloride centrifugation method is used to isolate phage genomes. For example, concentrated lysates may be purified by treating them with DNases to remove contaminating host DNA, followed by centrifugation in a cesium chloride gradient to purify the phage particles away from the cell debris.

Any suitable method may be used to purify phage genomes. In some embodiments, regardless of the purification method, phage lysates may be treated with proteases and chloroform to remove the phage coats, followed by either column-based DNA purification or ethanol precipitation of the recovered DNA. DNA recovered at this step is typically ready for further capture and manipulation.

If the bacteriophage genomic sequence is unknown, the invention contemplates, in some embodiments, methods of generating a complete sequence. For example, next generation sequencing techniques may be used to generate large amounts of data (*e.g.*, contigs) that can be used to assemble contiguous pieces of phage sequence. This sequence is often not sufficient to close an entire phage genome with a single pass, and thus remaining gaps may be filled using PCR-based techniques. Primers designed to anneal to the ends of contigs can be used in combination to amplify the phage genomic DNA. Only primers from contigs that are adjacent to each other will be amplified as a product. These PCR products can be sequenced by traditional Sanger sequencing to close the gaps between contigs.

Modified Sanger sequencing may also be used to directly sequence phage genomic DNA. This technique can be used, in some embodiments, to sequence the ends of the phage given that PCR cannot be used to capture this final sequence. This will complete the phage genomic sequence.

Bacteriophage Genomic Fragments

As used herein, a “genomic fragment” refers to an oligonucleotide isolated from, or synthesized based on, a bacteriophage genome. For brevity, genomic fragments will be

referred to in the context of being isolated from a bacteriophage genome; however, any of the genomic fragments for use in accordance with the invention may be synthesized to produce an oligonucleotide that is homologous to (*e.g.*, the same as) an oligonucleotide isolated from a genome of a particular type of bacteriophage. Genomic fragments include, for example, genes, gene fragments, gene cassettes (*e.g.*, more than one gene), origins of replication, and phage packaging signals. In some embodiments, a genomic fragment may have a length of about 50 nucleotides to about 10,000 nucleotides. For example, a genomic fragment may have a length of about 50 nucleotides to about 5,000 nucleotides, about 50 to about 1,000 nucleotides, about 1,000 nucleotides to about 10,000 nucleotides, about 5,000 nucleotides to about 10,000 nucleotides. In some embodiments, a genomic fragment may have a length of about 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000, 1100, 1200, 1300, 1400, 1500, 1600, 1700, 1800, 1900, 2000, 2100, 2200, 2300, 2400, 2500, 2600, 2700, 2800, 2900, 3000, 3100, 3200, 3300, 3400, 3500, 3600, 3700, 3800, 3900, 4000, 5000, 5100, 5200, 5300, 5400, 5500, 5600, 5700, 5800, 5900, 6000, 6100, 6200, 6300, 6400, 6500, 6600, 6700, 6800, 6900, 7000, 7100, 7200, 7300, 7400, 7500, 7600, 7700, 7800, 7900, 8000, 8100, 8200, 8300, 8400, 8500, 8600, 8700, 8800, 8900, 9000, 9100, 9200, 9300, 9400, 9500, 9600, 9700, 9800, 9900 or 10000 nucleotides. Other embodiments contemplate larger genomic fragments. Thus, in some embodiments, a genomic fragment may have a length of about 10,000 nucleotides to about 15,000 nucleotides, or more. For example, a genomic fragment may have a length of about 10000, 11000, 12000, 13000, 14000 or 15000 nucleotides, or more.

As used herein, “a set of linear bacteriophage genomic fragments of defined sequence” refers to a set of genomic fragments that, when combined to form a single contiguous nucleic acid, encodes a full length hybrid phage genome, or as much of a hybrid phage genome that is necessary and sufficient to encode a fully functional (*e.g.*, viable and infectious) phage. As used herein, an “infectious” phage refers to a phage that can adsorb to and inject its nucleic acid into a bacterial cell. Thus, a bacteriophage is considered to “infect” a host cell when it adsorbs to and injects its nucleic acid into the cell. In some embodiments, an infectious phage can productively infect, replicate and burst a particular host cell. A “hybrid phage genome,” as used herein, refers to a genome comprising genomic fragments from genomes of at least two different types of bacteriophages.

A fully functional phage may require the following: (1) the ability to take control of the host in order to produce phage; (2) an origin of replication and associated replication

functions; (3) a complete set of genes permitting capsid assembly; (4) a complete set of genes permitting tail assembly; (5) structures (*e.g.*, tail fibers or tail spikes) for bacteriophage adsorption to the host cell; and/or (6) packaging functions. In some instances, a fully functional phage may also require functions to counteract host defenses such as restriction (*e.g.*, T7 gp0.3, T4 IPI, DNA methylases) or abortive infection (*e.g.*, T4 dmd, T3 gp1.2).

In some embodiments, bacteriophage can use its own transcriptional and translational machinery to produce phage, while in other embodiments, the bacteriophage may utilize the host cell's transcriptional and translational machinery.

In some embodiments, associated replication functions may be provided by the host cell.

In some embodiments, a fully functional bacteriophage may require tail fibers to adsorb to a host cell. For example, T7 and T4 bacteriophages use tail fibers to adsorb to host cells. In other embodiments, a fully functional bacteriophage may require tail spikes to adsorb to a host cell. For example, P22 and K1-5 bacteriophages use tail spikes to adsorb to host cells. In yet other embodiments, a fully functional bacteriophage may require dispensable tail fibers to adsorb to a host cell. For example, lambda bacteriophages use dispensable tail fibers to adsorb to host cells.

Packaging may proceed through various mechanisms depending on the bacteriophage. Some bacteriophages use a site-specific nuclease to initiate cleavage from concatemeric genomes during replication (*e.g.*, COS phages, lambda). Other bacteriophages use a partially site specific nuclease to initiate packaging (*e.g.*, the first cut occurs at a predefined site along the phage genome). The bacteriophages then package, through a "headful mechanism," phage genome monomers from a concatemer generated during replication. The headful mechanism entails the bacteriophage injecting as much DNA inside the capsid as can fit, cutting the DNA, and then continuing the packaging reaction in another capsid (*e.g.*, P22, T4). Still other bacteriophages have long terminal repeats (LTRs) with a packaging enzyme that will recognize two contiguous repeats, cut between them and initiate packaging from the cut site until it encounters another occurrence of two contiguous LTRs (*e.g.*, T7, K1-5).

The linear genomic fragments may be synthesized or amplified (*e.g.*, via polymerase chain reaction (PCR)) from isolated and/or purified bacteriophage genome(s). Sets of PCR primers may be chosen using the following parameters: (1) the set of amplified fragments must span all the genes necessary for a viable phage, and (2) there must be at least 20 base

pairs (bp) of homology between each amplified fragment to be assembled (*e.g.*, recombined). In some embodiments, a set of linear bacteriophage fragments is synthesized *de novo*.

Thus, the set of linear bacteriophage genomic fragments of defined sequences is designed such that each genomic fragment comprises at each end a sequence of at least 20 contiguous nucleotides (referred to herein as an “end sequence”), wherein one of the two end sequences of each bacteriophage genomic fragment is homologous to only one other end sequence of an adjacent genomic fragment. In this way, the genomic fragments can be pieced, or “stitched,” together based on homology to form a nucleic acid encoding, in some embodiments, a full length hybrid (or recombinant) phage genome. In some embodiments, each genomic fragment comprises at each end a sequence of at least 30 contiguous nucleotides, at least 35 contiguous nucleotides, at least 40 contiguous nucleotides, at least 45 contiguous nucleotides, at least 50 contiguous nucleotides, or more.

The set of linear bacteriophage genomic fragments of defined sequence and copies of the linearized capture vector are co-transformed into competent host cells. A “host cell,” as used herein, refers to a cell into which a recombinant nucleic acid, such as a recombinant vector, has been introduced or produced. Common hosts include, for example, bacteria (*e.g.*, *Escherichia coli*, *Bacillus subtilis*), yeast (*e.g.*, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* such as BY4741) and various eukaryotic cell lines. In some embodiments, the set of linear bacteriophage genomic fragments of defined sequence and copies of linearized YAC are co-transformed into competent yeast cells. The set of genomic fragments and linearized capture vector may be combined with an excess of the vector prior to transformation. For example, in some embodiments, an excess of about 50 ng to about 500 ng (*e.g.*, an excess of 50 ng, 100 ng, 200 ng, 250 ng, or 500 ng) of linearized capture vector is used. In some embodiments, an excess of about 100 ng to about 300 ng of linearized capture vector is used.

Heterologous Tail Fibers

The invention contemplates, in some embodiments, tuning bacteriophage host range by engineering recombinant bacteriophage having heterologous tail fibers. As discussed elsewhere herein, host cell specificity of the phage is typically determined by the tail fiber(s). By altering (*e.g.*, swapping and/or mutating) tail fibers, or portions of tail fibers, of a host bacteriophage, the host range, in some embodiments, can be altered (*e.g.*, expanded).

A “host bacteriophage,” as used herein, refers to the type of bacteriophage (*e.g.*, T3, T4, T5, T7, K1F, K11, SP6) from which genomic fragments encoding the capsid head (and

optionally other non-tail fiber structures) are isolated. As used herein, a “heterologous tail fiber” refers to a tail fiber that does not naturally occur on the host bacteriophage. For example, a heterologous tail fiber may be encoded by genomic fragment(s) isolated from the genome of a type of bacteriophage that is different from the host bacteriophage. Thus, in some embodiments, a recombinant bacteriophage having heterologous tail fibers may have a capsid head from a T7 phage and tail fibers, or portions thereof, from any one or more of T3, T4, T5, K1F, K11, or SP6 phage(s). In some embodiments, a heterologous tail fiber is not a natural phage sequence, while in other embodiments, it is a natural phage sequence, albeit from a different type of phage.

In some embodiments, a recombinant bacteriophage with heterologous tail fibers is encoded by a set of linear bacteriophage genomic fragments of defined sequence that is isolated from the genomes of at least two different types of bacteriophage. For example, a recombinant bacteriophage of the invention may contain a capsid head and tail sheath (and/or other phage structures) encoded by a subset genomic fragments isolated from the genome of one type of bacteriophage and tail fibers encoded by a subset genomic fragments isolated from the genome of another type of bacteriophage.

In other embodiments, a recombinant bacteriophage with heterologous tail fibers is encoded by a set of linear bacteriophage genomic fragments of defined sequence that is isolated from the genomes of at least three, or more, different types of bacteriophage. For example, a recombinant bacteriophage of the invention may contain a capsid head (and/or other phage structures) encoded by a subset of genomic fragments isolated from the genome of one type of bacteriophage (*e.g.*, T3 phage) and tail fibers encoded by multiple subsets genomic fragments, each of the multiple subsets isolated from the genome of different types of bacteriophages (*e.g.*, T4, T5, T7, K1F, K11, or SP6 phage).

Tail fiber proteins typically contain antigenicity determinants and host range determinants. In some embodiments, a heterologous tail fiber may be encoded by a set of genomic fragments isolated from one type of bacteriophage. In other embodiments, the set of genomic fragments may contain subsets of genomic fragments isolated from genomes of different types of bacteriophages. For example, conserved regions of a tail fiber may be encoded by genomic fragments isolated from the genome of the host bacteriophage, while host range determinant regions may be encoded by genomic fragments isolated from the genome of a different type of bacteriophage.

In some embodiments, the recombinant bacteriophages of the invention comprise tail fibers that are completely heterologous. That is, the whole tail fiber is encoded by a nucleic acid that is not present in the host bacteriophage. For example, the heterologous tail fiber of a T3 host bacteriophage may be encoded by gene 17, which is isolated from or stitched together from genomic fragments isolated from T7 phage. Likewise, the heterologous tail fiber of a T7 host bacteriophage may be encoded by gene 17 from T3 phage. In some embodiments, the recombinant bacteriophages of the invention comprise tail fibers that are partially heterologous. That is, only a part of the tail fiber is encoded by a nucleic acid that is not present in the host bacteriophage. For example, the partially heterologous tail fiber of a T3 host bacteriophage may be encoded by a recombinant nucleic acid comprising genomic fragments from T3 phage and genomic fragments from T7. Herein, “partially heterologous tail fibers” are considered to be encompassed by the term “heterologous tail fibers.” In some embodiments, at least 10% of the nucleic acid sequence encoding a partially heterologous tail fiber is present in the host bacteriophage. For example, at least 15%, at least 20%, at least 25%, at least 30%, at least 35%, at least 40%, at least 45%, at least 50%, at least 55%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or at least 99% of the nucleic acid sequence encoding a partially heterologous tail fiber is present in the host bacteriophage. In other embodiments, at least 10% of the nucleic acid sequence encoding a partially heterologous tail fiber is not present in the host bacteriophage. For example, at least 15%, at least 20%, at least 25%, at least 30%, at least 35%, at least 40%, at least 45%, at least 50%, at least 55%, at least 65%, at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or at least 99% of the nucleic acid sequence encoding a partially heterologous tail fiber is from a bacteriophage that is not the host bacteriophage.

Capture Vectors

As used herein, a “capture vector” refers to a nucleic acid molecule into which a phage genome has been inserted. Examples of capture vectors for use in accordance with the invention include bacterial artificial chromosomes (BACs) and yeast artificial chromosomes (YACs). Bacteriophage for which the genome sequence is known permits recombination of the genome into, for example, a circular vector, such as a YAC, using double strand break repair or other modes of recombination in, for example, yeast such as *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*.

The capture vectors of the invention contain selectable markers. Selectable markers for use herein include, without limitation, genes encoding proteins that increase or decrease either resistance or sensitivity to antibiotics (*e.g.*, ampicillin resistance genes, kanamycin resistance genes, neomycin resistance genes, tetracycline resistance genes and chloramphenicol resistance genes) or other compounds, genes encoding enzymes with activities detectable by standard assays known in the art (*e.g.*, β -galactosidase, luciferase or alkaline phosphatase), and genes that visibly affect the phenotype of transformed or transfected cells, hosts, colonies, or plaques (*e.g.*, green fluorescent protein). Other selectable markers may be used in accordance with the invention.

The capture vectors are first linearized before inserting a set of linearized bacteriophage genomic fragments of defined sequence. The capture vectors may be linearized by any method known in the art such as, for example, restriction digest.

Phage Genome Capture and Characterization

Any suitable transformation method may be used. The method may depend on the host cell. For example, in some embodiments, a lithium acetate transformation method is used (*see e.g.*, Finlayson, S.D. *et al. Biotechnology Techniques*, 5(1), 13-18 (1991)) to transform yeast cells, followed by heat shock.

Transformed host cells (also referred to herein as “transformants”) may be plated on any suitable selective media. The selective media will depend, in part, on the host cell and the selectable marker of the capture vector. For example, if an ampicillin resistance gene is used as the selectable marker, transformants should be plated on selective media containing ampicillin. Only those transformants that contain a circularized recombinant vector that expresses an ampicillin resistance gene will grow.

Presence of a hybrid phage genome, or portions thereof, in a circularized recombinant vector may be confirmed using, for example, PCR-based methods, direct sequencing, restriction digestion or Phi29/sequencing readout. In some embodiments, primers may be used to enable PCR-based confirmation of a hybrid phage genome. For example, if one primer is specific for a portion of the capture vector just outside the region of the hybrid phage genome and another primer is specific for a portion of the hybrid phage genome, these primers should together amplify a band to verify that the proper hybrid phage genome and junctions are present in the circular recombinant vector. In some embodiments, the hybrid phage genome may be directly sequenced to confirm the presence of the hybrid phage DNA

inside the vector. The presence of a hybrid phage genome may also be identified and characterized using restriction digestion and gel electrophoresis. In some embodiments, a DNA polymerase from bacteriophage Phi29 can be used to copy the hybrid phage genome *in vitro*. These substrates may then be used for transformation and sequencing. Further, amplification with Phi29 polymerase allows for analysis with restriction enzymes to identify Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphisms (RFLPs) for rapid whole genome analysis. These products can be run on agarose gels and analyzed by ethidium bromide staining.

Recombinant nucleic acids of the invention may be engineered using, for example, conventional molecular cloning methods (*see, e.g., Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, Ausubel, F.M., *et al.*, New York: John Wiley & Sons, 2006; *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, Green, M.R. and Sambrook J., New York: Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, 2012; Gibson, D.G., *et al.*, *Nature Methods* 6(5):343-345 (2009), the teachings of which relating to molecular cloning are herein incorporated by reference). The circular nucleic acids encoding the recombinant bacteriophage of the invention may be expressed in any suitable host cells.

Bacteriophage Host Range Engineering with Mutagenesis

The invention also provides high-throughput methods of tuning bacteriophage host range using nucleic acid mutagenesis and, in some embodiments, next-generation sequencing. Thus, various aspect of the invention are directed to methods that comprise providing phagemids, each phagemid containing a nucleic acid that encodes a bacteriophage host recognition element, mutagenizing the nucleic acids that encode the bacteriophage host recognition elements to produce a phagemid library comprising a plurality of nucleic acids that encode a plurality of mutagenized bacteriophage host recognition elements, transforming bacterial cells with (a) lysogenic bacteriophages that are defective in the host recognition element and (b) the phagemid library, and isolating packaged phagemid particles.

As used herein, a “phagemid” is a filamentous phage-derived vector containing the replication origin of a plasmid and the packaging site of a bacteriophage. Examples of phagemids that may be used in accordance with the invention include, without limitation, M13-derived phagemids containing the f1 origin for filamentous phage packaging such as, for example, pBluescript II SK (+/-) and KS (+/-) phagemids, pBC SK and KS phagemids, pADL and P1-based phagemids (*see, e.g., Westwater CA et al., Microbiology* 148, 943-50 (2002); Kittleson JT *et al., ACS Synthetoc Biology* 1, 583-89 (2012); Mead DA *et al.*,

Biotechnology 10, 85-102 (1988)). Other phagemids may be used in accordance with the invention.

As used herein, a “bacteriophage host recognition element” refers to bacteriophage protein that confers phage host cell specificity. Alterations (*e.g.*, mutations) in a bacteriophage host recognition element can alter the range of phage host cells for a particular host bacteriophage. Thus, in some embodiments, recombinant bacteriophage with heterologous or mutated host recognition elements, are able to infect phage host cells that the host bacteriophage otherwise would not be able to infect. Examples of bacteriophage host recognition elements include, without limitation, long side tail fibers (*e.g.*, T4, lambda), short side tail fibers (*e.g.*, T7, T3), tail spikes (*e.g.*, P22, SP6, K1-5, K1E, K1F), short tail tip fibers (lambda), other parts of the baseplate (*e.g.*, T4), or other host cell receptor recognition proteins. Specific non-limiting examples of bacteriophage host recognition elements include T4 gp37 (*e.g.*, NCBI Accession No. NP_049863.1), gp37 (*e.g.*, NCBI Accession No. AAC61976.1), gp38 (*e.g.*, NCBI Accession No. AAC61977.1), Lambda J (*e.g.*, NCBI Accession No. AAA96553.1), T7 gp17 (*e.g.*, NCBI Accession No. NP_042005.1), T3 gp17 (*e.g.*, NCBI Accession No. CAC86305.1), P22 gp9 (*e.g.*, NCBI Accession No. NP_059644.1), SP6 gp46 (*e.g.*, NCBI Accession No. NP_853609.1), K1-5 gp46 (*e.g.*, NCBI Accession No. YP_654147.1), K1-5 gp47 (*e.g.*, NCBI Accession No. YP_654148.1), K1F gp17 (*e.g.*, NCBI Accession No. YP_338127.1), K1E gp47 (*e.g.*, NCBI Accession No. YP_425027.1), K11 gp17 (*e.g.*, NCBI Accession No. YP_002003830.1), phiSG-JL2 gp17 (*e.g.*, NCBI Accession No. YP_001949790.1), phiIBB-PF7A gp17 (*e.g.*, NCBI Accession No. YP_004306354.1), and 13a gp17 (*e.g.*, NCBI Accession No. YP_002003979.1).

As used herein, the term “nucleic acid” refers to at least two nucleotides covalently linked together, and in some instances, may contain phosphodiester bonds (*e.g.*, a phosphodiester “backbone”). Nucleic acids (*e.g.*, components, or portions, of the nucleic acids) of the invention may be naturally occurring or engineered. Engineered nucleic acids include recombinant nucleic acids and synthetic nucleic acids. “Recombinant nucleic acids” may refer to molecules that are constructed by joining nucleic acid molecules and, in some embodiments, can replicate in a living cell. “Synthetic nucleic acids” may refer to molecules that are chemically or by other means synthesized or amplified, including those that are chemically or otherwise modified but can base pair with naturally occurring nucleic acid molecules. Recombinant and synthetic nucleic acids also include those molecules that result from the replication of either of the foregoing.

The nucleic acids may be single-stranded (ss) or double-stranded (ds), as specified, or may contain portions of both single-stranded and double-stranded sequence. The nucleic acid may be DNA, both genomic and cDNA, RNA or a hybrid, where the nucleic acid contains any combination of deoxyribo- and ribonucleotides, and any combination of bases, including uracil, adenine, thymine, cytosine, guanine, inosine, xanthine, hypoxanthine, isocytosine, and isoguanine.

Nucleic acids that encode bacteriophage host recognition elements can be mutagenized by any suitable methods. Examples of nucleic acid mutagenesis methods that can be used in accordance with invention include, without limitation, site-directed mutagenesis, PCR mutagenesis and insertional mutagenesis. Non-limiting examples of PCR mutagenesis include: (1) error-prone mutagenesis using manganese or cobalt to increase error rate during elongation, which yields randomly mutagenized host recognition elements; (2) 2-way PCR, which may be used to stitch two non-homologous sequences together; (3) site directed PCR mutagenesis, which uses primers that have selected mutations to amplify the gene of interest; and (4) semi-random primer directed mutagenesis, which uses primers that have randomized nucleotides (*e.g.*, 1-40 nt) that introduce random mutations in a given location of a gene of interest.

In some embodiments, a “bank” of mutagenized DNA fragments (*e.g.*, host recognition elements) may be obtained from a DNA synthesis company.

Any suitable transformation method (*e.g.*, heat shock, electroporation) may be used to transform bacterial cells with the phagemid library and the lysogenic bacteriophages that are defective in the host recognition element.

As discussed elsewhere herein, lysogenic bacteriophages are those that can either multiply via the lytic cycle or enter a quiescent state in the cell. As used herein, lysogenic bacteriophages that are “defective in the host recognition element” are missing the particular host recognition element that is mutagenized in the phagemid library such that a phagemid copy complements the lysogenic bacteriophage.

As used herein, a “packaged phagemid particle” is a bacteriophage (*e.g.*, lysogenic bacteriophage phage defective in the host recognition element) containing a phagemid (*e.g.*, phagemid containing a mutagenized host recognition element).

After isolating the packaged phagemid particles, they may be used to infect bacterial cells. Examples of bacterial cell are provide elsewhere herein and include the following: *Yersinia spp.*, *Escherichia spp.*, *Klebsiella spp.*, *Bordetella spp.*, *Neisseria spp.*, *Aeromonas*

spp., *Francisella spp.*, *Corynebacterium spp.*, *Citrobacter spp.*, *Chlamydia spp.*, *Hemophilus spp.*, *Brucella spp.*, *Mycobacterium spp.*, *Legionella spp.*, *Rhodococcus spp.*, *Pseudomonas spp.*, *Helicobacter spp.*, *Salmonella spp.*, *Vibrio spp.*, *Bacillus spp.*, *Erysipelothrix spp.*, *Salmonella spp.*, *Streptomyces spp.*, *Bacteroides spp.*, *Prevotella spp.*, *Clostridium spp.*, *Bifidobacterium spp.*, or *Lactobacillus spp.* Bacterial cells infected with the phagemid particles can then be cultured using, for example, conventional bacterial cell culture methods for bacterial cell growth.

The nucleic acid that encodes the mutagenized bacteriophage host recognition elements can be isolated and/or purified from the bacterial cells infected with the phagemid particles using, for example, conventional nucleic acid methods (*e.g.*, combine physical and chemical methods). Examples of nucleic acid extraction/purification methods include, without limitation, ethanol precipitation, phenol chloroform and column purification.

The nucleic acids may be characterized by any suitable means. For example, the nucleic acids may be characterized using a method referred to as “Stichseq” (Yu, *et al.* *Nature Methods*, 8, 478-480 (2011)). In some instances, the nucleic acids are amplified (*e.g.*, by PCR) together with a nucleic acid that encodes a bacterial 16S sequence to produce a first amplified nucleic acid fragment and a second amplified nucleic acid fragment, respectively. The first and second amplified nucleic acid fragments can then be fused to produce a single amplicon, which can then be used to identify bacterial cell host ranges of the mutagenized bacteriophage host recognition element.

In some embodiments, host range recognition elements (*e.g.*, tail fibers) may be mutated by site-directed mutagenesis and/or random mutagenesis by PCR and/or *de novo* nucleic acid synthesis.

In some embodiments, after capturing a phage genome in yeast, the host range determinant is replaced with yeast selection marker URA3. Mutated host range recognition elements may be added into yeast cell harboring YAC::phage::URA3. URA3 may be replaced with mutated host range determinant by homologous recombination and transformants selected by 5-FOA counter selection. It should be understood that each mutated host range recognition element has a homologous sequence of upstream and downstream regions of the target gene in the 5' and 3' terminal, respectively.

In some embodiments, a phage with a mutated host range recognition element is captured in one-step with gap-repair cloning. The recognition element may be generated through PCR mutagenesis or other well-known techniques.

Applications

The methods and compositions of the invention may be used in many different applications. For example, in some embodiments, provided herein are “phage cocktails” that comprise the recombinant bacteriophage with heterologous host recognition elements for use in, for example, phage therapy. Phage therapy is a therapeutic use of bacteriophages to treat pathogenic bacterial infections. Because the recombinant bacteriophage of the invention can be tuned to infect a broad range of host bacterial cells, they are a particularly useful alternative to conventional antibiotic therapy against, for example, multi-drug resistant bacteria. Thus, in some embodiments, the invention provides methods of treating bacterial infections (*e.g.*, in humans or other animals) using recombinant bacteriophages with heterologous host recognition elements such as heterologous tail fibers. The methods may comprise administering to a subject with a bacterial infection a composition comprising a recombinant bacteriophage of the invention.

In some embodiments, the recombinant bacteriophages of the invention may be used as delivery vehicles to deliver, to bacterial cells, molecules (*e.g.*, nucleic acids) of interest.

Compositions and Kits

Also provided herein are compositions and kits that comprise any one or more of the bacteriophages, phagemids, nucleic acids and/or libraries of the invention. The compositions and kits may further comprise additional reagents such as buffers, salts and the like. In some embodiments, the compositions are pharmaceutical compositions optionally comprising one or more pharmaceutical carriers and/or excipients.

EXAMPLES

Example 1: Yeast-based phage engineering

A yeast-based phage engineering platform was developed for capturing and engineering phage genomes with unprecedented speed and ease. FIG. 1 depicts one embodiment of the phage engineering method. A phage genome, or all genomic elements, was prepared to be assembled by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) or DNA synthesis, as follows. Each adjacent DNA fragment had homologous overhangs, which were required for gap-repair cloning.

The majority of the phage genome was cloned without alteration and obtained from

its own genome by PCR. Purified phage genome was used as PCR template. Phage DNA may also be obtained by simply boiling phage lysates as a 10 fold dilution in TE buffer. A single plaque of the phage of interest (e.g., T7, SP-6, K1-5) was picked from a plate and resuspended in 3 mL lysogeny broth (LB) broth containing about 10^7 receptor bacteria (the exact strain may vary from phage to phage), and the resulting culture was incubated at 37 °C with shaking until lysis was visible. The lysate was sterilized by the addition of 200 µL of chloroform, with vigorous shaking, followed by a 30-minute incubation period at room temperature. Cellular debris and chloroform were removed by centrifugation and the sterile lysate was transferred to a clean tube. The sterile lysate was then titred for concentration on an appropriate receptor strain.

A 50 mL phage lysate was then started from the stock lysate using the same receptor bacterial strain at the same concentration and a multiplicity of infection of 0.01. The lysate was incubated at 37 °C until complete lysis and was processed as the stock lysate. The lysate was also filtered through a 0.22 µm filter to eliminate as much particulate contaminant as possible. DNaseI and RNaseA were then added to the lysate, incubated 2-3 hours at 37 °C, and then chilled to 4 °C. To precipitate DNA, 10m L of an ice-cold solution of 30% PEG6000, 3M NaCl was added to the lysate, and the mixture was incubated at 4 °C for at least 2 hours or overnight. Phage particles were spun down at 10000 x g for 30 minutes, the supernatant discarded, and the pellets drained of all remaining liquids. The pellet was then resuspended in 500 µL - 1 mL of buffer SM (100 mM NaCl, 8 mM MgSO₄•7H₂O, 50 mM Tris-CLAIM (1M, pH 7), 0.002% (w/v) gelatin (2% w/v)) and stored at 4°C. To extract DNA, 200 µL of the concentrated lysate was processed with the ZR Viral DNA Kit™ using Zymo-Spin™ IC-XL Columns (Zymo Research Corporation).

PCR primers were chosen along the phage genome using the following parameters: (1) span all the genes necessary for a viable phage, and (2) provide at least 30 base pairs (bp) of homology between each PCR product to be assembled. The primers flanking the phage genome contained at least 30 bp homology to the YAC fragment, described below. Examples of primers used to reconstruct several phages are presented in Table 1. The phage genome PCR fragments were amplified using either KAPA HiFi™ or KAPA2G™ Robust polymerase (Kapa Biosystems). Vector maps and sequences of *Enterobacteria* phage T7 (SEQ ID NO:1), *Enterobacteria* phage SP-6 (SEQ ID NO:2), *Enterobacteria* phage K1-5 (SEQ ID NO:3), and pRS415 (SEQ ID NO:34) are shown in Figures 7-10, respectively.

Table 1. PCR Primers for Phage Reconstructions

Primer	Sequence (5' → 3')	SEQ ID NO:	Description
T7-3	GTTTTTGAACACACATGAACAAGGAA GTACAGGTCTCACAGTGTACGGACCTA AAGTTCC	4	T7
PST227	TTACGCGAACGCGAAGTCCGACTCTAA GAT	5	T7
PST228	CCAGTTGCACGAGTCTCAATTGGACAA AAT	6	T7
PST231	TCAGTGGCAAATCGCCCAATTAGGACC CAT	7	T7
PST84	CCGAAGGTAAGATGGGTCCTAATT	8	T7
PST235	TTAAATACCGGAAGTTCTCCGTAAGTA GTT	9	T7
PST236	GTTCAACACTGTATACATCTTGTCAGA TGA	10	T7
T7-4	GAAATGTGCGCGGAACCCCTATTTGTT TATAGGGACACAGAGAGACACTCAAG GTAACAC	11	T7
3'T3- pRS415-F-4	CAGTATGATAGTACATCTCTATGTGTC CCTTGTCTCATGAGCGGATACATATTT GAATGT	12	for capturing T3 genome
5'T3- pRS415-R-2	GGGGGTACTTTGGGTTCTTGAAGTATG AGACCTTGTTTCATGTGTGTTCAAAAAC GTTATA	13	for capturing T3 genome
3'T7- pRS415-F-4	GTGTTACCTTGAGTGTCTCTCTGTGTCC CTTGTCTCATGAGCGGATACATATTTG AATGT	14	for capturing T7 genome
5'T7- pRS415-R-2	GGGGGAAGTTTAGGTCCGTACACTGTG AGACCTTGTTTCATGTGTGTTCAAAAAC GTTATA	15	for capturing T7 genome
LUZ19_AS B_Y2_Fw	TCCTGTCGGGTGGTGGTGCGGGAGTGG CTATGTCTCATGAGCGGATACATATTT GAATGT	16	for capturing LUZ19 genome
LUZ19_AS B_Y2_Rev	GGAAGGGTGGGCTGATCAGAGTCGGG AGGGCCTTGTTTCATGTGTGTTCAAAA CGTTATA	17	for capturing LUZ19 genome
pRS415-F-4	TGTCTCATGAGCGGATACATATTTGAA TGT	18	for capturing T3/T7/K11 PCR products
pRS415-R-2	CCTTGTTTCATGTGTGTTCAAAAACGTT ATA	19	for capturing T3/T7/K11 PCR products
PST255	CCTGTACTTCCTTGTTTCATGTGTGTTCA AA	20	for capturing SP6/K1-5 PCR products

Primer	Sequence (5' → 3')	SEQ ID NO:	Description
PST256	ATAAACAAATAGGGGTTCGCGCACATTC	21	for capturing SP6/K1-5 PCR products
pRS415-R-2-T3-1-30-F	TATAACGTTTTTTGAACACACATGAACAAGGTCTCATAGTTCAAGAACCCAAAGTACCCCC	22	T3
T3-9971-10000-R	ACGGAACCTCCTTCTTGGGTCTTTGACGC	23	T3
T3-9961-9990-F	CCAGTGGCTGGCGTCAAAGAACCCAA GAAG	24	T3
T3-19931-19960-R	GGAAGTCGGTTCATCGCTAAGCACGAT TGC	25	T3
T3-19921-19950-F	TGGCGATGATGCAATCGTGCTTAGCGA TGA	26	T3
T3-29891-29920-R	GATGCAACG TTCAGCGCAGCACTTTCG GCA	27	T3
T3-29881-29910-F	TTGTAGTTGGTGCCGAAAGTGCTGCGC TGA	28	T3
pRS415-F-4-T3-38179-38208-R	ACATTCAAATATGTATCCGCTCATGAG ACAAGGGACACATAGAGATGTACTAT CATACTG	29	T3
T3-33249-33278-R	AACAGCGTCGCGGTCATCCACAGCGTT CGC	30	for synthesizing T3-7
T3-T7-gp17-F-1	GCGAACGCTGTGGATGACCGCGACGC TGTTCCGTTTGGTCAACTAAAGACCAT GAACCAG	31	for synthesizing T3-7
T3-T7-gp17-R-1	GTGGACTTAAAGTAGTTCCTTTGATGC TTATTACTCGTTCTCCACCATGATTGCA TTAGG	32	for synthesizing T3-7
T7-T3-gp17-F-1	CCTAATGCAATCATGGTGGAGAACGA GTAATAAGCATCAAAGGAACTACTTTA AGTCCAC	33	for synthesizing T3-7
pRS415-R-2-1-30-F	TATAACGTTTTTTGAACACACATGAACAAGGTCTCACAGTGTACGGACCTAAAGT TCCCCC	35	T7
9971-10000-R	ATTACGCGATGACAGTAGACAACCTTT CCG	36	T7
9960-9989-F	TGCAGCAATACCGGAAAGGTTGTCTAC TGT	37	T7
19930-19959-R	ATATGTCTCCTCATAGATGTGCCTATG TGG	38	T7
19920-19949-F	ACTTGTGACTCCACATAGGCACATCTA TGA	39	T7
29890-29919-R	GAATAACCTGAGGGTCAATACCCTGCT TGT	40	T7

Primer	Sequence (5' → 3')	SEQ ID NO:	Description
29880-29909-F	GACATGATGGACAAGCAGGGTATTGACCT	41	T7
pRS415-F-4-39909-39938-R	ACATTCAAATATGTATCCGCTCATGAGACAAGGGACACAGAGAGACACTCAAGGTAACAC	42	T7
35042-35071-R	AACAGCATCGCGGTCATCCACGGCGTTGCG	43	for synthesizing T7-3
T7-T3-gp17-F-2	GCGAACGCCGTGGATGACCGCGATGCTGTTCCGTTTGGTCAACTTAAGACCATGAACCAG	44	for synthesizing T7-3
T7-T3-gp17-R-2	GACTACACGTCTTTCCTTGTGATTTACCAATTACACGTCTCTACGGCTATTGCTGTTGG	45	for synthesizing T7-3
T3-T7-gp17-F-2	CCAACAGCAATAGCCGTAGAGGACGTGTAATTGGTAAATCACAAGGAAAGACGTGTAGTC	46	for synthesizing T7-3
SP6-1	TTTGAACACACATGAACAAGGAAGTACAGGTCTCTCGGCCTCGGCCTCGCCGGGATGTCC	47	SP6
SP6-2	CGTCCTGATGTACTGGTAGGTGAGTGC GGA	48	SP6
SP6-3	ATTTGGTGGATGAAGGAAGGGCCGACGAAT	49	SP6
SP6-4	TTCTCCGTGTAGTTATAGCCTTTCCATA TA	50	SP6
SP6-5	CGGCTTGCTTTTTGAGAAGGCATTCCC CGA	51	SP6
SP6-6	AAGATAATAACTTTGAGGTAATCTTTCATC	52	SP6
SP6-7	AGATTATGTGTATGGTCGTGATGTCAA AAT	53	SP6
SP6-8	CTGGAACCTTAGCTGCCTCAATGCGAGGTG	54	SP6
SP6-9	CATTTCAAGCAGTAGGTCTGGCACAAAAGG	55	SP6
SP6-10	CTTGTTTGTCAAAGATTTTCAGGTACTTGAC	56	SP6
SP6-11	AGGAGGAGTATTTCTTCATAATGAAGAAGG	57	SP6
SP6-12	CCACATACGCATCTGATTAGCTTCAAA GTT	58	SP6
SP6-13	GCAGTTAAAGAGCGCGATGAAGCGAAGAAG	59	SP6
SP6-14	TCAATCCTCCAATAAGTCTACGCTGGCCTT	60	SP6

Primer	Sequence (5' → 3')	SEQ ID NO:	Description
SP6-15	GCAAATACGATTGGTGTAGGTCAGATG ACC	61	SP6
SP6-16	TAAACCTCCTATTACTATCCAGCCCTC CCC	62	SP6
SP6-17	TTGAGCGGCCTATTACTCACCAGTCTT CAC	63	SP6
SP6-18	GAAATGTGCGCGGAACCCCTATTTGTT TATTAGCCCACGCCACACACGCTGTC AAGCGG	64	SP6
K1-5*1	GTTTTTGAACACACATGAACAAGGAA GTACAGGTCGCCCTCGCCCTCGCCGGG TTGT	65	K1-5
K1-5*2	GGAGAGTCAGAGGGCTTAAGGTTTACT GCT	66	K1-5
K1-5*3	TGCTATGCTACGCGATGCAGTAGGTGC GAA	67	K1-5
K1-5*4	CAGGGTCACGCATCTCATATGGGTCGA AGA	68	K1-5
K1-5*5	TGGACTTGCTCACCCTGAGGAGTTCC TCT	69	K1-5
K1-5*6	GCTTTGTCAGCCTGCTCAGGGAAGCAA GCA	70	K1-5
K1-5*7	TAAGTTCGCTGCTGGTCTGGAGTTCGC TCG	71	K1-5
K1-5*8	TGTGCACTTTGTTCTGCATTCCATGAG GCT	72	K1-5
K1-5*9	TGTGCATCTCTTAATAGAGACCCACCA CTC	73	K1-5
K1-5*10	AAGAAGCTGAGTGGCTATCTGCTGCGC AGT	74	K1-5
K1-5*11	TCTAAGGATGCAGATCAGACTAAGCTA GCC	75	K1-5
K1-5*12	GCCTTAGCTCGTAACTCTTCTTCCGCA ATA	76	K1-5
K1-5*13	TAAAACCGAAGTGTCAGACTTAGGTA AAGC	77	K1-5
K1-5*14	TATTGCCGCCCCAGCTTACATTCTGTTT AA	78	K1-5
K1-5*15	TTGACGGGTTTTATCCAGAAGGATACT TCA	79	K1-5
K1-5*16	GCTATCTCCTATTACTTTCCAACCCTCC CT	80	K1-5
K1-5*17	TTGAGCGGCCTATTACTAGCCAATCTT CAT	81	K1-5
K1-5*18	GAAATGTGCGCGGAACCCCTATTTGTT TATTAGCCCACGCCCTCACACCCTGTC	82	K1-5

Primer	Sequence (5' → 3')	SEQ ID NO:	Description
	AATCCC		
pRS415-R-2-K11-1-30-F	TATAACGTTTTTGAACACACATGAACA AGGTCTCACAGTTTACACTTTTGGTTA TCCCCC	83	K11
K11-9971-10000-R	ATTAGAAGTCATCGTCTTCTTCGGCTT CGC	84	K11
K11-9900-9929-F	AGCGGACGAATCTCGCAGCCGTAAAC CTCA	85	K11
K11-19961-19990-R	TCATCACCTTCGAGGGCCTTAAGGGCT GAC	86	K11
K11-19950-19979-F	ATTGCCGCATGGTCAGCCCTTAAGGCC CTC	87	K11
K11-29950-29979-R	CATCGTGTCTTGAACACATCGTACCC ATC	88	K11
29880-29909-F	CGGGGACGCTGCTGAGGCTCAGATTCA GAA	89	K11
pRS415-F-4-K11-41152-41181-R	ACATTCAAATATGTATCCGCTCATGAG ACAAGGGACACAGAGACATCAACATA TAGTGTC	90	K11

A yeast artificial chromosome (YAC) was also prepared, referred to here as the YAC fragment. Primer PST255 (CCTGTACTTCCTTGTTCATGTGTGTTCAAA; SEQ ID NO:20) and primer PST256 (ATAAACAATAGGGGTTCGCGCACATTTC; SEQ ID NO:21) were used to PCR amplify a fragment from pRS415 (FIG. 10, SEQ ID NO:34), which contained a yeast centromeric origin, autonomous replication sequence and LEU2 marker.

All DNA fragments were mixed together with an excess of 100 ng-300 ng of the YAC fragments, and then transformed into yeast BY4741 using a lithium acetate transformation method (*e.g.*, Finlayson, S.D. *et al. Biotechnology Techniques*, 5(1):13-18, 1991). After a 45 minute heat shock, the cells were spun down, resuspended in Synthetic Complete medium and immediately plated onto SC-leu plates. The plates were then incubated for 2-3 days at 30 °C until colonies appeared. Competent yeast may be prepared in advance in large batches, aliquots placed into freezing medium (DMSO 10%, Glycerol 5%), and stored at -80 °C. The colonies were streaked again onto fresh SC-leu plates at 30 °C. Colonies were then picked, 3 ml liquid SC leu cultures were inoculated with the colonies at 30°C for 1 to 2 days until saturated.

The cultures were spun down and the supernatant discarded. DNA was obtained

using the YeaStar™ Genomic DNA Kit (Zymo Research) according to the manufacturer's instruction, with the exception that more cells than recommended were loaded into the system, and the Zymolyase® incubation period was increased from 2 hours to overnight until cell wall digestion was clearly visible through clearing of the mixture. The final elution
5 volume was 50 µL, which resulted in about 5 µg of DNA total.

Competent cells with a transformation efficiency of about 10^9 as measured from pUC19 transformation will produce about 1pfu/ng of DNA when using purified T7 DNA. The yeast genome is about 12 mb and the phage::YAC constructs are about 50 kb, thus it can be assumed that 1/250 of the total DNA extracted from yeast is actual phage::YAC DNA.

10 Thus, 5 µl (500 ng to 1 µg) of total DNA from the yeast clones was then transformed into DH10B electro-competent bacteria for phage expression, and the cells were immediately resuspended in LB. If the phage was able to grow on DH10B (such as T7), the resuspended transformed cells were immediately mixed with 3 mL of top agar and plated onto an LB plate. This yielded between 1 and 50 pfu. If the phage was not able to grow on DH10B
15 (such as SP6 or K1-5), the transformed cells were incubated at 37 °C without shaking for 3 hours. The cells were then killed by chloroform addition, and any debris was spun down. The supernatant was then recovered, mixed with 100 µL of an appropriate overnight phage recipient culture, and finally plated onto LB plates by way of 3 mL top agar. The 3 hours incubation permitted the successfully transformed cells to go through one burst liberating
20 phages in the supernatant. This yielded hundreds of plaques because the phage amplified in each DH10B that has received a viable phage genome. The bacterial plaques were picked and sequenced, and then the synthetic phages were recovered.

To confirm that purified phage DNA from various Gram-negative phages could be transformed into bacterial hosts to generate functional phages, the "*E. cloni*" 10G strain
25 (10G) was used as a one-time phage propagation host. All phage genomes used in this study were extracted, and up to 4 µg of each genome was electroporated into 10G directly. After incubation, chloroform was added to kill the cells and release phages. Next, supernatant was mixed with overnight culture of natural host bacteria and soft agar, poured onto agar plate, and incubated for 4 – 18 h to make phage plaques. Except for *Pseudomonas* phage LUZ19,
30 all phage plaques including *Salmonella* and *Klebsiella* phages were found (Table 2), indicating that 10G can be used as an initial host for phage recovering from YAC::phage construct.

Table 2. One-time Phage Propagation Assay

Phage	Propagation in <i>E. coli</i> 10G	Plaque formation on <i>E. coli</i> 10G	Host bacteria
T7	Yes	Yes	<i>E. coli</i> (ex. BL21)
T3	Yes	Yes	<i>E. coli</i> (ex. BL21)
K1-5	Yes	No	IJ1668 (<i>E. coli</i> K-12 hybrid; K1 capsule)
SP6	Yes	No	IJ612 (<i>S. typhimurium</i> LT2)
LUZ19	No	No	<i>P. aeruginosa</i> PAO1
gh-1	Yes	No	<i>P. putida</i> C1S
K11	Yes	No	IJ284 (<i>Klebsiella</i> sp. 390)

To validate the yeast-based phage engineering platform and to determine whether phage genomes assembled in yeast remain viable, several wild-type phages (*e.g.*, T3, T4, T5, T7, K1F, K11, and SP6) were captured and recovered. FIG. 2 shows the results of the validation for T7 phage. PCR was used to linearize the YAC pRS415 while also adding overhangs homologous to the ends of the phage genome. To prevent the appearance of false-positive colonies, PCR-amplified YAC was excised and purified from an agarose gel after electrophoresis. Both the amplified and purified YAC and phage genome were co-transformed into yeast. Transformants were suspended in lysis buffer and disrupted by beads beating. The supernatant containing the YAC::phage constructs was used directly for transfection into *E. coli* DH10B cells, which are suitable for maintaining large DNA constructs (Durfee *et al.*, *Journal of Bacteriology*, 190, 2597 (2008)). Among the 16 yeast transformants selected, all were positive by PCR and produced phage, giving an efficiency of 100%.

Next, wild-type T3 and T7 phages were captured and recovered from each of the four ~10 kbp PCR products plus the YAC. In this case, PCR was used to linearize the YAC but did not add overhangs. Instead, a homologous region was added to the end of the PCR-amplified YAC, specifically to the 5' and 3' terminal of the first and fourth 10 kbp fragments, respectively, to avoid excision and purification of all 10 kbp fragments from the gel. Among the 16 yeast transformants selected, 15 were positive by PCR and all produced phage, giving an efficiency of 94%.

Thus, the yeast-based phage engineering platform of the invention can be used to capture and recover phages efficiently and can be used to engineer desired phages from PCR

products in one step.

Materials and Methods

Yeast, bacteria, and phages. *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* BY4741 (*MATa his3Δ1 leu2Δ0*

5 *met15Δ0 ura3Δ0*) was obtained from Thermo Scientific. *Escherichia coli* BL21 [B, F⁻ *ompT* *hsdS_B* (*r_B⁻ m_B⁻*) *gal dcm*], DH5α [K-12, F⁻ λ⁻ Φ80d *lacZΔM15 Δ(lacZYA-argF)*U169 *deoR* *recA1 endA1 hsdR17* (*r_K⁻ m_K⁺*) *phoA supE44 thi-1 gyrA96 relA1*], DH10B [K-12, F⁻ λ⁻ *mcrA* *Δ(mrr-hsdRMS-mcrBC)* Φ80d *lacZΔM15 ΔlacX74 deoR recA1 araD139 Δ(ara leu)7697* *galU galK rpsL endA1 nupG*], BW25113 [K-12, F⁻ λ⁻ *Δ(araD-araB)567 ΔlacZ4787(::rrnB-3)* *rph-1 Δ(rhaD-rhaB)568 hsdR514*], and MG1655 (K-12, F⁻ λ⁻ *ilvG⁻ rfb-50 rph-1*) were
10 laboratory stocks. Phage T7 (ATCC BAA-1025-B2) and T3 (ATCC 110303-B3) were laboratory stocks.

Determination of plaque-forming unit (pfu). Serial dilutions of phage performed in 0.95%
15 saline were added to 300 μl overnight bacterial culture in 3.5 ml soft agar, and poured the mixture onto LB plate. After 3 h incubation at 37°C, plaques were counted.

Preparation of yeast competent cells. *S. cerevisiae* BY4741 was grown in 5 ml YPAD medium (*e.g.*, yeast extract, peptone, glucose, adenine hemisulphate, distilled water, cacto-
20 agar) at 30 °C 300 rpm for 24 hours. Overnight culture was added into 50 ml YPAD medium and incubated at 30 °C 300 rpm for 4 hours. Cells were harvested by centrifugation at 3000 g.

Example 2: Model phages with tunable host ranges

25 To create engineered model phages with tunable host ranges, T7 and T3 phages were selected. They are obligate lytic phages and were originally isolated as a member of the seven "Type" phages that grow on *E. coli* B (Demerec, M. *et al. Genetics* 30, 119 (1945)). They have almost same size of linear genome (T7, 39937 bp; T3, 38208 bp), similar gene organization, same life cycle, and high homology across the genomes (Dunn, J.J., *et al. Journal of Molecular Biology* 166, 477 (1983); Pajunen, M.I., *et al. Journal of Molecular Biology* 319, 1115 (2002)).
30 Their primary host determinant, tail fiber, consists of single gene product gp17, and importantly, recognizes different host receptors and shows different host

ranges (Molineux, I.J., in *The Bacteriophages*, R. Calendar, Ed. (Oxford Univ. Press, New York, 2006) pp. 277-301). Because there is little information about the difference of host specificities between T7 and T3, their host range was first examined. Based on a previous report that T3 fails to adsorb to many common laboratory *E. coli* K-12 strains (Molineux, I.J., 2006), plaque formation assays were performed with four K-12 strains. As shown in Figure 3, T7 can grow efficiently on all strains, while T3 showed poor propagation on BW25113 and MG1655 strains. To assess whether this phenomenon resulted from less adsorption efficiency or post-adsorptive problems, adsorption assays were performed (FIG. 4).

Compared with BL21 reference strain, the level of adsorption abilities of T3 on BW25113 and MG1655 were $\sim 10^4$ % less efficient, which is consistent with the result of plaque formation assay (FIG. 3). These results indicate that T7 and T3 have different host range, and BW25113 and MG1655 are useful for validating synthetic T7 and T3 phages with engineered tail fiber.

The tail fibers of T7 and T3 are encoded by gene 17, and the gene product gp17 can be split in two domains. The N-terminal 149 residues are necessary for the tail fiber to bind to the rest of the capsid, while the remaining C-terminal region recognizes the host receptors at bacterial surfaces (Steven, A.C., *et al. Journal of Molecular Biology* 200, 351 (1988)). Between T7 and T3 phages, N-terminal regions have 99% identity while C-termini have 83% in protein level. Similar but clearly different host range among these phages can be explained by differences in the distal portion of the tail fiber gene. This indicated that engineering the C-terminal domain of gp17 with tail fiber modules could produce synthetic phages with altered host ranges. To create synthetic T7 phage with T3 tail fiber (T7-3) and T3 phage with T7 tail fiber (T3-7) in one-step using the yeast-based phage engineering platform, six PCR fragments derived from each phages and PCR-amplified excised YAC were prepared (FIGs. 5A and 5B shows synthetic T3). All fragments were co-transformed into yeast, and transformants were suspended in lysis buffer and disrupted by beads beating. The supernatant containing the engineered phage genome was used directly for transfection into *E. coli* DH10B. By using same method, three synthetic phages (T7-3, T3-7, T7) with wild-type tail fiber (T7-wt) and T3 phage with wild-type tail fiber (T3-wt) were also engineered (FIGs. 5A and 5B).

To create synthetic T7 phages with T3 tail fibers in one-step using the yeast platform system as provided herein, nine PCR fragments derived from each phages plus PCR-excised YAC were prepared (FIG. 5C for synthetic T7). Fragments were co-transformed into yeast, and transformants were enzymatically disrupted for YAC::phage extraction. The

engineered phage genome was used for transformation into bacterial strain 10G. Six synthetic phages (T7 phage with wild-type tail fiber (T7_{WT}), T7 phage with C-terminal T3 tail fiber (T7_{T3gp17-partial}), T7 phage with entire T3 tail fiber (T7_{T3gp17}), T3 phage with wild-type tail fiber (T3_{WT}), T3 phage with C-terminal T7 tail fiber (T3_{T7gp17-partial}), and T3 phage with entire T7 tail fiber (T3_{T7gp17})) were engineered.

To examine their host specificities, plaque formation assays were performed with K-12 strains described above (FIGs. 6A and 6B). T3-7 phage (*e.g.*, T3_{T7gp17-partial} and T3_{T7gp17}) grew on BW25113 and MG1655 strains with efficiency similar to that of T7, while T3 and T3-wt propagated poorly. By contrast, T7-3 (*e.g.*, T3_{T7gp17-partial} and T3_{T7gp17}) did not grow on BW25113 and MG1655. Plaque formation assays were also performed with two *E. coli* libraries, ECOR group and DECA set, to confirm details of host range of T7, T3, and synthetic phages. As shown in FIG. 6C, T7 phages, T3 phages, and synthetic phages infected ECOR4 and ECOR13. While T3 infected ECOR16, T7 did not, and while T7_{T3gp17-partial} and T7_{T3gp17} infected ECOR16, T3_{T7gp17-partial} and T3_{T7gp17} did not. These results clearly indicate that the C-terminal region of gp17 is the host range determinant, and the synthetic engineered phages with different tail fibers acquired tail-fiber-dependent host specificities.

Next, phages were engineered with fully synthesized tail fiber. A codon-optimized gene encoding tail fiber was synthesized from the T7-like *Enterobacteria* phage 13a. T7 phage with 13a phage tail fiber was engineered and its functionalities confirmed (FIG. 6B, lanes 5 and 6). T7_{13agp17-partial} infected BW25113 and MG1655 strains but T7_{13agp17} did not. This result indicates that not only C-terminal part but also N-terminal one are responsible for host specificity.

Example 3: Model phages with tunable host ranges between species

To demonstrate that phages could overcome the species barrier, *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) phage T3 and *Yersinia* phage R hybrids were engineered. T3 and R phages have similar gp17 sequences, with the exception of 3 residues; however, while R phage can infect *Yersinia* strains IP2666 and YPIII, T3 cannot. R phage (Rgp17) was engineered by PCR using T3 gp17 and primers having desired mutations. Synthetic T3 with R tail fiber (T3_{Rgp17}) was functional and infected *Yersinia* IP2666 and YPIII as well as *E. coli* BL21.

Phages were also engineered with less similarity. *E. coli* phage T7 and *Klebsiella* phage K11 were selected because their host ranges are different and do not overlap. K11 is a T7-like phage and relative to T7 has a similarly sized linear genome, similar gene

organization, and similar life cycle. The genome identity between the two strains, however, is low. At the genomic level, T7 and K11 share 59% identity, while T7 and T3 share 72% identity. In the tail fiber gp17, T7 and K11 share only 23% identity, while T7 and T3 share 86%. In addition, K11 has a 322 residue longer tail fiber compared with T7. To create T7 phage with K11 tail fiber and K11 phage with T7 tail fiber, the same strategy was used as described above.

In this experiment, neither synthetic K11 phages with T7 gp17 tail fibers nor synthetic T7 phages with K11 gp17 tail fibers were recovered. Further, hybrid phages with various lengths of gp17 were designed but not recovered. Because the K11 phage is propagated in the 10G strain, as described above, it is unlikely that synthetic K11 phage with T7 gp17 tail fibers can adsorb *E. coli* but cannot produce progeny phages, which indicates that, at least in K11 phage, swapping only the tail fiber is not sufficient to produce a functional synthetic phage.

The tail of T7 phage is formed by a tubular structure (gp11 and gp12) surrounded by six tail fibers (gp17), and the interface between gp11 and gp12 interacts with six gp17 trimers to generate the complete tail (FIG. 11A). In addition, phage K11 spikes contained in the tail have depolymerase activity to degrade host *Klebsiella* capsular polysaccharide for infection. In view of the foregoing, all the tail components (gp11, gp12, and gp17) between T7 and K11 were replaced (FIG. 11B). Surprisingly, both synthetic phages, T7 with K11 tail (T7_{K11gp11-12-17}) and K11 with T7 tail (K11_{T7gp11-12-17}), were functional and showed tail-dependent host range. T7_{K11gp11-12-17} infected *Klebsiella*, and K11_{T7gp11-12-17} infected *E. coli* (FIG. 6B, lanes 7 and 14).

The plaque assay, shown in FIG. 12A, demonstrated that synthetic T3 with R tail fiber (T3_{Rgp17}) is capable of infecting *Escherichia coli* strain BL21 and *Yersinia* strains IP2666 and YPIII. The plaque assay also demonstrated that synthetic T7 phages with K11 tail fibers (T7_{K11gp11-12-17}) are capable of infecting *Klebsiella* and that synthetic K11 phages with T7 tail fibers (K11_{T7gp11-12-17}) are capable of infecting BL21. The percent adsorption efficiencies of T7_{WT}, K11_{WT}, T7_{K11gp11-12-17}, and K11_{T7gp11-12-17} are shown in FIG. 12B.

The Example herein demonstrates an efficient and simple yeast-based platform for phage engineering and that phage host range can be altered with synthetic biology techniques. This design may be adapted to be compatible with other phages and viruses. Synthetic biology approaches, described herein, address an important problem for phage-based therapeutics and diagnostics relating to limited phage host range. The methods of the present

disclosure may also be used for other applications in biology, veterinary sciences, food sciences and medicine.

Materials and methods

- 5 **Strains, vector, and primers.** Phages T7 (ATCC BAA-1025-B2) and T3 (ATCC 110303-B3) were laboratory stocks. Phages K1-5 and K11 were provided by University of Texas at Austin. Phage LUZ19 were provided KU Leuven. Phage gh-1 (ATCC 12633-B1) was obtained from ATCC. Synthetic phages are listed in Table 3. *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* BY4741 (*MATa his3D1 leu2D0 met15D0 ura3D0*) was obtained from Thermo Scientific.
- 10 *Escherichia coli* BL21 [B, F⁻ *ompT hsdS_B* (*r_B⁻ m_B⁻*) *gal dcm*], DH5a [K-12, F⁻ F80d *lacZDM15* D(*lacZYA-argF*)U169 *deoR recA1 endA1 hsdR17* (*r_K⁻ m_K⁺*) *phoA supE44 thi-1 gyrA96 relA1*], BW25113 [K-12, F⁻ F⁻ D(*araD-araB*)567 D*lacZ*4787(*::rrnB-3*) *rph-1* D(*rhaD-rhaB*)568 *hsdR514*], and MG1655 (K-12, F⁻ F⁻ *ilvG⁻ rfb-50 rph-1*) were laboratory stocks. *E. coli* 10G [K-12, F⁻ D(*ara leu*)7697 *araD139 DlacX74 galU galK* F80d *lacZDM15 recA1*
- 15 *endA1 nupG1 rpsL* (Str^R) D(*mrr-hsdRMS-mcrBC*) *tonA*] were obtained from Lucigen. 10G is a DH10B derivative and is suitable for maintaining large DNA constructs. Bacterial strains IJ284 *Klebsiella* sp. 390 (O3:K11), IJ1668 K-12 hybrid; K1 capsule, and IJ612 *Salmonella typhimurium* LT2 were provided by University of Texas at Austin. *Yersinia pseudotuberculosis* IP2666 and YPIII were provided by Tufts University. *E. coli* libraries, ECOR group and DECA set, were obtained from Michigan State University. *Pseudomonas putida* (ATCC 23287) was obtained from ATCC. pRS415 yeast centromere vector with *LEU2* marker (ATCC 87520) was laboratory stock. Primers are listed in Table 1.
- 20

Table 3. Synthetic phages

Phage	Genotype	Description
T7 _{WT}	wild-type	synthesized from PCR fragments
T7 _{T3gp17}	T7 _{WT} Δ <i>gene 17</i> carrying T3 <i>gene 17</i>	T7 with T3 tail fiber
T7 _{T3gp17-partial}	T7 _{WT} Δ <i>gene 17</i> (1-450) carrying T3 <i>gene 17</i> (451-1677)	T7 with T7-T3 hybrid tail fiber
T7 _{13agp17}	T7 _{WT} Δ <i>gene 17</i> carrying 13a <i>gene 17</i>	T7 with 13a tail fiber
T7 _{K11gp11-12-17}	T7 _{WT} Δ <i>genes 11-12 17</i> carrying K11 <i>genes 11-12 17</i>	T7 with K11 tail

Phage	Genotype	Description
T3 _{WT}	wild-type	synthesized from PCR fragments
T3 _{T7gp17}	T3 _{WT} Δ gene 17 carrying T7 gene 17	T3 with T7 tail fiber
T3 _{T7gp17-partial}	T3 _{WT} Δ gene 17(1-450) carrying T7 gene 17(451-1662)	T3 with T3-T7 hybrid tail fiber
T3 _{Rgp17}	T3 _{WT} Δ gene 17 carrying R gene 17	T3 with R tail fiber
K11 _{WT}	wild-type	synthesized from PCR fragments
K11 _{T7gp11-12-17}	K11 _{WT} Δ genes 11-12 17 carrying T7 genes 11-12 17	K11 with T7 tail

Culture conditions. Unless otherwise specified, BY4741 and bacterial strains were cultured in YPD medium [1% Bacto Yeast Extract (BD), 2% Bacto Peptone (BD), 2% dextrose (VWR)] at 30°C and in LB medium (BD) at 37°C, respectively.

5

Preparation of linearized pRS415. pRS415 was linearized by using PCR amplification with specific primer sets (**Table 1**) and KAPA HiFi DNA Polymerase (Kapa Biosystems). For genome capturing, 5' and 3' terminal 30 – 40 bp of phage homologous sequence were added to the pRS415. Linearized pRS415 was purified from an agarose gel following electrophoresis with QIAquick Gel Extraction Kit (Qiagen).

10

Preparation of phage genome. After preparation of 200 ml phage lysate ($10^9 - 10^{12}$ cfu/ml), 200 μ l chloroform (Sigma) was added to kill the host bacteria and release phages. Lysate was centrifuged at 8,000 g for 5 min and then filtrated with 0.2 μ m filter (VWR) to remove cell debris. 216 μ l of buffer L1 [20 mg/ml RNase A (Sigma), 6 mg/ml DNase I (NEB), 0.2 mg/ml BSA (NEB), 10 mM EDTA (Teknova), 100 mM Tris-HCl (VWR), 300 mM NaCl (VWR), pH 7.5] was added and incubated at 37°C for 1 h with gentle shaking. Then 30 ml of ice cold buffer L2 [30% polyethylene glycol (PEG) 6000 (Sigma), 3 M NaCl] was added and stored overnight in 4°C. The sample was centrifuged at 10,000 g for 30 min at 4°C. The phage pellet was suspended in 9 ml buffer L3 (100 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM NaCl, 25 mM EDTA, pH7.5). Then, 9 ml buffer L4 [4% SDS (VWR)] was added and incubated at 70°C for 20 min. After cooling down on ice, 9 ml buffer L5 [2.55 M potassium acetate, pH4.8 (Teknova)] was added, and the sample was centrifuged at 10,000 g for 30 min at 4°C. Phage genome in the

15

20

supernatant was purified by using Qiagen-tip 100 (Qiagen) according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Preparation of PCR products for assembling phage genome. All PCR products were prepared with specific primer sets (Table 1) and KAPA HiFi DNA Polymerase. To avoid excision and purification of all PCR products from an agarose gel, homologous region of the end of linearized pRS415 was added to 5' and 3' terminus of first and last PCR products, respectively.

Preparation of yeast competent cells. *S. cerevisiae* BY4741 was grown in 5 ml YPD medium at 30°C for 24 h. Overnight culture was added into 50 ml YPD medium, and incubated at 30°C for 4 h. Cells were harvested by centrifugation at 3,000 g and washed with 25 ml water and then with 1 ml of 100 mM lithium acetate (LiAc) (Alfa Aesar), and suspended in 400 µl of 100 mM LiAc. Fifty microliter was used for a transformation.

Yeast transformation. All DNA samples and a linearized pRS415 were collected in a tube (0.5 – 4.0 µg each DNA sample and 100 ng linearized pRS415 in 50 µl water), and mixed with transformation mixture [50 µl yeast competent cell, 240 µl 50% PEG3350 (Sigma), 36 µl 1 M LiAc, 25 µl 2 mg/ml salmon sperm DNA (Sigma)]. The mixture was incubated at 30°C for 30 min, then at 42°C for 20 min, centrifuged at 8,000 g for 15 sec, and suspended in 200 µl water. Transformants were selected on complete synthetic defined medium without leucine (SD-Leu) [0.67% YNB+Nitrogen (Sunrise Science Products), 0.069% CSM-Leu (Sunrise Science Products), 2% dextrose] agar plates at 30°C for 3 days.

Extraction of captured phage genome. Individual yeast transformants were picked into 2 ml SD-Leu liquid medium and incubated at 30°C for 24 h. DNA was extracted from these cells using the YeaStar Genomic DNA Kit (Zymo Research) or Yeast Genomic DNA Purification Kit (Amresco) according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Reviving of phage. Except for phage LUZ19, the 10G strain was used as a host bacterium for initial propagation of phage. To revive T7 and T3 phages, 5 µl of extracted DNA were electroporated into 100 µl cells in a 2 mm gap electroporation cuvette (Molecular

BioProducts) at 2,500 V, 25 μ F, 200 Ω using a Gene Pulser Xcell (Bio-Rad). Cells were mixed with 3 ml LB soft agar (LB contains 0.6% agarose) warmed at 55°C, poured onto LB plate, and incubated for 4 h at 37°C. To revive SP6, K1-5, and K11, after electroporation, cells were incubated at 37°C for 1 h in 1 ml LB medium. Then, some drops of chloroform were added to kill the cells and release phages. After centrifugation at 12,000 g for 1 min, supernatant was mixed with 100 μ l overnight culture of natural host bacteria, i.e. IJ612 *S. typhimurium* LT2 for SP6, IJ1668 K-12 hybrid; K1 capsule for K1-5, and J284 *Klebsiella* sp. 390 (O3:K11) for K11, and 3 ml LB soft agar, poured onto LB plate, and incubated for 4 – 18 h at 37°C. For LUZ19, *P. aeruginosa* PAO1 was used as a host bacterium. All extracted DNA from 2 ml overnight culture was electroporated into competent PAO1 cells with same condition as described above. After electroporation, cells were incubated at 37°C for 2.5 h in 1 ml LB medium. Cells were mixed with 3 ml LB soft agar, poured onto LB plate, and incubated for 18 h at 37°C.

One-time phage propagation assay. To check the ability of the 10G strain as a one-time phage propagation plant, 0.5 – 4.0 μ g of purified phage genome was electroporated into the cell. The condition of electroporation and the following procedures were exactly same as described in “**Reviving of phage**”.

Adsorption assay. Each 100 μ l of 2×10^8 cfu/ml *E. coli* and 1×10^8 pfu/ml phage, were mixed and incubated at RT for 10 min. Then, 700 μ l of 0.95% saline and some drops of chloroform was added to kill the cells and prevent the production of progeny phages. After centrifugation at 11,000 g for 1 min, supernatant was serially diluted and mixed with 100 μ l of *E. coli* BL21 overnight culture and 3 ml LB soft agar, and poured the mixture onto LB plate. After 3 h incubation at 37°C, phage plaques were counted, and adsorption efficiency was calculated. Adsorption efficiency (%) = $[1 - (\text{pfu of unadsorbed phage} / \text{original pfu in the BL21 and phage mixture})] \times 100$

Infection assay. Larvae of the Greater Wax Moth (*Galleria mellonella*) were purchased in their final larval instar from Vanderhorst Wholesale, Inc. (St. Marys, OH, USA). Healthy larvae of around 150-250 mg were sorted from small, darkly colored, or inactive larvae upon receipt and allowed to acclimate at RT in the dark for at least 24 h prior to experiments. For infection assays, an overnight culture of *K. pneumoniae* was diluted 1:100 into fresh LB and

grown to late-log phase at 37 °C for 3 h. Bacteria were washed twice and resuspended in an equal volume of PBS, then further diluted in PBS to yield a final inoculum of approximately 10⁶ CFU/larva. A KDS100 syringe pump (KD Scientific) was used to inject 10 µl of PBS or the bacterial suspension behind the last left proleg of each randomly chosen larva. Within 1 h of the first injection, a second injection of 10 µl of sterile LB broth or endotoxin-purified phage lysate was administered behind the last right proleg and larvae were incubated at 37 °C in groups of 5 per petri dish. Survival scoring was performed every 12 h for up to 72 h, with mortality confirmed by lack of response to touch. Data were pooled from three experiments each with 10 larvae per treatment group (n=30) and Kaplan-Meier curves were generated and analyzed by log-rank test using GraphPad Prism version 6.0 (GraphPad Software, San Diego, CA, USA).

Bacteriophage Genome Sequences

SEQ ID NO:1 – *Enterobacteria* phage T7

TCTCACAGTGTACGGACCTAAAGTTCCCCCATAGGGGTACCTAAAGCCAGCCAATCACCTAAAGTCAACCTTCGGTTGACCTTGAGGGTTCCTAAGGGTTGGGGATG
ACCCCTTGGGTTTGTCTTTGGGTGTTACCTTGAGTGTCTCTGTGTGCCCTATCTGTTACAGTCTCCTAAAGTATCCTCCTAAAGTCACTCTTAACGTCCATCCTAAAGCCA
ACACCTAAAGGCTACACCTAAAGACCCATCAAGTCAACGCCATCTTAAAGTTTAAACATAAAGACAGACCTAAAGACACCTACATAAAGACCCAGA
CCTAAAGACGCCCTTGTGTAGCCATAAAGTGATAACCTTTAATCATTTGCTTTATTAATACAACCTCACTAAAGGAGAGACAACTTAAAGACCTTAAAGATTAAATTT
AAAAATTTATCAAAAAGAGTATTGACTTAAAGTCTAACCTATAGGATACCTACAGCCATCGAGAGGGACACGGCGAATAGCCATCCCAATCGACACCGGGGTCAACCCGGA
TAAGTAGACAGCTGATAAGTGCACGAAAAACAGGTATTGACAACATGAAGTAACATGCAGTAAGATACAAATCGTAGGTAACTAGCAGCGTCAACCGGGCGCA
CAGTGGCTTCTAAGGTGACTTAAAGCGACCCACGGCACATAAGGTGAAAAACACGGTTGACAACATGAAGTAAACACGGTACGATGTACCACATGAACGACAGTGAAGT
ACCACACTGAAAGGTGATCGGGTCTAACGAAACCTGACCTAAGACGCTCTTAAACAATCTGGTAAATAGTCTTGTAGTGCATGACTAGCGGATAACTCAAGGGTATCGC
AAGGTGCCCTTTATGATATTCACTAAATAACTGCACGAGGTAAACAAAGATGGCTATGTCTAAACATGACTTACAACAACGTTTTCGACCACGCTTACGAAATGCTGAAAAGA
AAACATCCGTTATGATGACATCCGTGACACTGATGACCTGCACGATGCTATTACATGGCTGCCGATAATGCAGTTCGCGCACTACTACGCTGACATCTTTAGCGTAAATGG
CAAGTGAGGGCATGACCTTGAGTTTGAAGACTCTGGTCTGATGCTGACACCAAGGACGTAATCCGCACTCTGCAAGCGCTATCTATGAGCAATTAACGATTGACCTC
TGGGAAGACCGAGAAGACTTGTCTCAATGAATACTTGGAGGAAGTTCGAGGAGTACGAGGAGGTGAAGAGTAATGTCTACTACCAACGTGCAATACGGTCTGACCGCTC
AACTGTACTTTTCTATAGCGACATGGTGGCTGTGGCTTAACTGGTCACTCGCAATGGCACAGCTCAAGAACTGTACGAAAAACAACAGGCAATAGCTTTAGAAATCT
GCTGAGTGATAGACTCAAGGTGCCTCTAGCGAGTGGCTTTATGATTATCACTTTACTTATGAGGGAGTAATGTATATGCTTACTATCGGTCTACTACCGGCTCTAGGTC
TAGCTGTAGGTGCATCTCTTTGGGAAGGCTTTAGGTGTAGCTGTAGGTTCCTACTTTACCGCTTGCATCATAGGAATCATCAAGGGGGCACTACGCAAAATGATGAAGC
ACTACGTTATGCAACCTCAACAGCTCCAACGGGGCAACCGTATGTACACCTGATGGGTTCGCAATGAAACAACGAATCGAACGCGCTTAAAGCGCTTAAAGCGTAAACCG
CAAGATTAAACAAGATAGGTTCGGCTGATGACAGAAGCGCACTGATGGCTTAAAGAAAGGTTATATGCCCAATGGCACACTATACGCTGCAAAATCGGGCAATAGTGAGAAC
TTGGCGAGAGAACCAACCTCGAAGCGCCGCAAGGACAAGAGGGCGGGCTGGCATAGAGCAAGGAAAGGTTTAAAGCCAAGAACTCGCGGCACTTGAACAGGCAT
AGCCAACACACTGAACGCTATCTCTATAACGAACATAAAGGACACAATGCAATGAACATTACGACATCATGAACGCTATCGACGCAATCAAGCACTGCCAATCTGTGA
ACTTGACAAGCGTCAAGGTATGCTTATCGACTTACTGGTGCAGATGGTCAACGCGAGAGCTGTGATGGCGAGCTAACCGAACTAAATCAGGCACTTGAGCATCAAGAT
TGGTGGACTACCTTGAAGTGTCTACGGCTGACGAGGTTCAAGATGCTCGGTAATGGTCACTTCTCGGCTGCTTATAGTCACCGGCTGCTACCTAACAGAGTGAATTA
GGTGGGCTTTAAGAAAGAGGATTACGGCGCAGCTATACCGCATTTCTGCGCATGTATCAAGGTCGCTCGGTATCCCTAACGCTTACGATGTACAGCGCCACCGTGGAT
GCTATACGGTGGTACTTGACGCACTTAAAGATTGCGAGCGTTTCAACAATGATGCCATTATAAATACGCTGAGATTGCAAGGCACTCAATGATTGCAATTCGGATGAG
CATATGAGTTAACTGGATGGGATGGTGAAGTTTGTGAACCTTGAACCAATCCGCAAGTTCTTTGAGGGCATCGCCTCATTCGACATGCATAGCGGGAACATCATGTT
CTCAATGGAGACGCTAGATACATACCCGACCGGTATCATTTCTCGCAGAAGAAAGACGTTGGCGCATTCAGCATCGACCTGAGGAACTCAAGGAATTCGAGGAA
GTGCGACGACAGAAGAAATTTAGCCGCGCTAAGGCCGTAAAGAACGTCACGAGGGCGCTTAGAGGCACGCAAGATTCAACGCTCGCAACCGCAAGGCACGTAAAGCA
CACAAAGCTAAGCGCGAAGAAATGCTTGTGCTGGCGATGGGCTGAACGCTCAAGAACGGCGTAACCATGAGGTAGCTGTAGATGTACTAGGAAGAACCAATAACGCT
ATGCTCTGGGTCAACATGTTCTCTGGGGACTTTAAGGCGCTTAGAGGAACGTAATCGGCTGCATCGGCTAATGCTGACCGGATGGCTATCGCTAATGCTTACGCTCAA
CATTTGATAAGCAACTTGACGCAATGTTAATGGGCTGATAGTCTTATCTTACAGGTATCTGCGGGTGGCTGAATAGGTACGATTTACTAATCGGAAGAGGCATAAATG
AACACGATTAACATCGCTAAGAACGACTTCTGACATCGAAGCTGGCTGCTATCCGCTTCAACACTCTGGCTGACCAATTACGGTGAGCGTTTACGCTCGCGAATTCGAGGCTGGC
CTTTGAGCATGAGTCTTACGAGATGGGTGAAGCAGCTTTCGCAAGATGTTTGAAGCTCAACCTTAAAGCTGGTGGAGTTTGGGATAACGCTCGCGCAAGCCCTCTCATCA
CTACCTACTCTCCCTAAGATGATTGACAGCTAACGACTGGTTTGAAGGAAGTGTGAGGAGTGAACCGCGGCAAGCGCCGACAGCCCTTCCAGTTCTTGAAGAAATTAAGGC
GGAAGCGGTAGCTATACCATTAAGACCACTCTGGCTTGCCTAACCACTGTGACAATAACACGTTACAGGCTGTAGCAAGCGCAATCGGTGGGCACTTGAAGGAC
GAGGCTCGCTTCGGTCTGATTCGCTGACCTTGAAGCTAAGCACTTCAAGAAAAACGTTGAGGAACAACCTCAACAAGCGGTAGGGCAGCTTACAGAAGAAAGCAATTTATGC
AAGTTGTGAGGGCTGACATGCTCTAAGGGTCTACTCGGTGGCGAGGCGGTCTTCGTGGCATAAAGGAAGACTCTATTCTGTAGGAGTACGCTGCATCGAGATGCTC
ATTGAGTCAACCGGAATGTTAGTTTACACCGCCAAAATGCTGGCGTATGAGGTCAAGACTCTGAGACTATCGAACTCGCACCTGAATACGCTGAGGCTATCGCAACCC
GTGCAAGGTGCGCTGGCTGGCATCTCCGATGTTTCAACCTTGGCTAGTTCCTCCTAAGCCGTGGAAGTGGCATTAAGGCTTACGCTGAGGCTTACGCTGAGGCTTCTC
TGGCGGTGGTGGCTACTACAGTAAGAAAGCACTGATGCGCTACGAAGACGTTTACATGCTGAGGTGTACAAAGCGATTAAACATTCGCGCAACCGCATGGAATAAT
CAACAAGAAAGTCTACGGCTCGCCAAAGTAACTACCAAGTGAAGCACTTGTCCGCTCGAGGACATCCCTGCGATTGAGCGTGAAGAACTCCGATGAACCCGGAAGAC
ATCGACATGAATCCTGAGGCTCTACCGCGTGAAGACGTTGCTGCGCTGCTGTGTACCGCAAGGACAAGGCTCGCAAGTCTCGCGGTATCAGGCTTGAGTTTACGCTTGA
GCAAGCCAATAAGTTTGGTAAACCATAAGGCCATCTGGTTCCCTTACAACATGGAATGGCGGCTCGTGTTCAGCTGTGTCAATGTTCAACCCGCAAGGTAAACGATATGA
CCAAAGGACTGCTTACGCTGGCGAAAGGTAAACCAATCGGTAAAGGAGTTACTACGCTGAAATCCACGGTGCAAACTGTGCGGGTGTGCTAATGGGTTCGCTTCCC
TGAGCGCATCAAGTTCAITGAGGAAAAACACGAGAACATCATGGCTTGGCGTAAAGTCTCCACTGGAGAACACTTGGTGGGCTGAGCAAGATTCTCGGTTCTGCTTCTGT
CGTTCGCTTTGAGTAGCTGGGGTACAGCACCGGCTGAGCTATAACTGCTCCCTTCGGCTGGCGTTTACGCGGCTTGGCTGAGGCTTACGAGCTTACGAGCTTACGAGCTG
TCCGAGATGAGGTAGGTGTCGCGCGGTTAACTTGTCTTCTAGTGAACCGCTTCAAGACATCTACGGGATTTGTGCTAAGAAAGTCAACGAGATTTCAAGACGAGCTG
AATCAATGGGACCGTAAAGGATGATTACCGTGACCGATGAGCACTGTGGTGAACATCTTGAGAAGTCAAGCTGGGCACTAAGGCACTGCTGGCTTACGCTTGAAGTGGCT
TACGGTGTACTCGCAGTGTGACTAAGCGTTTCACTGATGACGCTGGCTTACGGGTCCAAAGAGTTTCGGCTTCGCTCAACAAGTGTGGAAGATACCATTCAGCCAGCTAT
TGATTCCGGCAAGGGTCTGATGTTCACTACGCCGAATCAGGCTGCTGGATACATGGCTAAGCTGATTGGGAATCTGTGAGCGTGACGGTGGTAGCTCGGGTTGAAGCAA
TGAACGTGGCTTAAAGTCTGCTGCTAAGCTGCTGGCTGCTGAGGTCAAAAGATAAGAAAGACTGGAGAGATTCTTCGCAAGCGTTGCGCTTGGCTTACCTGATGGT
TTCCCTGTGTGGCAGGAATACAAAGAGCCTATTCAGACGCGCTTGAACCTGATGTTCTCGGTCAGTTCCGCTTACAGCTTACCAACCAACAAAGATAGCGAGAT
TGATGCACACAAACAGGAGTCTGGTATCGCTCTAACTTTGTACACAGCAAGACGCTAGCCACTTCGTAAGAGACTGTAGTGTGGGCACACGAGAAGTACGGAATCGAA
CTTTTGTGACTTGTACAGCACTCTCGGTACCATTCGGCTGACGCTCGCAACCTGTTTCAAGACAGTGGCGGAAACTATGGTTGACACATATGAGTCTTGTGATGCTG
GCTGATCTTACGACCAAGTTCGGTGGACAGTTGACAGGATCTCAATTTGGAACAAATGCCAGACTTTCGGCTTAAAGGTAACCTTGAACCTTGTAGTGTGGA
CTTCGGCTTCCGCTAACGCCAAATCAATACGACTCACTATAGAGGGAACAACTCAAGGTCATTTCGCAAGAGTGGCTTTATGATTGACCTTCTTCGGGTAAATACGACTC
ACTATAGGAGAACCTTAAAGTTTAAAGCTTAAAGACCTTAAAGTTTAAATAGAGATTTAAATTAAGAAATTAAGTAAGAGAGGACTTAAAGTATGCTGTAACCTTGAAGAAAT
GACCAACAGTTTCAACCGTAATGTCTGCTGACTTCGAGGACAACGAAGGTTCGCAAGTTGAATTAAGACTAAGCGTGACCGTACCAAGCGTGAAGGGGTGAGTAA

44

48

49

53

54

SEQ ID NO:34 – YAC pRS415

55

The Sequence Listing in the accompanying text file entitled "Sequence Listing" (created on September 4, 2014 and having a size of 187KB) is incorporated by reference herein.

While several inventive embodiments have been described and illustrated herein, those of ordinary skill in the art will readily envision a variety of other means and/or structures for performing the function and/or obtaining the results and/or one or more of the advantages described herein, and each of such variations and/or modifications is deemed to be within the scope of the inventive embodiments described herein. In addition, any combination of two or more such features, systems, articles, materials, kits, and/or methods, if such features, systems, articles, materials, kits, and/or methods are not mutually inconsistent, is included within the inventive scope of the present disclosure.

All definitions, as defined and used herein, should be understood to control over dictionary definitions, definitions in documents incorporated by reference, and/or ordinary meanings of the defined terms.

All references, patents and patent applications disclosed herein are incorporated by reference with respect to the subject matter for which each is cited, which in some cases may encompass the entirety of the document.

The indefinite articles "a" and "an," as used herein in the specification and in the claims, unless clearly indicated to the contrary, should be understood to mean "at least one."

As used herein in the specification and in the claims, the phrase "at least one," in reference to a list of one or more elements, should be understood to mean at least one element selected from any one or more of the elements in the list of elements, but not necessarily including at least one of each and every element specifically listed within the list of elements and not excluding any combinations of elements in the list of elements. This definition also allows that elements may optionally be present other than the elements specifically identified within the list of elements to which the phrase "at least one" refers, whether related or unrelated to those elements specifically identified.

It should also be understood that, unless clearly indicated to the contrary, in any methods claimed herein that include more than one step or act, the order of the steps or acts of the method is not necessarily limited to the order in which the steps or acts of the method are recited.

In the claims, as well as in the specification above, all transitional phrases such as "comprising," "including," "carrying," "having," "containing," "involving," "holding,"

“composed of,” and the like are to be understood to be open-ended, i.e., to mean including but not limited to. Only the transitional phrases “consisting of” and “consisting essentially of” shall be closed or semi-closed transitional phrases, respectively, as set forth in the United States Patent Office Manual of Patent Examining Procedures, Section 2111.03.

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A method, comprising:

introducing into yeast cells (a) copies of a linearized yeast artificial chromosome
(YAC) and (b) a set of linear bacteriophage genomic fragments of defined sequence from at
least two different types of bacteriophages, each genomic fragment comprising at each end a
sequence of at least 20 contiguous nucleotides,

wherein one of the two end sequences of each bacteriophage genomic fragment is
homologous to only one other end sequence of an adjacent genomic fragment, and wherein
the set of bacteriophage genomic fragments of defined sequence, when recombined, forms a
nucleic acid encoding a viable recombinant bacteriophage with heterologous tail fibers; and

culturing the yeast cells to permit homologous recombination of the end sequences of
the bacteriophage genomic fragments and the end sequences of the YAC, thereby producing a
recombined YAC::phage construct that encodes a viable recombinant bacteriophage with
heterologous tail fibers.

2. The method of claim 1, further comprising isolating and/or purifying the recombined
YAC::phage construct.

3. The method of claim 1 or 2, wherein the copies of a linearized YAC comprise at each
end a sequence of at least 20 contiguous nucleotides.

4. The method of claim 3, wherein the nucleic acid that encodes a viable recombinant
bacteriophage is formed by (i) a first subset of the genomic fragments of defined sequence
that, when recombined, encode tail fibers from one type of bacteriophage and (ii) a second
subset of the genomic fragments of defined sequence that, when recombined, encode a
structure from a different type of bacteriophage.

5. The method of any one of claims 1-4, further comprising expressing the YAC::phage
construct to produce the viable recombinant bacteriophage.

6. The method of any one of claims 1-5, wherein the set of bacteriophage genomic
fragments of defined sequence is from at least one bacteriophage selected from the group

consisting of: *Myoviridae*, *Siphoviridae*, *Podoviridae*, *Tectiviridae*, *Corticoviridae*, *Lipothrixviridae*, *Plasmaviridae*, *Rudiviridae*, *Fuselloviridae*, *Inoviridae*, *Microviridae*, *Leviviridae*, *Cystoviridae*, *Ampullaviridae*, *Bicaudaviridae*, *Clavaviridae*, *Globuloviridae* and *Guttavirus*.

5

7. A method, comprising:

(a) introducing into yeast cells

10

(i) copies of a linearized yeast artificial chromosome (YAC) comprising at one end a first end sequence of at least 20 contiguous nucleotides and at the other end a second end sequence of at least 20 contiguous nucleotides, and

(ii) a first bacteriophage genomic fragment of defined sequence comprising at one end a third end sequence of at least 20 contiguous nucleotides and at the other end a fourth end sequence of at least 20 contiguous nucleotides, wherein the third end sequence is homologous to the first end sequence of the YAC,

15

(iii) a second bacteriophage genomic fragment of defined sequence comprising at one end a fifth end sequence of at least 20 contiguous nucleotides and at the other end a sixth end sequence of at least 20 contiguous nucleotides, wherein the fifth end sequence is homologous to the end nucleotide sequence of the YAC,

20

(iv) a third bacteriophage genomic fragment of defined sequence comprising at one end a seventh end sequence of at least 20 contiguous nucleotides and at the other end an eighth end sequence of at least 20 contiguous nucleotides, wherein the seventh end sequence is homologous to the fourth end sequence of the first bacteriophage genomic element, and the eighth end sequence is homologous to the sixth end sequence of the second bacteriophage genomic element,

25

wherein the third bacteriophage genomic fragment comprises one bacteriophage genomic fragment or more than one bacteriophage genomic fragments that overlap by at least 20 contiguous nucleotides, wherein the first, second and third bacteriophage genomic fragments, when recombined, produce a nucleic acid encoding a viable recombinant bacteriophage with heterologous tail fibers, and wherein at least one of the bacteriophage genomic fragments is from one type of bacteriophage and at least one of the bacteriophage genomic fragments is from at least one different type of bacteriophage; and

30

(b) culturing the yeast cells to permit homologous recombination of the end sequences of the bacteriophage genomic fragments and the end sequences of the YAC, thereby producing a recombined YAC::phage construct that encodes a viable recombinant bacteriophage with heterologous tail fibers.

5

8. The method of claim 7, further comprising isolating and/or purifying the recombined YAC::phage construct.

9. The method of claim 7 or 8, wherein at least one bacteriophage genomic fragment is from one type of bacteriophage and at least one bacteriophage genomic fragment is from a different type of bacteriophage.

10. The method of claim 9, wherein the bacteriophage genomic fragments, when recombined, produce a nucleic acid encoding tail fibers from one type of bacteriophage and a structure from a different type of bacteriophage.

11. The method of any one of claims 7-10, further comprising expressing the YAC::phage construct to produce the viable recombinant bacteriophage.

12. The method of any one of claims 7-11, wherein the first, second and/or third bacteriophage genome fragment of defined sequence is/are from at least one bacteriophage selected from the group consisting of: *Myoviridae*, *Siphoviridae*, *Podoviridae*, *Tectiviridae*, *Corticoviridae*, *Lipothrixviridae*, *Plasmaviridae*, *Rudiviridae*, *Fuselloviridae*, *Inoviridae*, *Microviridae*, *Leviviridae*, *Cystoviridae*, *Ampullaviridae*, *Bicaudaviridae*, *Clavaviridae*, *Globuloviridae*, and *Guttavirus*.

13. A yeast artificial chromosome (YAC) comprising a bacteriophage genome that encodes a viable bacteriophage with heterologous tail fibers.

14. The YAC of claim 13, wherein the bacteriophage genome comprises a set of overlapping bacteriophage genomic fragments of defined sequence from at least two different types of bacteriophages.

15. The YAC of claim 14, wherein the set of overlapping bacteriophage genomic fragments of defined sequence is from at least one bacteriophage selected from the group consisting of: *Myoviridae*, *Siphoviridae*, *Podoviridae*, *Tectiviridae*, *Corticoviridae*, *Lipothrixviridae*, *Plasmaviridae*, *Rudiviridae*, *Fuselloviridae*, *Inoviridae*, *Microviridae*,
5 *Leviviridae*, *Cystoviridae*, *Ampullaviridae*, *Bicaudaviridae*, *Clavaviridae*, *Globuloviridae* and *Guttavirus*.

16. A composition comprising recombinant bacteriophages with heterologous tail fibers from at least two different types of bacteriophages.

10 17. The composition of claim 16, wherein the heterologous tail fibers are from at least two bacteriophages selected from the group consisting of: *Myoviridae*, *Siphoviridae*, *Podoviridae*, *Tectiviridae*, *Corticoviridae*, *Lipothrixviridae*, *Plasmaviridae*, *Rudiviridae*, *Fuselloviridae*, *Inoviridae*, *Microviridae*, *Leviviridae*, *Cystoviridae*, *Ampullaviridae*,
15 *Bicaudaviridae*, *Clavaviridae*, *Globuloviridae* and *Guttavirus*.

18. A method, comprising:

providing phagemids, each phagemid containing a nucleic acid that encodes a bacteriophage host recognition element,

20 mutagenizing the nucleic acids that encode the bacteriophage host recognition elements to produce a phagemid library comprising a plurality of nucleic acids that encode a plurality of mutagenized bacteriophage host recognition elements,

transforming bacterial cells with (a) lysogenic bacteriophages that are defective in the host recognition element and (b) the phagemid library, and

25 isolating packaged phagemid particles.

19. The method of claim 18, further comprising infecting bacterial cells with the packaged phagemid particles.

30 20. The method of claim 19, further comprising culturing the bacterial cells infected with the phagemid particles.

21. The method of claim 20, further comprising isolating a nucleic acid that encodes a mutagenized bacteriophage host recognition element from the bacterial cells infected with the phagemid particles.

22. The method of claim 21, further comprising characterizing the nucleic acid that encodes the mutagenized bacteriophage host recognition element.

23. The method of claim 22, wherein the characterizing comprises amplifying from the bacterial cells infected with the phagemid particles a nucleic acid that encodes the mutagenized bacteriophage host recognition element and a nucleic acid that encodes a bacterial 16S sequence to produce a first amplified nucleic acid fragment and a second amplified nucleic acid fragment, respectively.

24. The method of claim 23, further comprising fusing the first amplified nucleic acid fragment and the second amplified nucleic acid fragment to produce a single amplicon.

25. The method of claim 24, further comprising sequencing the amplicon to identify bacterial cell host ranges of the mutagenized bacteriophage host recognition element.

26. The method of any one of claims 18-25, wherein at least one of the bacteriophage host recognition element is from at least one bacteriophage selected from the group consisting of: *Myoviridae*, *Siphoviridae*, *Podoviridae*, *Tectiviridae*, *Corticoviridae*, *Lipothrixviridae*, *Plasmaviridae*, *Rudiviridae*, *Fuselloviridae*, *Inoviridae*, *Microviridae*, *Leviviridae*, *Cystoviridae*, *Ampullaviridae*, *Bicaudaviridae*, *Clavaviridae*, *Globuloviridae* and *Guttavirus*.

27. The method of any one of claims 18-16, wherein at least one of the bacteriophage host recognition elements is a tail fiber.

1/13

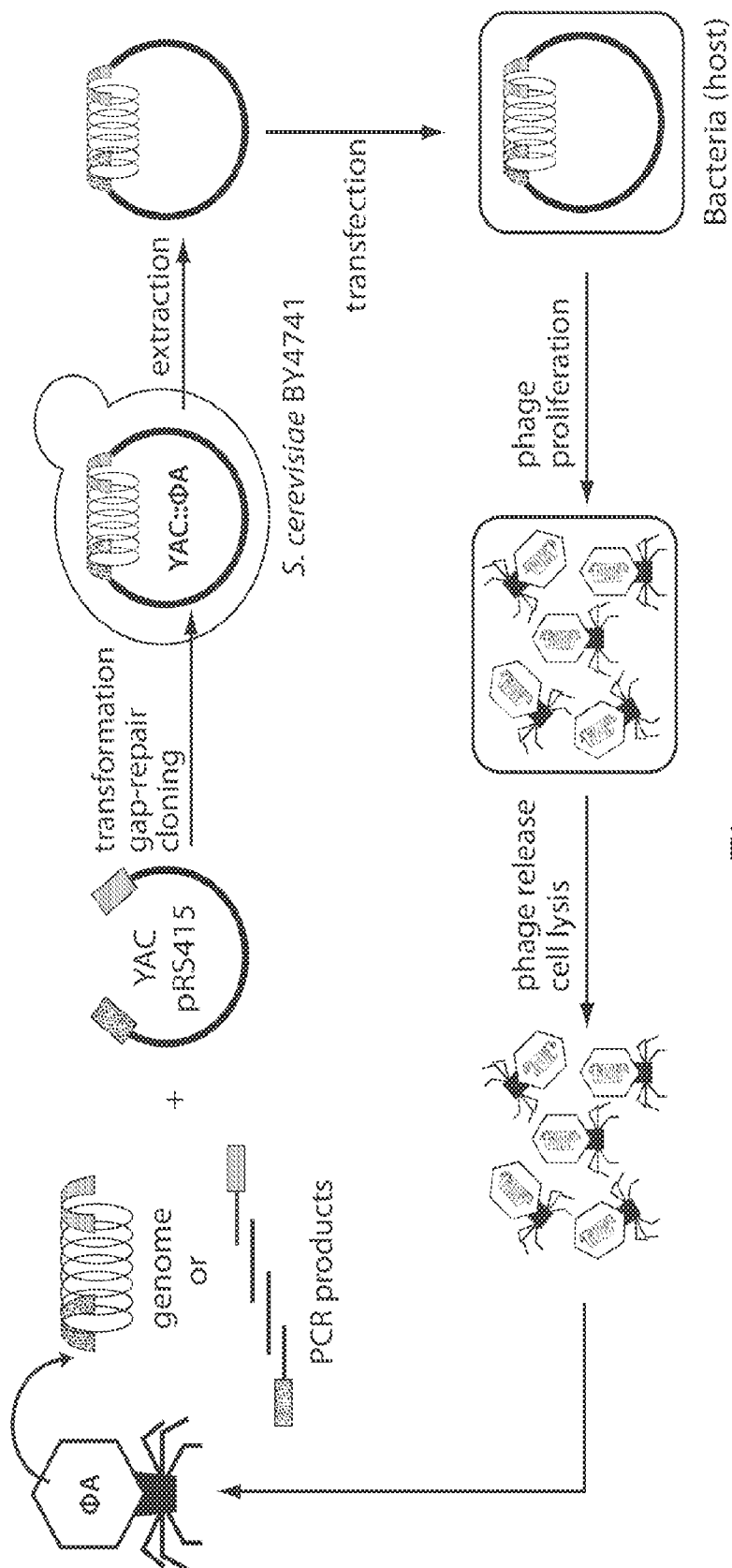


Fig. 1

2/13

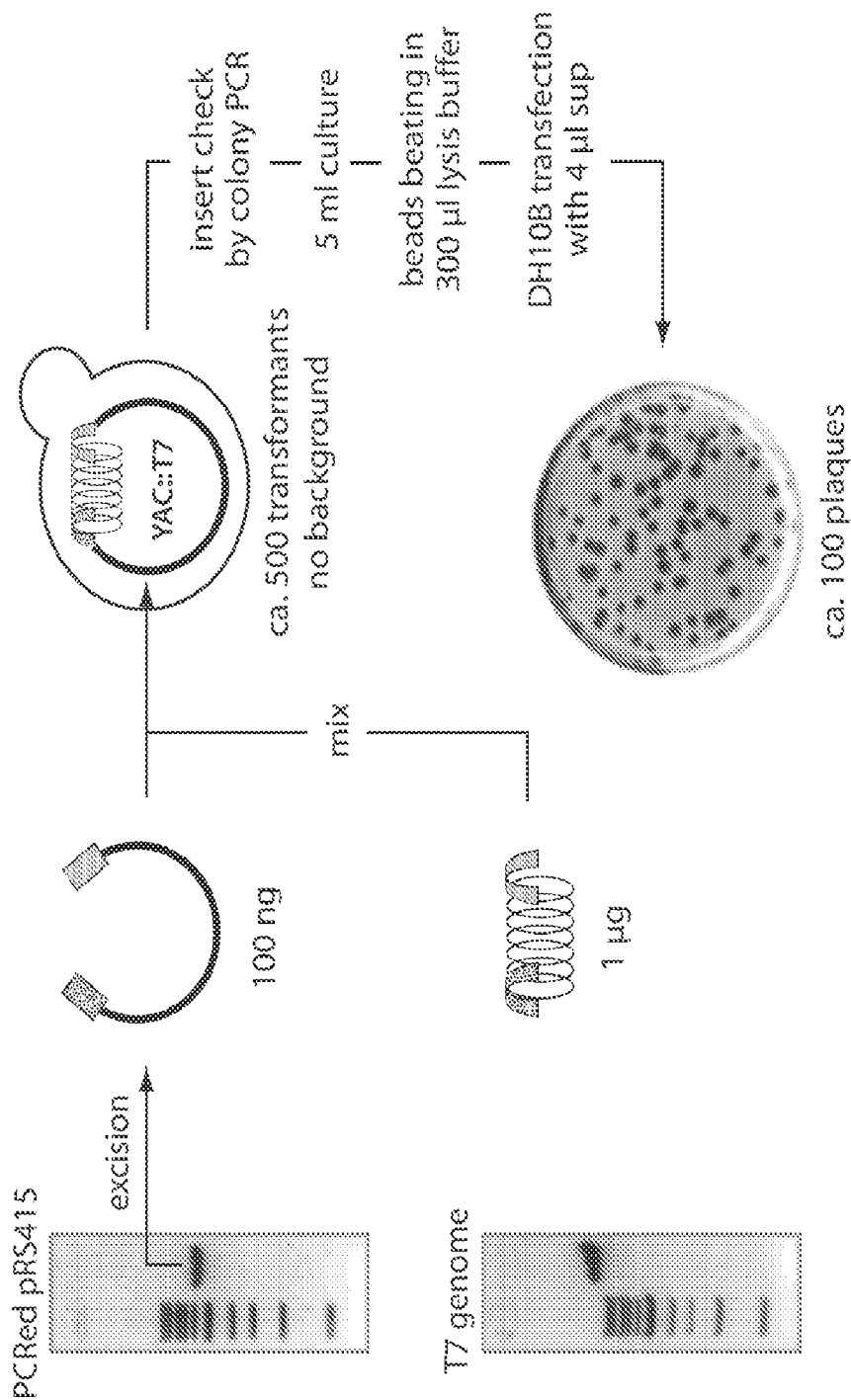


Fig. 2

3/13

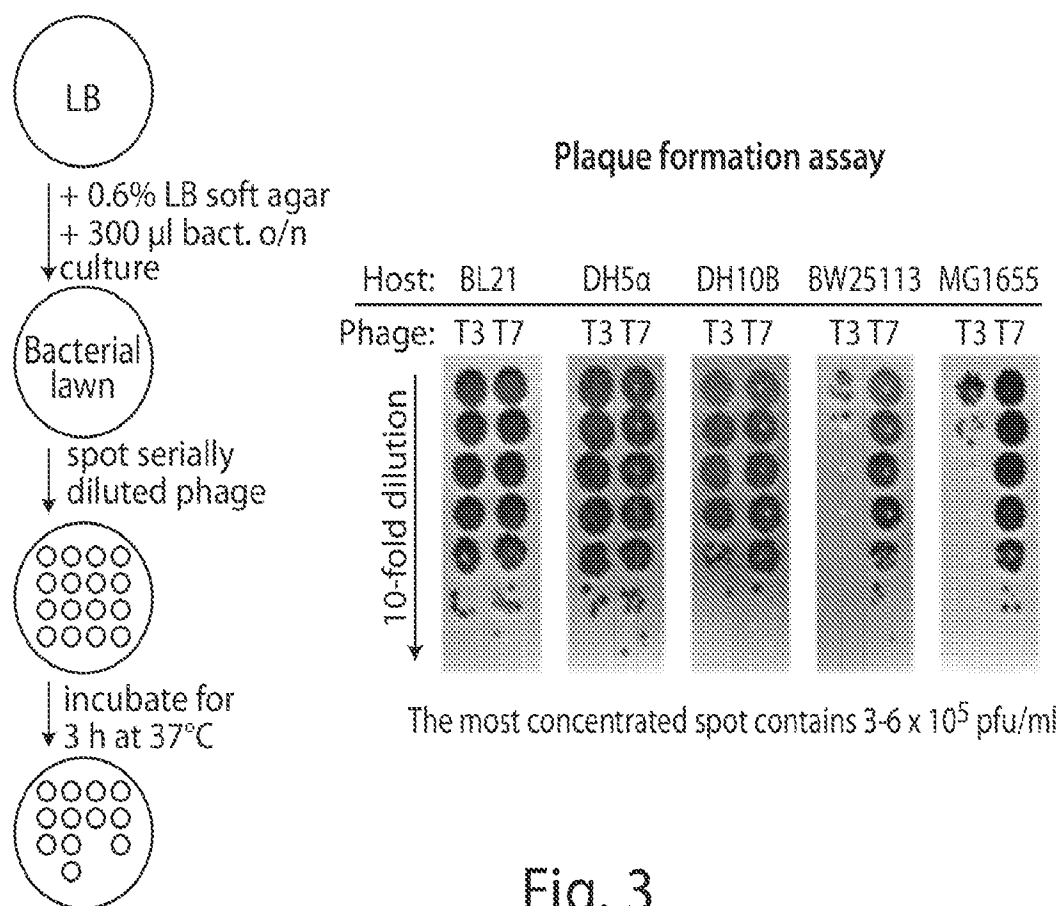
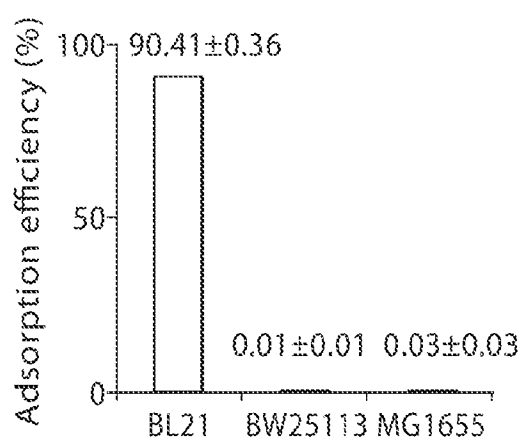


Fig. 3

↓ + chloroform
 ↓ cfg
 unadsorbed phages
 ↓ serial dilution
 ↓ + 300 µl BL21 o/n culture
 ↓ incubate for 15 min at 37°C
 ↓ + soft agar
 ↓ pour onto LB plate
 incubate for 3 h at 37°C



adsorption efficiency (%) =
 $[1 - (\text{pfu of unadsorbed phage} / \text{original pfu in the BL21-phage mixture})] \times 100$

Fig. 4

4/13

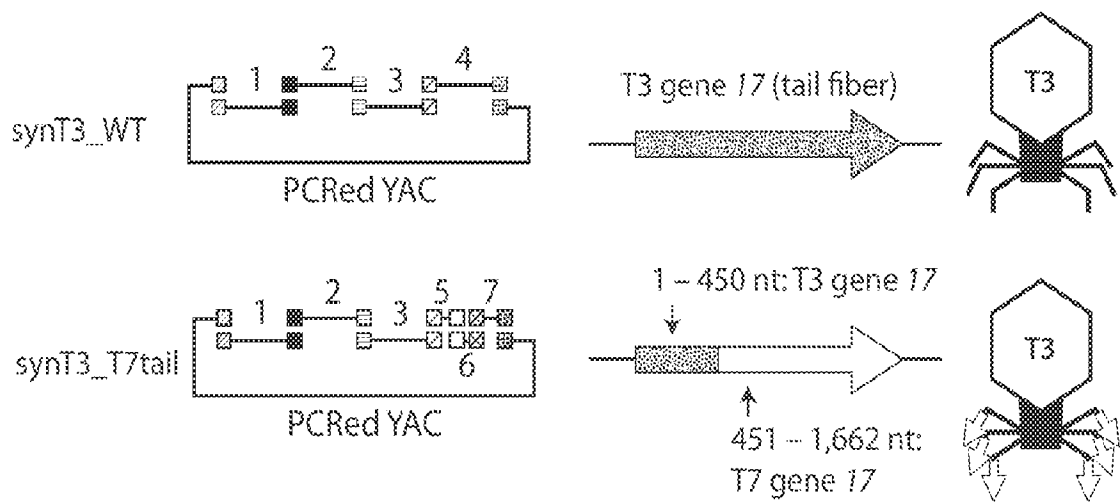


Fig. 5A

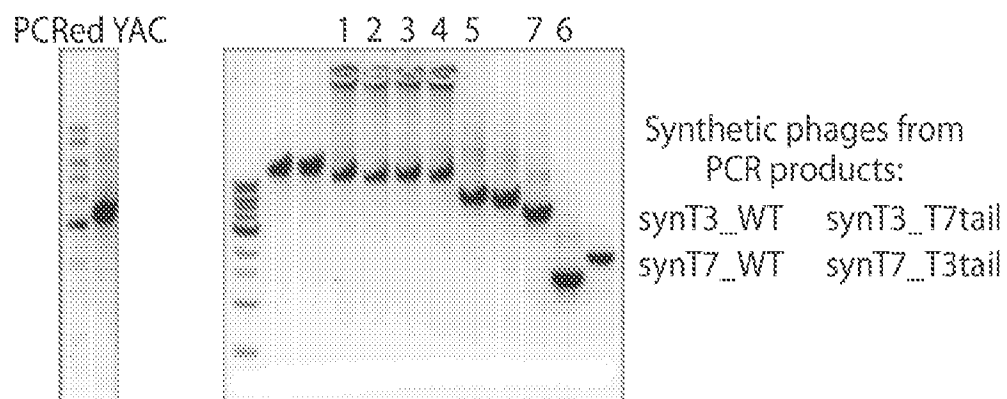


Fig. 5B

5/13

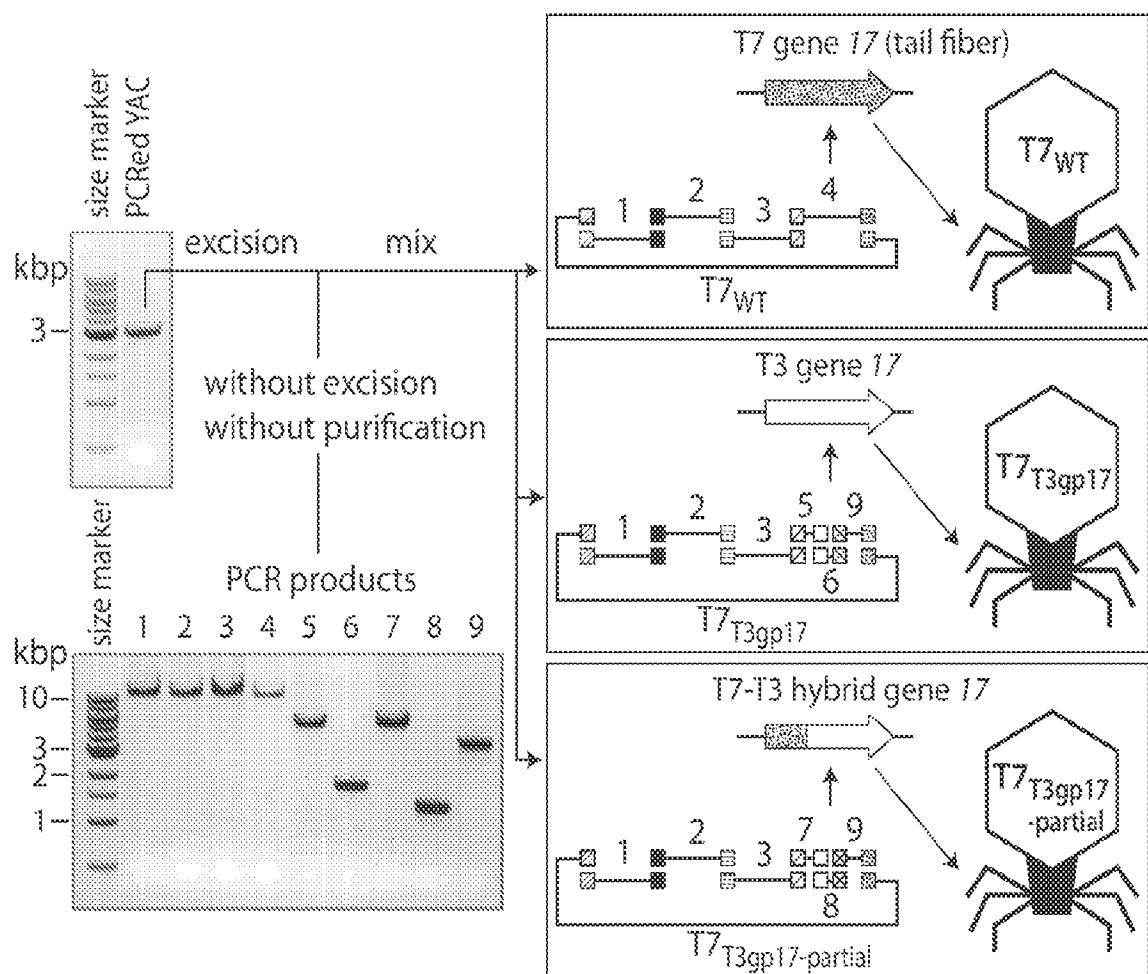


Fig. 5C

6/13

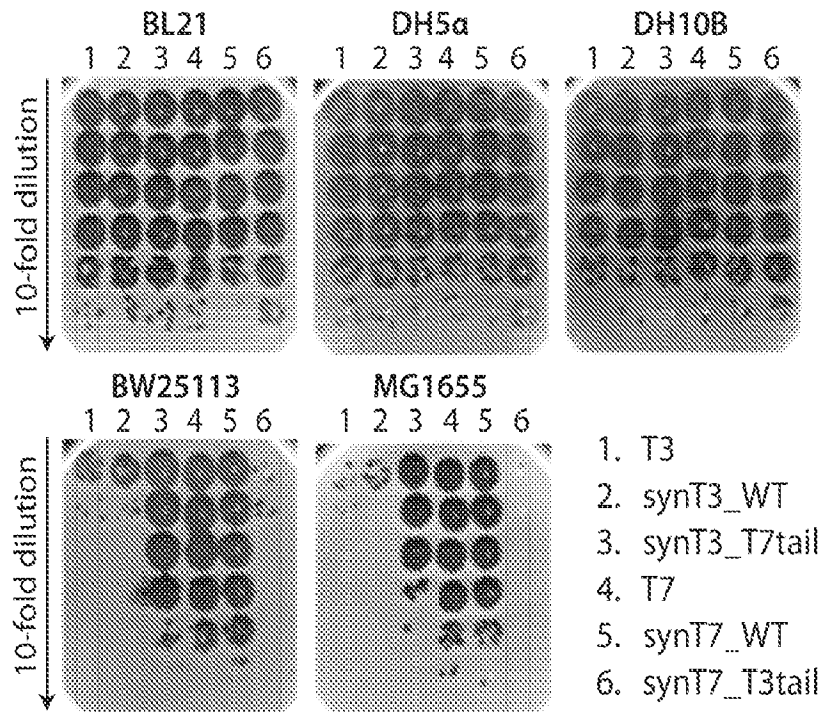


Fig. 6A

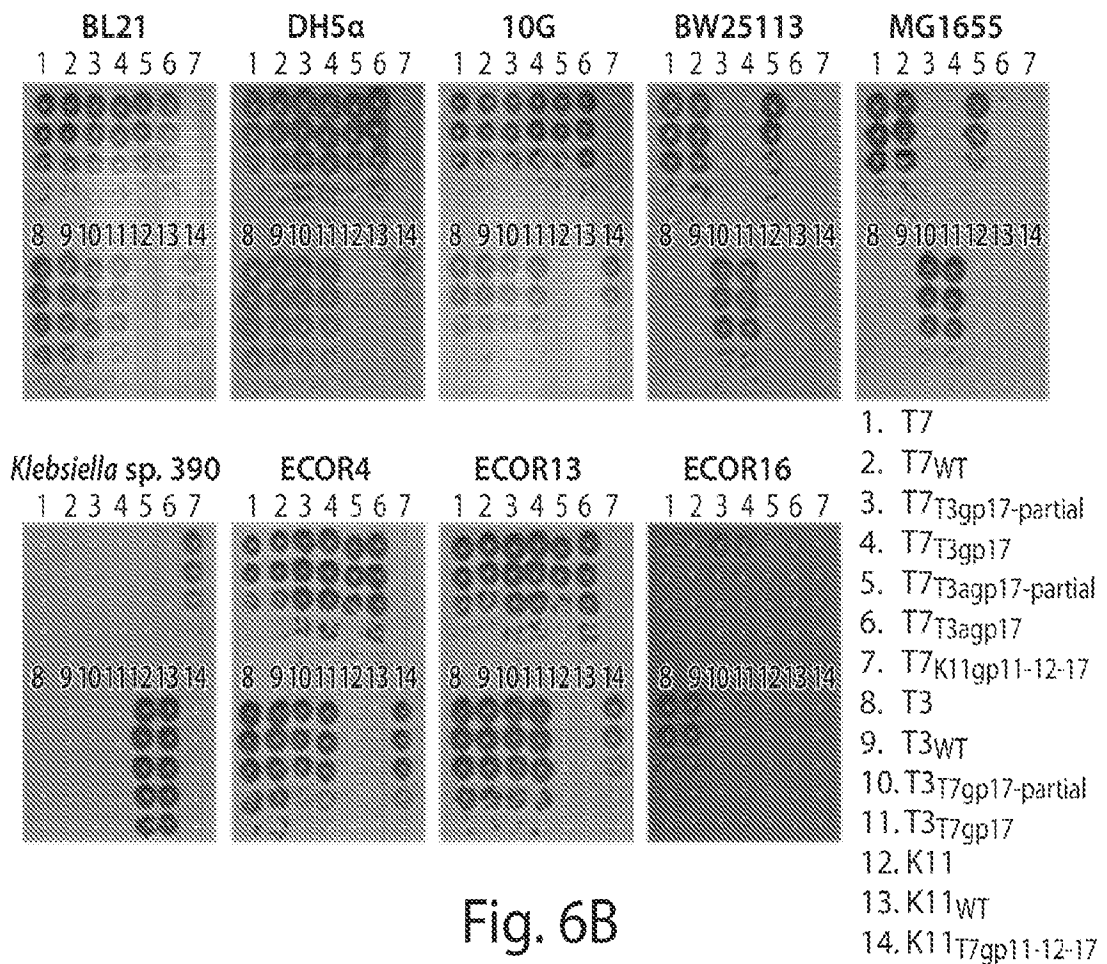


Fig. 6B

7/13

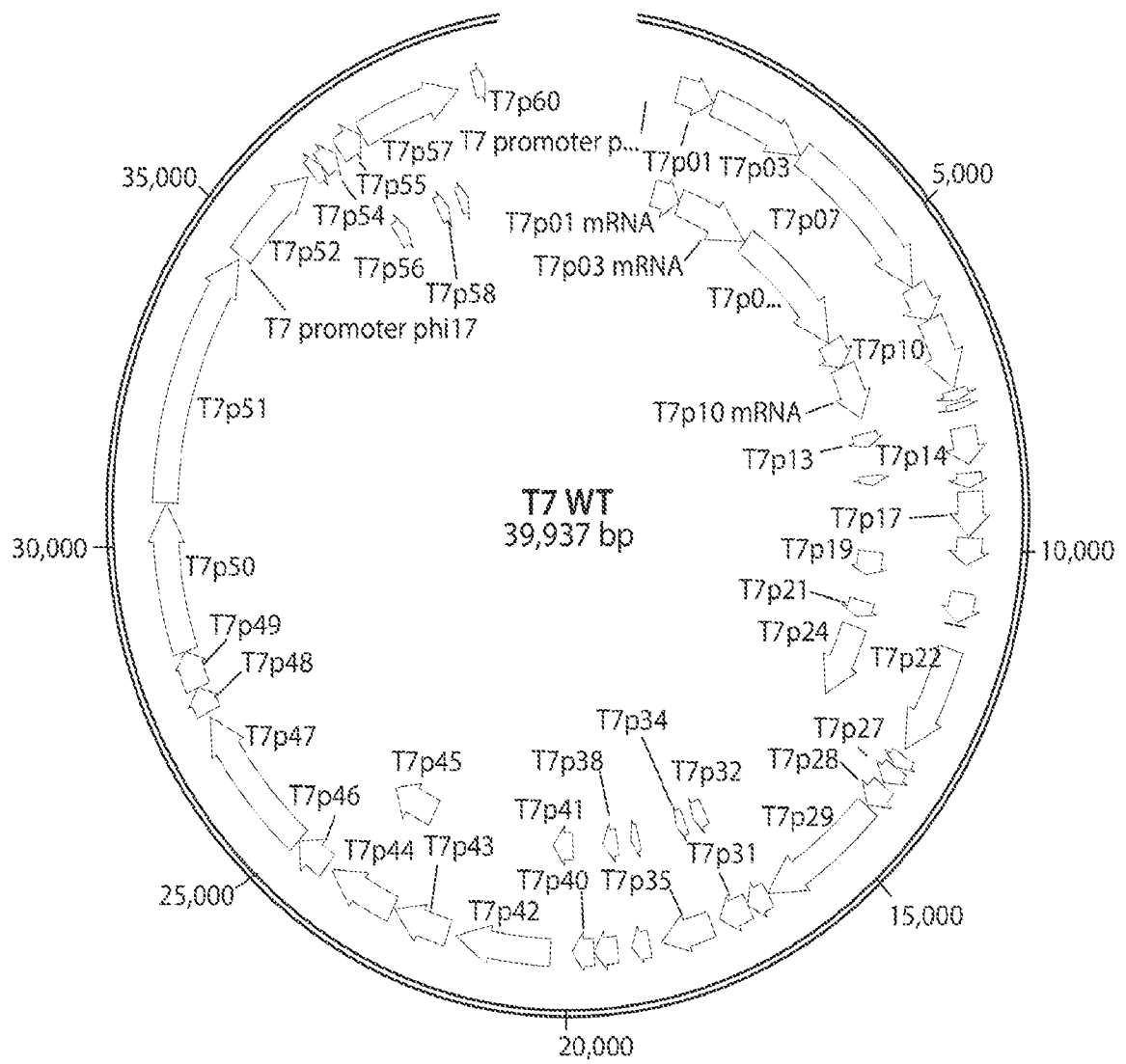


Fig. 7

8/13

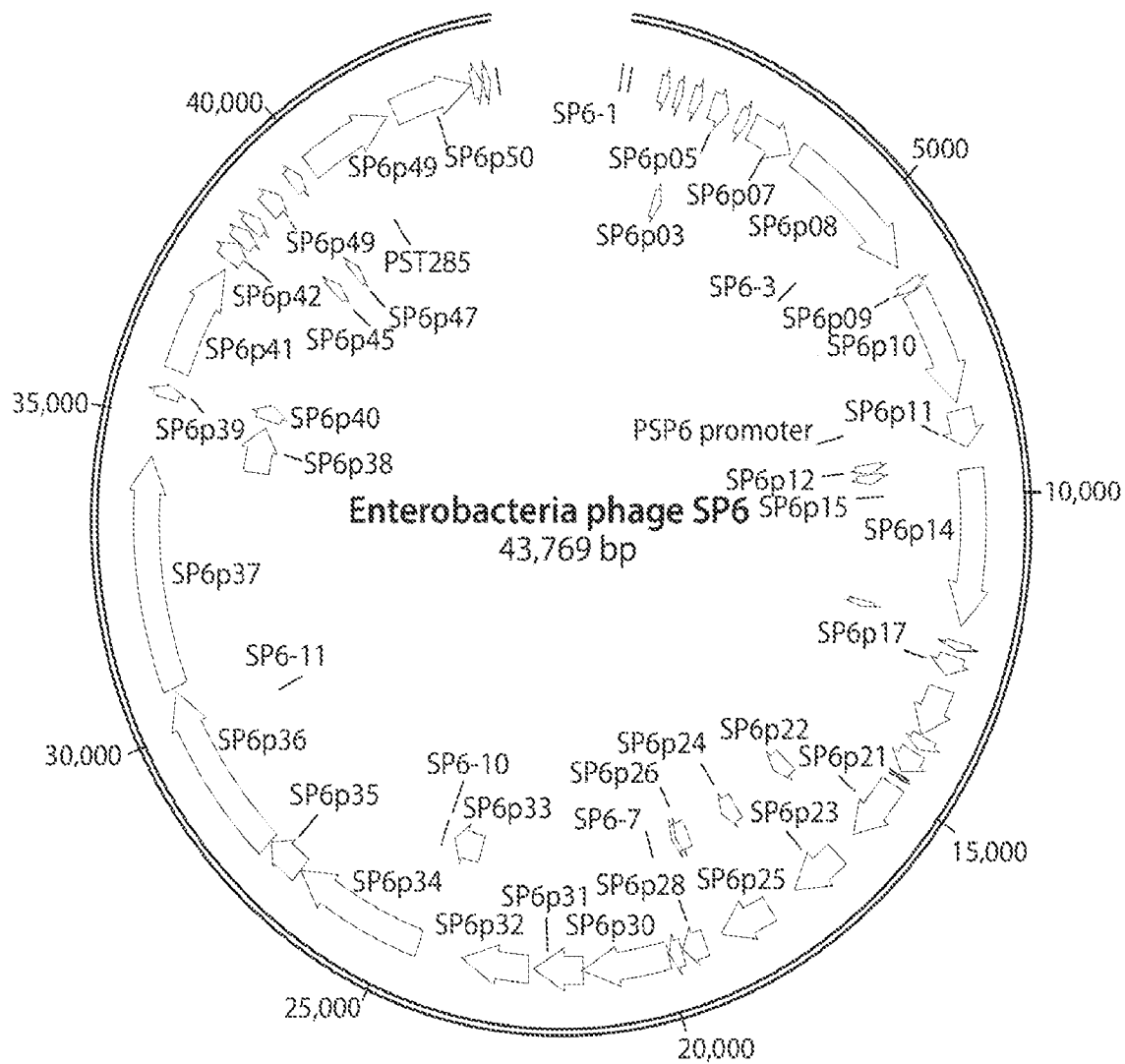


Fig. 8

9/13

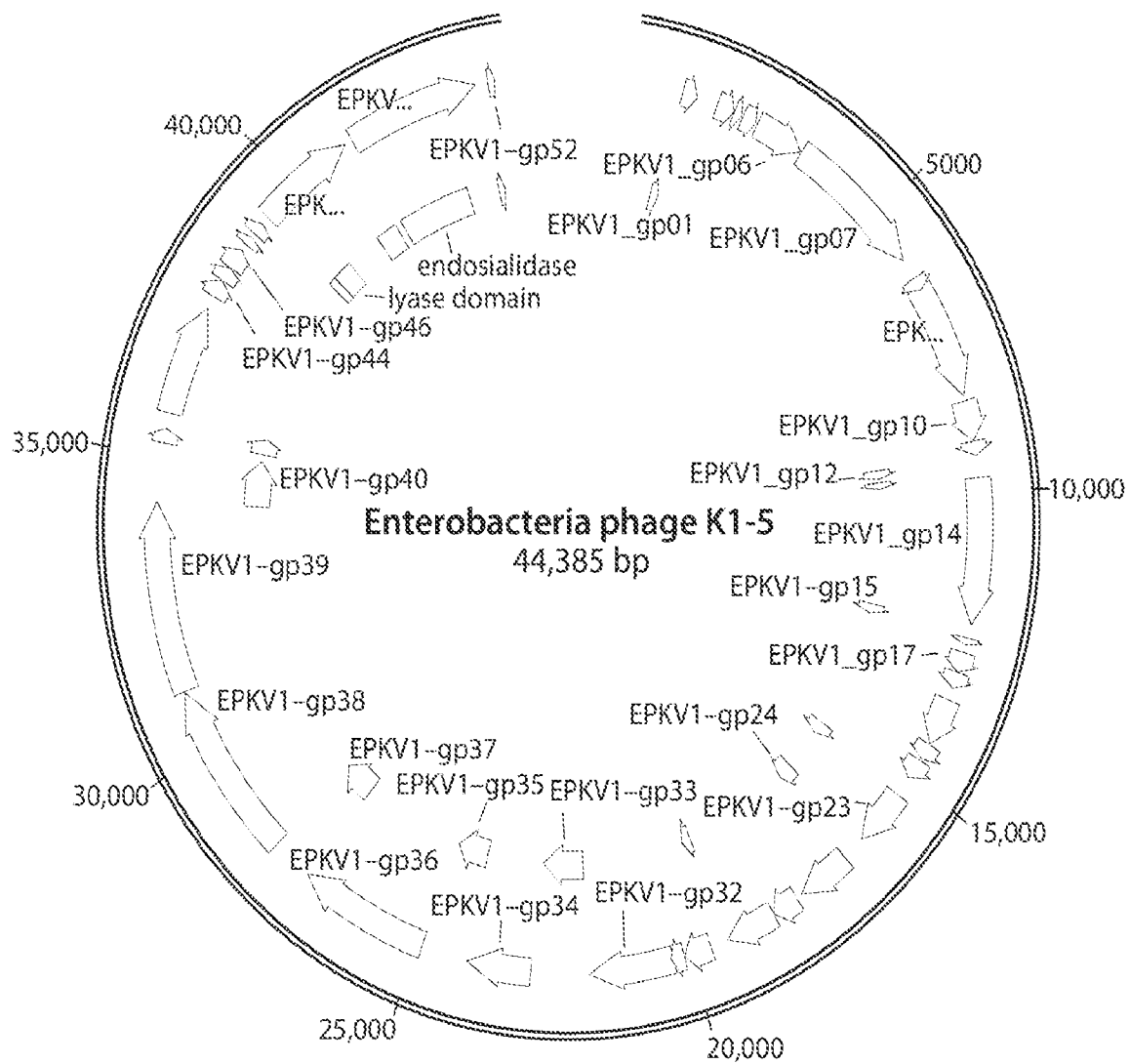


Fig. 9

10/13

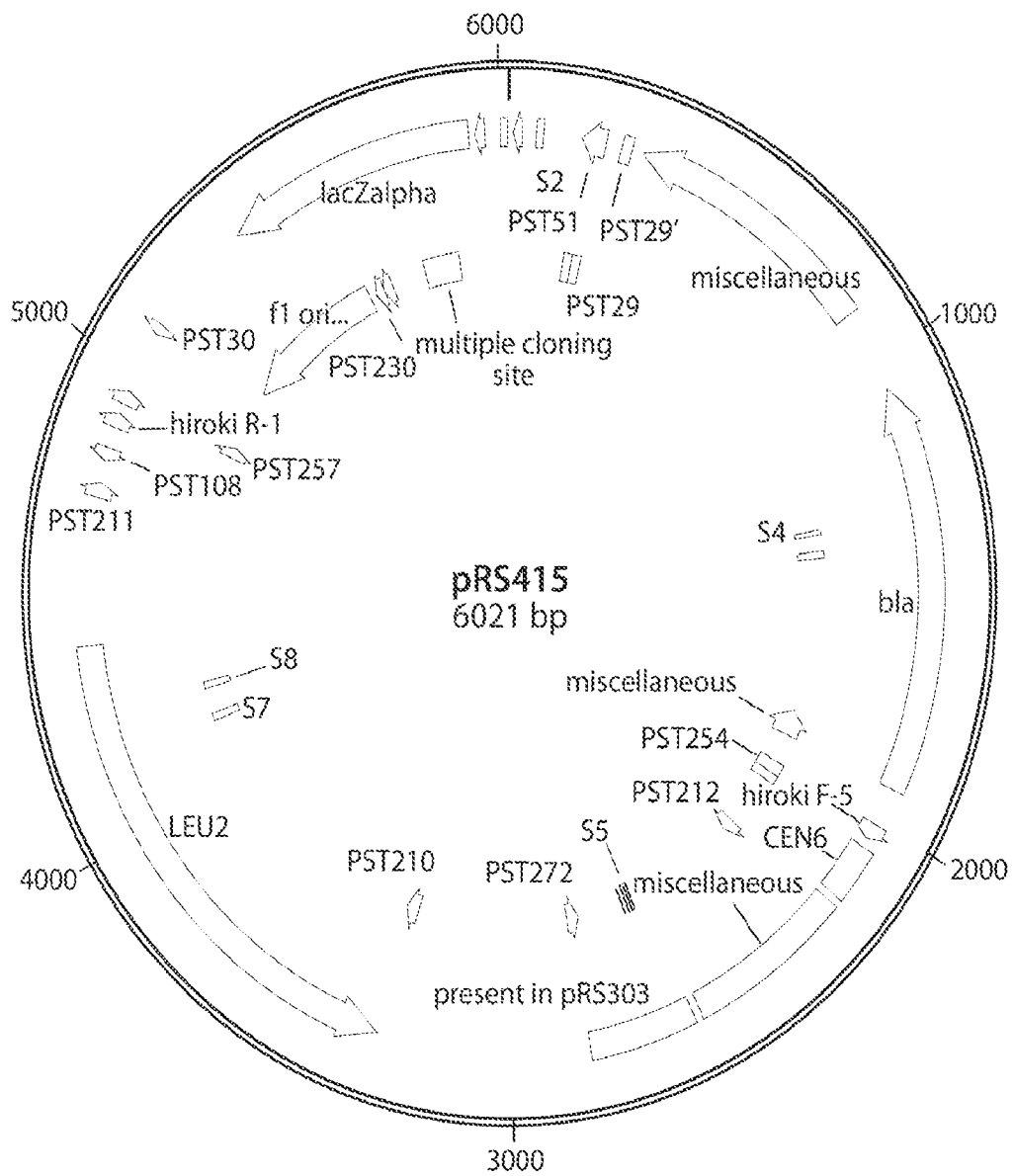


Fig. 10

11/13

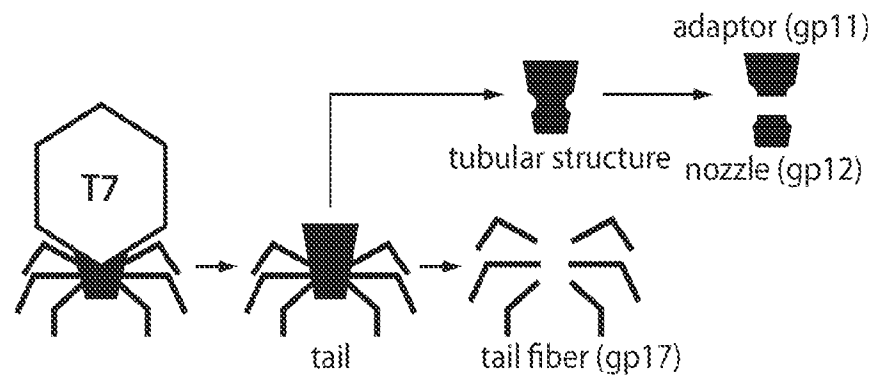


Fig. 11A

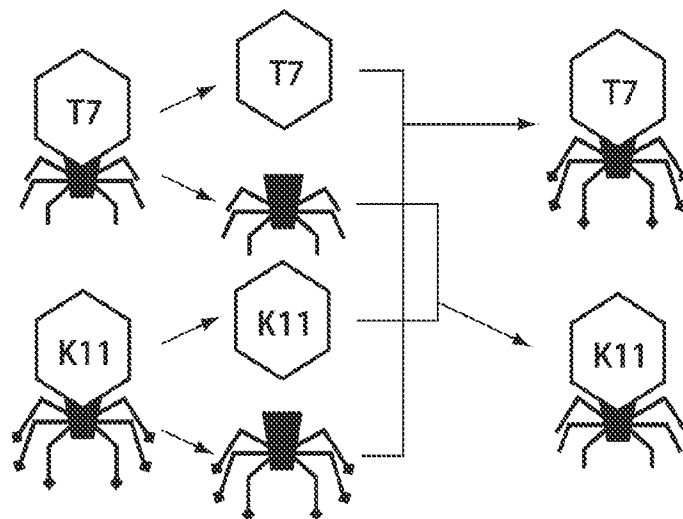


Fig. 11B

12/13

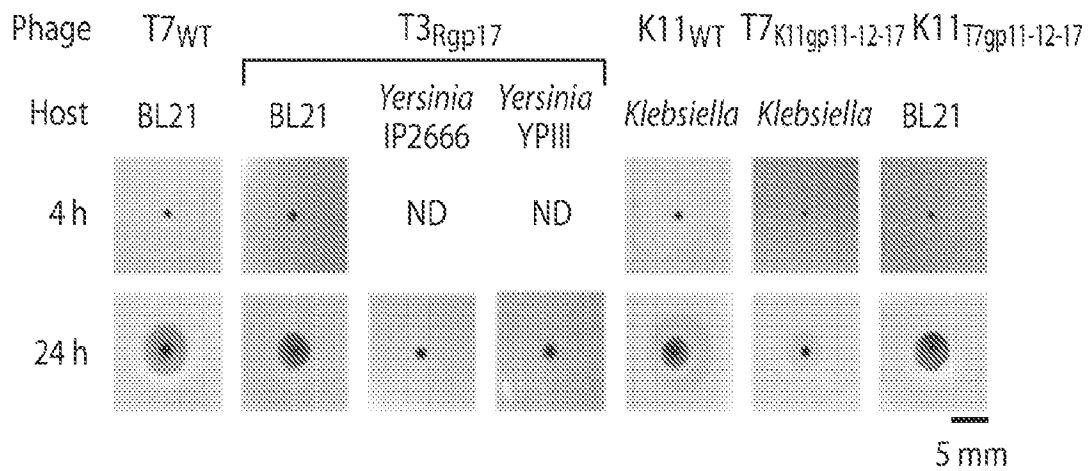


Fig. 12A

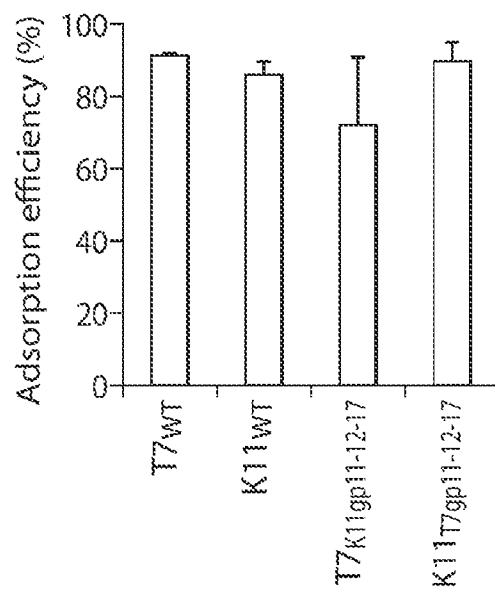


Fig. 12B

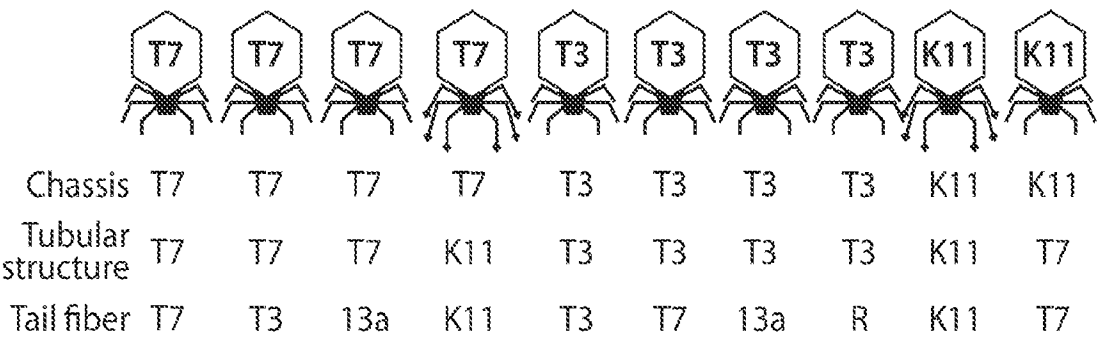


Fig. 13

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US2014/054299

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER IPC(8) - C12N 7/00 (2014.01) CPC - C12N 15/10 (2014.12) According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC																							
B. FIELDS SEARCHED Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) IPC(8) - C12N 7/00; C12N 15/01; C12N 15/10; C12N15/86; C12P 19/34 (2014.01) USPC - 435/235.1; 435/91.1; 435/255.1; 506/14 Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched CPC - C12N 7/00; C12N 15/01; C12N 15/10; C12N15/86; C12P 19/34 (2014.12) (keyword delimited) Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used) Orbit, Google Patents, Google Scholar, Google, PubMed Search terms used: bacteriophage, phage, heterologous recognition elements, tail fibers, yeast artificial chromosome, YAC, host range, phagemid, amplicon																							
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category*</th> <th>Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages</th> <th>Relevant to claim No.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>X</td> <td>WO 2002/07742 A2 (THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA et al) 31 January 2002 (31.01.2002) entire document</td> <td>16, 17</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Y</td> <td>US 2013/0122549 A1 (SAMPLE6 TECHNOLOGIES INC) 16 May 2013 (16.05.2013) entire document</td> <td>1-4, 13-15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Y</td> <td>OVERSTREET et al. "Self-made phage libraries with heterologous inserts in the Mtd of Bordetella bronchiseptica," Protein Engineering, Design & Selection, 27 January 2012 (27.01.2012), Vol. 25, No. 4, Pgs. 145-151. entire document</td> <td>1-4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Y</td> <td>US 2013/0184183 A1 (AVIDBIOTICS CORPORATION) 18 July 2013 (18.07.2013) entire document</td> <td>13-15, 18-27</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Y</td> <td>WO 1999/024562 A1 (GENENCOR INTERNATIONAL, INC) 20 May 1999 (20.05.99) entire document</td> <td>18-27</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>US 7,485,426 B2 (HARNEY et al) 03 February 2009 (03.02.2009) entire document</td> <td>1-4, 7-10, 13-27</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.	X	WO 2002/07742 A2 (THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA et al) 31 January 2002 (31.01.2002) entire document	16, 17	Y	US 2013/0122549 A1 (SAMPLE6 TECHNOLOGIES INC) 16 May 2013 (16.05.2013) entire document	1-4, 13-15	Y	OVERSTREET et al. "Self-made phage libraries with heterologous inserts in the Mtd of Bordetella bronchiseptica," Protein Engineering, Design & Selection, 27 January 2012 (27.01.2012), Vol. 25, No. 4, Pgs. 145-151. entire document	1-4	Y	US 2013/0184183 A1 (AVIDBIOTICS CORPORATION) 18 July 2013 (18.07.2013) entire document	13-15, 18-27	Y	WO 1999/024562 A1 (GENENCOR INTERNATIONAL, INC) 20 May 1999 (20.05.99) entire document	18-27	A	US 7,485,426 B2 (HARNEY et al) 03 February 2009 (03.02.2009) entire document	1-4, 7-10, 13-27
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.																					
X	WO 2002/07742 A2 (THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA et al) 31 January 2002 (31.01.2002) entire document	16, 17																					
Y	US 2013/0122549 A1 (SAMPLE6 TECHNOLOGIES INC) 16 May 2013 (16.05.2013) entire document	1-4, 13-15																					
Y	OVERSTREET et al. "Self-made phage libraries with heterologous inserts in the Mtd of Bordetella bronchiseptica," Protein Engineering, Design & Selection, 27 January 2012 (27.01.2012), Vol. 25, No. 4, Pgs. 145-151. entire document	1-4																					
Y	US 2013/0184183 A1 (AVIDBIOTICS CORPORATION) 18 July 2013 (18.07.2013) entire document	13-15, 18-27																					
Y	WO 1999/024562 A1 (GENENCOR INTERNATIONAL, INC) 20 May 1999 (20.05.99) entire document	18-27																					
A	US 7,485,426 B2 (HARNEY et al) 03 February 2009 (03.02.2009) entire document	1-4, 7-10, 13-27																					
☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☐																							
<table border="0"> <tr> <td> * Special categories of cited documents: "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed </td> <td> "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art "&" document member of the same patent family </td> </tr> </table>			* Special categories of cited documents: "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art "&" document member of the same patent family																			
* Special categories of cited documents: "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art "&" document member of the same patent family																						
Date of the actual completion of the international search 21 January 2015		Date of mailing of the international search report 04 FEB 2015																					
Name and mailing address of the ISA/US Mail Stop PCT, Attn: ISA/US, Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 Facsimile No. 571-273-3201		Authorized officer: Blaine R. Copenheaver PCT Helpdesk: 571-272-4300 PCT OSP: 571-272-7774																					

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US2014/054299

Box No. I Nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence(s) (Continuation of item 1.c of the first sheet)

1. With regard to any nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence disclosed in the international application, the international search was carried out on the basis of a sequence listing filed or furnished:

a. (means)

☐

on paper

☒

in electronic form

b. (time)

☒

in the international application as filed

☐

together with the international application in electronic form

☐

subsequently to this Authority for the purposes of search

2. ☐ In addition, in the case that more than one version or copy of a sequence listing has been filed or furnished, the required statements that the information in the subsequent or additional copies is identical to that in the application as filed or does not go beyond the application as filed, as appropriate, were furnished.

3. Additional comments:

SEQ ID NOs:4-6 were searched.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US2014/054299

Box No. II Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:

3. ☒ Claims Nos.: 5, 6, 11, 12
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box No. III Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 3 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying additional fees, this Authority did not invite payment of additional fees.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest and, where applicable, the payment of a protest fee.
- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest but the applicable protest fee was not paid within the time limit specified in the invitation.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.