



Sigma B stress response in the genus Bacillus – Stressosome proteins, RsbK Signalling Pathways and Predicted Regulons

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BACKGROUND

The signal transduction pathway leading to the activation of σ^{B} is wellcharacterized in *Bacillus subtilis*, and a divergently evolved σ^{B} signaling pathway that involves the hybrid kinase RsbK has been observed in Bacillus cereus group members.

However, the molecular mechanisms involved in signal sensing and signal integration into the stressosome are unknown.

B. cereus module B. subtilis module Outside CHASE3 Inside **HATPase** . Environmental 2. Energy Stress **Stress** Potential Phospho-PAS/PAC transferase protein σ^{B} dependent σ^{B} dependent transcription transcription

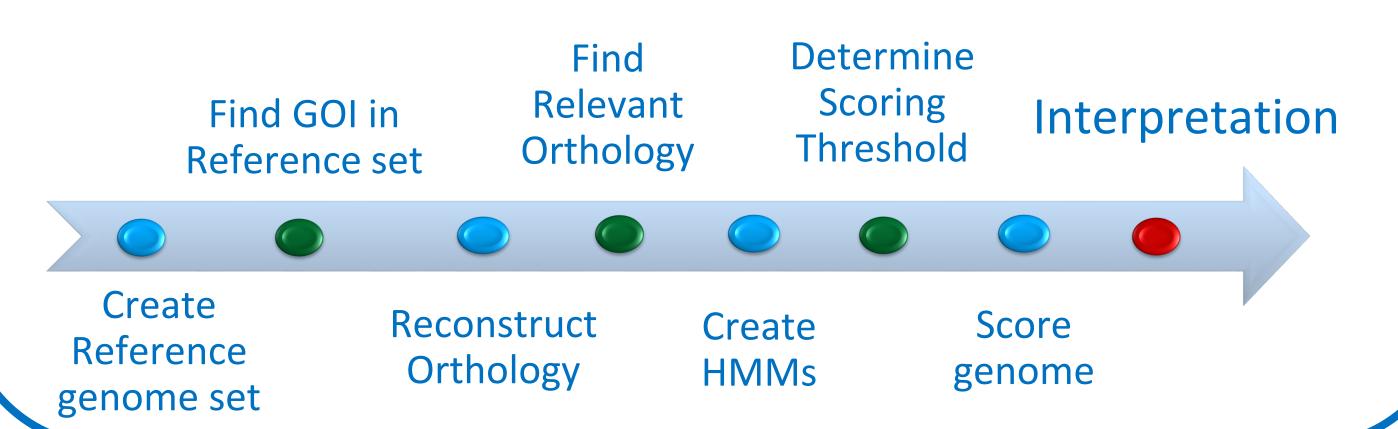
Figure 1: σ^B signal sensing routes in *B. subtilis* and *B. cereus g*roup members

AIM

In this study, we investigated the presence/absence of σ^B signal sensing and integration modules in *Bacillus* species and other bacteria.

METHOD

- 1) We performed genome mining and phylogenetic reconstruction members involved in σ^B signal sensing modules and transduction pathways in about 125 Bacillus wild isolates.
- 2) We compared the stressosome members, σ^{B} regulon genes and additional genes encoding regulators involved in the activation of the σ^{B} regulon.



- 1) The generated genome tree heat map of 144 genomes shows that most B. subtilis and B. cereus strains have the σ^B signalling RsbRSTU and RsbKY pathways, respectively.
- 2) The heat map revealed that some strains contain both RsbRSTU and RsbKY pathways.
- Putative σ^B operon and regulon members are also found in other microorganisms, other than Bacillus, Staphylococcus and Listeria.

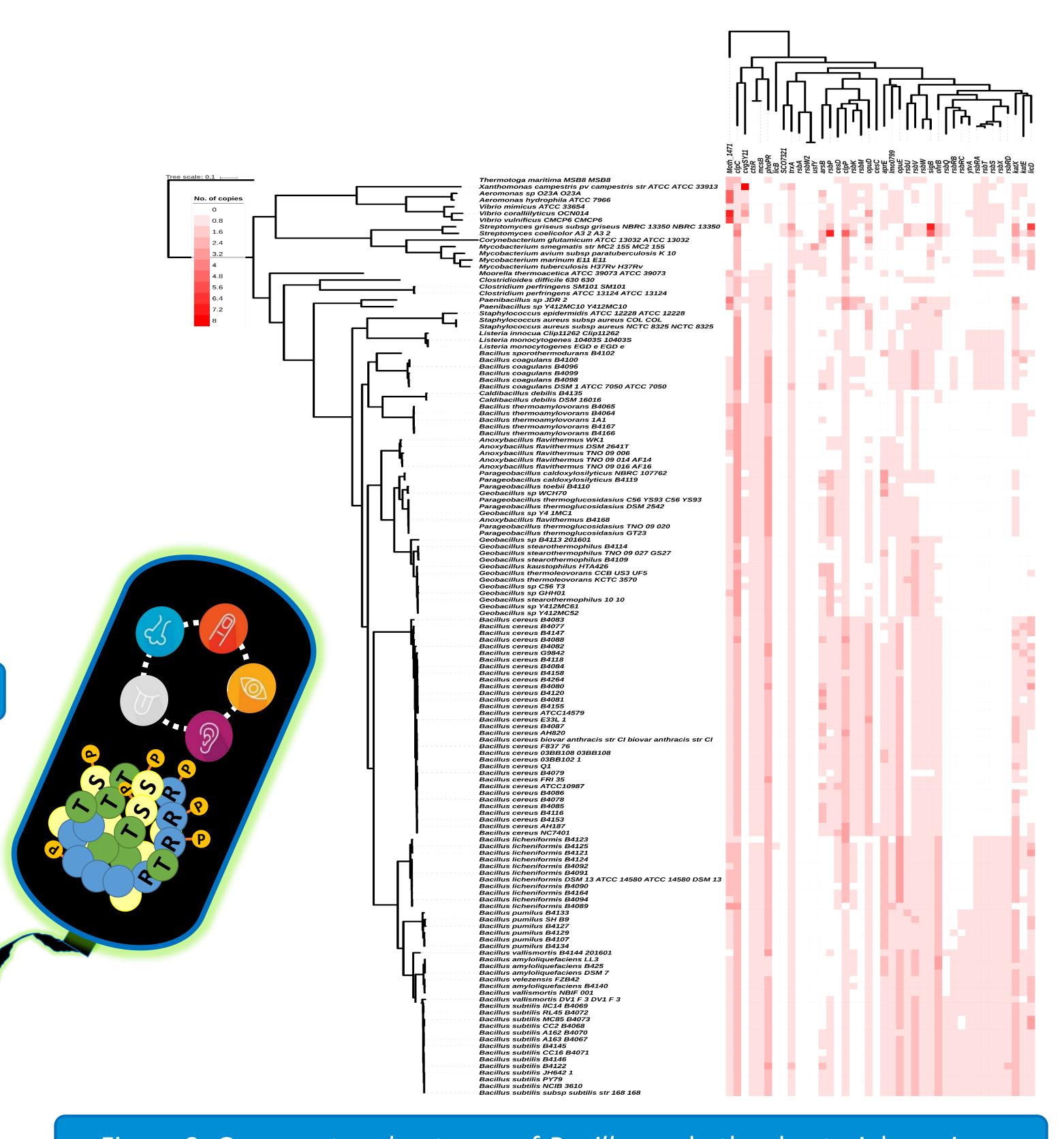


Figure 2: Genome tree heat map of *Bacillus* and other bacterial species

CONCLUSION

An overview of the presence or absence of the σ^B transduction pathways, σ^{B} operon genes, σ^{B} regulon genes and potential σ^{B} regulators across Bacillus species and other bacteria was created. Based on these findings, the function of putative σ^B sensory and signal integration genes in selected Bacillus strains will be studied.

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