Volume 5 Number 1

May 1989

CYANONEWS - a newsletter intended to provide cyanobacteriologists with a forum for rapid informal communication, unavailable through journals. Everything you read in this newsletter is contributed by readers like yourself. Published occasionally (about three times per year).

SUBSCRIPTION RATE - one communication every two years or so (your address label shows the date of your last communication). A communication might be a new result, news of an interesting meeting, a post-doctoral opening, a request for strains, a new article, even confirmation of your address!

HOW TO GET ON THE MAILING LIST - See the last page.

WHERE TO SEND CONTRIBUTIONS - See the last page.

INSIDE:

- \* Improved closed system for microalgae production
- \* In vitro plasmid replication
- \* Gene replacement:
  - In a heterotrophic Anabaena
  - Positive selection for double recombination
- \* Meetings
- \* Post-doc openings

HOW TO FIND OUT MORE ABOUT SOMETHING YOU READ HERE . The name of the correspondent for each item in this newsletter is capitalized, so you know who to write to for more information. The correspondent's address appears at the end of the newsletter.

BULLETIN BOARD\*BULLETIN BOARD\*BULLET

## MEETINGS

It was necessary to cancel the INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON CYANOBACTERIAL RESEARCH planned for April, owing to the loss of funding from the major symposium sponsor.

The Society for Industrial Microbiology will hold its annual meeting August 12-18, 1989, in Seattle, Washington, U.S.A. Of special interest is a symposium entitled "MICROALGAE: FROM LABORATORY TO COMMER-CIAL REALITY". The lineup for the symposium is: John Benemann (Microalgae products and production: an overview), David Kyle (Production of specialty lipids), Blaine Metting (Microalgae applications in agriculture), Dan Anderson (Commercial mass culture of microalgae), and L. Brown (Applications of genetics to microalgae production). Contact Ann Kulback, SIM Headquarters, P.O. Box 12534, Arlington, VA 22209-8534, U.S.A. (Tel): 703-941-5373.

"RECENT ADVANCES IN ALGAL BIOTECHNOLOGY" is the topic of the 5th International Conference of the Society of Applied Algology. The meeting will be held January 28 - February 2, 1990 in Tiberias, Israel. Main themes include: technology of algal biomass production, products from algae and their use, genetics and cell biology, environmental limitations and growth physiology, and new technologies (harvesting and reactor design). A conference package is available for US \$440 (double occupancy), including registration, room, and most meals. Deadline for abstracts and payment at the package rate is October 15, 1989. Contact: Conference Secretariat, Algology Conference, Melia Te'um, POB 8388, Jerusalem 91082, Israel. (Tel) 972-6-792950, (Telex) 6703 JRTIB, (Fax) 972-2-790453.

The 5th International Symposium on NITROGEN FIXATION WITH NON-LEGUMES will be held in Florence from September 10-14, 1990. The scientific program will include papers invited lectures on the following main topics: (1) Free-living diazotrophs, (2) Root-associated diazotrophs, (3) Nitrogen-fixing photosynthetic microorganisms, and (4) Diazotrophic actinomycetes. Contact: M. Vincenzini - Istituto di Microbiologia Agraria e Tecnica, P.1e delle Cascine, 27 - I - 50144 Firenze, ITALY.

### POSITIONS AVAILABLE

CONTACT: Florence Gleason, Plant Biology, University of Minnesota, 220 Bio Science Center, 1445 Gortner Ave. St. Paul, MN 55108

RESEARCH: Structure and function of thioredoxin in cyanobacteria, specifically, isolation and investigation of the activity of two thioredoxins from Anabaena.

REQUIREMENTS: Ph.D. in Chemistry, Biochemistry, Microbiology. Experience in protein chemistry, including purification, physical characterization, and kinetic analysis.

SEND: CV and three letters of recommendation.

SALARY: US \$18,000 - \$20,000 per year.

START: (Expected) July 1, 1989.

CONTACT: Himadri Pakrasi, Dept. of Biology, Box 1137, Washington University, St. Louis, MD 63130, U.S.A. (Tel) 314-889-6853.

RESEARCH: Molecular biology and biochemistry of a membrane-bound photosynthetic protein complex. Conventional mutagenesis and targeted mutagenesis to create novel mutations.

REQUIREMENTS: Experience in molecular biology and/or protein chemistry desirable.

SEND: CV and names of references.

START: Available immediately.

CONTACT: Hans Paerl, University of North Carolina, Institute of Marine Sciences, 3407 Arendell Street, Morehead City, N.C. 28557 (Tel) 919-726-6841.

RESEARCH: Develop and apply immunoassay and DNA hybridization techniques to identify and characterize marine and freshwater nitrogen-fixing microorganisms (bacteria and cyanobacteria).

REQUIREMENTS: Recent Ph.D., with experience in molecular biology, genetics, or immunology. Experience with immunological or hybridization techniques desirable.

SALARY and DURATION: Negotiable.

# 

BORIS GROMOV has brought to our attention a recent publication from the Academy of Science of the U.S.S.R., entitled "The Microalgae in Collections in the USSR". The monograph (134 pages, in Russian and English) describes eight algal collections in the Soviet Union, and gives addresses for many more outside. While most of the collections are weighted towards eukaryotic algae, this monograph nonetheless provides a rich source of novel cyanobacterial strains. The chapter on the collection of the Biological Institute of Leningrad University alone provides brief descriptions of well over a hundred cyanobacteria.

DON BRYANT tells us of recent progress in his laboratory sequencing cyanobacterial genes encoding components of Photosystem I. The following genes have now been sequenced completely:

psaC - from <u>Synechococcus</u> PCC 7002, from <u>Nostoc</u> sp. MAC PCC 8009, and from the cyanelle of <u>Cyanophora paradoxa</u> (an honorary cyanobacterium).

<u>psaD</u> - (ferredoxin-docking protein) from <u>Nostoc</u> sp. MAC PCC 8009. <u>psaE</u> - from <u>Synechococcus</u> PCC 6301 and from <u>Nostoc</u> sp. MAC PCC 8009.

In addition, work is in progress for the following genes:

psaE - from Synechococcus PCC 7002: cloned, not yet sequenced.

psaF - (cytochrome c-553- and plastocyanin-docking protein) from <u>Synechococcus</u> PCC 7002: sequencing in progress.

NOVEL CYANOBACTERIAL METHYLASE RAISES PHYLOGENETIC QUESTIONS CHRISTIAAN KARREMAN has published his Ph.D. work, entitled "The genes for two procaryotic DNA-modification methylases". Though not evident from the title, the work is of specific interest to cyanobacteriologists, especially those with an evolutionary bent. One of the two methylases investigated, M.AquI, is found in <a href="Synechococcus">Synechococcus</a> PCC 7002, and related enzymes are found in several strains of <a href="Anabaena">Anabaena</a> and <a href="Nostoc">Nostoc</a>. It has been classed as a Type II methylase because its cognate restriction enzyme, R.AquI, cuts at a defined location, unlike Type I and Type III restriction enzymes. C.K.

dicted protein shares homology with previously determined Type II cytidine-modifying methylases. However, all known Type II methylases are encoded by a single gene, while expression of M.AquI requires two genes. The conserved regions are divided between these two genes. Type I methylases also require expression of two genes, and C.K. speculates that cyanobacteria may have diverged from the line leading to Gram negative and Gram positive bacteria before the appearance of the distinct types of restriction/modification systems that we observe today.

PATTERN OF PROTEIN SYNTHESIS RELATED TO SALT TOLERANCE SHREE KUMAR APTE reports on recent work he and Arvind Bhagwat completed, aimed at understanding mechanisms underlying salt tolerance in cyanobacteria. They compared patterns of protein synthesis in two strains of Anabaena: strain L-31, a salt-sensitive freshwater strain, and A. tolurosa, a salt-tolerant strain isolated from brackish water. With both strains, conditions of salt stress altered the pattern of protein synthesis, and with both the degree of alteration depended on the salt concentration. Saturation occurred well below the 50% lethal dose of salt. However, the the two strains differed in important respects. With strain L-31, salt-stress-induced proteins appeared only transiently after exposure to high salt, but with A. tolurosa, such proteins persisted throughout the period of stress. Furthermore, the induced proteins of strain L-31 were mostly confined to the cytoplasmic fraction, but those of A. tolurosa were found in significant number in the membrane fraction as well.

ANABAENA AND YEAST GENES WELL MATCHED

Those interested in expressing bacterial genes within yeast might do well to look towards the cyanobacteria, suggest Manjula Mathur and RAKESH TULI. It has been observed that for a given organism, highly expressed genes show a marked bias in codon usage. The better the codon usage of a gene matches that of highly expressed genes, the better it tends to be expressed. One measure of the degree of this correspondence is the Codon Adaption Index (CAI) described by Sharp and Li [(1987) Nucl.Acids Research 15:1281-1295]. Our correspondents used this measure to predict the level of expression of nifHDK genes, encoding nitrogenase, in the yeast Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Of sixteen published sequences for nifH, the gene from Anabaena PCC 7120 had codon usage most like highly expressed yeast genes. The CAI for the cyanobacterial nifH gene is 0.302, while the CAI for nifH from other bacteria fall in the range of 0.067 to 0.164. The CAI for the nifH gene from Klebsiella pneumoniae was only 0.1. This gene is of special interest because the Klebsiella genes have been used by different groups to examine transgenic nif expression in yeast. The story is much the same for nifD and nifK: the genes from Anabaena have much higher CAI's (0.244 and 0.289) compared to their counterparts from Klebsiella (0.07 and 0.066).

CLOSED PHOTOBIOREACTOR SHOWS ADVANTAGES IN CYANOBACTERIAL GROWTH CyanoNews recently sponsored a panel discussion on the mass culture of Spirulina. One theme that was reiterated throughout the discussion was the need for improved reactor design, in particular, those making use of closed systems. JOHN BENEMANN sent us a recent report of work he did with K. Miyamoto and O. Wable [Biotech. Lett. 10:703-708] describing a closed photobioreactor that appears to have several advantages over older designs in small scale microalgae production. Vertical tubular reactors (VTRs) were constructed from commercially available glass tubes that are mass produced for the fluorescent light bulb industry. A 5 cm (inner diameter) by 2.35 m tube costs \$1.50 and can be adapted to support growth of a 4 liter culture. CO2-enriched air was sparged in at the bottom of the tubes, and air escaped from the top. Five cyanobacterial species (Anabaena sp., Nostoc 29106, Tolypothrix sp., Anacystis sp., and Chloroploeopsis sp.) were tested, as well as species of unicellular diatoms and green algae.

In addition to their low cost, VTRs exhibit several other advantages: (1) the scouring action of bubbles prevent wall growth even after prolonged cultivation, (2) high CO<sub>2</sub> utilization efficiency can be achieved simultaneously with high productivity (this is of particular importance in applications such as the production of isotopically labeled carbon compounds), (3) build-up of oxygen is avoided, (4) productivity (this is of particular importance in applications such as the production of isotopically labeled carbon compounds), (3) build-up of oxygen is avoided, (4) productivity (this is of particular importance in applications such as the production of isotopically labeled carbon compounds), (3) build-up of oxygen is avoided, (4) productivity (this is of particular importance in applications such as the productivity (this is of particular importance in applications such as the productivity (this is of particular importance in applications such as the productivity (this is of particular importance in applications such as the productivity (this is of particular importance in applications such as the productivity (this is of particular importance in applications such as the productivity (this is of particular importance in applications such as the productivity (this is of particular importance in applications are the productivity (this is of particular importance in applications are the productivity (this is of particular importance in applications are the productivity (this is of particular importance in applications are the productivity (this is of particular importance in applications are the productivity (this is of particular importance in applications are the productivity (this is of particular importance in applications are the partic

tivity is relatively high, and (5) the system is simple and easy to operate.

DNA REPLICATION IN CYANOBACTERIA AND CHLOROPLASTS COMPARED
We cyanobacteriologists feel a close kinship with those who study chloroplasts, considering them
(chloroplasts) to be cyanobacteria that somewhere took a wrong turn. HENRY DANIELL tells us of his attempt to bridge the evolutionary gap by returning an origin of DNA replication from a chloroplast to a
cyanobacterial relative. He has constructed a plasmid, pHD407, that carries one of the two unidirec-

tional origins from pea chloroplast on a 4.1 Kb fragment [Meaker et al. (1988), Mol Cel Biol 8:1216-1223]. The plasmid did indeed transform Synechocystis PCC 6803 to chloramphenicol resistence, but it has not been detected in a free-living state. Since the 4.1 Kb fragment also contains portions of the highly conserved genes encoding 16S and 23S rRNA, it would not be surprising if pHD407 had simply integrated into the chromosome by homologous recombination.

Two in vitro systems were used to compare the initiation of DNA replication at the chloroplast origin to that at the origins of the three endogenous plasmids of Synechocystis. Extract from pea chloroplast supported DNA synthesis initiated from the chloroplast origin, but not from Synechocystis DNA. Conversely, extract from <u>Synechocystis</u> supported DNA synthesis initiated from <u>Synechocystis</u> DNA but not from the chloroplast origin. Both systems failed to initiate DNA synthesis from the origin of pBR322. H.D. intends to use these in vitro systems to determine the minimal DNA sequences required to support initiation.

CONDITIONAL-LETHAL GENE TO SELECT FOR GENE REPLACEMENT IN ANABAENA Directed gene replacement has long been routine with several unicellular cyanobacteria. proven more difficult to replace genes in Anabaena, in part because plasmid DNA introduced by conjugation generally inserts into the chromosome by single recombination, leading to gene duplication, not gene replacement. YUPING CAI has found a simple, effective means of selecting for rare double recombinants. The technique employs the sacB gene from Bacillus subtilis, encoding a secreted levansucrase. When this gene is introduced into Anabaena PCC 7120, the strain becomes sensitive to 5% sucrose in solid media (but grows perfectly well in the absence of sucrose). The sacB gene was inserted into the vector portions of plasmids carrying either an insertionally inactivated nift gene (encoding a component of nitrogenase) or hetA gene (required for the differentiation of functional heterocysts). The plasmids were conjugated into Anabaena, and almost all drug-resistant, sucrose-resistant colonies proved to manifest the phenotype expected from gene replacement. Gene replacement was confirmed by Southern hybridization analysis.

In testing the conditional lethality of sacB in Anabaena, a sucrose-resistant strain was recovered in which the sacB gene was interrupted by a foreign sequence. This 1.7-kb sequence is found in several

copies in the genome of Anabaena PCC 7120 and appears to function as an insertion sequence.

GENETIC MANIPULATION OF A FULLY HETEROTROPHIC CYANOBACTERIUM Genetic manipulation of photoheterotrophic cyanobacteria has provided important insights into the molecular workings of Photosystem II. Mindful of this, many laboratories have considered applying the same bag of tricks to study Photosystem I. Unfortunately, there has been no report of any transformation or conjugation of a fully heterotrophic cyanobacterium. IRIS MALDENER sends us the welcome news that she has succeded in introducing DNA into the chromosome of the heterotrophic Anabaena ATCC 29413 (strain FD). Working in collaboration with Wolfgang Lockau and Peter Wolk, she isolated a 5-kb DNA fragment containing a gene from Anabaena ATCC 29413 that encodes a calcium-dependent protease. A cartridge specifying resistance to kanamycin was inserted into this gene, and the resulting plasmid (also containing sacB -- see the previous report) was conjugated into Anabaena ATCC 29413 (strain FD), yielding a large number of kanamycin-resistant colonies. One colony, arbitrarily chosen, was purified and plated on medium containing sucrose to select for double recombinants. All seven colonies that were analyzed by Southern hybridization showed patterns expected from gene replacement. I.M. is now characterizing the mutant, with particular regard to its ability to differentiate heterocysts.

PUBLICATIONS\*PUBLICATIONS\*PUBLICATIONS\*PUBLICATIONS\*PUBLICATIONS\*PUBLICATIONS\*PUBLICATIONS\*P

## ECOLOGY AND ULTRASTRUCTURE

Chang DCN, GROBBELAAR N, Coetzee J (1988). SEM observations on cyanobacteria-infected cycad coralloid roots. S Afr J Bot 54:491-495.

Li WKW, WOOD AM (1988). Vertical distribution of North Atlantic ultraphytoplankton: analysis by flow cytometry and epifluorescence microscopy. Deep-Sea Research 35:1615-1638.

WOOD AM (1985). Adaptation of photosynthetic apparatus of marine ultraphytoplankton to natural light fields. Nature 316:253-255.

of pigments in marine Synechococcus spp. by scanning spectroscopy, epifluorescence microscopy, and flow cytometry. Limnol Oceanogr 30:1303-1315.

#### PHYSIOLOGY

APTE SK, Bhagwat AA (1989). Salinity-stress-induced proteins in two nitrogen-fixing <u>Anabaena</u> strains differentially tolerant to salt. J Bacteriol 171:909-915.

PAERL HW, Bebout BM (1988). Direct measurement of O<sub>2</sub>-depleted microzones inmarine <u>Oscillatoria</u>: relation to N<sub>2</sub> fixation. Science 241:442-445.

Defrancesco N, POTTS M (1988). Cloning of nifHD from <u>Nostoc commune</u> UTEX 584 and of a flanking region homologous to part of the <u>Azotobacter vinelandii</u> <u>nifU</u> gene. J Bacteriol 170:3297-3300.

Peat A, Powell N, POTTS M (1988). Ultrastructural Analysis of the rehydration of desiccated Nostoc commune HUN (cyanobacteria) with particular reference to the immunolabelling of Nifh. Protoplasma 146:72-80.

Thomas J, APTE SK, Reddy BR (1988). Sodium metabolism in cyanobacterial nitrogen fixation and salt tolerance. Gustav Fischer, Stuttgart. In: Nitrogen Fixation (Bothe H, de Bruijn FJ, & Newton WE, eds.) pp.195-201.

Wealand JL, Myers JA, HIRSCHBERG R (1989). Changes in gene expression during nitrogen starvation in <u>Anabaena variabilis</u> ATCC 29413. J Bacteriol 171:1309-1313.

HIRSCHBERG R, Wealand JL (1988). Effect of sulfate starvation on gene expression in the cyanobacterium Anabaena variabilis. J Cell Biol 107:353a.

Xie WQ, Whitton BA, Simon JW, Jäger K, Reed D, POTTS M (1989). Nostoc commune UTEX 584 gene indole phosphate hydrolase activity in Escherichia coli. J Bacteriol 171:708-713.

#### **BIOENERGETICS**

- VERMAS WFJ, Rutherford AW, Hansson Ö (1988). Site-directed mutagenesis in photosystem II of cyanobacterium <u>Synechocystis</u> sp. PCC 6803: Donor D is a tyrosine residue in the D2 protein. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 85:8477-8481.
- Zhao J, BRAND JJ (1988). Sequential effects of sodium depletion on Photosystem II in <u>Synechocystis</u>. Arch Biochem Biophys 264:657-664.
- Riethman HC, Bullerjahn GS, Reddy KJ, SHERMAN LA (1988). Regulation of cyanobacterial pigment-protein composition and organization by environmental factors. Photosynth Res 18:133-161.
- Riethman HC, Mawhinney TP, SHERMAN LA (1988). Characterization of phycobilisome glycoproteins in the cyanobacterium <u>Anacystis nidulans</u> R2. J Bacteriol 170:2433-2440.
- Reddy KJ, Bullerjahn GS, Sherman DM, SHERMAN LA (1988). Cloning, nucleotide sequence and mutagenesis of a gene (<u>irpA</u>) involved in iron-deficient growth of the cyanobacterium <u>Synechococcus</u> sp. PCC 7942. J Bacteriol 170:4466-4476.
- Riethman HC, SHERMAN LA (1988). Purification and characterization of an iron stress-induced chlorophyllprotein from the cyanobacterium <u>Anacystis nidulans</u> R2. Biochim Biophys Acta 935:141-151.
- Riethman HC, SHERMAN LA (1988). Immunological characterization of iron-regulated membrane proteins in the cyanobacterium <u>Anacystis nidulans</u> R2. Plant Physiol 88 497-505.
- Alam J, Curtis S, GLEASON FK, Gerami-Nejad M, Fuchs JA (1989). Isolation, sequence, and expression in Escherichia coli of an unusual thioredoxin gene from the cyanobacterium <u>Anabaena</u> sp. strain PCC 7120. J Bacteriol 171:162-171.

## GENETICS AND APPLIED CYANOBACTERIOLOGY

- DANIELL H, Torres-Ruiz JA, Inamdar A, McFadden BA (1989). Amplified expression of ribulose bisphosphate carboxylase/oxygenase in pBR322-transformants of <u>Anacystis nidulans</u>. Arch Microbiol 151:59-64.
- Jäger K, POTTS M (1988). Distinct fractions of genomic DNA from cyanobacterium <u>Nostoc commune</u> that differ in the degree of methylation. Gene 74:197-201.
- McFadden BA, DANIELL H (1988). Binding, uptake and expression of foreign DNA by cyanobacteria and isolated etioplasts. Photosynth Research 19:23-37.
- Miyamoto K, Wable O, BENEMANN JR (1988). Vertical tubular reactor for microalgae cultivation. Biotech Lett 10:703-708.

## ADDRESSES\*ADDRESSES\*ADDRESSES\*ADDRESSES\*ADDRESSES\*ADDRESSES\*ADDRESSES\*ADDRESSES\*ADDRESSES\*ADDRESSES\*ADDRESSES

Apte, Shree Kumar Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Molecular Biology & Agriculture Division, Trombay, Bombay 400085 INDIA Benemann, John R. Sea Ag, Inc., 5619 Van Fleet Ave., Richmond, CA 94804 U.S.A. Bryant, Don 101 S. Frear, Dept. of Molec. & Cell Biol., Penn. State University, University Park, PA 16802 U.S.A. Brand, Jerry Department of Botany, University of Texas, Austin, Texas 78713 U.S.A. Cai, Yuping MSU-DOE Plant Research Lab., Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824 U.S.A. Daniell, Henry Dept. of Biol. Science, Life Sciences Bldg. Room 263, University of Idaho, Moscow Idaho 83843 U.S.A. Dept. of Plant Biology, 220 Biol. Science Center, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN 55108 U.S.A. Gleason, Florence K. Grobbelaar, Nathanael Department of Botany, Universiteit van Pretoria, Brooklys, Pretoria 0002 SOUTH AFRICA Biological Institute of Leningrad University, Oranienbaumskoye sch.2, Stary Peterhof, Leningrad Gromov, Boris V. 198904 U.S.S.R. Hirschberg, Rona School of Basic Life Sciences, University of Missouri, Kansas City, Missouri 64110 U.S.A. Sylvius Laboratoria, Wassenaarseweg 72, 2333 AL Leiden NETHERLANDS Karreman, C. Maldener, Iris Institut für Botanik, Universität, Universitaetsstr. 31, 8400 Regensburg, WEST GERMANY - F.R.G. Paerl, Hans Inst. of Marine Sciences, Univ. of North Carolina, 3407 Arendell St., Morehead City, NC 28557 U.S.A. Potts, Malcolm Dept. of Biochemistry and Nutrition, Virginia Polytechnic Inst. Blacksburg, VA 24601 U.S.A. Sherman, Louis Purdue University, Division of Biological Sci., Lilly Hall, West Lafayette, IN 47907 U.S.A. Molecular Biology & Agriculture Division, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Trombay, Bombay 400085 INDIA Tuli, Rakesh Vermaas, ₩im Department of Botany, Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona 85287 U.S.A.

Dept. of Biology, University of Chicago, 920 E. 58 St., Chicago, IL 60637 U.S.A.

Send CONTRIBUTIONS to one of the addresses listed below. If you wish to be included in the MAILING LIST.

send your name, address, telephone number, and a brief description of your research interests.

Wood, Michelle

NETHERLANDS

NORWAY

U.K.

Luuc Mur

AUSTRALIA/NEW Steve Delaney Department of Biotechnology, The University of New South Wales, P.O. Box 1 ZEAL./SE.ASIA Kensington, New South Wales, AUSTRALIA 2033 AUSTRIA Georg Schmetterer Institut für Physikalische Chemie, Währingerstrasse 42, A-1090 Wien CANADA **Neil Strauss** Dept. of Botany, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1 P.R.CHINA Shang Hao Li Laboratory of Phycology, Institute of Hydrobiology, Academia Sinica, Wuhan FRANCE Nicole Tandeau de Marsac Physiologie Microbienne, Institut Pasteur, 29 rue du Dr. Roux, 75724 Paris Cedex 15. (EMail) Bitnet: CYANO @ PASTEUR FRG-W.GERMANY Wolfgang Lockau Institut fuer Botanik, Universitaet, Universitaetsstr. 31, 8400 Regensburg GDR-E.GERMANY J.-G. Kohl Section Biology at Humboldt University, Department Ecology, Invalidenstraße 43,

/CZECH. Berlin 1040, DDR-GERMANY Biotechnology Division, SPIC Science Foundation, 110 Mount Road, Madras 600 032 INDIA Joe Thomas ISRAEL Elish Tel-Or Dept. of Agricultural Botany, The Hebrew University, Rehovot 76100 ITALY Mario Tredici

Centro di Studio dei Microorganismi Autotrof. (C.N.R.), P.le. delle Cascine, 27 51044 Firenze

Laboratorium voor Microbiologie, Universiteit voor Amsterdam, Nieuwe

Achtergracht 127, 1018 WS Amsterdam

Olav Skulberg Norwegian Institute for Water Research, P.B. 333, Blindern, N-0314, Oslo 3 Tony Walsby

Dept. of Botany, University of Bristol, Bristol BS8 1UG, U.K.

ANYWHERE ELSE Jeff Elhai MSU/DOE Plant Research Laboratory, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824, U.S.A. (EMail) Bitnet: 21417BBS @ MSU. (FAX) 517-353-9168.