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DNA MOLECULES AND POLYPEPTIDES OF *PSEUDOMONAS SIRINGAE* HRP PATHOGENICITY ISLAND AND THEIR USES: U.S. Patent No. US 6,852,835 B2

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US006852835B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Collmer et al.(10) **Patent No.:** US 6,852,835 B2
(45) **Date of Patent:** Feb. 8, 2005(54) **DNA MOLECULES AND POLYPEPTIDES OF PSEUDOMONAS SYRINGAE HRP PATHOGENICITY ISLAND AND THEIR USES**(76) Inventors: **Alan Collmer**, 139 Lexington Dr., Ithaca, NY (US) 14850; **James R. Alfano**, 2407 S. 39th St., Lincoln, NE (US) 68506; **Amy O. Charkowski**, 4235 Montgomery St., Apt. E, Oakland, CA (US) 94611

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 214 days.

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(51) **Int. Cl.⁷** **C07K 14/21**(52) **U.S. Cl.** **530/350; 514/12**(58) **Field of Search** 530/350(56) **References Cited**

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Primary Examiner—Robert A. Wax**(74) Attorney, Agent, or Firm—**Nixon Peabody LLP(57) **ABSTRACT**One aspect of the present invention relates to isolated nucleic acid molecules (i) encoding proteins or polypeptides of *Pseudomonas* CEL and EEL genomic regions, (ii) nucleic acid molecules which hybridize thereto under stringent conditions, or (iii) nucleic acid molecules that include a nucleotide sequence which is complementary to the nucleic acid molecules of (i) and (ii). Expression vectors, host cells, and transgenic plants which include the DNA molecules of the present invention are also disclosed. Another aspect relates to the isolated proteins or polypeptides and compositions containing the same. The nucleic acid molecules and proteins of the present invention can be used to imparting disease resistance to a plant, making a plant hypersusceptible to colonization by nonpathogenic bacteria, causing eukaryotic cell death, and treating cancerous conditions.

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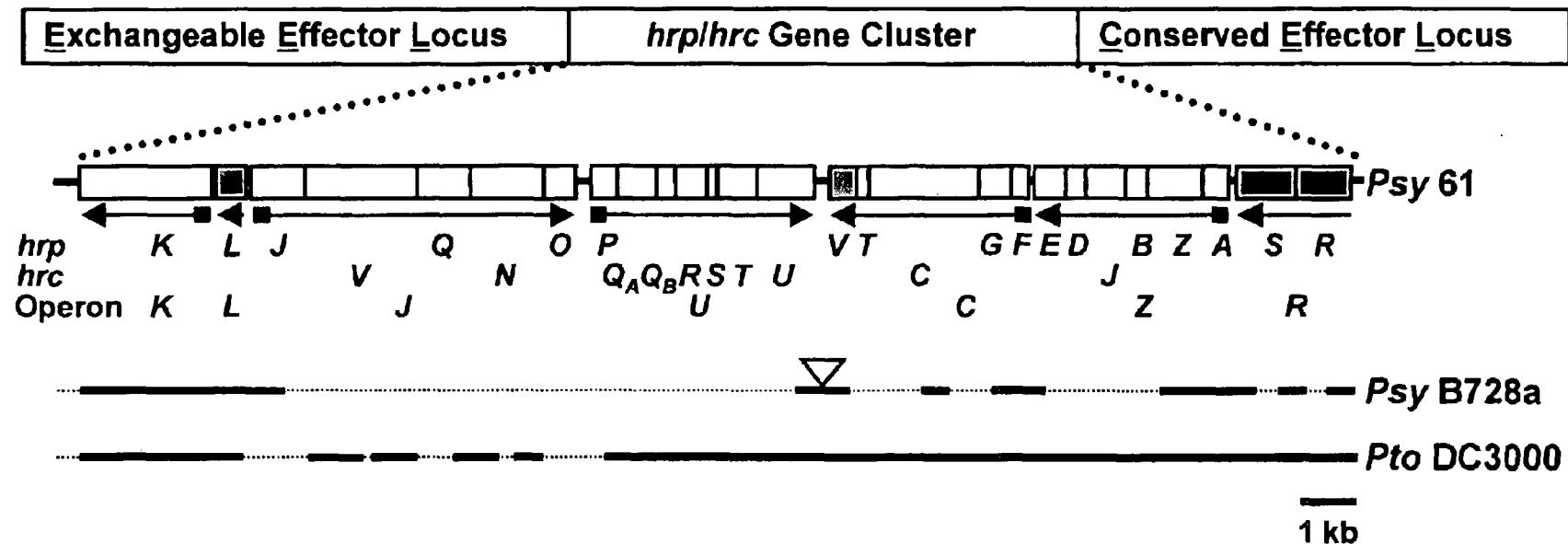
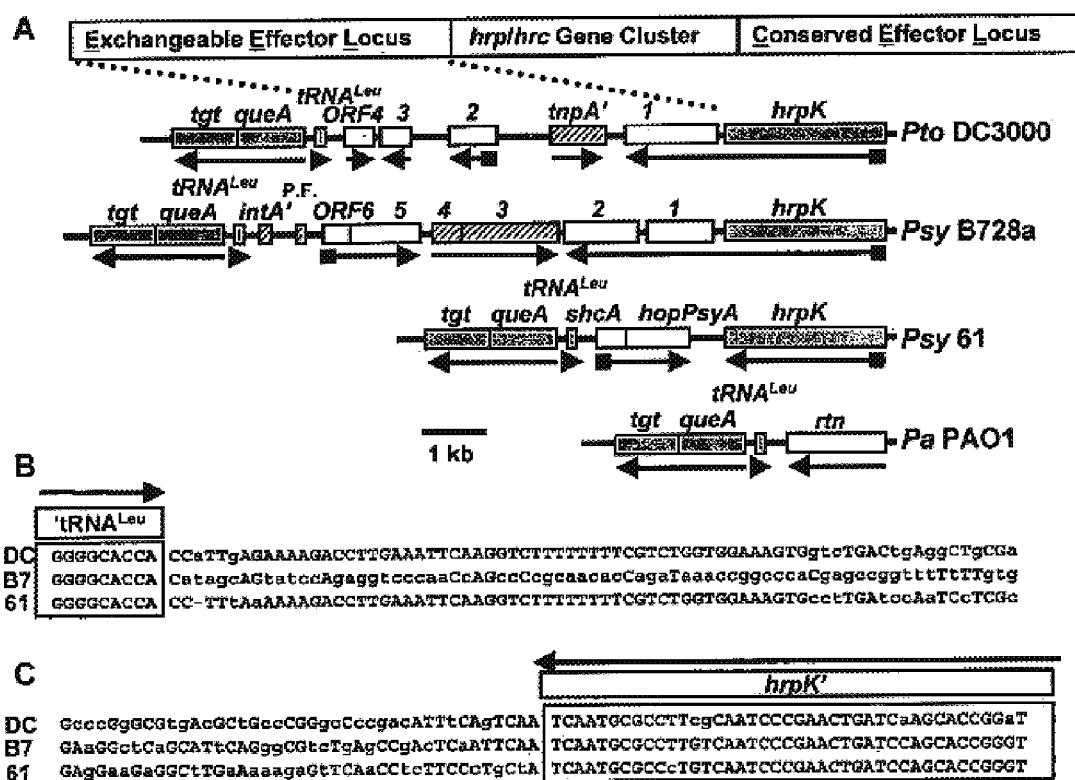


Figure 1



Figures 2A-C

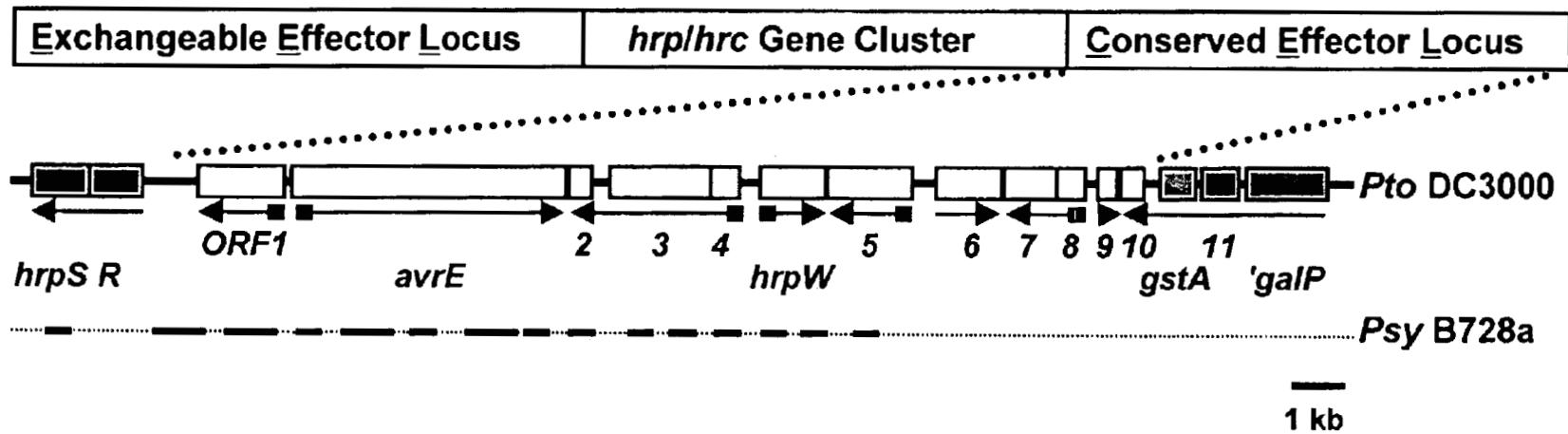
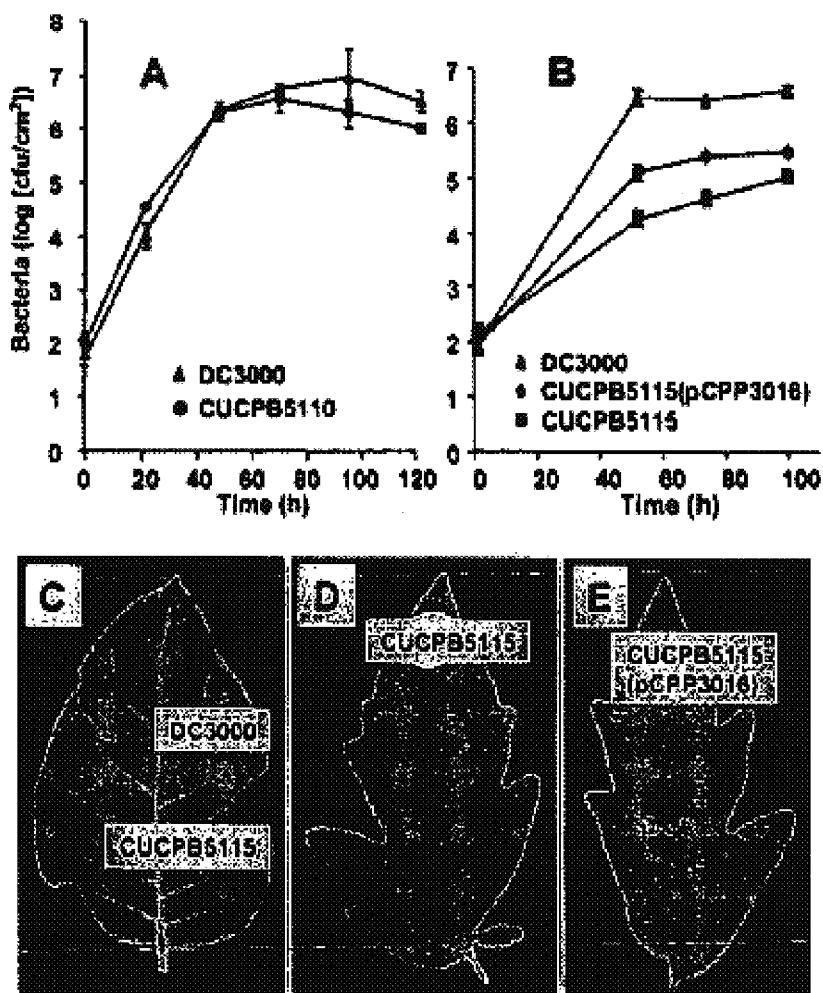


Figure 3



Figures 4A-E

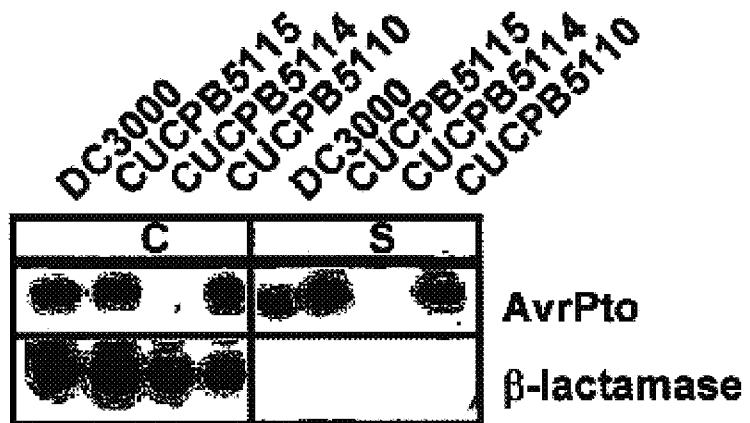
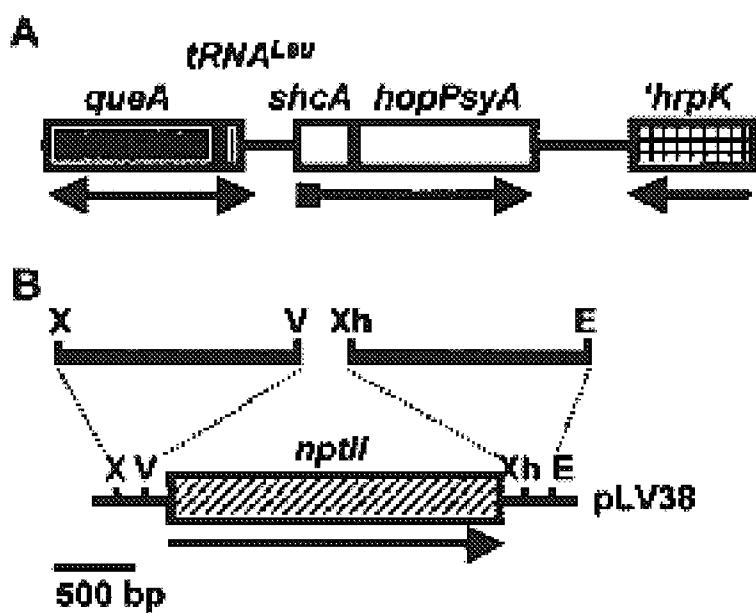


Figure 5



Figures 6A-B



Figure 7

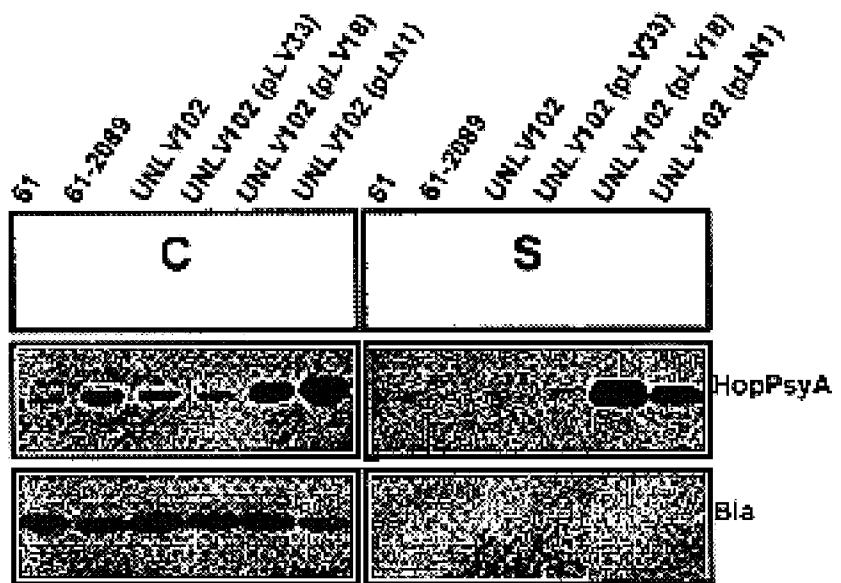


Figure 8

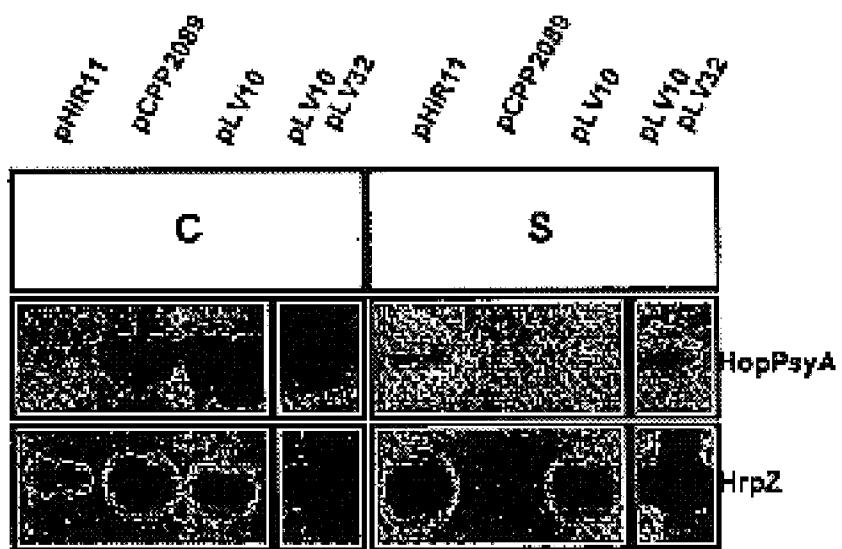


Figure 9

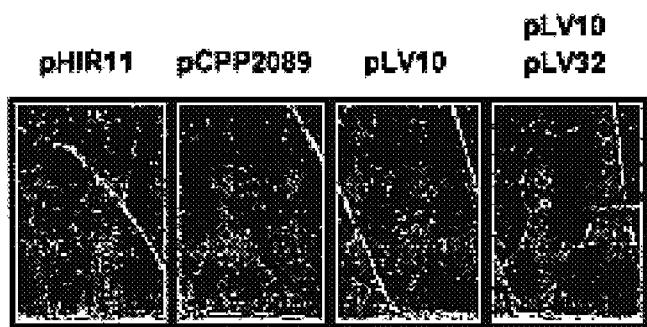


Figure 10

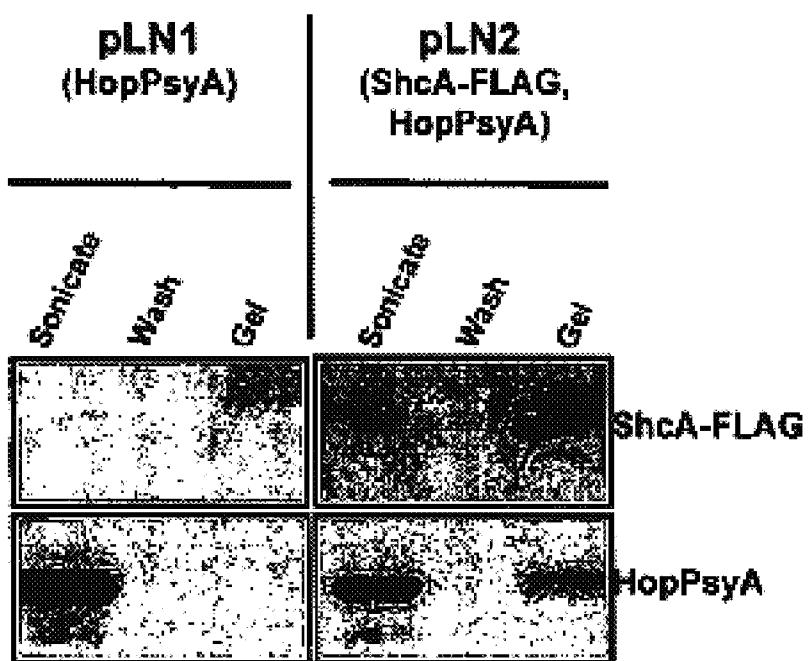


Figure 11

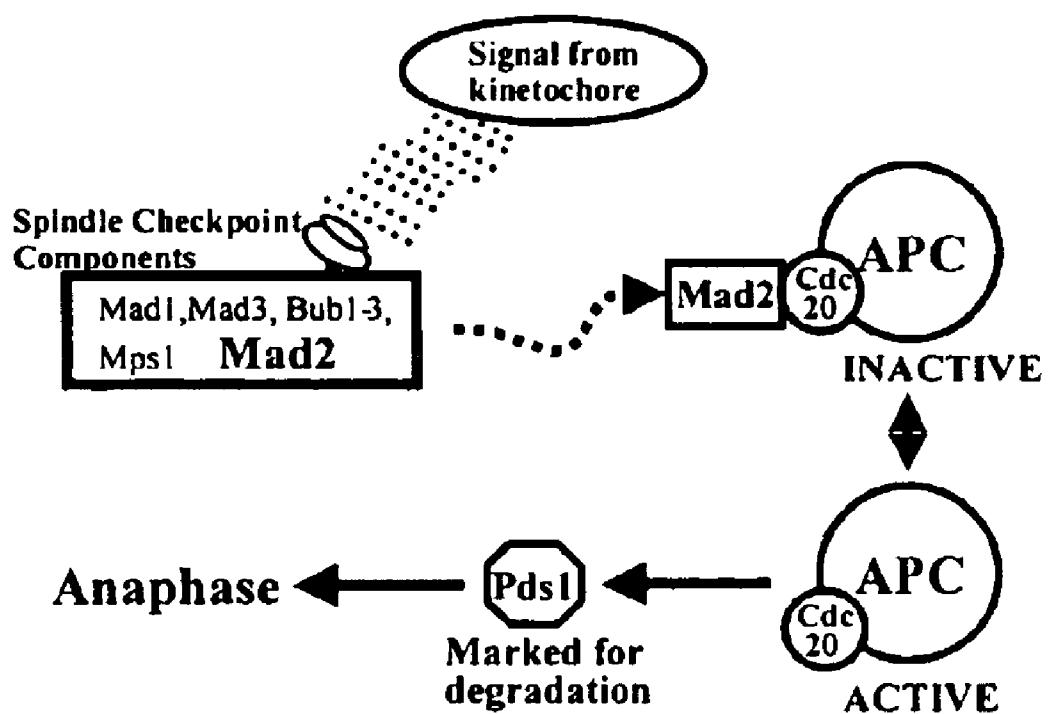
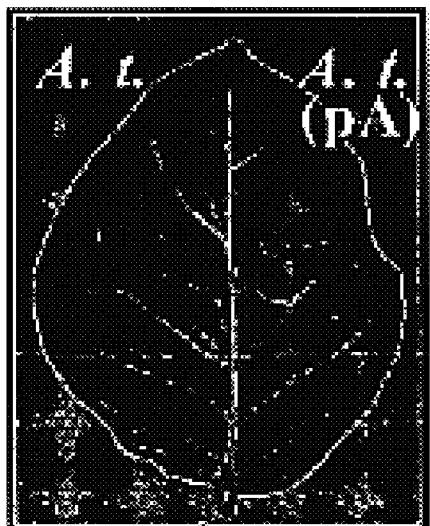
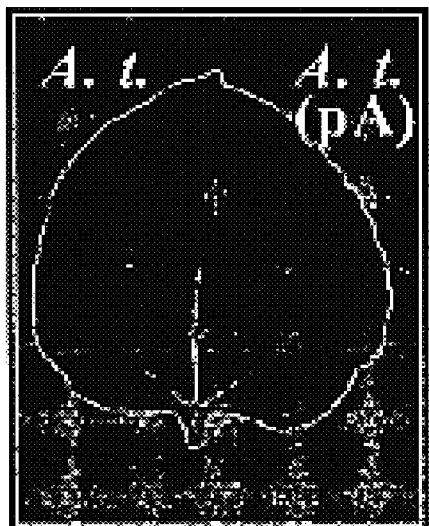


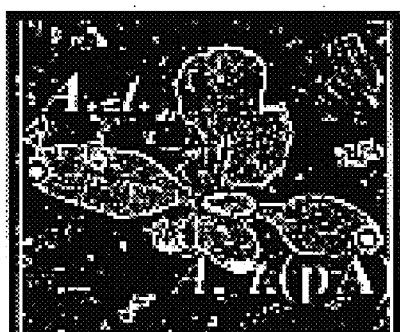
Figure 12

A

N. tabacum
cv. Xanthi



N. benthamiana

B

Figures 13A-B

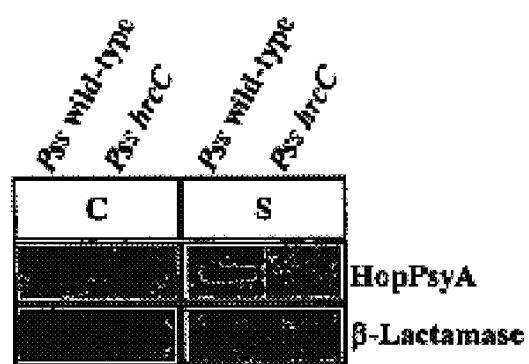


Figure 14

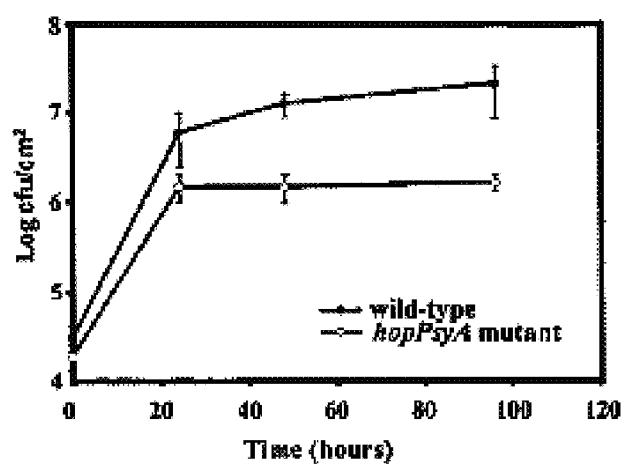
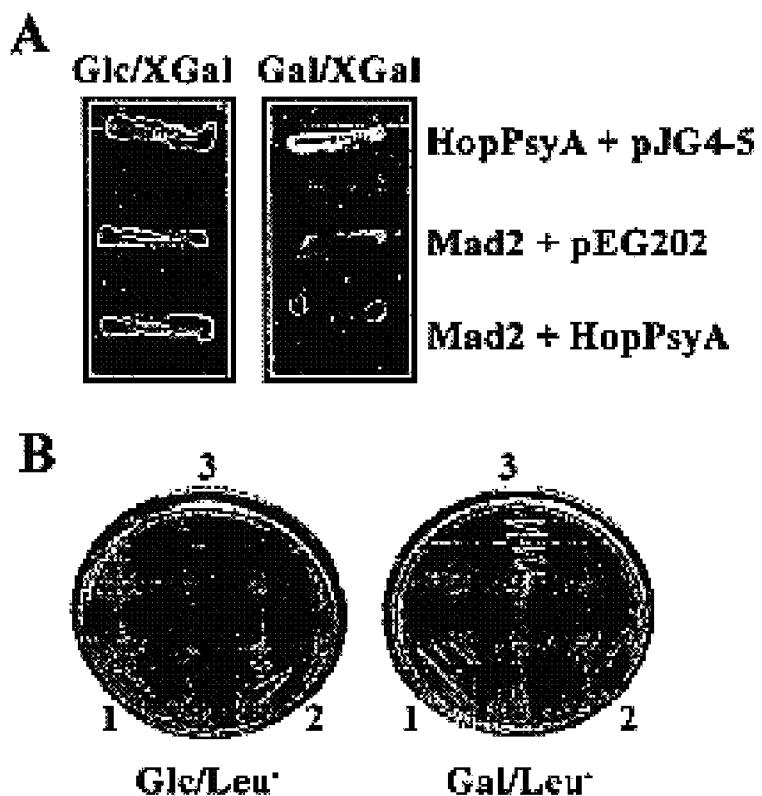


Figure 15



Figures 16A-B

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**DNA MOLECULES AND POLYPEPTIDES OF
PSEUDOMONAS SYRINGAE HRP
PATHOGENICITY ISLAND AND THEIR
USES**

This application claims benefit of U.S. Provisional Patent Application Ser. Nos. 60/194,160, filed Apr. 3, 2000, 60/224,604, filed Aug. 11, 2000, and 60/249,548, filed Nov. 17, 2000, which are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety.

This work was supported by National Science Foundation Grant No. MCB-9631530 and National Research Initiative Competitive Grants Program, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Grant No. 98-35303-4488. The U.S. Government may have certain rights in this invention.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to isolated DNA molecules corresponding to the open reading frames in the conserved effector loci and exchangeable effector loci of the *Pseudomonas syringae*, the isolated proteins encoded thereby, and their various uses.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The plant pathogenic bacterium *Pseudomonas syringae* is noted for its diverse and host-specific interactions with plants (Hirano and Upper, 1990). A specific strain may be assigned to one of at least 40 pathovars based on its host range among different plant species and then further assigned to a race based on differential interactions among cultivars of the host. In host plants the bacteria typically grow to high population levels in leaf intercellular spaces and then produce necrotic lesions. In nonhost plants or in host plants with race-specific resistance, the bacteria elicit the hypersensitive response (HR), a rapid, defense-associated programmed death of plant cells in contact with the pathogen (Alfano and Collmer, 1997). The ability to produce either of these reactions in plants appears to be directed by hrp (HR and pathogenicity) and hrc (HR and conserved) genes that encode a type III protein secretion pathway and by avr (avirulence) and hop (Hrp-dependent outer protein) genes that encode effector proteins injected into plant cells by the pathway (Alfano and Collmer, 1997). These effectors may also betray the parasite to the HR-triggering R-gene surveillance system of potential hosts (hence the avr designation), and plant breeding for resistance based on such gene-for-gene (avr-R) interactions may produce complex combinations of races and differential cultivars (Keen, 1990). hrp/hrc genes are probably universal among necrosis-causing gram-negative plant pathogens, and they have been sequenced in *P. syringae* pv. *syringae* (Psy) 61, *Erwinia amylovora* Ea321, *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *vesicatoria* (Xcv) 85-10, and *Ralstonia solanacearum* GMI1000 (Alfano and Collmer, 1997). Based on their distinct gene arrangements and regulatory components, the hrp/hrc gene clusters of these four bacteria can be divided into two groups: I (*Pseudomonas* and *Erwinia*) and II (*Xanthomonas* and *Ralstonia*). The discrepancy between the distribution of these groups and the phylogeny of the bacteria provides some evidence that hrp/hrc gene clusters have been horizontally acquired and, therefore, may represent pathogenicity islands (Pais) (Alfano and Collmer, 1997).

Pais have been defined as gene clusters that (i) include many virulence genes, (ii) are selectively present in pathogenic strains, (iii) have different G+C content compared to host bacteria DNA, (iv) occupy large chromosomal regions,

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(v) are often flanked by direct repeats, (vi) are bordered by tRNA genes and/or cryptic mobile genetic elements, and (vii) are unstable (Hacker et al., 1997). Some Pais have inserted into different genomic locations in the same species (Wieler et al., 1997). Others reveal a mosaic structure indicative of multiple horizontal acquisitions (Hensel et al., 1999). Genes encoding type III secretion systems are present in Pais in animal pathogenic *Salmonella* spp. and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and on large plasmids in *Yersinia* and *Shigella* spp. Genes encoding effectors secreted by the pathway in these organisms are commonly linked to the pathway genes (Hueck, 1998), although a noteworthy exception is sopE, which is carried by a temperate phage without apparent linkage to SPI1 in certain isolates of *S. typhimurium* (Mirola et al., 1999). Three avr/hop genes have already been shown to be linked to the hrp/hrc cluster in *P. syringae*: avrE and several other Hrp-regulated transcriptional units are linked to the hrpR border of the hrp cluster in *P. syringae* pv *tomato* (Pto) DC3000 (Lorang and Keen, 1995); avrPphE 20 is adjacent to hrpY (hrpK) in *Pseudomonas phaseolicola* (Pph) 1302A (Mansfield et al., 1994); and hopPsyA (hrmA) is adjacent to hrpK in Psy 61 (Heu and Hutcheson, 1993). Other *Pseudomonas* avr genes are located elsewhere in the genome or on plasmids (Leach and White, 1996), including 25 a plasmid-borne group of avr genes described as a Pai in Pph 1449B (Jackson et al., 1999).

Because Avr, Hop, Hrp, and Hrc proteins represent promising therapeutic treatments in both plants and animals, it would be desirable to identify other proteins encoded by the 30 Pais in pathogenic bacteria and identify uses for those proteins.

The present invention overcomes these deficiencies in the art.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

One aspect of the present invention relates to isolated nucleic acid molecules (i) encoding proteins or polypeptides of *Pseudomonas* Conserved Effector Loci ("CEL") and Exchangeable Effector Loci ("EEL") genomic regions, (ii) nucleic acid molecules which hybridize thereto under stringent conditions, or (iii) nucleic acid molecules that include a nucleotide sequence which is complementary to the nucleic acid molecules of (i) and (ii). Expression vectors, host cells, and transgenic plants which include the DNA molecules of the present invention are also disclosed. Methods of making such host cells and transgenic plant are disclosed.

A further aspect of the present invention relates to isolated 50 proteins or polypeptides encoded by the nucleic acid molecules of the present invention. Compositions which contain the proteins are also disclosed.

Yet another aspect of the present invention relates to methods of imparting disease resistance to a plant. According to one approach, this method is carried out by transforming a plant cell with a heterologous DNA molecule of the present invention and regenerating a transgenic plant from the transformed plant cell, wherein the transgenic plant expresses the heterologous DNA molecule under conditions effective to impart disease resistance. According to another approach, this method is carried out by treating a plant with a protein or polypeptide of the present invention under conditions effective to impart disease resistance to the treated plant.

A still further aspect of the present invention relates to a 60 method of making a plant hypersusceptible to colonization by nonpathogenic bacteria. According to one approach, this

method is carried out by transforming a plant cell with a heterologous DNA molecule of the present invention and regenerating a transgenic plant from the transformed plant cell, wherein the transgenic plant expresses the heterologous DNA molecule under conditions effective to render the transgenic plant hypersusceptible to colonization by non-pathogenic bacteria. According to an alternative approach, this method is carried out by treating a plant with a protein or polypeptide of the present invention under conditions effective to render the treated plant susceptible to colonization by nonpathogenic bacteria.

Another aspect of the present invention relates to a method of causing eukaryotic cell death by introducing into a eukaryotic cell a cytotoxic *Pseudomonas* protein, where the introducing is performed under conditions effective to cause cell death.

A further aspect of the present invention relates to a method of treating a cancerous condition by introducing a cytotoxic *Pseudomonas* protein into cancer cells of a patient under conditions effective to cause death of cancer cells, thereby treating the cancerous condition.

The benefits of the present invention result from three factors. First, there is substantial and growing evidence that phytopathogen effector proteins have evolved to elicit exquisite changes in eukaryote metabolism at extremely low levels, and at least some of these activities are potentially relevant to mammals and other organisms in addition to plants. For example, ORF5 in the Psy B728a EEL is similar to *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *vesicatoria* AvrBsT, a phytopathogen protein that appears to have the same active site as its animal pathogen homolog YopJ, which inhibits mammalian MAPKK defense signaling (Orth et al., 2000). Second, the *P. syringae* CEL and EEL regions are enriched in effector protein genes, which makes these regions fertile targets for effector gene bioprospecting. Third, rapidly developing technologies for delivering genes and proteins into plant and animal cells improve the efficacy of protein-based therapies.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a diagram illustrating the conserved arrangement of *hrp/hrc* genes within the Hrp Pais of Psy 61, Psy B728a, and Pto DC3000. Regions sequenced in B728a and DC3000 are indicated by lines beneath the strain 61 sequence. Known regulatory genes are shaded. Arrows indicate the direction of transcription, with small boxes denoting the presence of a Hrp box. The triangle denotes the 3.6-kb insert with phage genes in the B728a *hrp/hrc* region.

FIGS. 2A-C show the EEL of Pto DC3000, Psy B728a, and Psy 61, the *tgt-queA-tRNA^{Leu}* locus in *P. aeruginosa* (*Pa*), and EEL border sequences. FIG. 2A is a diagram of the EELs of three *P. syringae* strains shown aligned by their *hrpK* sequences and are compared with the *tgt-queA-tRNA^{Leu}* locus in *Pa* PA01. Arrows indicate the direction of transcription, with small boxes denoting the presence of a Hrp box. Shaded regions are conserved, striped regions denote mobile genetic elements, and open boxes denote genes that are completely dissimilar from each other. FIG. 2B is an alignment of the sequences of the DC3000 (DC) (SEQ. ID. No. 85), B728a (B7) (SEQ. ID. No. 86), and 61 (SEQ. ID. No. 87) EELs at the border with *tRNA^{Leu}*, with conserved nucleotides shown in upper case. FIG. 2C is an alignment of the sequences of the DC3000 (DC) (SEQ. ID. No. 88), B728a (B7) (SEQ. ID. No. 89), and 61 (SEQ. ID. No. 90) EELs at the border with *hrpK*, with conserved nucleotides shown in upper case.

FIG. 3 is a diagram illustrating the Hrp Pai CEL of *P. syringae*. The Pto DC3000 CEL is shown with the corresponding fragments of Psy B728a that were sequenced aligned below. The nucleotide identity of the sequenced fragments in coding regions ranged from 72% to 83%. Arrows indicate the direction of transcription, with small boxes denoting the presence of a Hrp box.

FIGS. 4A-E illustrate the plant interaction phenotypes of Pto mutants carrying deletions of the EEL (CUCPB5110) and CEL (CUCPB5115). FIG. 14A is a graph illustrating growth in tomato of DC3000 and CUCPB5110 (mean and SD). FIG. 14B is a graph illustrating growth in tomato of DC3000, CUCPB5115, and CUCPB5115(pCPP3016) (mean and SD). FIG. 14C is an image showing HR collapse in tobacco leaf tissue 24 h after infiltration with 10⁷ cfu/ml of DC3000 and CUCPB5115. FIG. 14D is an image showing the absence of disease symptoms in tomato leaf 4 days after inoculation with 10⁴ cfu/ml of CUCPB5115. FIG. 14E is an image showing disease symptoms typical of wild-type in tomato leaf 4 days after inoculation with 10⁴ cfu/ml of CUCPB5115(pCPP3016).

FIG. 5 is an image of the immunoblot analysis showing AvrPto secretion by Pto DC3000 derivatives with deletions affecting the three major regions of the Hrp Pai. Bacteria were grown in Hrp-inducing minimal medium at pH 5.5 and 22° C. to an OD₆₀₀ of 0.35 and then separated into cell-bound (C) and supernatant (S) fractions by centrifugation. Proteins were then resolved by SDS-PAGE, blotted, and immunostained with antibodies against AvrPto and β-lactamase as described (Manceau and Harvais, 1997), except that supernatant fractions were concentrated 3-fold relative to cell-bound fractions before loading. Pto DC3000, CUCPB5115 (CEL deletion), CUCPB5114 (hrp/hrc deletion), and CUCPB5110 (EEL deletion) all carried pCPP2318, which expresses β-lactamase without a signal peptide as a cytoplasmic marker.

FIGS. 6A-B illustrate, enlarged as compared to FIG. 1, the organization of the shcA and hopPsyA operon in the EEL of the Hrp Pai of Psy 61. In FIG. 6A, the shcA and hopPsyA are depicted as white boxes. At the border of the Hrp Pai are the tRNA^{Leu} and queA genes depicted as gray boxes. A 5' truncated *hrpK* gene is represented as a hatched box. The arrows indicate the predicted direction of transcription and the black box denotes the presence of a putative HrpL-dependent promoter upstream of shcA. FIG. 6B illustrates schematically the construction of the deletion mutation in the shcA ORF marker-exchanged into Psy 61. Black bars depict regions that were amplified along with added restriction enzyme sites and each are aligned with the corresponding DNA region represented in FIG. 6A. The striped box depicts the nptII cassette that lacks transcriptional and translational terminators used in making the functionally nonpolar shcA Psy 61 mutant. EcoRI, E; EcoRV, V; XbaI, X; and XhoI, Xh.

FIG. 7 is an image of an immunoblot showing that shcA encodes a protein product. pLV9 is a derivative of pFLAG-CTC in which the shcA ORF is cloned and fused to the FLAG epitope and translation is directed by a vector ribosome binding site (RBS). pLV26 contains an amplified product containing the shcA coding region and its native RBS site. Cultures of *E. coli* DH5α carrying either pFLAG-CTC (Control), pLV9, or pLV26 were grown to an OD₆₀₀ of 0.8 and then 100 μl aliquots were taken, centrifuged, resuspended in SDS-PAGE buffer, and then subjected to SDS-PAGE and immunoblot analysis with anti-FLAG antibodies and secondary antibodies conjugated with alkaline phosphatase.

FIG. 8 is an image of an immunoblot showing that Psy 61 shcA mutant UNLV102 does not secrete HopPsyA and shcA provided in trans complements this defect. Psy 61 cultures were grown at 22° C. in hrp-derepressing medium and separated into cell-bound (C) and supernatant fractions (S). The cell-bound fractions were concentrated 13.4-fold and the supernatant fractions were concentrated 100-fold relative to the initial culture volumes. The samples were subjected to SDS-PAGE and immunoblot analysis, and HopPsyA and β -lactamase (Bla) were detected with either anti-HopPsyA or anti- β -lactamase antibodies followed by secondary antibodies conjugated to alkaline phosphatase as described in the experimental procedures. The image of the immunoblot was captured using the Bio-Rad Gel Doc 2000 UV fluorescent gel documentation system with the accompanying Quantity 1 software.

FIG. 9 is an image of an immunoblot showing that shcA is required for the type III secretion of HopPsyA, but not secretion of HrpZ. *P. fluorescens* 55 cultures were grown in hrp-derepressing medium and separated into cell-bound (C) and supernatant (S) fractions. The cell-bound fractions were concentrated 13.4-fold and the supernatant fractions were concentrated 100-fold relative to the initial culture volumes. The samples were subjected to SDS-PAGE and immunoblot analysis, and HopPsyA and HrpZ were detected with either anti-HopPsyA or anti-HrpZ antibodies followed by secondary antibodies conjugated to alkaline phosphatase as described in experimental procedures. The image of the immunoblot was captured using the Bio-Rad Gel Doc 2000 UV fluorescent gel documentation system with the accompanying Quantity 1 software.

FIG. 10 is a series of four images of tobacco leaves showing that *P. fluorescens* 55 carrying a pHIR11 derivative with a functionally nonpolar shcA mutation is impaired in its ability to translocate HopPsyA into plant cells. *P. fluorescens* 55 cultures were grown overnight in King's B and suspended in 5 mM MES pH 5.6 to an OD₆₀₀ of 1.0, and infiltrated into tobacco leaf panels. Because the pHIR11-induced HR is due to the translocation of HopPsyA inside plant cells, a reduced HR indicates that HopPsyA is not delivered well enough to induce a typical HR. The leaf panels were photographed with incident light 24 hours later.

FIG. 11 is an image of an immunoblot showing that ShcA binds to HopPsyA. Soluble protein samples from sonicated cultures (Sonicate) of Psy 61 shcA mutant UNLV102 carrying pLN1 (HopPsyA) or pLN2 (ShcA-FLAG, HopPsyA) were mixed with anti-FLAG M2 affinity gel (Gel). The gel was washed (Wash) with TBS buffer, mixed with SDS-PAGE buffer, and subjected to SDS-PAGE and immunoblot analysis along with the sonicate and wash samples. HopPsyA and ShcA-FLAG were detected with anti-HopPsyA or anti-FLAG antibodies followed by secondary antibodies conjugated to alkaline phosphatase as described in experimental procedures.

FIG. 12 is a diagram illustrating the spindle checkpoint in *S. cerevisiae*. The spindle checkpoint is activated by a signal emitted from the kinetochores when there are abnormalities with the microtubules. This signal is somehow received by the spindle checkpoint components, which respond in a variety of ways. Mad2 is thought to bind to Cdc20 at the APC inhibiting its ubiquitin ligase activity. In the absence of Mad2 (and presumably damage to the spindle), the APC is active and it marks Pds1 and other inhibitors of anaphase for degradation via the ubiquitin proteolysis pathway; anaphase ensues.

FIGS. 13A-B illustrate the effects of transgenically expressed HopPsyA on *Nicotiana tabacum* cv. Xanthi, *Nic-*

otiana benthamiana, and *Arabidopsis thaliana*. FIG. 13A shows *N. tabacum* cv. Xanthi and *N. benthamiana* leaves infiltrated with *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* GV3101 with or without pTA7002::hopPsyA. FIG. 13B illustrates *Arabidopsis thaliana* Col-1 infiltrated with *A. tumefaciens* +/- pTA7002::hopPsyA. For all plants shown in FIGS. 13A-B, 48 h after *Agrobacterium* infiltration, plants were sprayed with the glucocorticoid dexamethasone (DEX). Images were collected 24 h after DEX treatment. A.t.=*Agrobacterium tumefaciens*; pA=pTA7002::hopPsyA.

FIG. 14 is an image of an SDS-PAGE which shows the distribution of HopPsyA and β -lactamase in cultures of Psy 61 (pCPP2318) or a hrp mutant, Psy 61-4 2089 (pCPP2318). Bacterial cultures were grown at 22° C. in hrp-depressing medium and separated into cell-bound (C) and supernatant fractions (S). The cell-bound fractions were concentrated 13.4 fold, and the supernatant fractions were concentrated 100 fold relative to initial culture volumes. The samples were subjected to SDS-PAGE and immunoblot analysis and HopPsyA and β -lactamase were detected with either anti-HopPsyA or anti- β -lactamase antibodies followed by secondary antibodies conjugated to alkaline phosphatase. Pss wild-type=*Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *syringae* 61 (pCPP2318); Pss hrcC=*Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *syringae* 61-2089 (pCPP2318).

FIG. 15 is a graph illustrating the ability of wild-type *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *syringae* and a hopPsyA mutant to multiply in bean leaves. Values represent the average plate counts from crushed plant leaves of two independent inoculations. Wild-type (●), *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *syringae* 61; hopPsyA mutant (○), *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *syringae* 61-2070.

FIGS. 16A-B illustrate the interaction of HopPsyA and Mad2 in a yeast two-hybrid assay. FIG. 16A illustrates cultures of yeast EGY48 strains containing either pLV24 (pEG202::hopPsyA) and pJG4-5 (fish-vector), pLV24 and pLV116 (pJG4-5::mad2), or pEG202 (bait vector) and pLV116 on medium containing 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl- β -D-galactopyranoside (Xgal) to check for β -galactosidase activity with either glucose (Glc) or galactose (Gal). β -galactosidase activity was indicated only in the presence of both HopPsyA and Mad2. FIG. 16B illustrates cultures of the same yeast strains on minimal medium leucine dropout plates with either Glc or Gal sugars. 1=EGY48 (pLV24, pJG4-5); 2=EGY48 (pLV24, pLV116); 3=EGY48 (pEG202, pLV116).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

65 A DNA molecule which contains the CEL of *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *tomato* DC3000 has a nucleotide sequence (SEQ. ID. No. 1) as follows:

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cgcgcgtggc aaaggtaacg ggatgggcag cgagttttg gtaacgttgc cgttgttgca	27060
gggttgaatt tggtgggtga cgtaaaaacg aaggaatgta tgcttaaaaa atgcctgcta	27120
ctgtgttatataatgtcact tggcggctgc tggagcctga tgattcatct ggacggcgag	27180
cgttgcattct atccccggcac tcgccaagggt tggcgctgg gaaccataa cggaggccag	27240
agttggccca tacttataga cgtgcccgtt tccctcgctg tggacacact gctgctgccc	27300
tacgaccta cccgtttctt gccccaaaat ctggcggtt atgaccgca atgtcatttc	27360
agtggaggat tgaacgttgc cggttgcattcc atattttac tgcgacagaa gagtgccggcc	27420
ccgacgctttt tggagagcac accagggtt caaaccggcc ttaaaagctt tatatcgctg	27480
gcatgcaccc ctgtcaactgc ctgaaagccg caacgttaatg aaaatttgc tccgctcgaa	27540
gtatcagtga acaggcgcac ggcgaaaaat tccctgcgccc catgctccac aagtcgattc	27600
accagagctt ttccaaggcc ttgacctctt gatgcgcctt cgacgtataa ccgtcgatgc	27660
ctgccccatataatcccgggc atgcggatca cgcgaaaaggc ctccgataacc tgccagagcg	27720
ccgtccagaa gtacgaccat gaggcattca cccttggcct cgaatcgatt ctttccggac	27780
ctccactcctt cgatcaagcg ggtaaagaaac ctgaagccctt ctgtctactgc ctcttgcctt	27840
aggatcagaa cctgacaagg caattcgtt atgatcttgc cttctacgtt tttcatctaa	27900
tgacctcatc cacagtggcctt ctgcgcgtggc gaaaacacga gcaggcttgc acagaatgca	27960
tatgcaacag caaaggctgc aaccagtgc caccaccaga accgggttgc acagttaaagc	28020
tgtatcattt caagcacctt caagccgatg agaagcacat gaaccgtcgc aagaaaatac	28080
agcaactgtt aaaggctcat gccaagaaag ccagcgctaa actggcaccg gcaaacaat	28140
ccagctacgt gagcaaggctt gatcggttgc agctggcgcc agagtcccggt aacgaccgcg	28200
tcaagtccgtt cgaggactgtt acagcgacgt ttacgcgcctt ccggatgttgc caggctgttgc	28260
attcccgatgg agcgtattgc aaggagcctt ttcaacagctt cacttacttc gcaaaccgtt	28320
actcaccgcctt ctgtccgcgtt gcctggcgat acgcaggctt ttccctggcat cggtgtaccc	28380
aggctgcaag gtttaggtgc gggtgcagca ttccctgtat tttggcaat tgcacaatga	28440
agctcatctgtt aatatcccgcc ccactcaattt cgtcgcccaag cagataaggc gtcagcccc	28500
gagttcattt cagatagcccc agatagttgg ccagttcaga gtgaatgcgc ggatgcaaaag	28560
gcccggccgc gtcacccagg cgaccggacgtt acagggttgc catcagccgc agaatggccg	28620
aacccgcgcgca gaagtgcgcgat cattgtacgtt actcatcgat ggtggcgctt gcaggatccg	28680
gttgcaggcgcc gcccgtgcata tgacggcgaa tcaaggtaatc gacgtggcgcc ccaagactcgat	28740
taaccacatg gggaccgtt tcgatcaccg gggatttgcc cagcggatga atggccttca	28800

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gctcaggcg	cgcgagggtt	gtttcgggt	cgcgcgtggta	gcgttttata	tcgtacggca	28860
ggccaagttc	ttcgagtaac	cacagaatgc	gctgcgaacg	ttagttgttc	aggtgtggaa	28920
caataatcat	gtgggtctcc	gctgggtgag	agtggatgt	ctagaaaaag	actgctggc	28980
cgccgttagag	tgccgtgaat	cgaatgtcc	ctggcgacct	cagacgcgtc	tgtcggcgca	29040
gaggcgctgcc	gactcacccg	gaagctgacg	ctccactgcc	gctttatcga	ttaccgacca	29100
aacgcccatt	atcttgccat	cgctgaatgt	gtagaacaca	ttttcggaaa	agggtatgcg	29160
ccgtccctgt	gtgtccctgcc	ccagaaatcg	accctgtggc	gagcagtta	agaccagccg	29220
ggcagcgacc	tgtggtgctt	caacgaccag	caaatcgatc	ttgaaacgca	agtcggggat	29280
aatcctgacg	tcgttttcca	gcattgtttt	gtagccggaa	aggctgatca	gctcaccgtt	29340
gtaatgcaca	ttgtcatacg	cgaagttgcc	caactgggtc	caactacgg	cattcagaca	29400
ggcgatgtaa	gccccatagt	gatcggtcag	gttcatggcg	cgccctccctt	caggtgctca	29460
aagcagtac	tgtcaatcat	ccagataacc	cgcacagttt	taacagatc	atagggact	29520
cgtgcggccg	acatcgccct	aaggctcaca	tctatgtact	ggcgcgcacgc	tggttcaag	29580
cgaaggactt	cagattcatg	tcttcaagta	gcaactacagc	agcggctgac	acgcaaggtc	29640
ggcaaaacgc	ctcgccctaac	cgactgattt	tcatctccgt	acttgtggca	accatggcg	29700
cgctcgcgtt	tggttatgac	accggattta	tcgnccggcg	attgcccattc	atgacgctgc	29760
cggccgatca	gggcgggctg	ggttgaatg	cctacagcga	aggatgatc	acggcttcgc	29820
tgatcgtcgg	tgcaagccctc	ggctcaactgg	ccagtggtca	tatttccgac	cgtttccgac	29880
gacgcctgac	cctgcgcctc	ctgtcgggtc	tgttcatcg	gggtgcgcgt	ggtacggcca	29940
ttgcgcgc	cattccgttc	atggtcgccc	cgcgcattc	gctgggtatc	gcgggtgggt	30000
gcggctcggc	gacgggtgcgg	gtgttcatgg	ccgaaatcgc	cggccctcg	cgtcggtgc	30060
ggctggtcag	ccgcaacgaa	ctgatgatc	tcaagcggca	gttgctcgcc	tatgtgctca	30120
gcgcggcat	ggccgcgcgt	ctgcacacgc	cgggcattct	gctatatgc	ctggcgatcg	30180
cgtatggtgc	gggggtgttg	ctgctgatc	gcaccttctt	cgtacctc	tgcgcngnt	30240
ggctggcg	caaaggccgt	tttgacgaag	ctcaggatgt	gctggagca	ctgcgcagca	30300
acaaggacga	tgcgcancgt	gaagtggacg	aatgaaaagc	tcatgacgag	caggcgcgca	30360
atcg						30365

Several undefined nucleotides exist in SEQ. ID. No. 1, however these appear to be present in intergenic regions. The CEL of *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *tomato* DC3000 contains a number of open reading frames (ORFs). Two of 50 the products encoded by the CEL are HrpW and AvrE, both of which are known. An additional 10 products are produced

by ORF1-10, respectively, as shown in FIG. 3. The nucleotide sequences for a number of these ORFs and their encoded protein or polypeptide products are provided below. The DNA molecule of ORF3 from the *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *tomato* DC3000 CEL has a nucleotide sequence (SEQ. ID. No. 2) as follows:

atgatcagtt	cgcggtatgg	ggggccgggt	ggcgtaaaac	tcaagccgggt	aaaccagcag	60
cacgatactg	ttcccgccca	gacagctcac	ccaaatgcag	tcactgcagg	catgaatccg	120
ccgtgactc	ccgatcgttc	agggtcacac	gcgcacagaaa	gctcgctgc	cggegcggcg	180
cggtgtatg	tgcggctcg	acacacacag	cttttgcagg	ccttcaaggc	tgagcatggg	240
acggctccgg	tcaagcggcgc	gccgatgatc	atttcgctgt	ctgcgttgtt	gatcggtatgt	300
ctgctgcagg	ccgagcctt	gcctttgaa	gtcatggccg	agaaaattgtc	tcctgagcgc	360
tatcaactga	agcagttca	gggcgtggac	ttgcagcagc	ggctggaaaa	attcgcccag	420

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ccgggtcaga taccggataa agccgaggta gggcaactga tcaagggttt tgctcagtcg	480
gtcgctgatc aactggagca ctttcaactg atgcatgacg cttcgccccg aacggtaggc	540
cagcatgcaa aagcggacaa ggccgacgctt gccgtcagtc agactgcctt tggcgaatac	600
gccggtcgtg caaacaaggc aatcggcgaa ggcctgagca acagcatcgc gtcgctggat	660
gagcacatca gtgcgctgaa ttcactctg caagatgcgc aacaggcaaa caaggagtct	720
ctgcacgctg acaggcaggc gctggcgc gccaaaacca ccctggtagg tttgcacgcc	780
gatttcgtca agtcgcccga ggccaagcgc cttgcttcgg tcgcccaca tacgcaactg	840
gacaacgtcg tcagcgatct cgtaacacgg tgggtggctt gaaagggtca	900
ggcccgattt tcgcggctgc ggttccgcag ttcttgctt caatgacaca ctgggttat	960
gtgcgttgtt ccaccagcga caagctcgca gacacgatcc cccggaccag cagcgcacgc	1020
aacatgctca aggcttcgat aatcggatg gtggcggca ttgctcacga gacggtaac	1080
agcggtgtca agccgatgtt tcaggccgc ttgcagaaga ctggcctcaa cgaacgcctg	1140
aacatgggtc caatgaaggc tgtggatacc aatacggtt ttcctgaccc cttcgagctg	1200
aaaagcgaac acggtagctt ggtcaaaaaa acgccccgagg aagtcgtca ggacaaggcg	1260
ttcgtgaaaa gtgaacgcgc gctgctgaac cagaagaagg ttcagggttc gtccacccat	1320
ccggtaggtt agctgatggc ttacagtgc ttccgggtt ctcaggctgt gcgcacatgt	1380
ctcaacgatg ttacccagat caatgggcag acgctgagtg caagagctctt ggcacccgt	1440
tttggcgggg cggtgtctgc cagttcgcaaa acgctgctgc aatttgaagtc gaattatgtc	1500
gacccgcaag ggcgcaaaat tccggatttt accccggacc gcgcggagag cgatctgaaa	1560
aaggacctgc tcaaaggatggt ggacctgcgc gagccgtcgg tacgcaccac gttctacagc	1620
aaggctctt cgggttattca gagttctgcctt ctgacccgtt cactgcgc tttgcacccgt	1680
caggctgaag ggcgcaagtgg cacgctcagt gcggggggcta ttttgcgcata catggccctg	1740
gcagcgcacgg gttcggtgtc ctatctgtcc acgttgcata ccaaccagtc ggttaccgc	1800
gaagccaagg cggtgaaagc ggcaggcatg ggccggtgcaaa cacctatgtt ggaccgtacc	1860
gagacgcattt ga	1872

The protein or polypeptide encoded by Pto DC3000 CEL ORF3 has an amino acid sequence (SEQ. ID. No. 3) as follows:

Met Ile Ser Ser Arg Ile Gly Gly Ala Gly Val Lys Leu Ser Arg	1 5 10 15
Val Asn Gln Gln His Asp Thr Val Pro Ala Gln Thr Ala His Pro Asn	20 25 30
Ala Val Thr Ala Gly Met Asn Pro Pro Leu Thr Pro Asp Gln Ser Gly	35 40 45
Ser His Ala Thr Glu Ser Ser Ala Gly Ala Ala Arg Leu Asn Val	50 55 60
Ala Ala Arg His Thr Gln Leu Leu Gln Ala Phe Lys Ala Glu His Gly	65 70 75 80
Thr Ala Pro Val Ser Gly Ala Pro Met Ile Ser Ser Arg Ala Ala Leu	85 90 95
Leu Ile Gly Ser Leu Leu Gln Ala Glu Pro Leu Pro Phe Glu Val Met	100 105 110
Ala Glu Lys Leu Ser Pro Glu Arg Tyr Gln Leu Lys Gln Phe Gln Gly	115 120 125

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Ser Asp Leu Gln Gln Arg Leu Glu Lys Phe Ala Gln Pro Gly Gln Ile
 130 135 140

Pro Asp Lys Ala Glu Val Gly Gln Leu Ile Lys Gly Phe Ala Gln Ser
 145 150 155 160

Val Ala Asp Gln Leu Glu His Phe Gln Leu Met His Asp Ala Ser Pro
 165 170 175

Ala Thr Val Gly Gln His Ala Lys Ala Asp Lys Ala Thr Leu Ala Val
 180 185 190

Ser Gln Thr Ala Leu Gly Glu Tyr Ala Gly Arg Ala Ser Lys Ala Ile
 195 200 205

Gly Glu Gly Leu Ser Asn Ser Ile Ala Ser Leu Asp Glu His Ile Ser
 210 215 220

Ala Leu Asp Leu Thr Leu Gln Asp Ala Glu Gln Gly Asn Lys Glu Ser
 225 230 235 240

Leu His Ala Asp Arg Gln Ala Leu Val Asp Ala Lys Thr Thr Leu Val
 245 250 255

Gly Leu His Ala Asp Phe Val Lys Ser Pro Glu Ala Lys Arg Leu Ala
 260 265 270

Ser Val Ala Ala His Thr Gln Leu Asp Asn Val Val Ser Asp Leu Val
 275 280 285

Thr Ala Arg Asn Thr Val Gly Gly Trp Lys Gly Ala Gly Pro Ile Val
 290 295 300

Ala Ala Ala Val Pro Gln Phe Leu Ser Ser Met Thr His Leu Gly Tyr
 305 310 315 320

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

Ser Ser Asp Ala Asn Met Leu Lys Ala Ser Ile Ile Gly Met Val Ala
 340 345 350

Gly Ile Ala His Glu Thr Val Asn Ser Val Val Lys Pro Met Phe Gln
 355 360 365

Ala Ala Leu Gln Lys Thr Gly Leu Asn Glu Arg Leu Asn Met Val Pro
 370 375 380

Met Lys Ala Val Asp Thr Asn Thr Val Ile Pro Asp Pro Phe Glu Leu
 385 390 395 400

Lys Ser Glu His Gly Glu Leu Val Lys Lys Thr Pro Glu Glu Val Ala
 405 410 415

Gln Asp Lys Ala Phe Val Lys Ser Glu Arg Ala Leu Leu Asn Gln Lys
 420 425 430

Lys Val Gln Gly Ser Ser Thr His Pro Val Gly Glu Leu Met Ala Tyr
 435 440 445

Ser Ala Phe Gly Gly Ser Gln Ala Val Arg Gln Met Leu Asn Asp Val
 450 455 460

His Gln Ile Asn Gly Gln Thr Leu Ser Ala Arg Ala Leu Ala Ser Gly
 465 470 475 480

Phe Gly Gly Ala Val Ser Ala Ser Ser Gln Thr Leu Leu Gln Leu Lys
 485 490 495

Ser Asn Tyr Val Asp Pro Gln Gly Arg Lys Ile Pro Val Phe Thr Pro
 500 505 510

Asp Arg Ala Glu Ser Asp Leu Lys Lys Asp Leu Leu Lys Gly Met Asp
 515 520 525

Leu Arg Glu Pro Ser Val Arg Thr Thr Phe Tyr Ser Lys Ala Leu Ser
 530 535 540

Gly Ile Gln Ser Ser Ala Leu Thr Ser Ala Leu Pro Pro Val Thr Ala

-continued

545	550	555	560
Gln Ala Glu Gly Ala Ser Gly Thr Leu Ser Ala Gly Ala Ile Leu Arg			
565	570	575	
Asn Met Ala Leu Ala Ala Thr Gly Ser Val Ser Tyr Leu Ser Thr Leu			
580	585	590	
Tyr Thr Asn Gln Ser Val Thr Ala Glu Ala Lys Ala Leu Lys Ala Ala			
595	600	605	
Gly Met Gly Gly Ala Thr Pro Met Leu Asp Arg Thr Glu Thr Leu			
610	615	620	

The DNA molecule of ORF4 from the *Pseudomonas* 15
syringae pv. *tomato* DC3000 CEL has a nucleotide sequence
(SEQ. ID. No. 4) as follows:

atgaccaaca atgaccagta ccacaccctt atcaacgaaa tctgcgcact cagcctgatt	60
tccacacactg aacgtttcta tgaatctgcc aatttcaaaa tcagcgaagt ggacttcacc	120
ctgcagtttc aggaccgcga cgaaggccgt gccgttctga tctacggta catggcgcg	180
ttgcccgcgc gcggccgtga gagcgcgttg ctggcggtga tggacatcaa ctttacatg	240
ttcgcggcgccc acgacccccc ggcatttcc tttaatgcgc agaccggctcg tgtgctgctg	300
atgggctctg tggcccttga acgagcctct gccgaaggcg tgctgttgtt gatgaagtcg	360
ttttccgacc tggccaaaga gtggcgcgag catggattca tggggcaggc cacaactgca	420
ggctccctcga cggaccaacc tggcccccgc acggccaaac gcgagagacct ttccggatcct	480
gggagattcc aatga	495

The protein or polypeptide encoded by Pto DC3000 CEL
ORF4 has an amino acid sequence (SEQ. ID. No. 5) as
follows:

Met Thr Asn Asn Asp Gln Tyr His Thr Leu Ile Asn Glu Ile Cys Ala			
1	5	10	15
Leu Ser Leu Ile Ser Thr Pro Glu Arg Phe Tyr Glu Ser Ala Asn Phe			
20	25	30	
Lys Ile Ser Glu Val Asp Phe Thr Leu Gln Phe Gln Asp Arg Asp Glu			
35	40	45	
Gly Arg Ala Val Leu Ile Tyr Gly Asp Met Gly Ala Leu Pro Ala Arg			
50	55	60	
Gly Arg Glu Ser Ala Leu Leu Ala Leu Met Asp Ile Asn Phe His Met			
65	70	75	80
Phe Ala Gly Ala His Ser Pro Ala Phe Ser Phe Asn Ala Gln Thr Gly			
85	90	95	
Arg Val Leu Leu Met Gly Ser Val Ala Leu Glu Arg Ala Ser Ala Glu			
100	105	110	
Gly Val Leu Leu Met Lys Ser Phe Ser Asp Leu Ala Lys Glu Trp			
115	120	125	
Arg Glu His Gly Phe Met Gly Gln Ala Thr Thr Ala Gly Ser Ser Thr			
130	135	140	
Asp Gln Pro Val Ala Pro Ala Ala Lys Arg Glu Ser Leu Ser Ala Pro			
145	150	155	160
Gly Arg Phe Gln			

The DNA molecule of ORF5 from the *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *tomato* DC3000 CEL has a nucleotide sequence (SEQ. ID. No. 6) as follows:

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atgcacatca accgacgcgt ccaacaaccg cctgtgactg cgacggatacg ctttcggaca      60
gcgtccgacg cgtcttgc ctccagctct gtgcgatctg tcagctccga tcagcaacgc      120
gagataaatg cgattgccga ttacctgaca gatcatgtgt tcgctgcgca taaactgccg      180
ccggccgatt cggctgatgg ccaagctgca gttgacgtac acaatgcgca gatcaactgcg      240
ctgatcgaga cgccgcgcag ccgcctgcac ttcaaggaa aaaccccccgc aaccatcgcc      300
gacaccttcg ccaaggcggaa aaagctcgac cgattggcga cgactacatc aggccgcgttg      360
cgggcgacgc ccttgcatt ggcctcggtt ctgcgttaca tgccgcgttc gatcaacaag      420
ggcgattggc tgccggctcc gtc当地accg ctgacccgc tcatttccgg agcgctgtcg      480
ggcccatgg accaggtggg caccaagatg atggaccgcg cgacgggtga tctgcattac      540
ctgagcgcct cgccggacag gtc当地acat gcatggccg cttcggtgaa gcccactcg      600
ccaaggcttc ctgcacaggt tctggacacg ggggttgcgg ttcagacgta ctccggcgc      660
aacgcgtac gtaccgtatt ggctccggca ctggcgtcca gacccgcgt gcagggtgt      720
gtggaccttg gtgtatcgat ggccgggtt ctggcgtcca acgcaggctt tggcaaccgc      780
ctgctcagtg tgcaagtcgat tgatcaccag cgtggcgggtt cattagtgct cgggttgaag      840
gataaagagc ccaaggctca actgagcga gaaaacgcact ggctcgaggc ttataaagca      900
atcaaatcg ccagctactc gggcggcgc ctcaacgcgt gcaageggat ggccggctc      960
ccactggata tggcgcacgca cgcaatgggtt gcggtaaagaa gcctgggttc agcgccacgc      1020
ctgacccaaa acggctcggc cctggcgggtt ggcttgcag gggtaggca gttgcaggag      1080
atggcgcacga aaaatatcac cgacccggc accaaggccg cggcgttca gttgaccaac      1140
ctggcagggtt cggcaggcgtt ttcgcaggc tggaccacgg ccgcgttgc acaccatccc      1200
gcggtaaaaa aagccgagtc gttcatacag gacacgggtt aatcgactgc atccagttacc      1260
acaggctacg tagccgacca gaccgtcaaa ctggcgaaga ccgtcaaaaga catggcggg      1320
gaggcgatca cccataccgg cgccagctt cgc当地acgg tcaataacct gcgtcaacgc      1380
ccggctcgtt aagctgatata agaagagggg ggcacggcgg cttctccaag tggaaataccg      1440
tttcggctta tgccggctgt a a 1461

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The protein or polypeptide encoded by Pto DC3000 CEL ORF5, now known as HopPtoA, has an amino acid sequence (SEQ. ID. No. 7) as follows:

```

Met His Ile Asn Arg Arg Val Gln Gln Pro Pro Val Thr Ala Thr Asp
1 5 10 15

Ser Phe Arg Thr Ala Ser Asp Ala Ser Leu Ala Ser Ser Ser Val Arg
20 25 30

Ser Val Ser Ser Asp Gln Gln Arg Glu Ile Asn Ala Ile Ala Asp Tyr
35 40 45

Leu Thr Asp His Val Phe Ala Ala His Lys Leu Pro Pro Ala Asp Ser
50 55 60

Ala Asp Gly Gln Ala Ala Val Asp Val His Asn Ala Gln Ile Thr Ala
65 70 75 80

Leu Ile Glu Thr Arg Ala Ser Arg Leu His Phe Glu Gly Glu Thr Pro
85 90 95

Ala Thr Ile Ala Asp Thr Phe Ala Lys Ala Glu Lys Leu Asp Arg Leu

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100	105	110
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Ala Thr Thr Ser Gly Ala Leu Arg Ala Thr Pro Phe Ala Met Ala 115	120	125
Ser Leu Leu Gln Tyr Met Gln Pro Ala Ile Asn Lys Gly Asp Trp Leu 130	135	140
Pro Ala Pro Leu Lys Pro Leu Thr Pro Leu Ile Ser Gly Ala Leu Ser 145	150	155
Gly Ala Met Asp Gln Val Gly Thr Lys Met Met Asp Arg Ala Thr Gly 165	170	175
Asp Leu His Tyr Leu Ser Ala Ser Pro Asp Arg Leu His Asp Ala Met 180	185	190
Ala Ala Ser Val Lys Arg His Ser Pro Ser Leu Ala Arg Gln Val Leu 195	200	205
Asp Thr Gly Val Ala Val Gln Thr Tyr Ser Ala Arg Asn Ala Val Arg 210	215	220
Thr Val Leu Ala Pro Ala Leu Ala Ser Arg Pro Ala Val Gln Gly Ala 225	230	235
Val Asp Leu Gly Val Ser Met Ala Gly Gly Leu Ala Ala Asn Ala Gly 245	250	255
Phe Gly Asn Arg Leu Leu Ser Val Gln Ser Arg Asp His Gln Arg Gly 260	265	270
Gly Ala Leu Val Leu Gly Leu Lys Asp Lys Glu Pro Lys Ala Gln Leu 275	280	285
Ser Glu Glu Asn Asp Trp Leu Glu Ala Tyr Lys Ala Ile Lys Ser Ala 290	295	300
Ser Tyr Ser Gly Ala Ala Leu Asn Ala Gly Lys Arg Met Ala Gly Leu 305	310	315
Pro Leu Asp Met Ala Thr Asp Ala Met Gly Ala Val Arg Ser Leu Val 325	330	335
Ser Ala Ser Ser Leu Thr Gln Asn Gly Leu Ala Leu Ala Gly Gly Phe 340	345	350
Ala Gly Val Gly Lys Leu Gln Glu Met Ala Thr Lys Asn Ile Thr Asp 355	360	365
Pro Ala Thr Lys Ala Ala Val Ser Gln Leu Thr Asn Leu Ala Gly Ser 370	375	380
Ala Ala Val Phe Ala Gly Trp Thr Ala Ala Leu Thr Thr Asp Pro 385	390	395
Ala Val Lys Lys Ala Glu Ser Phe Ile Gln Asp Thr Val Lys Ser Thr 405	410	415
Ala Ser Ser Thr Thr Gly Tyr Val Ala Asp Gln Thr Val Lys Leu Ala 420	425	430
Lys Thr Val Lys Asp Met Gly Gly Glu Ala Ile Thr His Thr Gly Ala 435	440	445
Ser Leu Arg Asn Thr Val Asn Asn Leu Arg Gln Arg Pro Ala Arg Glu 450	455	460
Ala Asp Ile Glu Glu Gly Gly Thr Ala Ala Ser Pro Ser Glu Ile Pro 465	470	475
Phe Arg Pro Met Arg Ser 485		

The DNA molecule of ORF6 from the *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *tomato* DC3000 CEL has a nucleotide sequence (SEQ. ID. No. 8) as follows:

atgtctggtc cttcgagaa aaaatggcgg tggttcaccc	60
tggtcgctgt tctggcttct gctctggac gtggccgtca	120
ccgtggacgt catgctgata gaaggcaaag gcatcgactt	180
ccccctgatg cccctcacgt tgctttgctc ggcaactgatc	240
gtgctgatca gctttcgaa ctcgagtgcc tataaccgtt	300
ggtgggaagc gcgcacccgtt tggggcgcaa tggtaaacac	360
ttcacgactt ttggccggc aggtactgac gctgatcgat	420
ggcgaacggg atgaccta caaccctgtc aaagccatac	480
tctttcaacg tcatgtggct tacttgctg ccctgcgcgc	540
gcacacctaa ggcgacgtca aaacagacaa actcgacggg	600
ttactgtcgc cgcacgagat tcagcgcgc agccagagca	660
acaacttccc caatgacatc ctcaatggct ctgctgcgg	720
tatctcgaa gcctttgccc ccggccaggatt gagacagcatc	780
cgtctgaccc gcctggaatc gaccatggtc gatctgtcca	840
actgtcagggg cggcatggag cgcatcgac acatcgccact	900
gccttacccc tacgttttt tcccacggct gttcagcacg	960
ctgttctgca tcctgatgcc gtcgatgcgatg gtcaccaccc	1020
tgggctgggtt caccggccgc atctccacgg tggtaggtcg	1074

35

The protein or polypeptide encoded by Pto DC3000 CEL ORF6 has an amino acid sequence (SEQ. ID. No. 9) as follows:

Met Ser Gly Pro Phe Glu Lys Lys Trp Arg Cys Phe Thr Arg Thr Val	
1 5 10 15	
Thr Tyr Val Gly Trp Ser Leu Phe Trp Leu Leu Leu Trp Asp Val Ala	
20 25 30	
Val Thr Val Asp Val Met Leu Ile Glu Gly Lys Gly Ile Asp Phe Pro	
35 40 45	
Leu Met Pro Leu Thr Leu Leu Cys Ser Ala Leu Ile Val Leu Ile Ser	
50 55 60	
Phe Arg Asn Ser Ser Ala Tyr Asn Arg Trp Trp Glu Ala Arg Thr Leu	
65 70 75 80	
Trp Gly Ala Met Val Asn Thr Ser Arg Ser Phe Gly Arg Gln Val Leu	
85 90 95	
Thr Leu Ile Asp Gly Glu Arg Asp Asp Leu Asn Asn Pro Val Lys Ala	
100 105 110	
Ile Leu Phe Gln Arg His Val Ala Tyr Leu Arg Ala Leu Arg Ala His	
115 120 125	
Leu Lys Gly Asp Val Lys Thr Ala Lys Leu Asp Gly Leu Leu Ser Pro	
130 135 140	
Asp Glu Ile Gln Arg Ala Ser Gln Ser Asn Asn Phe Pro Asn Asp Ile	
145 150 155 160	
Leu Asn Gly Ser Ala Ala Val Ile Ser Gln Ala Phe Ala Ala Gly Gln	
165 170 175	

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45**46****-continued**

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

The DNA molecule of ORF7 from the *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *tomato* DC3000 CEL has a nucleotide sequence (SEQ. ID. No. 10) as follows:

The protein or polypeptide encoded by Pto DC3000 CEL ORF7 has an amino acid sequence (SEQ. ID. No. 11) as follows:

atgtatatcc	agcaatctgg	cgc	ccaaatca	ggg	tttgccg	cta	agg	acgc	ca	ac	acgataa	60	
cc	tcgtcat	tgt	ccggact	cg	ccccccgg	tgc	tgcgatg	cgtt	cgccc	ttt	tcatccc	120	
aaa	aggcgg	gcg	cctttgt	cc	attggag	ggg	catgaag	agg	tctttt	cgat	gcgcgc	180	
t	ttcccttt	cgt	cggtcga	tgcc	gctgt	ctt	cccagtc	ccg	agcagg	aca	acccag	240	
ttc	atttcgt	tg	cgatccct	gt	accggat	ctg	atgtggt	ct	atcgc	ctc	attacgt	300	
ggc	ccacgc	aata	catcaa	gacc	agaatc	aag	gctatgg	cg	gaca	acag	cataggcgc	360	
act	gcgaaca	tcg	aaagccaa	aaga	agatt	gccc	aaagagc	acgg	ctgtc	ta	gcttg	420	
cg	tttcacc	agag	caaatt	tct	atttgaa	aaa	actat	atc	gat	agagc	gtt	gtgt	480
gact	atggcc	gcgc	gggggtgg	cgac	ggggcac	gctt	gtctgg	gg	ctat	ca	atttgg	540	
cag	ccgt	caa	aaaggca	gtc	ggatgag	gc	ttt	ttt	tc	aaa	acttgg	600	
ggc	atgc	tg	cttacccag	gt	aatgggc	tt	ccagcata	tc	gagc	agca	ggc	cttattca	660
aaca	agg	aa	tttgc	at	tttgc	ttt	ccac	tt	tttgc	ttt	tttgc	720	
ctt	ggaaa	ag	gttggggcag	ag	cacagcac	gc	gcactat	cg	gttgc	tct	tttttttt	780	
gat	cgat	tc	aaaggact	gtt	gcagccc	gg	taaagacc	ag	atgc	ttt	tttttttt	840	
gat	atccat	tg	atggctct	gc	atcaggac	ag	tcaaggat	gt	ctgc	attt	ttttgtat	900	
ctt	tttggc	tg	gttgcaggc	ag	acagcttc	ag	caacatga	gc	cat	tttct	tgatgt	960	
ttc	caaggcgc	ac	gttaggtac	gc	actggcgt	gg	caacggagc	aa	cgtct	gc	actgagc	1020	
atgg	gtccca	ag	tcacttgc	gc	actggcgt	gg	caacggagc	aa	cgtct	gc	actgagc	1053	
tg	gacttgc	ag	tcacttgc	gc	actggcgt	gg	caacggagc	aa	cgtct	gc	actgagc		

Met Tyr Ile Gln Gln Ser Gly Ala Gln Ser Gly Val Ala Ala Lys Thr
 1 5 10 15

Gln His Asp Lys Pro Ser Ser Leu Ser Gly Leu Ala Pro Gly Ser Ser
 20 25 30

Asp Ala Phe Ala Arg Phe His Pro Glu Lys Ala Gly Ala Phe Val Pro
 35 40 45

Leu Glu Gly His Glu Glu Val Phe Phe Asp Ala Arg Ser Ser Phe Ser
 50 55 60

Ser Val Asp Ala Ala Asp Leu Pro Ser Pro Glu Gln Val Gln Pro Gln
 65 70 75 80

Leu His Ser Leu Arg Thr Leu Leu Pro Asp Leu Met Val Ser Ile Ala
 85 90 95

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

Met Ala Asp Asn Ser Ile Gly Ala Thr Ala Asn Ile Glu Ala Lys Arg
 115 120 125

Lys Ile Ala Gln Glu His Gly Cys Gln Leu Val His Pro Phe His Gln
 130 135 140

Ser Lys Phe Leu Phe Glu Lys Thr Ile Asp Asp Arg Ala Phe Ala Ala
 145 150 155 160

Asp Tyr Gly Arg Ala Gly Gly Asp Gly His Ala Cys Leu Gly Leu Ser
 165 170 175

Val Asn Trp Cys Gln Ser Arg Ala Lys Gly Gln Ser Asp Glu Ala Phe
 180 185 190

Phe His Lys Leu Glu Asp Tyr Gln Gly Asp Ala Leu Leu Pro Arg Val
 195 200 205

Met Gly Phe Gln His Ile Glu Gln Gln Ala Tyr Ser Asn Lys Leu Gln
 210 215 220

Asn Ala Ala Pro Met Leu Leu Asp Thr Leu Pro Lys Leu Gly Met Thr
 225 230 235 240

Leu Gly Lys Gly Leu Gly Arg Ala Gln His Ala His Tyr Ala Val Ala
 245 250 255

Leu Glu Asn Leu Asp Arg Asp Leu Lys Ala Val Leu Gln Pro Gly Lys
 260 265 270

Asp Gln Met Leu Leu Phe Leu Ser Asp Ser His Ala Met Ala Leu His
 275 280 285

Gln Asp Ser Gln Gly Cys Leu His Phe Phe Asp Pro Leu Phe Gly Val
 290 295 300

Val Gln Ala Asp Ser Phe Ser Asn Met Ser His Phe Leu Ala Asp Val
 305 310 315 320

Phe Lys Arg Asp Val Gly Thr His Trp Arg Gly Thr Glu Gln Arg Leu
 325 330 335

Gln Leu Ser Glu Met Val Pro Arg Ala Asp Phe His Leu Arg
 340 345 350
 55

The DNA molecule of ORF8 from the *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *tomato* DC3000 CEL has a nucleotide sequence (SEQ. ID. No. 12) as follows:

```

atgcggcctg tcgaggcaaa agatcggtt tattcgtggc tgcgcaatcg aggcatcgat 60
gcgcaggagg gtcaacgcca caacgttaagg accgcgaatg gaagcgagtg tctgctctgg 120
ttgccagaac aggacacttc gttgttcatc ttcacacaga tcgaaaaggct gacgatgccc 180

```

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```
caggacaacg tcattttat tctggcaatg ggcgtgaatc tggagccctgc tcgcacagg 240
ggcgctgcgc ttggctataa ccctgattca agggaaactgt tggtgcgcag tgtgcactca 300
atggcggtac tggatgagac cggacttgc cacctcatga cgcgaaattag cacatggcc 360
gtctcggtgc agcgctatct ggaagaggat cgacgcccagg agcaagccgg aaaaaccgcc 420
cagaagagc ctgggttctt accggctgtc catctgaccc cacgaacggtt catgacctga 480
```

The protein or polypeptide encoded by Pto DC3000 CEL ORF8 has an amino acid sequence (SEQ. ID. No. 13) as follows:

```
Met Arg Pro Val Glu Ala Lys Asp Arg Leu Tyr Gln Trp Leu Arg Asn
1 5 10 15

Arg Gly Ile Asp Ala Gln Glu Gly Gln Arg His Asn Val Arg Thr Ala
20 25 30

Asn Gly Ser Glu Cys Leu Leu Trp Leu Pro Glu Gln Asp Thr Ser Leu
35 40 45

Phe Ile Phe Thr Gln Ile Glu Arg Leu Thr Met Pro Gln Asp Asn Val
50 55 60

Ile Leu Ile Leu Ala Met Ala Leu Asn Leu Glu Pro Ala Arg Thr Gly
65 70 75 80

Gly Ala Ala Leu Gly Tyr Asn Pro Asp Ser Arg Glu Leu Leu Arg
85 90 95

Ser Val His Ser Met Ala Asp Leu Asp Glu Thr Gly Leu Asp His Leu
100 105 110

Met Thr Arg Ile Ser Thr Leu Ala Val Ser Leu Gln Arg Tyr Leu Glu
115 120 125

Asp Tyr Arg Arg Gln Glu Gln Ala Gly Lys Thr Ala Gln Lys Glu Pro
130 135 140

Arg Phe Leu Pro Ala Val His Leu Thr Pro Arg Thr Phe Met Thr
145 150 155
```

The DNA molecule of ORF9 from the *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *tomato* DC3000 CEL has a nucleotide sequence (SEQ. ID. No. 14) as follows:

```
atgctaaaaa aatgcctgtct actgggtata tcaatgtcac ttggcggtcg ctggaggcctg 60
atgattcatc tggacggcga gcgttgcatc tatccccggca ctcgccaagg ttgggggtgg 120
ggaacccata acggagggca gagttggccc atacttatag acgtggcggtt ttccctcgcg 180
ttggacacac tgctgctgcc ctacgacotc accgcgttttc tgcccgaaaa tcttggcggt 240
gatgaccgca aatgtcagtt cagtggagga ttgaacgtgc tcgggtga 288
55
```

The protein or polypeptide encoded by Pto DC3000 CEL ORF9 has an amino acid sequence (SEQ. ID. No. 15) as follows:

```
Met Leu Lys Lys Cys Leu Leu Leu Val Ile Ser Met Ser Leu Gly Gly
1 5 10 15

Cys Trp Ser Leu Met Ile His Leu Asp Gly Glu Arg Cys Ile Tyr Pro
20 25 30
```

-continued

Gly	Thr	Arg	Gln	Gly	Trp	Ala	Trp	Gly	Thr	His	Asn	Gly	Gly	Gln	Ser
35					40							45			

Trp	Pro	Ile	Leu	Ile	Asp	Val	Pro	Phe	Ser	Leu	Ala	Leu	Asp	Thr	Leu
50					55						60				

Leu	Leu	Pro	Tyr	Asp	Leu	Thr	Ala	Phe	Leu	Pro	Glu	Asn	Leu	Gly	Gly
65					70					75			80		

Asp	Asp	Arg	Lys	Cys	Gln	Phe	Ser	Gly	Gly	Leu	Asn	Val	Leu	Gly	
85						90					95				

The DNA molecule of ORF10 from the *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *tomato* DC3000 CEL has a nucleotide sequence (SEQ. ID. No. 16) as follows:

```

atgaaacagg tagaagtcca gatcattact gaattgcctt gtcaggttct gatcctggag 60
caagaggcag tagcagaggg cttagggttt cttaccgcgt tgatcgagga gtggagggtcc 120
ggaaagaatc gatccgaggg caagggtgaa tgcctcatgg tcgtacttct ggacggcgct 180
ctggcaggta tcggaggcct ttgcgtgtat ccgcgtgccccc ggggtgatat gggcaggct 240
cgacggttat acgtcgcaag cgcatcaaga ggtcaaggcc ttggaaagac tctggtaat 300
cgacttgtgg agcatgcggc gcaggaattt ttgcgtgtgc gcctgttac tgataactccg 360
agcggagcaa aattttactt acgttgccgc tttcaggcag ttgacgaggt gcatgcacacg 420
catataaagc ttttaaggcg ggttta 447

```

The protein or polypeptide encoded by Pto DC3000 CEL ORF10 has an amino acid sequence (SEQ. ID. No. 17) as follows:

Met	Lys	Gln	Val	Glu	Val	Gln	Ile	Ile	Thr	Glu	Leu	Pro	Cys	Gln	Val
1					5								15		

Leu	Ile	Leu	Glu	Gln	Glu	Ala	Val	Ala	Glu	Gly	Phe	Arg	Phe	Leu	Thr
							20		25				30		

Arg	Leu	Ile	Glu	Glu	Trp	Arg	Ser	Gly	Lys	Asn	Arg	Phe	Glu	Ala	Lys
							35		40				45		

Gly	Glu	Cys	Leu	Met	Val	Val	Leu	Leu	Asp	Gly	Ala	Leu	Ala	Gly	Ile
							50		55			60			

Gly	Gly	Leu	Ser	Arg	Asp	Pro	His	Ala	Arg	Gly	Asp	Met	Gly	Arg	Leu
							65		70			75			80

Arg	Arg	Leu	Tyr	Val	Ala	Ser	Ala	Ser	Arg	Gly	Gln	Gly	Leu	Gly	Lys
							85		90			95			

Thr	Leu	Val	Asn	Arg	Leu	Val	Glu	His	Ala	Ala	Gln	Glu	Phe	Phe	Ala
							100		105			110			

Val	Arg	Leu	Phe	Thr	Asp	Thr	Pro	Ser	Gly	Ala	Lys	Phe	Tyr	Leu	Arg
							115		120			125			

Cys	Gly	Phe	Gln	Ala	Val	Asp	Glu	Val	His	Ala	Thr	His	Ile	Lys	Leu
							130		135			140			

Leu	Arg	Arg	Val												
	145														

A DNA molecule which contains the EEL of *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *tomato* DC3000 has a nucleotide sequence (SEQ. ID. No. 18) as follows:

ggatccageg gcgtattgtc gtggcgatgg aacgcgttac ggattttcag cacaccgta	60
tctgatgaaca ggtggccgtt cggggcggtt cgggtcggca tgacacaatc gaacatatca	120
acgcccacggc gcacacccttc gaccagatct tcgggcttgc ctacaccat caagtaacga	180
ggtttgtctg ctggcataag gcccggcagg taatccagca ccttgatcat ctcgtgcttgc	240
ggctcgccca ccgacagacc gccaatgcgc aggccgtcaa agccgatctc atccaggcct	300
tccgagcgaac gcttgcgcag gttctcgatgc atgccaccct gaacaatgcc gaacagcgcg	360
gcagtgtttt cgccgtgcgc gaccttggag cgcttggccc agcgcaacga cagctccatg	420
gagacacgtg ctacgtcttc gtccggccggg tacggcgtgc actcatcgaa aatcatcactg	480
acgtccgaac ccaggtcactg ctggaccctgc atcgactctt ccgggccccat gaacaccttgc	540
gcaccatcga ccggagagggc gaaggtcactg ccctccctct tgcgttgcgc catggccccc	600
aggctgaaca cctgaaaacc gccagagtcg gtcagaatcg gcccttcca ctgcataaaaa	660
tctgtcaggt cgccgtggcc ctgtatgacc tcgggtcccg gacgcagccca caagtggaa	720
gtgttgccca gaatcatctg cgacccgggtg gcctcgatatac acgcggccaa catgcccatt	780
accgtgcgtt aggtgcccac cggcatgaac gcccgggtct cgaccacgcg acgcggaaag	840
gtcaggcgac cgcgacgggc cttggcgtcg gtggccaaaca actcgaaaga catacgacag	900
gtgcgactca tgcgtatcc tctgggtccg attccctgtgg ggccgtccgc gcgggattgc	960
gggtgatgaa catggcatca cctgtactga agaagcggtt cccgtgttgc atggccggcc	1020
cgtaggccgc catggtttcg ggataaccgg cgaacgcccga aaccacgttcc acacacgtgg	1080
attcaggcaa atgaaaatta gtcaccaggg catcgaccac atgaaacggc cgccccggat	1140
agatgaagat gtcgggtcgcc cgcgtaaacg gcttcaactg gccatcacgc gcggcactct	1200
ccagcgaacg cacgctgggtg gtcccgaccg caatcaccccg cccgccccgc gcacggcact	1260
cgcgcacggc atcgaccacg tccctggatca cttccagccat tgcgttgcgc atgtggat	1320
cttcgatctg ctgcacacgc accggcttgcg acgttacccgc gccgacgtgc agagtggacaa	1380
aaggacttc gacgcccattt gcccggcaattt cttccatcaa cggctggatcg aaatgcaggc	1440
cggcagtcgg cggccggccaca gcaccggcgc gctggggcgta aacggcttgc taacgtcg	1500
ggtcgccacc ttccgtccggg cggcttatataa aaggaggccaa cggcatatgg ccgcacacgt	1560
ccagcaacgg cagcacttct tcggccaaacg gcaactcgaa cagcgcgtca tgccgcgc	1620
ccatctcgcc ctgcggcccg ccatcgatca ggatcgacga gcccggctt ggcaacttgc	1680
tggcacgcac gtgcgcgcac acacgtggc tgcgttgcac ggcgtcgacc agaatctcca	1740
gcttgcgcgc ggacgccttc tgcccgaaaca aacgtgcggg aatgacacgg gtattgtga	1800
acaccatcaa gtcggccgag cggaaatgtt cggcaaatc ggtgaatttgc cgatgtgc	1860
gcgcgcccgt cggcccatca agggtaacaaca gacgactgtt ggcgtcgactt gccaacgggt	1920
gacgagcaat cggaaatgtt gggagttcgaa aggtaaatgc agcgacgcgc atgtgggt	1980
tctgtttagca gggccggaa gtttacccgg tttgacggca ttatgtaaaaa acctgtgttgc	2040
atccctgttgc accaacggaa aactcatcttataacttcgc cggcatttgc ccctgttgc	2100
ggaattggta gacgcccggg attcaaaatc cgtttcgaa agaagtgggaa gttcgattct	2160
ccctcgccggc accaccatttggc agaaaagacc ttgaaattca aggtttttttt tttcgatgg	2220
tggaaatgttgc tctgtacttag gctgcgtatctt accccaccttgc cccggaaatttgc ggcgcggagc	2280
gcccaggact gccttccgcg cggacgcgcg ggttccggaa tcacacgacc aaggataacg	2340
ctatgaacaa gatcgatctac gtaaaatgtt accttcaaaacc cattggggag gaaatgttgc	2400

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ttaaaagtacc tacaggcgaa attaaaaagg gcttttcgg cgacaaggaa atcatgaaaa	2460
aagagaccca gtggcagcaa accgggtggt ctgattgtca gatagacggt gaacggctat	2520
cggaaagacgt cgaagacgca gtggcgcaac tcaatgctga cggttatgag attcaaacgg	2580
tattgcctat attgtccggg gcttatgatt atgcgtctaa ataccgatac gaaatacg	2640
acaatagaac tgaactaagc ccaggagacc agtcctatgt cttcggtat ggctacagct	2700
tcaccgaagg cgtgacgctg gtggcgaaaa aatttcagtc gtctgcaagc tgaataatag	2760
tgacctcggt ccacggacgc cgctctgccc cctgatacga aaacgccttc ctcaacaaga	2820
ggcaggcgta ctaacgtca caagacgtc ccgtatcagc aagcgaaga cgctcgctc	2880
cacgaaataa cacggtaggt cgcggtgcta ctttttagcg gcagacggcg tgccgttgta	2940
gttgcgggtg ttgttgtcg tatcaagatc gcggtcattt ccaccgaaag ccgcacgtgt	3000
tttgcgtcg ttgtcgagat ctttgcgtt accgc当地 aac gctgc当地 ccgtgt	3060
gttgc当地 cccagg tc当地 cccagg tgc当地 gtc当地 ctttgc当地	3120
atccctgc当地 ttgc当地 cccagg tc当地 cccagg tgc当地 gtc当地	3180
gttgc当地 cccagg tc当地 cccagg tgc当地 gtc当地 agatc当地 ctttgc当地	3240
aatgc当地 cccagg tc当地 cccagg tgc当地 gtc当地 agaaagccgc cgttgc当地	3300
cgtc当地 cccagg ttatacgc当地 gcatc当地 cccagg ttcccg当地 agt当地 aatgc当地	3360
gttactgaa cacgttc当地 cagtgactaa aacgtatgt aactgc当地 ttctgcaaga	3420
ccgacagagg tc当地 cccagg tc当地 cccagg tgc当地 gtc当地 ctttgc当地	3480
tcacacgact tc当地 cccagg tc当地 cccagg tgc当地 gtc当地 ctttgc当地	3540
cagtgc当地 ttgttgtgacc gggtttgggg agaattgctc aaacggagaa cgtatgtt	3600
tttgc当地 cccagg ggc当地 cccagg tc当地 cccagg tgc当地 gtc当地	3660
atgc当地 cccagg cccagg tc当地 cccagg tgc当地 gtc当地 ctttgc当地	3720
aaggctacgc acgaggacat tgctgagatt cggctggca ttccgc当地 ttacacagg	3780
atcgagcaga acgccccat gccagccacc cgttaactca attgtcttt gccc当地	3840
caacaatccc tggctttcc gatacatgtt ccagaaaagg caaatccatc acctttctgt	3900
tttctttcg tgaagatgca ttccgcaaga cagggc当地 atccgtc当地 ataaagaaac	3960
cgtatgtgtt cacatccaggc cccggaaagcg ggggtgtaaa tgccatgtc atcaccgg	4020
cgcagggtgc tc当地 cccagg actgtc当地 aggc当地 cccagg ggatatacgt catgctacgc	4080
tcaaccacag gcaaccctgg cagatagact ttgc当地 cccagg cccttc当地 aaggc当地	4140
ctgacactta cc当地 cccagg gcttatctgc cggtaatgt catccgc当地 agggatgcc	4200
gttccgtaaag cccatccgt gaaaaagtgc ttgc当地 cccagg aaaagtcaac atc当地 cccagg	4260
ttgttaacgaa cctgaacgag attcctcaca aaatcctgtc gcatgttgc tcttc当地	4320
gcttc当地 cccagg aatccagata agcaaaaaccc tccagaccc tgaagtc当地 gactatgt	4380
tcaggtacat tc当地 cccagg cccagg tttgagc当地 acgggtgtcc taaaacgc当地	4440
cctgatatacc ggtcgatccg ctgaccctta ttccatataac ttttgc当地 gccc当地	4500
agcacacgc当地 ccaggccctt tgagggttag gcatccagat ttgttaac ggggtttc	4560
atctctgc当地 gggcaccctg aatatacactt cccggc当地 gccccgaaac cccacacc	4620
gccaacattt gaaaggctaa agcccatagg gtc当地 cccagg gcatctgatt caccgttaatt	4680
ccaaagcgcc当地 gtc当地 cccagg attgtggctc gcatc当地 cccagg tccatccctt	4740
cgagatgccc cattgggttag ctcaatcaccg gccc当地 cccagg taccacgtgt catcggttgc	4800

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gtcatcggtt gggagcatca gttggcaatg cattcgcggt ctgcgcctca gcagacgctg	4860
gtagtgcggc gaggatcgact gaccagcggt ccgcgcattca ggccgcggca gagggccggcc	4920
agcgatacgg attcggttgc ggcaggggcc atgcccgcata ttgaatcgcc tgactggccc	4980
gtgataaagg cctgtatgcct cagtagccca cctggcttac aggccccgtt cattgcata	5040
gtctataacc ttttgcagg ttaacgaact gtcatcaaaa aacatggaaag cacaatcaga	5100
aaaaagacct tgaggatcaa ggtctttttt cgtttggta aaagtgtatct gactcaaccc	5160
gcgatcttac cctccctctac tcgggttggc cgtagcacc caaagctacc ttcctgcgcg	5220
aatgcttggtt tcggttatggg catggcgta tacaagcggtt aggcgtacag cagggtccatg	5280
agtctcgaaa acctgattga gagccgctct ggcgtgtacc cccctggcct gagccactgt	5340
tcaaggcaac gctccctga ccttgcggac cacttagctg ggcgcacca tcggcatgca	5400
ccaaaggcat ttgcagagag aggacagcaa agctggccaa tgcaatgaat tttgttttag	5460
agcagatatac ttaaagtttc ataacaacca ctttgcgttgc tcagaattgt tgaagaaatc	5520
atgagtcacg ctatgtgtg ggcgtactc gaaatcggtt ccaatgcag atggatttt	5580
tacgtccggc ctatccgtg atggcgatgc tgccgttca cctgtatgcg aactggtttgc	5640
attacagcga tccggcgatg gaggaagcac tttacgagac aacgtccctg cgccagttcg	5700
cagggtttagt tctggatcga atcggcgatg aaaccacatg tctcaatttc cggcgctcgc	5760
tggaaaagca tgagttggca ggccggattt tgccggatcat caatggctat ctgggtgatc	5820
gagggtttagt gctgcgc当地 ggatgggtt tgcatgcgac gatcattcat gcgcgcgact	5880
cggccaagaa caaggacggc aaacgcgatc ccgaaatgca tcagacgaaag aaaggaaacc	5940
agtatttctt cggcatgaaa ggcgtatcg ggcgtatgc cgagtcgggt ttagtccata	6000
gcctgggtgg tactgcggcg aatgtggcg aactgtactca ggtcgatcaa ctgcgtcaca	6060
gtgaggaaac ctatgtcagc ggtgtatgcg gtcacaccgg cgtggacaag cgtgcggagc	6120
atcaggatcg ccagatgtatc tggcaatttgc gggcacgc当地 aagccgttat aaaaagcatg	6180
gcgagaaaaag tttgtatcgca cgggtctatc gcaaaatcgaa gttcacgaaa gcccagttgc	6240
gggcgaaggt tgaacatccg ctgcgttgc tcaagcgccaa gtttgggtat acgaaagtcc	6300
gttttcgc当地 gctggctaaa aacaccgc当地 aacaggctac tctgtttgcc ttgtcgaaacc	6360
tttggatgtt gcgaaaacgg ctgcgtggca tgggagaggt ggcgc当地 tgc当地aaaaaa	6420
cgccttggaa aggtgtatcg tgaaggaaaa tcgatgagtt aacagcgcaaa aaacgtctga	6480
ctatctgtatc gggcgagtt tttgtatcgatc caggccatgaa aggcatcaaa aatcgatgt	6540
tacttcagac ctcccttaac ctcagtagcg aggccggata aacgagttccc tttctatgtat	6600
gctgtttcca gtaaaactgac aaatttcatg cactgc当地 cgcgtgttca agcgctcaga	6660
ccttatagga aagcctcagc tctggattca gttgc当地 gtagtttttca acattgatata	6720
cgacgggtcgc tccggacttgc aggcccagat catcgatcac cagactgc当地 accccatgca	6780
actctgc当地 ccctggact ccgtcacagg aagtggcggt cgttgc当地 acaaaaagcgaa	6840
cccaacttacc ttccgggtttc ctcagccatc tttttctgc tgcgtatcaa ttcatggctt	6900
gggcacgc当地 tatctcagat ttctccgggg ccatataggt ggacgttgc当地 tccagcgaga	6960
caacgc当地 cccggcgatc ttggccgatc ccaccaagggt ggtgaaggta tatttcgtgt	7020
ggagcttcc cggggccatc tgaccctgac tctgc当地 aacggtagttt ttcatggctt	7080
caggcatcgatc actgc当地 ggccgc当地 ggttaattt gacgc当地 tcatgtgact	7140
cggcgagag gtgtccatc aaaagcgatgg tcacgc当地 ggc当地tcaag ctcttcatgt	7200

-continued

tattgatcatc	ttcacgccttgc	ctggacgttg	aattgtgacc	ctcaccaata	acaagccccg	7260
gcccacatc	taacagctcg	cgcacatgcac	cgagactgtc	cttgcttttc	atcttcgtca	7320
acggcgccag	ctcaggtaac	ttttgcgcgt	tgaaatcatc	aaaataacgc	gctgccttgg	7380
caatcagttt	cttgtcatta	ctgtcagggt	cccataaacc	cttggacgtc	cccagacaac	7440
tgtccatttc	aaggtaatttgc	agatttatat	gaaggtggtc	ccgacacctcc	gagacaacaa	7500
cgtcggccag	cttgagacact	tgagcctcaa	ggcgctgttc	aagggcgtgc	ttgccttctt	7560
gcaacaggat	gctcacaaca	tttgcagaca	gttggctgct	tttccccgt	gcttttggagg	7620
gtgcacgcgc	atagggtgc	gggctctc	accagcgcgc	gagctcgca	agatcgctcg	7680
ccttgaagtt	cgtatcctgc	aatgctttgc	tttgagctga	agccgagggtc	gaggccacgc	7740
tctggccgccc	gtgcacatga	ctgctgcctg	ctgcgtccgg	cttacgcctt	ctgggtgtct	7800
ttacgccatc	ctttccgc	ggctcctgccc	cctcgatttt	cagccggata	ttttctacct	7860
tcatatccgg	atagcggccg	gctggaaagc	gttccagggtc	ccccagcatt	ggagtctctg	7920
gcccacacgt	ggctgctgga	gaggaactgg	cctgtgaaga	tcgggcgcga	tcgtttcctg	7980
cagttgcgc	agtgggacgc	tcagcttcat	aggttggccg	ataatagct	ggageccggc	8040
caccgacggg	tctcatgatt	aatctccgc	gtacgaaaaa	tagtgcggag	cccgccgtg	8100
acgtgcccgg	ggcccccaca	tttcaagtcaa	tcaatgcgc	ttcgcaatcc	cgaactgatc	8160
aagcaccgga	tcaacgttat	ggtcgaacgc	cttctgcgc	ttatgctttt	tcacagcatc	8220
aatgatcatg	gaaataccga	aacctaccgc	cagggcgcca	tcgattgccc	agccgaccac	8280
tggaatcgcg	gccccttaggg	cggcacctgc	ggcaaggccg	gtggcttcac	cgcaaccat	8340
gcccacggcg	cgaccgatca	tctgtccgccc	cagacgccc	aggccggctg	aggcttcgcg	8400
gccccatcatc	ttccgcggcgg	cgatcgatgc	acctttaatg	gcctcgccgc	ccatctcg	8460
gctgtcgtaa	atggcctggg	ttgcgc	cttgcgc	tgagcgatca	ggctggacac	8520
tgaagcaaa	cccacgatcg	agttgagcgc	cttgcgc	acgcccgcct	cggcgagctg	8580
agtcaacatg	gacggtccgc	cctcatcg	tttgccttcc	agaagctgc	ggcctttttt	8640
ggagtcttc	agcgtaccca	acgtgctgtt	catgtagttt	tcatgctgt	tttcgggtgaa	8700
atcagggggc	agcacgctgt	cgtaaatggc	tttctggta	tcggcggtt	gcagagactg	8760
gctggcatca	gacttttct	ggccaagcag	ctgcttc	gcaccgc	cgctgaagtt	8820
ggtaacgttag	gacgtggcaa	tctgtcttg	cagatcggtt	ttgtttcaa	gcacctgatt	8880
ggtagtgggt	actttgaaat	cggggaacag	gtcttttgc	agttgcaact	gggcggacaa	8940
accgctgatg	gcccgcgtgt	aatcggcatt	cgattatgt	ttgttgcacgg	ccttgcgc	9000
cttgcata	tcaagtctgc	gcccgttacc	gctattgacg	ttttcgct	gctcgacgac	9060
tgcctttgc	agcgaggcat	cactgcggac	cagattgcgc	tcctgc	aatgctttt	9120
attgaggtac	gtttgtacgt	caggatc	ctgtacgtgg	gaaatccgg	cgatcaaacc	9180
ctgctcggtc	ttgtcggtgt	tgccgaggct	gcccggcg	ataacgc	tttgcgt	9240
ctgcaacttgc	accatgcacgg	ccgc	tttgc	tgaccgc	taagactgg	9300
tacgtccttgc	tccagcttgc	tgatataat	cccggccacc	gcattgacgc	tcgcagaatc	9360
gctgacatg	ctggcgaact	ggccgcgtt	ggtgggtgc	cttttcttgc	tccactact	9420
cagattttc	gcgtcgaaca	tcttatcagg	gtgtgcgc	gccttctgc	gccccgacat	9480
gcccgcgttgc	tctacgtac	ccaaaagac	tggttgcgc	caggtgcgtc	aggactttt	9540
gagcgctccg	gacaaccctg	ggttactttg	tgccaaaccc	ttcagggtt	ctgcgtcgac	9600

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attaccgtca actttggctc tgtccgctgc atccactgca tcatgtgggt cggcagcaat	9660
cgcgcgtggc atattggctc gcatcactgc cgcgcgtgcgc accatttcca gtgactgcgg	9720
gtcagcgctcg gggttgtct tggtagtggt ggccaagtcc ttgtcggcac tgtctgcggc	9780
cttttccata tttttgtcga aggtcttggat atctttgttc gtatcttgc catctcggtt	9840
gccaccaccc tgagcaacgt ccacggcggt cttagcggcc gggttggcgt tcatgaaatc	9900
catggccttg ccggcategg ggccatcatc acgcgccttc catgcggctc caatggcgg	9960
attgagctct ttcggccgct gctcgctgc ttcggggcggc agatggcaa ccatcggtc	10020
cacaacgttcc agagcttctg gcgaggagta ttcaaaatgg tcgagaaagg ctgcgtctgc	10080
ggctttgggg gcgttggaaag cgctcggttgc atctgtgttc gtggggagctg cgacctgttc	10140
aaccggagcg gcccggcggag tcgcttcagtt cggtaagcc tcggcaggag aatctgcgc	10200
gggttgcggc tggacctgtat tattcacatt ggcattggca gctgccccgc cactgcctg	10260
gagaaaaaga gccaggatag acgacgcggg ctgctcggtt cctgtcgccg cgccttgcgt	10320
gttgcggcc ggctgaccga actgcacgcg ggcttgcaca cggccaccca cagggtcg	10380
caaggctttg gcaagaggcg actcaacacgc cagagccagt tcgcccaggag tgggttggtt	10440
cacgataacg aagggagaac tggatatacg catggtagt tgccatccga gagtgagcga	10500
tggcaactgt gtgggttgaag gtgcagttt gttccagaaaa aaatgatcga gatcgccatt	10560
caggcgaacg ggtcgattt ctgcatttgc tgaacccgcg cgcgggacag gcgtgagcga	10620
acggtgccaa tcggcacgc gaggctgttc gctgtttcct gataattgcc gtccatctcc	10680
agcgacactt ccagcacttt ttgcatttttgc gacggcaggc aatcaatggc ctgaatgact	10740
cgcgccagtt gccgatgccc ctctacctga tgactgacat caccgtgccc ttccagctcg	10800
gaatgcactt cgtttccca gctttccatgac tacggctgac gatacattt gcggaaatgta	10860
ttgcggatca gggttccgcg gatgccacac agccaggctt gcggtttgtt ggcattttgtt	10920
aacttgtgtt cgttacgcan ggcttcaaga aacacgcact ggagaatgtc atccacatca	10980
tcagggttca taccgcgttt ttggataaac gcccgtgac tctgaatctg atcggggcggc	11040
atttggcgaa ataccgcgga cnaaaatggc tgacngggct gggtttgatc nangatcaca	11100
atctttgttca acatgggtt accctgatata atggngtaca aaccctatag cgataaccat	11160
gcccnncttaa aaaaanaaaa aactggntga tttatnaaaa aattttaaaa anngaaat	11220
tttgcgtataca aaacttgggc naccgnnttt gcccggaaact tttggggcaaa aanatnggan	11280
ctttcanggg antgatccng gaccgnaacc cttanngggaa taatccgggtt aaancggcta	11340
tnaaanagn gttccnctata tggnaaaatt cggggggccca cccntngaa ctttttggna	11400
accctttcaa tggatgttgc ncaaataagg gatnnccca aaagggttng ctttnggg	11458

Several undefined nucleotides exist in SEQ. ID. No. 18, however these appear to be present in intergenic regions. The EEL of *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *tomato* DC3000 contains a number of ORFs. One of the products encoded by the EEL is a homolog of TnpA' from *P. stutzeri*. An additional four products are produced by ORF1-4, respec-

tively. The nucleotide sequences for a number of these ORFs and their encoded protein or polypeptide products are provided below.

The DNA molecule of ORF1 from the *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *tomato* DC3000 EEL has a nucleotide sequence (SEQ. ID. No. 19) as follows:

atgagacccg tcgggtggacc ggctccaggc tattatccgc caacctatga agctgagcgt	60
cccactgcgc aagctgcagg aaacgatcgc gcccgttccatc cacaggccag ttccctctcca	120
gcagccagcg ttgcggcaga gactccatg ctgggggacc tgaagcgctt tccagccggg	180

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cgctatccgg atatgaaggt agaaaatatac cggctgaaaa tcgaggggca ggagectggc	240
gaaaggatg gcgttaaagca caccagaagg cgtaagccgg acgcagcagg cagcagtcat	300
gtgcacggcg gccagagegt ggcctcgacc tcggcttcag ctcaaagcaa agcattcag	360
gatacgaact tcaaggcagc cgatcttgc gagctcgccg gctggtgtga gagccgcac	420
ccctatgcgc tggcacccctc aaaagcagcg gggaaaagca gccaactgtc tgcaaatgtt	480
gtgagcatcc ttgttgcaga aggcaagcac gccccttgaac agcgccttga ggctcaaggt	540
ctcaagctgg ccgacgttgt tgcgtcgaa ggtcgggacc accttcatat aaatctaat	600
tacccctgaaa tggacagttg tctggggacg tccaaagggtt tatgggcacc tgacagata	660
gacaagaaac tgattgccaa ggcagcgcgt tattttgatg atttcaacgc gcaaaagttt	720
cctgagctgg cgcgcgttgcgaa gaagatgaaa agcaaggaca gtctcggtgt catgcgcgag	780
ctgttacgtg atgcgcggg gcttgttatt ggtgagggtc acaattcaac gtccagcaag	840
cgtgaactga tcaataacat gaagagcttg aaggccagtg gcgtgaccac gcttttatg	900
gagcaccttc ggcgcgagtc acatgacaag ggcgtcaata attacgtgag cgcgcacaaa	960
ggcagtcgcgaa tgcgttgcgac gctgaaaaac tacctcgatt tgcagagtc gggcatcag	1020
gccccggaaag agtccacac gaaatataac ttcaccaccc ttgttgcggc ggcacac	1080
gccccgggttgc gcggttgcgac gctggataca acgtccaccc atatggcccc ggagaaagct	1140
gagataaaagc gtgcacaagc catgaattac tacgcagcag aaaaaataag gctgagcaaa	1200
ccggaaaggta agtgggtcgc ttttgcggg gcaacgcac ccacttcctg tgacggagtc	1260
ccagggttgg cagagttgca tgggttacgc agtctgggtga tcgatgtatct gggctcaag	1320
tcccgagcga ccgtcgatataatgtgaaa aactacggcg gcaagctgaa tccagacgtg	1380
aggctttcccttataagggtcg a	1401

The protein or polypeptide encoded by Pto DC3000 EEL
ORF1 has an amino acid sequence (SEQ. ID. No. 20) as
follows:

Met Arg Pro Val Gly Gly Pro Ala Pro Gly Tyr Tyr Pro Pro Thr Tyr			
1	5	10	15
Glu Ala Glu Arg Pro Thr Ala Gln Ala Ala Gly Asn Asp Arg Ala Arg			
20	25	30	
Ser Ser Gln Ala Ser Ser Ser Pro Ala Ala Ser Val Ala Pro Glu Thr			
35	40	45	
Pro Met Leu Gly Asp Leu Lys Arg Phe Pro Ala Gly Arg Tyr Pro Asp			
50	55	60	
Met Lys Val Glu Asn Ile Arg Leu Lys Ile Glu Gly Gln Glu Pro Gly			
65	70	75	80
Gly Lys Asp Gly Val Lys His Thr Arg Arg Arg Lys Pro Asp Ala Ala			
85	90	95	
Gly Ser Ser His Val His Gly Gly Gln Ser Val Ala Ser Thr Ser Ala			
100	105	110	
Ser Ala Gln Ser Lys Ala Leu Gln Asp Thr Asn Phe Lys Ala Ser Asp			
115	120	125	
Leu Ala Glu Leu Ala Arg Trp Cys Glu Ser Pro His Pro Tyr Ala Leu			
130	135	140	
Ala Pro Ser Lys Ala Ala Gly Lys Ser Ser Gln Leu Ser Ala Asn Val			
145	150	155	160

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Val Ser Ile Leu Leu Gln Glu Gly Lys His Ala Leu Glu Gln Arg Leu
165 170 175

Glu Ala Gln Gly Leu Lys Leu Ala Asp Val Val Val Ser Glu Gly Arg
180 185 190

Asp His Leu His Ile Asn Leu Asn Tyr Leu Glu Met Asp Ser Cys Leu
195 200 205

Gly Thr Ser Lys Gly Leu Trp Ala Pro Asp Ser Asn Asp Lys Lys Leu
210 215 220

Ile Ala Lys Ala Ala Arg Tyr Phe Asp Asp Phe Asn Ala Gln Lys Leu
225 230 235 240

Pro Glu Leu Ala Pro Leu Thr Lys Met Lys Ser Lys Asp Ser Leu Gly
245 250 255

Val Met Arg Glu Leu Leu Arg Asp Ala Pro Gly Leu Val Ile Gly Glu
260 265 270

Gly His Asn Ser Thr Ser Ser Lys Arg Glu Leu Ile Asn Asn Met Lys
275 280 285

Ser Leu Lys Ala Ser Gly Val Thr Thr Leu Phe Met Glu His Leu Cys
290 295 300

Ala Glu Ser His Asp Lys Ala Leu Asn Asn Tyr Leu Ser Ala Pro Lys
305 310 315 320

Gly Ser Pro Met Pro Ala Arg Leu Lys Asn Tyr Leu Asp Leu Gln Ser
325 330 335

Gln Gly His Gln Ala Pro Glu Glu Leu His Thr Lys Tyr Asn Phe Thr
340 345 350

Thr Leu Val Glu Ala Ala Lys His Ala Gly Leu Arg Val Val Ser Leu
355 360 365

Asp Thr Thr Ser Thr Tyr Met Ala Pro Glu Lys Ala Glu Ile Lys Arg
370 375 380

Ala Gln Ala Met Asn Tyr Tyr Ala Ala Glu Lys Ile Arg Leu Ser Lys
385 390 395 400

Pro Glu Gly Lys Trp Val Ala Phe Val Gly Ala Thr His Ala Thr Ser
405 410 415

Cys Asp Gly Val Pro Gly Leu Ala Glu Leu His Gly Val Arg Ser Leu
420 425 430

Val Ile Asp Asp Leu Gly Leu Lys Ser Arg Ala Thr Val Asp Ile Asn
435 440 445

Val Lys Asn Tyr Gly Gly Lys Leu Asn Pro Asp Val Arg Leu Ser Tyr
450 455 460

Lys Val
465

The DNA molecule of ORF2 from the *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *tomato* DC3000 EEL has a nucleotide sequence (SEQ. ID. No. 21) as follows:

```

atgcaaaaga cgaccctatg ggctttagcc tttgcaatgt tggcagggtg tgggtttcg  60
ggccggcgc cgggaagtga tattcagggt gcccaggcag agatgaaaac acccgtaaa 120
ctaaatctgg atgcctacac ctaaaaaaaaa ctggatgctg tgctggaaac ccgcaccaac 180
aaaagttata tgaataaagg tcagctgatc gaccttgtat caggagcgtt tttagaaaca 240
ccgtaccgct caaacatgtt ggtgggctca gcgaatgtac ctgaacaatt agtcatcgac 300
ttcagaggtc tggattgttt tgcttatctg gattacgtcg aagcgttcg aagatcaaca 360

```

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```

tcgcagcagg attttgttag gaatctcggt caggttgcgtt acaagggtgg cgatgttgac 420
ttttgaatc gcaaggactt tttcacggat tgggcttacg gaacggcata ccctgtggcg 480
gatgacatta ccgcgcagat aagccccgt gcggtaagt tcagaaaacg ccttaatgaa 540
agggccaaag gcaaagtcta tctgccagg ttgcctgtgg ttgagcgtag catgacgtat 600
atccc gagcc gccttgtcga cagtcaggtg gtgagccacc tgccacccgg tgattacatt 660
ggcatttaca ccccgcttc cccggctgaa tgtgacacac gtcggtttct ttatctgac 720
ggataa 726

```

The protein or polypeptide encoded by Pto DC3000 EEL 15
ORF2 has amino acid sequence (SEQ. ID. No. 22) as
follows:

```

Met Gln Lys Thr Thr Leu Trp Ala Leu Ala Phe Ala Met Leu Ala Gly
1 5 10 15

Cys Gly Val Ser Gly Pro Ala Pro Gly Ser Asp Ile Gln Gly Ala Gln
20 25 30

Ala Glu Met Lys Thr Pro Val Lys Leu Asn Leu Asp Ala Tyr Thr Ser
35 40 45

Lys Lys Leu Asp Ala Val Leu Glu Ala Arg Thr Asn Lys Ser Tyr Met
50 55 60

Asn Lys Gly Gln Leu Ile Asp Leu Val Ser Gly Ala Phe Leu Gly Thr
65 70 75 80

Pro Tyr Arg Ser Asn Met Leu Val Gly Ser Ala Asn Val Pro Glu Gln
85 90 95

Leu Val Ile Asp Phe Arg Gly Leu Asp Cys Phe Ala Tyr Leu Asp Tyr
100 105 110

Val Glu Ala Phe Arg Arg Ser Thr Ser Gln Gln Asp Phe Val Arg Asn
115 120 125

Leu Val Gln Val Arg Tyr Lys Gly Gly Asp Val Asp Phe Leu Asn Arg
130 135 140

Lys His Phe Phe Thr Asp Trp Ala Tyr Gly Thr Ala Tyr Pro Val Ala
145 150 155 160

Asp Asp Ile Thr Ala Gln Ile Ser Pro Gly Ala Val Ser Val Arg Lys
165 170 175

Arg Leu Asn Glu Arg Ala Lys Gly Lys Val Tyr Leu Pro Gly Leu Pro
180 185 190

Val Val Glu Arg Ser Met Thr Tyr Ile Pro Ser Arg Leu Val Asp Ser
195 200 205

Gln Val Val Ser His Leu Arg Thr Gly Asp Tyr Ile Gly Ile Tyr Thr
210 215 220

Pro Ala Ser Arg Ala Gly Cys Asp Thr Arg Arg Phe Leu Tyr Arg Asp
225 230 235 240

Gly

```

The DNA molecule of ORF3 from the *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *tomato* DC3000 EEL has a nucleotide sequence (SEQ. ID. No. 23) as follows:

```

atgcgcgcgt ataaaaacct gacggcaaag atcggcggct ttctgtttgc gctgacgatc 60
attggcactt cgctacctgc atttgcgcgt aacgattgtg atctggacaa cgacaacagc 120

```

-continued

```

accggtgcca cgtgtggcg caacgacaag gatctggata acgacaacgt gactgacgcg 180
gcatttggcg gcaacgacaa ggatatggac aatgaccacc acaccgacgc ggcattggg 240
gtaacgaca aggacctgga caacgatcac catacggatg cagcgtttg cgtaacgac 300
aaagatctcg acaacgacaa caaaaccgt gcggcttcg gtggaaatga ccgcgtatc 360
gataacgaca acaacacccga caactacaac ggacacccgt ctgccgtaa aaagtag 417

```

The protein or polypeptide encoded by Pto DC3000 EEL ORF3 has an amino acid sequence (SEQ. ID. No. 24) as follows:

```

Met Arg Ala Tyr Lys Asn Leu Thr Ala Lys Ile Gly Gly Phe Leu Leu
1 5 10 15

Ala Leu Thr Ile Ile Gly Thr Ser Leu Pro Ala Phe Ala Val Asn Asp
20 25 30

Cys Asp Leu Asp Asn Asp Asn Ser Thr Gly Ala Thr Cys Gly Gly Asn
35 40 45

Asp Lys Asp Leu Asp Asn Asp Asn Val Thr Asp Ala Ala Phe Gly
50 55 60

Asn Asp Lys Asp Met Asp Asn Asp His His Thr Asp Ala Ala Phe Gly
65 70 75 80

Gly Asn Asp Lys Asp Leu Asp Asn Asp His His Thr Asp Ala Ala Phe
85 90 95

Gly Gly Asn Asp Lys Asp Leu Asp Asn Asp Asn Lys Thr Asp Ala Ala
100 105 110

Phe Gly Gly Asn Asp Arg Asp Leu Asp Asn Asp Asn Asn Thr Asp Asn
115 120 125

Tyr Asn Gly Thr Pro Ser Ala Ala Lys Lys
130 135

```

P.s. syringae pv. *tomato* DC3000 EEL ORF3 has now been shown to significantly reduce virulence when mutated. Perhaps more interestingly, overexpression strongly increases lesion size. Hence, this effector is biologically active and appears to have a key role in symptom production.

The DNA molecule of ORF4 from the *Pseudomonas* ⁴⁰ *syringae* pv. *tomato* DC3000 EEL has a nucleotide sequence ⁴⁵ (SEQ. ID. No. 25) as follows:

```

atgaacaaga tcgtctacgt aaaagcttac ttcaaaccctt ttggggagga agtctcggtt 60
aaagtaccta caggcgaaat taaaaaggcc tttttgcggcg acaagggaaat catgaaaaaa 120
gagacccagt ggcagcaaac cgggtggctt gattgtcaga tagacggtga acggctatcg 180
aaagacgtcg aagacgcagt ggcgcaactc aatgctgacg gttatgagat tcaaacggta 240
ttgcctatat tgcggggggc ttatgattat ggcgttcaat accgtatcg aatacgatc 300
aatagaactg aactaagccc aggagaccag tcctatgtct tcggctatgg ctacagcttc 360
accgaaggcg tgacgctgggt ggccaaaaaa tttcagtcgt ctgcggatcg a 411

```

The protein or polypeptide encoded by Pto DC3000 EEL ORF4 has an amino acid sequence (SEQ. ID. No. 26) as follows:

```

Met Asn Lys Ile Val Tyr Val Lys Ala Tyr Phe Lys Pro Ile Gly Glu
1           5          10          15

Glu Val Ser Val Lys Val Pro Thr Gly Glu Ile Lys Lys Gly Phe Phe
20          25          30

Gly Asp Lys Glu Ile Met Lys Lys Glu Thr Gln Trp Gln Gln Thr Gly
35          40          45

Trp Ser Asp Cys Gln Ile Asp Gly Glu Arg Leu Ser Lys Asp Val Glu
50          55          60

Asp Ala Val Ala Gln Leu Asn Ala Asp Gly Tyr Glu Ile Gln Thr Val
65          70          75          80

Leu Pro Ile Leu Ser Gly Ala Tyr Asp Tyr Ala Leu Lys Tyr Arg Tyr
85          90          95

Glu Ile Arg His Asn Arg Thr Glu Leu Ser Pro Gly Asp Gln Ser Tyr
100         105         110

Val Phe Gly Tyr Gly Tyr Ser Phe Thr Glu Gly Val Thr Leu Val Ala
115         120         125

Lys Lys Phe Gln Ser Ser Ala Ser
130         135

```

The EEL of *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *syringae* B728a contains a number of ORFs. Two of the open reading frames appear to be mobile genetic elements without comparable homologs in EELs of other *Pseudomonas syringae* variants. An additional four products are produced by ORF1-2 and ORF5-6, respectively. The nucleotide sequences for a num-

ber of these ORFs and their encoded protein or polypeptide products are provided below.

The DNA molecule of ORF1 from the *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *syringae* B728a EEL has a nucleotide sequence (SEQ. ID. No. 27) as follows:

```

atgggttgcg tatcgtcaaa agcatctgtc atttcttcgg acagctttcg cgcacataat    60
acaactctc cagaggcatc ctcagtccat caacgagcca ggacgc当地 gtcgggttag    120
cttcaggggc cccaaatgttag cagattgtatg ccttaccagc aggcgttagt aggtgtggcc    180
cgatggctta atccgcattt taacaggac gatgc当地 accagatgga gtatggagaa    240
tcgttctacc ataaaagccg agagcttggt gcgtcggtcg ccaatggaga gatagaaacg    300
tttcaggaggc tctggagtga agctcgtat tggagacgtt ccagacgagg ccaagatgtc    360
cggttttta gttcatcgcg tgatccaaac tcttacggg cggttgttac gcctataact    420
ggaccatacg aatttttaaa agatagatc gcaaaccgta aagatggaga aaagcataaag    480
atgatggatt ttctcccaca cagcaatacg tttaggtttc atggaaaaat tgacgggttag    540
cgacttcatac taccctggat ctgcataatg tctgatgtc gtgc当地 acag aacaaggat    600
ccttacccaaa ggttgc当地 ccaaggcatg aacgatgtgg gtgagcctaa tgtgatgtt    660
cacacccaaag ccgagttatgt gccc当地 attt atgcaacatg tggagcatct ttataaggcc    720
gctacggatg ctgcattgtc cgatgccaat ggc当地 aactcgc当地 gatacattgg    780
tggacggatc aagctgttcc cgactttcg ggaagtgca gtaaggctga gctctgc当地    840
cgctccattt gccaggcaag gggcatggac ctgc当地 cggatcgg catcgtgc当地    900
gatctggaaag cgcttacgt gcctttgaaa gactttgtga aaagttacgt aagggttctt    960
gaacataact ga

```

The protein or polypeptide encoded by Psy B728a EEL ORF1 has an amino acid sequence (SEQ. ID. No. 28) as follows:

```

Met Gly Cys Val Ser Ser Lys Ala Ser Val Ile Ser Ser Asp Ser Phe
 1           5          10          15

Arg Ala Ser Tyr Thr Asn Ser Pro Glu Ala Ser Ser Val His Gln Arg
20          25          30

Ala Arg Thr Pro Arg Cys Gly Glu Leu Gln Gly Pro Gln Val Ser Arg
35          40          45

Leu Met Pro Tyr Gln Gln Ala Leu Val Gly Val Ala Arg Trp Pro Asn
50          55          60

Pro His Phe Asn Arg Asp Asp Ala Pro His Gln Met Glu Tyr Gly Glu
65          70          75          80

Ser Phe Tyr His Lys Ser Arg Glu Leu Gly Ala Ser Val Ala Asn Gly
85          90          95

Glu Ile Glu Thr Phe Gln Glu Leu Trp Ser Glu Ala Arg Asp Trp Arg
100         105         110

Ala Ser Arg Ala Gly Gln Asp Ala Arg Leu Phe Ser Ser Ser Arg Asp
115         120         125

Pro Asn Ser Ser Arg Ala Phe Val Thr Pro Ile Thr Gly Pro Tyr Glu
130         135         140

Phe Leu Lys Asp Arg Phe Ala Asn Arg Lys Asp Gly Glu Lys His Lys
145         150         155         160

Met Met Asp Phe Leu Pro His Ser Asn Thr Phe Arg Phe His Gly Lys
165         170         175

Ile Asp Gly Glu Arg Leu Pro Leu Thr Trp Ile Ser Ile Ser Ser Asp
180         185         190

Arg Arg Ala Asp Arg Thr Lys Asp Pro Tyr Gln Arg Leu Arg Asp Gln
195         200         205

Gly Met Asn Asp Val Gly Glu Pro Asn Val Met Leu His Thr Gln Ala
210         215         220

Glu Tyr Val Pro Lys Ile Met Gln His Val Glu His Leu Tyr Lys Ala
225         230         235         240

Ala Thr Asp Ala Ala Leu Ser Asp Ala Asn Ala Leu Lys Lys Leu Ala
245         250         255

Glu Ile His Trp Trp Thr Val Gln Ala Val Pro Asp Phe Arg Gly Ser
260         265         270

Ala Ala Lys Ala Glu Leu Cys Val Arg Ser Ile Ala Gln Ala Arg Gly
275         280         285

Met Asp Leu Pro Pro Met Arg Leu Gly Ile Val Pro Asp Leu Glu Ala
290         295         300

Leu Thr Met Pro Leu Lys Asp Phe Val Lys Ser Tyr Glu Gly Phe Phe
305         310         315         320

Glu His Asn

```

As indicated in Table 1 (see Example 2), the DNA molecule encoding this protein or polypeptide bears significant homology to the nucleotide sequence from *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *phaseolicola* which encodes AvrPphC.

The DNA molecule of ORF2 from the *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *syringae* B728a EEL has a nucleotide sequence (SEQ. ID. No. 29) as follows:

atgagaattc acagttccgg tcatggcatc tccggaccag tattcctctgc agaaaccgtt 60
 gaaaaggccg tgcaatcatc ggcccaagcg cagaatgaag cgtctcacag cggtccatca 120
 gaacatcctg aatcccgctc ctgtcaggca cgccccgaact acccttattc gtcagtcaaa 180
 acacggttac cccctgttgc gtctgcaggc cagtcgctgt ctgagacacc ctcttcattg 240
 cctggctacc tgctgttacg tcggcttgat cgtcgtccgc tggaccagga cgcaataaag 300
 gggcttattc ctgctgatga agcagtggcc gaagcgcgcc gcgcgttgcc cttcggcagg 360
 ggcaacattg atgtggatgc gcaacgctcc aacctggaaa gcggggcccg cacgctcgcc 420
 gcaagacgcc tgagaaaaga cgccgagacg gcgggtcatg agccgatgcc cgagaacgaa 480
 gacatgaact ggcatgtgct ggttgcctatg tcgggtcagg tggcggggc tggcaactgt 540
 ggcaacatg cccgtatagc gagctttgcc tacggtgcat cggctcagga aaaaggacgc 600
 gctggcgatg aaaatattca tctggctgctc cagagcgggg aagatcatgt ctgggtgaa 660
 acggatgatt ccagcgcctgg ctcttcgcctt attgtcatgg acccctggc aaacggctt 720
 gccgttttg cagaggacag tcgggttgcctt aaagatagc gcgcgttgcg gccaacggat 780
 tcggtcacgc tttcaaccgc tgccaaagca ggcaagatca cacgagacag agccgagaag 840
 gcgcgtgaccc aagcgaccag ccgtttgcag caacgtcttgc ctgatcagca ggcaacgtc 900
 tcgcccgttg aagggtgtcg ctatcgccaa gaaaactcgg tgcttgcata tgccgttgc 960
 cgacgagtca gtgacatgtt gaacaatgcc gatccacggc gtgcattgca ggtggaaatc 1020
 gagggcgtccg gagttgcaat gtgcgtggc gcccaggc tcaagacggc cgtccgacag 1080
 gcgccaaaag tggtcaggca agccagaggc gtgcgcattc taaaggatgat tgctccgcga 1140
 gcaacctga 1149

35

The protein or polypeptide encoded by psy B728a EEL ORF2 has an amino acid sequence (SEQ. ID. No. 30) as follows:

Met	Arg	Ile	His	Ser	Ser	Gly	His	Gly	Ile	Ser	Gly	Pro	Val	Ser	Ser
1															
Ala	Glu	Thr	Val	Glu	Lys	Ala	Val	Gln	Ser	Ser	Ala	Gln	Ala	Gln	Asn
20															
Glu	Ala	Ser	His	Ser	Gly	Pro	Ser	Glu	His	Pro	Glu	Ser	Arg	Ser	Cys
35															
Gln	Ala	Arg	Pro	Asn	Tyr	Pro	Tyr	Ser	Ser	Val	Lys	Thr	Arg	Leu	Pro
50															
Pro	Val	Ala	Ser	Ala	Gly	Gln	Ser	Leu	Ser	Glu	Thr	Pro	Ser	Ser	Leu
65															
Asp	Gly	Tyr	Leu	Leu	Arg	Arg	Leu	Asp	Arg	Arg	Pro	Leu	Asp	Gln	
85															
Asp	Ala	Ile	Lys	Gly	Leu	Ile	Pro	Ala	Asp	Glu	Ala	Val	Gly	Glu	Ala
100															
Arg	Arg	Ala	Leu	Pro	Phe	Gly	Arg	Gly	Asn	Ile	Asp	Val	Asp	Ala	Gln
115															
Arg	Ser	Asn	Leu	Glu	Ser	Gly	Ala	Arg	Thr	Leu	Ala	Ala	Arg	Arg	Leu
130															
Arg	Lys	Asp	Ala	Glu	Thr	Ala	Gly	His	Glu	Pro	Met	Pro	Glu	Asn	Glu
145															
Asp	Met	Asn	Trp	His	Val	Leu	Val	Ala	Met	Ser	Gly	Gln	Val	Phe	Gly

-continued

165	170	175
Ala Gly Asn Cys Gly Glu His Ala Arg Ile Ala Ser Phe Ala Tyr Gly		
180	185	190
Ala Ser Ala Gln Glu Lys Gly Arg Ala Gly Asp Glu Asn Ile His Leu		
195	200	205
Ala Ala Gln Ser Gly Glu Asp His Val Trp Ala Glu Thr Asp Asp Ser		
210	215	220
Ser Ala Gly Ser Ser Pro Ile Val Met Asp Pro Trp Ser Asn Gly Pro		
225	230	235
240		
Ala Val Phe Ala Glu Asp Ser Arg Phe Ala Lys Asp Arg Arg Ala Val		
245	250	255
Glu Arg Thr Asp Ser Phe Thr Leu Ser Thr Ala Ala Lys Ala Gly Lys		
260	265	270
Ile Thr Arg Glu Thr Ala Glu Lys Ala Leu Thr Gln Ala Thr Ser Arg		
275	280	285
Leu Gln Gln Arg Leu Ala Asp Gln Gln Ala Gln Val Ser Pro Val Glu		
290	295	300
Gly Gly Arg Tyr Arg Gln Glu Asn Ser Val Leu Asp Asp Ala Phe Ala		
305	310	315
320		
Arg Arg Val Ser Asp Met Leu Asn Asn Ala Asp Pro Arg Arg Ala Leu		
325	330	335
Gln Val Glu Ile Glu Ala Ser Gly Val Ala Met Ser Leu Gly Ala Gln		
340	345	350
Gly Val Lys Thr Val Val Arg Gln Ala Pro Lys Val Val Arg Gln Ala		
355	360	365
Arg Gly Val Ala Ser Ala Lys Gly Met Ser Pro Arg Ala Thr		
370	375	380
		35

As indicated in Table 1 (see Example 2), the DNA molecule encoding this protein or polypeptide bears significant homology to the nucleotide sequence from *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *phaseolicola* which encodes AvrPphE.

The DNA molecule of ORF5 from the *Pseudomonas syringae* B728a EEL has a nucleotide sequence (SEQ. ID. No. 31) as follows:

atgaatatct caggtccgaa cagacgtcag gggactcagg cagagaacac tgaaagcgct	60
tctgtcatcat cggttaactaa cccaccgcta cagcgtggcg agggcagacg tctgcgacgt	120
caggatgcgc tgccaacgga tatcagatac aacgccaacc agacagcgc atcaccgcaa	180
aacgcgcgcg cggcaggaag atatgaatca ggggccagct catccggcgc gaatgatact	240
ccgcaggctg aaggttcaat gccttcgtcg tccgcctt tacaattcg cctcgccggc	300
gggcggaaacc attctgagct ggaaaatttt catactatga tgctgaactc accgaaagca	360
tcacggggag atgctatacc tgagaagccc gaagcaatac ctaagcgcct actggagaag	420
atggaaccga ttaacctggc ccagttagct ttgcgtgata aggatctgca tgaatatgcc	480
gtaatggct gtaaccaagt gaaaaagggt gaaggtccga actccaatat tacgcaagga	540
gatatacaagt tactgccgt gtgcgccaa gcggaaaata caagaatcc cggcttgaat	600
ctgcatacat taaaaggta taaagactgt taccaggcga taaaagagca aaacagggt	660
attcaaaaaa acaagcaatc gctgagatgt cgggttgttt accccccatt caaaaagatg	720
ccagaccacc atatagcctt ggatatccaa ctgagatacg gccatcgacc gtcgattgtc	780

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ggctttagt ctgcccctgg	gaacattata gatgctgcag	aaaggaaaat actttcagca	840
ttaggcaacg tcaaaatcaa	aatggtagga aattttcttc	aatactcgaa aactgactgc	900
accatgttg cgcttaataa	cgcctgaaa gctttaaac	atcacgaaga atataccgcc	960
cgtctgcaca atggagaaaa	gcaggtgcct atcccgcgaa	ccttcttcaa acatgtcag	1020
tcaaaaagct tagtggagaa	tcacccggaa aaagatacca	ccgtcaactaa agaccaggc	1080
ggtctgcata tggaaacgct	attacacaga aaccgtgcct	accgggcga acgatgtcc	1140
ggtcagcactt ttacctctat	tgaaggtttc agaatgcagg	aaataaagag agcaggtgac	1200
ttccctgccc caaacagggt	ccgggccaag ccttga		1236

15

The protein or polypeptide encoded by Psy B728a EEL ORF5 has an amino acid sequence (SEQ. ID. No. 32) as follows:

Met Asn Ile Ser Gly Pro Asn Arg Arg Gln Gly Thr Gln Ala Glu Asn			
1	5	10	15
Thr Glu Ser Ala Ser Ser Ser Val Thr Asn Pro Pro Leu Gln Arg			
20	25	30	
Gly Glu Gly Arg Arg Leu Arg Arg Gln Asp Ala Leu Pro Thr Asp Ile			
35	40	45	
Arg Tyr Asn Ala Asn Gln Thr Ala Thr Ser Pro Gln Asn Ala Arg Ala			
50	55	60	
Ala Gly Arg Tyr Glu Ser Gly Ala Ser Ser Ser Gly Ala Asn Asp Thr			
65	70	75	80
Pro Gln Ala Glu Gly Ser Met Pro Ser Ser Ser Ala Leu Leu Gln Phe			
85	90	95	
Arg Leu Ala Gly Gly Arg Asn His Ser Glu Leu Glu Asn Phe His Thr			
100	105	110	
Met Met Leu Asn Ser Pro Lys Ala Ser Arg Gly Asp Ala Ile Pro Glu			
115	120	125	
Lys Pro Glu Ala Ile Pro Lys Arg Leu Leu Glu Lys Met Glu Pro Ile			
130	135	140	
Asn Leu Ala Gln Leu Ala Leu Arg Asp Lys Asp Leu His Glu Tyr Ala			
145	150	155	160
Val Met Val Cys Asn Gln Val Lys Lys Gly Glu Gly Pro Asn Ser Asn			
165	170	175	
Ile Thr Gln Gly Asp Ile Lys Leu Leu Pro Leu Phe Ala Lys Ala Glu			
180	185	190	
Asn Thr Arg Asn Pro Gly Leu Asn Leu His Thr Phe Lys Ser His Lys			
195	200	205	
Asp Cys Tyr Gln Ala Ile Lys Glu Gln Asn Arg Asp Ile Gln Lys Asn			
210	215	220	
Lys Gln Ser Leu Ser Met Arg Val Val Tyr Pro Pro Phe Lys Lys Met			
225	230	235	240
Pro Asp His His Ile Ala Leu Asp Ile Gln Leu Arg Tyr Gly His Arg			
245	250	255	
Pro Ser Ile Val Gly Phe Glu Ser Ala Pro Gly Asn Ile Ile Asp Ala			
260	265	270	
Ala Glu Arg Glu Ile Leu Ser Ala Leu Gly Asn Val Lys Ile Lys Met			
275	280	285	
Val Gly Asn Phe Leu Gln Tyr Ser Lys Thr Asp Cys Thr Met Phe Ala			
290	295	300	

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Leu	Asn	Asn	Ala	Leu	Lys	Ala	Phe	Lys	His	His	Glu	Glu	Tyr	Thr	Ala
305				310				315							320
Arg	Leu	His	Asn	Gly	Glu	Lys	Gln	Val	Pro	Ile	Pro	Ala	Thr	Phe	Leu
	325							330							335
Lys	His	Ala	Gln	Ser	Lys	Ser	Leu	Val	Glu	Asn	His	Pro	Glu	Lys	Asp
	340						345								350
Thr	Thr	Val	Thr	Lys	Asp	Gln	Gly	Gly	Leu	His	Met	Glu	Thr	Leu	Leu
	355						360								365
His	Arg	Asn	Arg	Ala	Tyr	Arg	Ala	Gln	Arg	Ser	Ala	Gly	Gln	His	Val
	370						375								380
Thr	Ser	Ile	Glu	Gly	Phe	Arg	Met	Gln	Glu	Ile	Lys	Arg	Ala	Gly	Asp
	385						390				395				400
Phe	Leu	Ala	Ala	Asn	Arg	Val	Arg	Ala	Lys	Pro					
							405								

20

The DNA molecule of ORF6 from the *pseudomonas syringae* pv. *syringae* B728a EEL has a nucleotide sequence (SEQ. ID. No. 33) as follows:

atgacgctgg	aacggattga	acagcaaaat	acgctgtttg	tttatctgtg	cgtgggcacg	60
ctttctactc	cagccagcag	cacacttctg	agcgatattc	tggccgccaa	cctctttcat	120
tatgggtcca	gcgatggggc	ggccttcggg	ctggacgaaa	aaaataatga	agtgctgctt	180
tttcagcggt	ttgatccggt	acggattgtat	gaggatcact	ttgtcagcgc	ctgcgttcag	240
atgatcgaag	tggcgaaaat	atggcgggca	aagttaactgc	atggccattc	tgctccgctc	300
gcctcccaa	ccaggctgac	gaaagccgg	ttaatgctaa	ccatggcggg	gactattcga	360
tga						363

The protein or polypeptide encoded by Psy B728a EEL ORF6 has an amino acid sequence (SEQ. ID. No. 34) as follows:

Met	Thr	Leu	Glu	Arg	Ile	Glu	Gln	Gln	Asn	Thr	Leu	Phe	Val	Tyr	Leu
1					5				10						15
Cys	Val	Gly	Thr	Leu	Ser	Thr	Pro	Ala	Ser	Ser	Thr	Leu	Leu	Ser	Asp
									20						25
Ile	Leu	Ala	Ala	Asn	Leu	Phe	His	Tyr	Gly	Ser	Ser	Asp	Gly	Ala	Ala
									35						40
Phe	Gly	Leu	Asp	Glu	Lys	Asn	Asn	Glu	Val	Leu	Leu	Phe	Gln	Arg	Phe
									50						55
Asp	Pro	Leu	Arg	Ile	Asp	Asp	His	Phe	Val	Ser	Ala	Cys	Val	Gln	
									65						70
Met	Ile	Glu	Val	Ala	Lys	Ile	Trp	Arg	Ala	Lys	Leu	Leu	His	Gly	His
									85						90
Ser	Ala	Pro	Leu	Ala	Ser	Ser	Thr	Arg	Leu	Thr	Lys	Ala	Gly	Leu	Met
									100						105
Leu	Thr	Met	Ala	Gly	Thr	Ile	Arg								
									115						120

The EEL of *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *syringae* 61 contains a number of ORFs. One of the open reading frames encodes the outer membrane protein HopPsyA. The DNA molecule which encodes HopPsyA has a nucleotide sequence (SEQ. ID. No. 35) as follows:

```

gtgaacccta tccatgcacg cttctccagc gtagaagcgc tcagacattc aaacgttgat      60
attcaggcaa tcaaattccga gggtcagttt gaagtcaacg gcaagcgta cgagattcgt      120
gcggccgctg acggctcaat cgccgtctc agacccgatc aacagtccaa agcagacaag      180
ttcttcaaag gcgcagcgc tcttattggc ggacaaagcc agcgtgccc aatacgccag      240
gtactcaacg agaaagcggc ggcagttcca cgcctggaca gaatgttggg cagacgcttc      300
gatctggaga agggcggaaag tagcgtgtg ggccgcgca tcaaggctgc cgacagccga      360
ctgacatcaa aacagacatt tgccagcttc cagcaatggg ctgaaaaaagc tgaggcgctc      420
ggcgatacc gaaatcggtt tctacatgt ctacaagagg gacacgcgc acacaacgc      480
tatgaatgcg gcagagtcaa gaacattacc tggaaacgct acaggctctc gataacaaga      540
aaaaccttat catacgcccc gcagatccat gatgatcggg aagaggaaga gcttgatctg      600
ggccgataca tcgctgaaga cagaaatgcc agaaccggct tttttagaat ggttccaaa      660
gaccacgcg cacctgagac aaactcgaaa cgacttacca ttgggtttaga acctaaatat      720
ggagcgcagt tggccctcgc aatggcaacc ctgatggaca agcacaaatc tgtgacacaa      780
gttaaagtgc tcggccggc aaaatatggc cagcaaactg actctgccc tctttacata      840
aatgggtatc ttgcaaaagc agtaaaaactg ggcgaaaagc tgaaaaagct gagcggatc      900
cctccctgaag gattcgtcga acatacaccc ctaagcatgc agtcgacggg tctcggctt      960
tcttatgccc agtcgggttga agggcagcc tccagccacg gacaggcgag aacacacggt      1020
atcatggatc ctttggaaagg ccagggcccc atggagaaca gactcaaaaat ggctggca      1080
gaaagaggct atgaccggaa aaatccggcg ctcaggccgc gaaactga                  1128

```

HopPsyA has an amino acid sequence (SEQ. ID. No. 36) as follows:

```

Val Asn Pro Ile His Ala Arg Phe Ser Ser Val Glu Ala Leu Arg His
 1           5          10          15

Ser Asn Val Asp Ile Gln Ala Ile Lys Ser Glu Gly Gln Leu Glu Val
 20          25          30

Asn Gly Lys Arg Tyr Glu Ile Arg Ala Ala Ala Asp Gly Ser Ile Ala
 35          40          45

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

Ala Ala His Leu Ile Gly Gly Gln Ser Gln Arg Ala Gln Ile Ala Gln
 65          70          75          80

Val Leu Asn Glu Lys Ala Ala Ala Val Pro Arg Leu Asp Arg Met Leu
 85          90          95

Gly Arg Arg Phe Asp Leu Glu Lys Gly Gly Ser Ser Ala Val Gly Ala
100          105         110

Ala Ile Lys Ala Ala Asp Ser Arg Leu Thr Ser Lys Gln Thr Phe Ala
115          120         125

Ser Phe Gln Gln Trp Ala Glu Lys Ala Glu Ala Leu Gly Arg Tyr Arg
130          135         140

Asn Arg Tyr Leu His Asp Leu Gln Glu Gly His Ala Arg His Asn Ala

```

-continued

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

The remaining open reading frame, designated shcA, is a DNA molecule having a nucleotide sequence (SEQ. ID. No. 37) as follows:

```

atggagatgc ccgccttggc gtttgacgat aagggtgcgt gcaacatgtat catcgacaag 60
gcatttcgctc tgacgctgtt gcgcgacgac acgcataaac gtttgttgcgtt gattggctcg 120
cttgagccac acgaggatct acccttgacag cgcctgttgg ctggcgctct caaccctt 180
gtaatgcgcg gccccggcat tggctggat gagcaaagcg gcctgtatcca cgcttaccaa 240
agcatcccgc gggaaaaagt cagcgtggag atgctgaagc tcgaaaattgc aggattggtc 300
gaatggatga agtggatggcg agaagccgc acgtga 336

```

The encoded protein or polypeptide, ShcA, has an amino acid sequence (SEQ. ID. No. 38) as follows:

Met	Glu	Met	Pro	Ala	Leu	Ala	Phe	Asp	Asp	Lys	Gly	Ala	Cys	Asn	Met
1				5			10			15					
Ile	Ile	Asp	Lys	Ala	Phe	Ala	Leu	Thr	Leu	Leu	Arg	Asp	Asp	Thr	His
		20			25			30							
Gln	Arg	Leu	Leu	Ile	Gly	Leu	Leu	Glu	Pro	His	Glu	Asp	Leu	Pro	
	35			40				45							
Leu	Gln	Arg	Leu	Leu	Ala	Gly	Ala	Leu	Asn	Pro	Leu	Val	Asn	Ala	Gly
	50			55				60							

-continued

Pro	Gly	Ile	Gly	Trp	Asp	Glu	Gln	Ser	Gly	Leu	Tyr	His	Ala	Tyr	Gln
65					70				75					80	
Ser	Ile	Pro	Arg	Glu	Lys	Val	Ser	Val	Glu	Met	Leu	Lys	Leu	Glu	Ile
					85				90				95		
Ala	Gly	Leu	Val	Glu	Trp	Met	Lys	Cys	Trp	Arg	Glu	Ala	Arg	Thr	
					100			105					110		

In addition to the above DNA molecules and proteins or polypeptides, the present invention also relates to homologs of various DNA molecules of the present invention which have been isolated from other *Pseudomonas syringae* pathovars. For example, a number of AvrPphE, AvrPphF, and

HopPsyA homologs have been identified from *Pseudomonas syringae* pathovars.

The DNA molecule from *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *angulata* which encodes an AvrPphE homolog has a nucleotide sequence (SEQ. ID. No. 39) as follows:

atgagaattc	acagtgcgtgg	tcacagccctg	cctgcgccag	gcccttagcggt	ggaaaccact	60
gaaaaggctg	ttcaatcatc	atcgccccag	aaccccgctt	cttacagttc	acaaacagaa	120
cgtcctgaag	ccgggttcgac	tcaagtgcga	ctgaaactacc	cttactcatc	agtcaagaca	180
cgcttgcac	ccgtttcttc	tacagggcag	gccatttctg	ccacgcccac	ttcattgccc	240
ggttacctgc	tgttacgtcg	gctcgaccga	cgtccactgg	atgaagacag	tatcaaggct	300
ctgggtccgg	cagacgaagc	ggtgcgtgaa	gcacgcccgc	cgttgcctt	cgccaggggc	360
aacattgtat	tggatgcaca	acgtacccac	ctgcaaagcg	gcgcgcgc	agtgcgtgca	420
aagcgcttga	aaaaagatgc	cgagcgcgt	ggccatgagc	cgatgcccgg	aatgtatgag	480
atgaactggc	atgttcttg	cgccatgtca	gggcagggtgt	ttggcgctgg	caactgtggc	540
gaacatgctc	gtatacgaa	cttcgcttac	ggggccctgg	ctcaggaaag	cgggcgtagt	600
cccccgaaaa	agattcattt	ggccgagcag	cccgaaaaag	atcacgtctg	ggctgaaacgc	660
gataattcca	gcgcgtggctc	ttcgcccatc	gtcatggacc	cgtggctaa	cggcgcagcc	720
attttggcg	aggacagccg	gtttgcca	gatcgagta	cggtagagcg	aacatattca	780
ttcacccctt	caatggcagc	tgaagccggc	aaggttacgc	gtgaaaccgc	cgagaacgtt	840
ctgaccacaca	cgacaagccg	tctgcgaaaa	cgtctgtctg	atcgttgcc	gaacgtctca	900
ccgcttgaag	gaggccgcta	tca	cgaggaa	aagtccgtgc	ttgtatgaggc	960
cgagtgcgc	acaagttgaa	tagtgcgat	ccacggcgt	cgttgcagat	ggaaattgaa	1020
gtgttgttgg	ttgcaatgtc	gtctggtgcc	gaaggcgtca	agacggcgtc	ccgacaggcg	1080
ccaaagggtgg	tcaggcaagc	cagaagcgtc	gcgtcgtcta	aaggcatgcc	tccacgaaga	1140
taa						1143

The amino acid sequence (SEQ. ID. No. 40) for the AvrPphE homolog of *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *angulata* is as follows:

Met	Arg	Ile	His	Ser	Ala	Gly	His	Ser	Leu	Pro	Ala	Pro	Gly	Pro	Ser
1								5						10	15
Val	Glu	Thr	Thr	Glu	Lys	Ala	Val	Gln	Ser	Ser	Ser	Ala	Gln	Asn	Pro
									20					25	30
Ala	Ser	Tyr	Ser	Ser	Gln	Thr	Glu	Arg	Pro	Glu	Ala	Gly	Ser	Thr	Gln
									35					40	45
Val	Arg	Leu	Asn	Tyr	Pro	Tyr	Ser	Ser	Val	Lys	Thr	Arg	Leu	Pro	Pro
									50					55	60

-continued

Val Ser Ser Thr Gly Gln Ala Ile Ser Ala Thr Pro Ser Ser Leu Pro
65 70 75 80

Gly Tyr Leu Leu Leu Arg Arg Leu Asp Arg Arg Pro Leu Asp Glu Asp
85 90 95

Ser Ile Lys Ala Leu Val Pro Ala Asp Glu Ala Val Arg Glu Ala Arg
100 105 110

Arg Ala Leu Pro Phe Gly Arg Gly Asn Ile Asp Val Asp Ala Gln Arg
115 120 125

Thr His Leu Gln Ser Gly Ala Arg Ala Val Ala Ala Lys Arg Leu Arg
130 135 140

Lys Asp Ala Glu Arg Ala Gly His Glu Pro Met Pro Gly Asn Asp Glu
145 150 155 160

Met Asn Trp His Val Leu Val Ala Met Ser Gly Gln Val Phe Gly Ala
165 170 175

Gly Asn Cys Gly Glu His Ala Arg Ile Ala Ser Phe Ala Tyr Gly Ala
180 185 190

Leu Ala Gln Glu Ser Gly Arg Ser Pro Arg Glu Lys Ile His Leu Ala
195 200 205

Glu Gln Pro Gly Lys Asp His Val Trp Ala Glu Thr Asp Asn Ser Ser
210 215 220

Ala Gly Ser Ser Pro Ile Val Met Asp Pro Trp Ser Asn Gly Ala Ala
225 230 235 240

Ile Leu Ala Glu Asp Ser Arg Phe Ala Lys Asp Arg Ser Thr Val Glu
245 250 255

Arg Thr Tyr Ser Phe Thr Leu Ala Met Ala Ala Glu Ala Gly Lys Val
260 265 270

Thr Arg Glu Thr Ala Glu Asn Val Leu Thr His Thr Thr Ser Arg Leu
275 280 285

Gln Lys Arg Leu Ala Asp Gln Leu Pro Asn Val Ser Pro Leu Glu Gly
290 295 300

Gly Arg Tyr Gln Gln Glu Lys Ser Val Leu Asp Glu Ala Phe Ala Arg
305 310 315 320

Arg Val Ser Asp Lys Leu Asn Ser Asp Asp Pro Arg Arg Ala Leu Gln
325 330 335

Met Glu Ile Glu Ala Val Gly Val Ala Met Ser Leu Gly Ala Glu Gly
340 345 350

Val Lys Thr Val Ala Arg Gln Ala Pro Lys Val Val Arg Gln Ala Arg
355 360 365

Ser Val Ala Ser Ser Lys Gly Met Pro Pro Arg Arg
370 375 380

This protein or polypeptide has GC content of about 57 percent, an estimated isoelectric point of about 9.5, and an estimated molecular weight of about 41 kDa.

The DNA molecule from *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *glycinea* which encodes an AvrPphE homolog has a nucleotide sequence (SEQ. ID. No. 41) as follows:

atgagaattc acagtgtctgg tcacagccctg cccgcgcacag gcccctagcgt ggaaaccact	60
gaaaaggctg ttcaatcatc atcgccccag aaccccgctt cttgcagttc acaaacagaa	120
cgtcctgaag ccgggttcgac tcaagtgcga ccgaactacc cttactcatc agtcaagaca	180
cgcttgcac ccgtttcttc cacagggcag gccatttctg acacgcacat ttcattgtcc	240
ggttacctgc tgttacgtcg gctcgaccga cgtccactgg atgaagacag tatcaaggct	300
ctgggttccgg cagacgaagc gttgcgtgaa gcacgcccgc cggtgcctt cggcaggggc	360

-continued

aacattgatg tggatgcaca acgtacccac ctgcaaagcg gcgctcgccg agtcgatgc	420
aaggcgttga gaaaagatgc cgagcgcgcg gccatgagc cgatgccga gaatgatgag	480
atgaactggc atgttcttgt cgccatgtca gggcagggtgt ttggcgctgg caactgtggc	540
gaacatgctc gtatagcaag cttcgcttac ggggccttgg ctcaggaaag cggcgtagt	600
ccccgcgaaa agattcattt ggccgagcag cccggaaaag atcacgtctg ggctgaaacg	660
gataattcca gcgcgtggc ttcgccttac gtcatggacc cgtggctaa cggcgtagcc	720
attttggcgg aggacagccg gtttgccaaa gatcgcagt cggtagagcg aacatattca	780
ttcacccttg caatggcagc tgaagccggc aagggttgcgc gtgaaaccgc cgagaacgtt	840
ctgaccacaca cgacaagccg tctgcagaaa cgtcttgcgt atcagttgcc gaacgtctca	900
ccgcttgaag gaggccgcta tcagccggaa aagtccgtgc ttgatgaggc gttcgccgaa	960
cgagtgagcg acaagttgaa tagtgcgat ccacggcg cgttgcagat ggaaattgaa	1020
gctgttggtg ttgcaatgtc gctgggtgcc gaaggcgtca agacggtcgc ccgacaggcg	1080
ccaaagggtgg tcaggcaagc cagaagcgtc gcgtcgctta aaggcatgcc tccacgaaga	1140
taa	1143

25

The amino acid sequence (SEQ. ID. No. 42) for the AvrPphE homolog of *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *glycinea* is as follows:

Met Arg Ile His Ser Ala Gly His Ser Leu Pro Ala Pro Gly Pro Ser	
1 5 10 15	
Val Glu Thr Thr Glu Lys Ala Val Gln Ser Ser Ser Ala Gln Asn Pro	
20 25 30	
Ala Ser Cys Ser Ser Gln Thr Glu Arg Pro Glu Ala Gly Ser Thr Gln	
35 40 45	
Val Arg Pro Asn Tyr Pro Tyr Ser Ser Val Lys Thr Arg Leu Pro Pro	
50 55 60	
Val Ser Ser Thr Gly Gln Ala Ile Ser Asp Thr Pro Ser Ser Leu Ser	
65 70 75 80	
Gly Tyr Leu Leu Leu Arg Arg Leu Asp Arg Arg Pro Leu Asp Glu Asp	
85 90 95	
Ser Ile Lys Ala Leu Val Pro Ala Asp Glu Ala Leu Arg Glu Ala Arg	
100 105 110	
Arg Ala Leu Pro Phe Gly Arg Gly Asn Ile Asp Val Asp Ala Gln Arg	
115 120 125	
Thr His Leu Gln Ser Gly Ala Arg Ala Val Ala Ala Lys Arg Leu Arg	
130 135 140	
Lys Asp Ala Glu Arg Ala Gly His Glu Pro Met Pro Glu Asn Asp Glu	
145 150 155 160	
Met Asn Trp His Val Leu Val Ala Met Ser Gly Gln Val Phe Gly Ala	
165 170 175	
Gly Asn Cys Gly Glu His Ala Arg Ile Ala Ser Phe Ala Tyr Gly Ala	
180 185 190	
Leu Ala Gln Glu Ser Gly Arg Ser Pro Arg Glu Lys Ile His Leu Ala	
195 200 205	
Glu Gln Pro Gly Lys Asp His Val Trp Ala Glu Thr Asp Asn Ser Ser	
210 215 220	
Ala Gly Ser Ser Pro Ile Val Met Asp Pro Trp Ser Asn Gly Val Ala	
225 230 235 240	

-continued

Ile Leu Ala Glu Asp Ser Arg Phe Ala Lys Asp Arg Ser Ala Val Glu
 245 250 255

Arg Thr Tyr Ser Phe Thr Leu Ala Met Ala Ala Glu Ala Gly Lys Val
 260 265 270

Ala Arg Glu Thr Ala Glu Asn Val Leu Thr His Thr Ser Arg Leu
 275 280 285

Gln Lys Arg Leu Ala Asp Gln Leu Pro Asn Val Ser Pro Leu Glu Gly
 290 295 300

Gly Arg Tyr Gln Pro Glu Lys Ser Val Leu Asp Glu Ala Phe Ala Arg
 305 310 315 320

Arg Val Ser Asp Lys Leu Asn Ser Asp Asp Pro Arg Arg Ala Leu Gln
 325 330 335

Met Glu Ile Glu Ala Val Gly Val Ala Met Ser Leu Gly Ala Glu Gly
 340 345 350

Val Lys Thr Val Ala Arg Gln Ala Pro Lys Val Val Arg Gln Ala Arg
 355 360 365

Ser Val Ala Ser Ser Lys Gly Met Pro Pro Arg Arg
 370 375 380

25

This protein or polypeptide has GC content of about 57 percent, an estimated isoelectric point of about 9.1, and an estimated molecular weight of about 41 kDa.

The DNA molecule from *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *tabaci* which encodes an AvrPphE homolog has a nucleotide sequence (SEQ. ID. No. 43) as follows:

atgagaattc acagtgcgtgg tcacagcctg cctgcgccag gcccctagcgt ggaaaccact	60
gaaaaggctg ttcaatcatc atcgcccaag aacccccgtt cttgcagttc acaaacagaa	120
cgtcctgaag ccgggttcgac tcaagtgcga ccgaactacc cttaactcatc agtcaagaca	180
cgcgttccac ccgtttcttc tacagggcag gccatttcg acacgcccatttccatc	240
ggttacctgc tgttacgtcg gtcgaccga cgtccactgg atgaagacag tatcaaggct	300
ctgggttccgg cagacgaagc ggtgcgtgaa gcacgcgcgc cggtgcctt cggcaggggc	360
aacatttgatg tggatgcaca acgtacccac ctgcaaagcg ggcgtcgcgc agtcgtgc	420
aaggcgcttga gaaaagatgc cgagcgcgcgt ggccatgagc cgatgcccgg gaatgtatg	480
atgaactggc atgttcttgtt cggccatgtca gggcagggtgt ttggcgttgg caactgtggc	540
gaacatgctc gtatacgcaag cttcgcttac gggcccttgg ctcaggaaag cggcgcttagt	600
ccccgcgaaa agattcattt ggccgagcag cccggaaaag atcacgtctg ggctgaaacg	660
gataattcca ggcgtggc ttcgcccattt gtcatggacc cgtggctaa cggcgcagcc	720
attttggcgg aggacagcccg gtttgcctaa gatcgacgtc cggttagagcg aacatattca	780
ttcaccccttgc caatggcgc tgaagccggc aagggttacgc gtgaaactgc cgagaacgtt	840
ctgacccaca cgacaaggccg tctgcagaaa cgtcttgcgtc atcagttgcc gaacgtctca	900
ccgcttgaag gaggccgcta tcagcggaa aagtccgtgc ttgtatggc gttcgcggc	960
cgagtgcggc acaaggtaa tagtgcacat ccacggccgtc cggtcagat ggaaatgaa	1020
gctgttgggtt ttgcaatgtc gctgggtgc gaaaggcgtca agacggcgc cccgacaggcg	1080
ccaaagggtgg tcaggcaagc cagaagcgtc ggcgtcgtcta aaggcatgcc tccacgaaga	1140
taa	1143

95

The amino acid sequence (SEQ. ID. No. 44) for the AvrPphE homolog of *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *tabaci* is as follows:

```

Met Arg Ile His Ser Ala Gly His Ser Leu Pro Ala Pro Gly Pro Ser
    1           5          10          15

Val Glu Thr Thr Glu Lys Ala Val Gln Ser Ser Ser Ala Gln Asn Pro
    20          25          30

Ala Ser Cys Ser Ser Gln Thr Glu Arg Pro Glu Ala Gly Ser Thr Gln
    35          40          45

Val Arg Pro Asn Tyr Pro Tyr Ser Ser Val Lys Thr Arg Leu Pro Pro
    50          55          60

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

Gly Tyr Leu Leu Arg Arg Leu Asp Arg Arg Pro Leu Asp Glu Asp
    85          90          95

Ser Ile Lys Ala Leu Val Pro Ala Asp Glu Ala Val Arg Glu Ala Arg
   100         105         110

Arg Ala Leu Pro Phe Gly Arg Gly Asn Ile Asp Val Asp Ala Gln Arg
   115         120         125

Thr His Leu Gln Ser Gly Ala Arg Ala Val Ala Ala Lys Arg Leu Arg
   130         135         140

Lys Asp Ala Glu Arg Ala Gly His Glu Pro Met Pro Gly Asn Asp Glu
   145         150         155         160

Met Asn Trp His Val Leu Val Ala Met Ser Gly Gln Val Phe Gly Ala
   165         170         175

Gly Asn Cys Gly Glu His Ala Arg Ile Ala Ser Phe Ala Tyr Gly Ala
   180         185         190

Leu Ala Gln Glu Ser Gly Arg Ser Pro Arg Glu Lys Ile His Leu Ala
   195         200         205

Glu Gln Pro Gly Lys Asp His Val Trp Ala Glu Thr Asp Asn Ser Ser
   210         215         220

Ala Gly Ser Ser Pro Ile Val Met Asp Pro Trp Ser Asn Gly Ala Ala
   225         230         235         240

Ile Leu Ala Glu Asp Ser Arg Phe Ala Lys Asp Arg Ser Ala Val Glu
   245         250         255

Arg Thr Tyr Ser Phe Thr Leu Ala Met Ala Ala Glu Ala Gly Lys Val
   260         265         270

Thr Arg Glu Thr Ala Glu Asn Val Leu Thr His Thr Thr Ser Arg Leu
   275         280         285

Gln Lys Arg Leu Ala Asp Gln Leu Pro Asn Val Ser Pro Leu Glu Gly
   290         295         300

Gly Arg Tyr Gln Gln Glu Lys Ser Val Leu Asp Glu Ala Phe Ala Arg
   305         310         315         320

Arg Val Ser Asp Lys Leu Asn Ser Asp Asp Pro Arg Arg Ala Leu Gln
   325         330         335

Met Glu Ile Glu Ala Val Gly Val Ala Met Ser Leu Gly Ala Glu Gly
   340         345         350

Val Lys Thr Val Ala Arg Gln Ala Pro Lys Val Val Arg Gln Ala Arg
   355         360         365

Ser Val Ala Ser Ser Lys Gly Met Pro Pro Arg Arg
   370         375         380

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96

This protein or polypeptide has GC content of about 57 percent, an estimated isoelectric point of about 9.3, and an estimated molecular weight of about 41 kDa.

Another DNA molecule from *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *tabaci* which encodes a AvrPphE homolog has a nucleotide sequence (SEQ. ID. No. 45) as follows:

atgagaattc acagtgcgtgg tcacagccctg cctgcgccag gcccctagcgt ggaaaccact	60
gaaaaggctg ttcaatcatc atcgccccag aaccccgctt cttgcagttc acaaacagaa	120
cgtcctgaag ccgggttcac tcaagtgcgta ccgaactacc cttaactcatc agtcaagaca	180
cgcttgccac ccgtttcttc tacagggcag gccattctg acacgccatc ttcatggcc	240
gttacctgc tggtacgtcg gctcgaccga cgtccactgg atgaagacag tatcaaggct	300
ctgggtccgg cagacgaagc ggtgcgtgaa gcacgcccgc cggtgcctt cggcaggggc	360
aacattgatg tggatgcaca acgtacccac ctgcaaagcg gcgcgcgc agtcgtgca	420
aagcgcttga gaaaagatgc cgagcgccgt ggcattgagc cgatgcggg gaatgttag	480
atgaactggc atgttcttgt cgccatgtca gggcagggtt ttggcgtgg caactgtggc	540
gaacatgctc gtatagcaag ctgcgttac gggccctgg ctcagggaaag cggcgtagt	600
ccccgcgaaa agattcattt ggccgagcag cccggaaaag atcacgtctg ggctgaaacg	660
gataattcca gcgcgtggc ttcgcccattt gtcattggacc cgtggctaa cggcgacgccc	720
attttggcgg aggacagccg gtttgccaa gatcgcagtg cggtagagcg aacatattca	780
ttcaccccttga caatggcgc tgaagccggc aaggttacgc gtgaaactgc cgagaacgtt	840
ctgacccaca cgacaagccg tctgcagaaa cgtcttgcgt atcagttgcc gaacgtctca	900
ccgcttgcgaa gaggccgcta tcagcaggaa aagtgcgtgc ttgatggc gttcgcggc	960
cgagtgcgcg acaagttgaa tagtgcacat ccacggcgtg cggtgcagat ggaaattgaa	1020
gctgttggc ttgcaatgtc gctgggtgcgaa agacgcgc cccgacaggcg	1080
ccaaagggtgg tcaggcaagc cagaagcgtc gcgtcgtcta aaggcatgcc tccacgaaaga	1140
taa	1143

The encoded AvrPphE homolog has an amino acid sequence ³⁵
according to SEQ. ID. No. 46 as follows:

Met Arg Ile His Ser Ala Gly His Ser Leu Pro Ala Pro Gly Pro Ser			
1	5	10	15
Val Glu Thr Thr Glu Lys Ala Val Gln Ser Ser Ser Ala Gln Asn Pro			
20	25	30	
Ala Ser Cys Ser Ser Gln Thr Glu Arg Pro Glu Ala Gly Ser Thr Gln			
35	40	45	
Val Arg Pro Asn Tyr Pro Tyr Ser Ser Val Lys Thr Arg Leu Pro Pro			
50	55	60	
Val Ser Ser Thr Gly Gln Ala Ile Ser Asp Thr Pro Ser Ser Leu Pro			
65	70	75	80
Gly Tyr Leu Leu Arg Arg Leu Asp Arg Arg Pro Leu Asp Glu Asp			
85	90	95	
Ser Ile Lys Ala Leu Val Pro Ala Asp Glu Ala Val Arg Glu Ala Arg			
100	105	110	
Arg Ala Leu Pro Phe Gly Arg Gly Asn Ile Asp Val Asp Ala Gln Arg			
115	120	125	
Thr His Leu Gln Ser Gly Ala Arg Ala Val Ala Ala Lys Arg Leu Arg			
130	135	140	
Lys Asp Ala Glu Arg Ala Gly His Glu Pro Met Pro Gly Asn Asp Glu			
145	150	155	160
Met Asn Trp His Val Leu Val Ala Met Ser Gly Gln Val Phe Gly Ala			
165	170	175	

-continued

Gly Asn Cys Gly Glu His Ala Arg Ile Ala Ser Phe Ala Tyr Gly Ala
 180 185 190

Leu Ala Gln Glu Ser Gly Arg Ser Pro Arg Glu Lys Ile His Leu Ala
 195 200 205

Glu Gln Pro Gly Lys Asp His Val Trp Ala Glu Thr Asp Asn Ser Ser
 210 215 220
 Ala Gly Ser Ser Pro Ile Val Met Asp Pro Trp Ser Asn Gly Ala Ala
 225 230 235 240

Ile Leu Ala Glu Asp Ser Arg Phe Ala Lys Asp Arg Ser Ala Val Glu
 245 250 255

Arg Thr Tyr Ser Phe Thr Leu Ala Met Ala Ala Glu Ala Gly Lys Val
 260 265 270

Thr Arg Glu Thr Ala Glu Asn Val Leu Thr His Thr Ser Arg Leu
 275 280 285

Gln Lys Arg Leu Ala Asp Gln Leu Pro Asn Val Ser Pro Leu Glu Gly
 290 295 300

Gly Arg Tyr Gln Gln Glu Lys Ser Val Leu Asp Glu Ala Phe Ala Arg
 305 310 315 320

Arg Val Ser Asp Lys Leu Asn Ser Asp Asp Pro Arg Arg Ala Leu Gln
 325 330 335

Met Glu Ile Glu Ala Val Gly Val Ala Met Ser Leu Gly Ala Glu Gly
 340 345 350

Val Lys Thr Val Ala Arg Gln Ala Pro Lys Val Val Arg Gln Ala Arg
 355 360 365

Ser Val Ala Ser Ser Lys Gly Met Pro Pro Arg Arg
 370 375 380

A DNA molecule from *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *glycinea* race 4 which encodes an avrPphE homolog has a 35 nucleotide sequence (SEQ. ID. No. 47) as follows:

atgagaattc acagtgcgtt tCACAGCCTG cccgcGCCAG gCCCTAGCGT ggAAACCACT	60
gaaaaggctg ttcaatcatc atcgGCCAG aACCCCGCTT ctTGCAGTT acAAACAGAA	120
cgtcctgaag ccggTTcGac tcaAGTGCAG ccGAACtAcc ctTAActCATC agTCAGACAcA	180
cgCTTGCCAC ccgtttCTTC cacAGGGCAG gCcATTCTG acACGCCATC ttCATTGTC	240
gtttacCTGc tgTTACGTGc gTcGACCGA cgtCCACTGG atGAAGACAG tatCAAGGCT	300
ctggTTCCGG cAGACGAAGC gttgcgtGAA gCACGCCGCG cgTTGCCCTT CGGCAGGGC	360
aacATTGATG tggATGcACA acGTACCCAC ctGCAAAGCG gCGCTCGCG agTCGCTGCA	420
aAGCGCTTGA gAAAAGATGC cgAGCGCGCT gGCCATGAGC cgATGCCGA gaATGATGAG	480
atGAACtGGC atGTTCTTGT cgCCATGTCa gggCAGGTGt ttGGCgttGg caACTGTGGC	540
gaACATGCTC gtATAGCAAG ctTCGCTTAC gggGCCtGG cTCAGGAAAG CGGGCGTAGt	600
ccccGCGAAA agATTCTTt ggCCGAGCAG cccGgAAAAG atCACGTCTG ggCTGAAACG	660
gataATTCCA gCGCTGGCTC ttCGCCATC gTCATGGACC cgtGGTCTAA CGGCgtAGCC	720
atTTTGGCGG aggACAGCCG gTTGCAAA gATCGCAGTG CGGTAGAGCG AACATAATTCA	780
tTCACCCCTtG caATGGCGcG tGAAGCCGGC aAGGTTGCGC gTgAAACCGC CGAGAACGTT	840
ctgACCCACA CGACAAGCCG tCTGcAGAAA CGTCTTGTG atCAGTTGCC gAACGTCTCA	900
ccgCTTGAAG gaggCCGCTA tcAGCCGGAA aAGTCGGTGC ttGATGAGGC gttCGCCGGA	960
cgAGTgAGCG aCAAGTTGAA tagTGACGAT ccACGGCGTG CGTTGcAGAT ggAAATTGAA	1020

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101**102****-continued**

gctgttgttg	ttgcaatgtc	gctgggtgcc	gaaggcgta	agacggtcgc	ccgacaggcg	1080
cacaagggtgg	tcaggcaagc	cagaagcgta	gcgtcgctca	aaggcatgcc	tccacgaaga	1140
taa						1143

The encoded AvrPphE homolog has an amino acid sequence according to SEQ. ID. No. 48 as follows:

Met Arg Ile His Ser Ala Gly His Ser Leu Pro Ala Pro Gly Pro Ser						
1	5	10	15			
Val Glu Thr Thr Glu Lys Ala Val Gln Ser Ser Ser Ala Gln Asn Pro						
20	25	30				
Ala Ser Cys Ser Ser Gln Thr Glu Arg Pro Glu Ala Gly Ser Thr Gln						
35	40	45				
Val Arg Pro Asn Tyr Pro Tyr Ser Ser Val Lys Thr Arg Leu Pro Pro						
50	55	60				
Val Ser Ser Thr Gly Gln Ala Ile Ser Asp Thr Pro Ser Ser Leu Ser						
65	70	75	80			
Gly Tyr Leu Leu Arg Arg Leu Asp Arg Arg Pro Leu Asp Glu Asp						
85	90	95				
Ser Ile Lys Ala Leu Val Pro Ala Asp Glu Ala Leu Arg Glu Ala Arg						
100	105	110				
Arg Ala Leu Pro Phe Gly Arg Asn Ile Asp Val Asp Ala Gln Arg						
115	120	125				
Thr His Leu Gln Ser Gly Ala Arg Ala Val Ala Ala Lys Arg Leu Arg						
130	135	140				
Lys Asp Ala Glu Arg Ala Gly His Glu Pro Met Pro Glu Asn Asp Glu						
145	150	155	160			
Met Asn Trp His Val Leu Val Ala Met Ser Gly Gln Val Phe Gly Ala						
165	170	175				
Gly Asn Cys Gly Glu His Ala Arg Ile Ala Ser Phe Ala Tyr Gly Ala						
180	185	190				
Leu Ala Gln Glu Ser Gly Arg Ser Pro Arg Glu Lys Ile His Leu Ala						
195	200	205				
Glu Gln Pro Gly Lys Asp His Val Trp Ala Glu Thr Asp Asn Ser Ser						
210	215	220				
Ala Gly Ser Ser Pro Ile Val Met Asp Pro Trp Ser Asn Gly Val Ala						
225	230	235	240			
Ile Leu Ala Glu Asp Ser Arg Phe Ala Lys Asp Arg Ser Ala Val Glu						
245	250	255				
Arg Thr Tyr Ser Phe Thr Leu Ala Met Ala Ala Glu Ala Gly Lys Val						
260	265	270				
Ala Arg Glu Thr Ala Glu Asn Val Leu Thr His Thr Ser Arg Leu						
275	280	285				
Gln Lys Arg Leu Ala Asp Gln Leu Pro Asn Val Ser Pro Leu Glu Gly						
290	295	300				
Gly Arg Tyr Gln Pro Glu Lys Ser Val Leu Asp Glu Ala Phe Ala Arg						
305	310	315	320			
Arg Val Ser Asp Lys Leu Asn Ser Asp Asp Pro Arg Arg Ala Leu Gln						
325	330	335				
Met Glu Ile Glu Ala Val Gly Val Ala Met Ser Leu Gly Ala Glu Gly						
340	345	350				
Val Lys Thr Val Ala Arg Gln Ala Pro Lys Val Val Arg Gln Ala Arg						

103

104

-continued

355

360

365

Ser Val Ala Ser Ser Lys Gly Met Pro Pro Arg Arg
 370 375 380

A DNA molecule from *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *phaseolicola* strain B130 which encodes AvrPphE has a nucleotide sequence (SEQ. ID. No. 49) as follows:

atgagaattc acagtgcgtt tcacacgctg ccccgccag gcccctagcgt ggaaaccact 60
gaaaaggctg ttcaatcatc atcggccag aaccccgctt cttgcagttc acaaacagaa 120
cgtcctgaag ccgggtcgac tcaagtgcga ccgaaactacc cttaactcatc agtcaagaca 180
cgcttgccac ccgtttcttc cacagggcag gccattctg acacgccatc ttcatggccc 240
ggttacctgc tgttacgtcg gctcgaccga cgtccactgg atgaagacag tatcaaggct 300
ctgggtcccg cagacgaagc gttgcgtgaa gcacgcccgc cggtgcctt cggcaggggc 360
aacattgtatg tggatgcaca acgtaccac ctgcaaagcg gcgcgcgcgc agtgcgtgca 420
aagcgcttga gaaaagatgc cgagcgcgct ggccatgagc cgatgcccga gaatgtatgag 480
atgaactggc atgttcttgt cgccatgtca gggcaggtgt ttggcgtgg caactgtggc 540
gaacatgtctc gtatacgaaag cttcgcattac ggggccttgg ctcaggaaag cggcgtagt 600
cccccgaaaa agattcattt ggccgagcag cccggaaaaag atcacgtctg ggctgaaacg 660
gataattcca gcgcgtggctc ttgcggccatc gtcatggacc cgtggctaa cggcgccagcc 720
attttggcg aggacagccg gtttgcctaaa gatcgcaagt cggtagagcg aacatattca 780
ttcaccccttg caatggcagc tgaagccggc aagggtgcgc gtgaaaccgc cgagaacgtt 840
ctgacccaca cgacaagccg tctgcagaag cgtcttgctg atcagttgcc gaacgtctca 900
ccgcgttgaag gaggccgccta tcagccggaa aagtccggc ttgatggagc gttccggca 960
cgagtgagcg acaagttgaa tagtgacgat ccacggcgtg cgttgcagat ggaaattgaa 1020
gctgttgggtg ttgcaatgtc gctgggtgcc gaaggcgtca agacggcgc cccgacaggcg 1080
ccaaagggtgg tcaggcaagc cagaaggcgtc gcgtcgctca aaggcatgcc tccacgaaga 1140
taa 1143

45

The encoded AvrPphE homolog has an amino acid sequence according to SEQ. ID. No. 50 as follows:

Met Arg Ile His Ser Ala Gly His Ser Leu Pro Ala Pro Gly Pro Ser				
1	5	10	15	
Val Glu Thr Thr Glu Lys Ala Val Gln Ser Ser Ser Ala Gln Asn Pro				
20	25	30		
Ala Ser Cys Ser Ser Gln Thr Glu Arg Pro Glu Ala Gly Ser Thr Gln				
35	40	45		
Val Arg Pro Asn Tyr Pro Tyr Ser Ser Val Lys Thr Arg Leu Pro Pro				
50	55	60		
Val Ser Ser Thr Gly Gln Ala Ile Ser Asp Thr Pro Ser Ser Leu Pro				
65	70	75		80
Gly Tyr Leu Leu Leu Arg Arg Leu Asp Arg Arg Pro Leu Asp Glu Asp				
85	90	95		
Ser Ile Lys Ala Leu Val Pro Ala Asp Glu Ala Leu Arg Glu Ala Arg				
100	105	110		

-continued

Arg Ala Leu Pro Phe Gly Arg Gly Asn Ile Asp Val Asp Ala Gln Arg
 115 120 125

Thr His Leu Gln Ser Gly Ala Arg Ala Val Ala Ala Lys Arg Leu Arg
 130 135 140

Lys Asp Ala Glu Arg Ala Gly His Glu Pro Met Pro Glu Asn Asp Glu
 145 150 155 160

Met Asn Trp His Val Leu Val Ala Met Ser Gly Gln Val Phe Gly Ala
 165 170 175

Gly Asn Cys Gly Glu His Ala Arg Ile Ala Ser Phe Ala Tyr Gly Ala
 180 185 190

Leu Ala Gln Glu Ser Gly Arg Ser Pro Arg Glu Lys Ile His Leu Ala
 195 200 205

Glu Gln Pro Gly Lys Asp His Val Trp Ala Glu Thr Asp Asn Ser Ser
 210 215 220

Ala Gly Ser Ser Pro Ile Val Met Asp Pro Trp Ser Asn Gly Ala Ala
 225 230 235 240

Ile Leu Ala Glu Asp Ser Arg Phe Ala Lys Asp Arg Ser Ala Val Glu
 245 250 255

Arg Thr Tyr Ser Phe Thr Leu Ala Met Ala Ala Glu Ala Gly Lys Val
 260 265 270

Ala Arg Glu Thr Ala Glu Asn Val Leu Thr His Thr Ser Arg Leu
 275 280 285

Gln Lys Arg Leu Ala Asp Gln Leu Pro Asn Val Ser Pro Leu Glu Gly
 290 295 300

Gly Arg Tyr Gln Pro Glu Lys Ser Val Leu Asp Glu Ala Phe Ala Arg
 305 310 315 320

Arg Val Ser Asp Lys Leu Asn Ser Asp Asp Pro Arg Arg Ala Leu Gln
 325 330 335

Met Glu Ile Glu Ala Val Gly Val Ala Met Ser Leu Gly Ala Glu Gly
 340 345 350

Val Lys Thr Val Ala Arg Gln Ala Pro Lys Val Val Arg Gln Ala Arg
 355 360 365

Ser Val Ala Ser Ser Lys Gly Met Pro Pro Arg Arg
 370 375 380

A DNA molecule from *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *angulata* strain Pa9 which encodes AvrPphE homolog has a nucleotide sequence (SEQ. ID. No. 51) as follows:

atgagaattc acagtgcgtt ctcacagccctg cctgcgccag gcccttagcgt ggaaaccact 60
 gaaaaggctg ttcaatcatc atcggcccg aacccccgtt cttacagttc acaaacagaa 120
 cgtcctgaag ccggttcgac tcaagtgcga ctgaactacc cttactcatac agtcaagaca 180
 cgcttgccac ccgtttcttc tacagggcag gccattctg ccacgcccattt tcattgccc 240
 gtttacctgc tggttacgtcg gctcgaccga cgtccactgg atgaagacag tatcaaggct 300
 ctggttccgg cagacgaagc ggtgcgtgaa gcacgcccgcg cgttgcctt cggcaggggc 360
 aacattgtatg tggatgcaca acgttacccac ctgcaaaagcg gcgctcgccgc agtcgtgc 420
 aagcgcttga gaaaagatgc cgagcgcgcg ggcattgagc cgtatgcggg gaatgtatg 480
 atgaactggc atgttcttgtt cggcatgtca gggcagggtgt ttggcgctgg caactgtggc 540
 gaaacatgctc gtatagcaag cttcgcttac gggccctgg ctcaggaaag cgggcgtagt 600

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ccccgcgaaa agattcattt ggccgagcacg cccggaaaag atcacgtctg ggctgaaacg	660
gataattcca gcgctggctc ttgcgcacatc gtcatggacc cgtggctcaa cggcgacgcc	720
attttggcg aggacagccg gtttgccaaa gatgcagta cggttagagcg aacatattca	780
ttcacccttg caatggcgc tgaagccggc aaggttacgc gtgaaaccgc cgagaacgtt	840
ctgaccacaca cgacaagccg tctgcagaaa cgtcttgctg atcagttgcc gaacgtctca	900
ccgcttgaag gaggccgcta tcagcaggaa aagtccgtgc ttgatgaggc gttcgccgaa	960
cggatgagcg acaagttgaa tagtgacgat ccacggcgtg cgttcagat ggaaattgaa	1020
gctgttggtg ttgcaatgtc gctgggtgcc gaaggcgtca agacggtcgc ccgacaggcg	1080
ccaaagggtgg tcaggcaagc cagaagcgtc gcgtcgtcta aaggcatgcc tccacgaaga	1140
taa	1143

The encoded AvrPphE homolog has an amino acid sequence according to SEQ. ID. No. 52 as follows:

Met Arg Ile His Ser Ala Gly His Ser Leu Pro Ala Pro Gly Pro Ser	
1 5 10 15	
Val Glu Thr Thr Glu Lys Ala Val Gln Ser Ser Ser Ala Gln Asn Pro	
20 25 30	
Ala Ser Tyr Ser Ser Gln Thr Glu Arg Pro Glu Ala Gly Ser Thr Gln	
35 40 45	
Val Arg Leu Asn Tyr Pro Tyr Ser Ser Val Lys Thr Arg Leu Pro Pro	
50 55 60	
Val Ser Ser Thr Gly Gln Ala Ile Ser Ala Thr Pro Ser Ser Leu Pro	
65 70 75 80	
Gly Tyr Leu Leu Leu Arg Arg Leu Asp Arg Arg Pro Leu Asp Glu Asp	
85 90 95	
Ser Ile Lys Ala Leu Val Pro Ala Asp Glu Ala Val Arg Glu Ala Arg	
100 105 110	
Arg Ala Leu Pro Phe Gly Arg Gly Asn Ile Asp Val Asp Ala Gln Arg	
115 120 125	
Thr His Leu Gln Ser Gly Ala Arg Ala Val Ala Ala Lys Arg Leu Arg	
130 135 140	
Lys Asp Ala Glu Arg Ala Gly His Glu Pro Met Pro Gly Asn Asp Glu	
145 150 155 160	
Met Asn Trp His Val Leu Val Ala Met Ser Gly Gln Val Phe Gly Ala	
165 170 175	
Gly Asn Cys Gly Glu His Ala Arg Ile Ala Ser Phe Ala Tyr Gly Ala	
180 185 190	
Leu Ala Gln Glu Ser Gly Arg Ser Pro Arg Glu Lys Ile His Leu Ala	
195 200 205	
Glu Gln Pro Gly Lys Asp His Val Trp Ala Glu Thr Asp Asn Ser Ser	
210 215 220	
Ala Gly Ser Ser Pro Ile Val Met Asp Pro Trp Ser Asn Gly Ala Ala	
225 230 235 240	
Ile Leu Ala Gln Asp Ser Arg Phe Ala Lys Asp Arg Ser Thr Val Glu	
245 250 255	
Arg Thr Tyr Ser Phe Thr Leu Ala Met Ala Ala Glu Ala Gly Lys Val	
260 265 270	
Thr Arg Glu Thr Ala Glu Asn Val Leu Thr His Thr Ser Arg Leu	
275 280 285	

109**110****-continued**

Gln	Lys	Arg	Leu	Ala	Asp	Gln	Leu	Pro	Asn	Val	Ser	Pro	Leu	Glu	Gly
290						295					300				
Gly	Arg	Tyr	Gln	Gln	Glu	Lys	Ser	Val	Leu	Asp	Glu	Ala	Phe	Ala	Arg
305						310				315					320
Arg	Val	Ser	Asp	Lys	Leu	Asn	Ser	Asp	Asp	Pro	Arg	Arg	Ala	Leu	Gln
						325			330						335
Met	Glu	Ile	Glu	Ala	Val	Gly	Val	Ala	Met	Ser	Leu	Gly	Ala	Glu	Gly
						340			345			350			
Val	Lys	Thr	Val	Ala	Arg	Gln	Ala	Pro	Lys	Val	Val	Arg	Gln	Ala	Arg
						355			360			365			
Ser	Val	Ala	Ser	Ser	Lys	Gly	Met	Pro	Pro	Arg	Arg				
						370			375			380			

A DNA molecule from *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *delphini* strain PDDCC529 which encodes a AvrPphE homolog has a nucleotide sequence (SEQ. ID. No. 53) as follows:

atgaaaatac	ataacgctgg	cccaagcatt	ccgatgcccg	ctccatcgat	tgagagcgct	60
ggcaagactg	cgcaatcatc	attggctcaa	ccgcagagcc	aacgagccac	ccccgtctcg	120
ccatcagaga	cttctgatgc	ccgtccgtcc	agtgtgcgta	cgaactaccc	ttattcatca	180
gtcaaaacac	ggttgcctcc	cggtgcgtct	gcagggcagc	cactgtccgg	gtgcccgtct	240
tcattacccg	gctacttgct	gttacgtcgg	cttgaccatc	gtccactgga	tcaagacggt	300
atcaaagggtt	tgattccagc	agatgaagcg	gtgggtgaag	cacgtcgccg	gttgccttgc	360
ggcaggggca	atatcgacgt	ggatgcgcaca	cgctccaact	tggaaagcgg	agcccgacaca	420
ctcgccgcta	ggcgttttag	aaaagatgcc	gaggccgcgg	gtcacgaacc	aatgcctgca	480
aatagaagata	tgaactggca	tgttcttgtt	gctgatgtcag	gacagggttt	tggcgcaggt	540
aactgcgggg	aacatgcccc	catagcgagt	ttcgcctacg	gtgcactggc	tcagaaaaaa	600
gggcggaaacg	ccgatgagac	tattcatttg	gctgcgcAAC	gccccgtaaaga	ccacgtctgg	660
gctgaaacgg	acaattcaag	cgctggatct	tcaccgggtt	tcatggatcc	gtggcgaac	720
ggtcctgc	tttttgcgga	ggatagtcgg	tttgccaaag	atcgaagtac	gttgcggaaac	780
acggattcct	tcacgcttgc	aactgctgct	gaagcaggca	agatcacgcg	agagacggcc	840
gagaatgcgtt	tgacacaggg	gaccagccgt	ttgcagaaac	gtcttgcgtg	tcagaaaaac	900
caagtctcgc	cgcttgcagg	agggcgctat	cggcaagaaa	attcgggtct	tgcgtacgcg	960
ttcgcccgac	gggcaagtgg	caagttgagc	aacaaggatc	cgcggcatgc	attacaggtt	1020
gaaatcgagg	cgcccgca	tgcaatgtcg	ctgggcgc	aaggcgtaaa	agcgggtgcg	1080
gaacaggccc	ggacggtagt	tgaacaagcc	aggaaggctg	catctccca	aggcacgcct	1140
cagcggata	cgtga					1155

The encoded avrPphE homolog has an amino acid sequence according to SEQ. ID. No. 54 as follows:

Met	Lys	Ile	His	Asn	Ala	Gly	Pro	Ser	Ile	Pro	Met	Pro	Ala	Pro	Ser
1						5			10			15			
Ile	Glu	Ser	Ala	Gly	Lys	Thr	Ala	Gln	Ser	Ser	Leu	Ala	Gln	Pro	Gln
						20			25			30			

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Ser Gln Arg Ala Thr Pro Val Ser Pro Ser Gln Thr Ser Asp Ala Arg
 35 40 45
 Pro Ser Ser Val Arg Thr Asn Tyr Pro Tyr Ser Ser Val Lys Thr Arg
 50 55 60
 Leu Pro Pro Val Ala Ser Ala Gly Gln Pro Leu Ser Gly Met Pro Ser
 65 70 75 80
 Ser Leu Pro Gly Tyr Leu Leu Leu Arg Arg Leu Asp His Arg Pro Leu
 85 90 95
 Asp Gln Asp Gly Ile Lys Gly Leu Ile Pro Ala Asp Glu Ala Val Gly
 100 105 110
 Glu Ala Arg Arg Ala Leu Pro Phe Gly Arg Gly Asn Ile Asp Val Asp
 115 120 125
 Ala Gln Arg Ser Asn Leu Glu Ser Gly Ala Arg Thr Leu Ala Ala Arg
 130 135 140
 Arg Leu Arg Lys Asp Ala Glu Ala Ala Gly His Glu Pro Met Pro Ala
 145 150 155 160
 Asn Glu Asp Met Asn Trp His Val Leu Val Ala Met Ser Gly Gln Val
 165 170 175
 Phe Gly Ala Gly Asn Cys Gly Glu His Ala Arg Ile Ala Ser Phe Ala
 180 185 190
 Tyr Gly Ala Leu Ala Gln Glu Lys Gly Arg Asn Ala Asp Glu Thr Ile
 195 200 205
 His Leu Ala Ala Gln Arg Gly Lys Asp His Val Trp Ala Glu Thr Asp
 210 215 220
 Asn Ser Ser Ala Gly Ser Ser Pro Val Val Met Asp Pro Trp Ser Asn
 225 230 235 240
 Gly Pro Ala Ile Phe Ala Glu Asp Ser Arg Phe Ala Lys Asp Arg Ser
 245 250 255
 Thr Val Glu Arg Thr Asp Ser Phe Thr Leu Ala Thr Ala Ala Glu Ala
 260 265 270
 Gly Lys Ile Thr Arg Glu Thr Ala Glu Asn Ala Leu Thr Gln Ala Thr
 275 280 285
 Ser Arg Leu Gln Lys Arg Leu Ala Asp Gln Lys Thr Gln Val Ser Pro
 290 295 300
 Leu Ala Gly Arg Tyr Arg Gln Glu Asn Ser Val Leu Asp Asp Ala
 305 310 315 320
 Phe Ala Arg Arg Ala Ser Gly Lys Leu Ser Asn Lys Asp Pro Arg His
 325 330 335
 Ala Leu Gln Val Glu Ile Glu Ala Ala Val Ala Met Ser Leu Gly
 340 345 350
 Ala Gln Gly Val Lys Ala Val Ala Glu Gln Ala Arg Thr Val Val Glu
 355 360 365
 Gln Ala Arg Lys Val Ala Ser Pro Gln Gly Thr Pro Gln Arg Asp Thr
 370 375 380

A DNA molecule from *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *delphini* strain PDDCC529 which encodes a homolog of *P. syringae* pv. *tomato* DC3000 EEL ORF2 has a nucleotide sequence (SEQ. ID. No. 55) as follows:

gtggttgagc gaaccggcac tgcataatcga aggcgtggag cagcctgctc gcgttatcagc 60
 agccaaaatc aggtccgacg acgcttggaa attacggtga atcagatgca aaagacgtcc 120

-continued

ctatggc ttggccttgc aatcctggca ggggtgtgggg gttcgccggca ggcgcggggg	180
agtatattc agggtgccca ggcagagatg aaaacaccca ttaaaagtata tctggatgcc	240
tacacctcaa aaaaacttga tgctgtgtt gaagctcggg ccaataaaag ctatgtaat	300
aaaggtaac tgatcgacct tggcggg gcggttttgg gaacaccgtt ccgcctaaac	360
atgttgggg gcacagagga aataccgtaa cagttagtc tcgacttttag aggtctggat	420
tgtttgc ttatggatta cgttagggc ttgcgaagat caacatcgca gcaggattt	480
gtgaggaatc tcgttcaggt tcgttacaag ggtgggtatg ttgactttt gaatcgcaag	540
cacttttca cggattgggc ttatggact acacacccgg tggcggatga catcaccacg	600
cagataagcc cgggtgcggg aagtgtcaga aaacgcctta atgaaaggc caaaggcaaa	660
gtctatctgc cagggttgc tgggtttagt cgcagcatga cctatatccc gagccgcctt	720
gtcgacagtc aggtggtaag ccacttgcgc acaggtgatt acatcgcat ttacaccccg	780
cttccccggc tggatgtgac gcacgtcggt ttctttatca tgacggataa aggccctgtc	840
tttgcgaaatg catcttcacg aaaagaaaac agaaaggtaa tggatttgcc ttttctggac	900
tatgtatcgg aaaagccagg gattgttgtt ttcaaggcaa aagacaattt a	951

25

The encoded protein or polypeptide has an amino acid sequence according to SEQ. ID. No. 56 as follows:

Val Val Glu Arg Thr Gly Thr Ala Tyr Arg Arg Arg Gly Ala Ala Cys	
1 5 10 15	
Ser Arg Ile Thr Ser Gln Asn Gln Val Arg Arg Arg Phe Gly Ile Thr	
20 25 30	
Val Asn Gln Met Gln Lys Thr Ser Leu Leu Ala Leu Ala Phe Ala Ile	
35 40 45	
Leu Ala Gly Cys Gly Gly Ser Gly Gln Ala Pro Gly Ser Asp Ile Gln	
50 55 60	
Gly Ala Gln Ala Glu Met Lys Thr Pro Ile Lys Val Asp Leu Asp Ala	
65 70 75 80	
Tyr Thr Ser Lys Leu Asp Ala Val Leu Glu Ala Arg Ala Asn Lys	
85 90 95	
Ser Tyr Val Asn Lys Gly Gln Leu Ile Asp Leu Val Ser Gly Ala Phe	
100 105 110	
Leu Gly Thr Pro Tyr Arg Ser Asn Met Leu Val Gly Thr Glu Glu Ile	
115 120 125	
Pro Glu Gln Leu Val Ile Asp Phe Arg Gly Leu Asp Cys Phe Ala Tyr	
130 135 140	
Leu Asp Tyr Val Glu Ala Leu Arg Arg Ser Thr Ser Gln Gln Asp Phe	
145 150 155 160	
Val Arg Asn Leu Val Gln Val Arg Tyr Lys Gly Gly Asp Val Asp Phe	
165 170 175	
Leu Asn Arg Lys His Phe Phe Thr Asp Trp Ala Tyr Gly Thr Thr His	
180 185 190	
Pro Val Ala Asp Asp Ile Thr Thr Gln Ile Ser Pro Gly Ala Val Ser	
195 200 205	
Val Arg Lys Arg Leu Asn Glu Arg Ala Lys Gly Lys Val Tyr Leu Pro	
210 215 220	
Gly Leu Pro Val Val Glu Arg Ser Met Thr Tyr Ile Pro Ser Arg Leu	
225 230 235 240	

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Val	Asp	Ser	Gln	Val	Val	Ser	His	Leu	Arg	Thr	Gly	Asp	Tyr	Ile	Gly
245							250					255			
Ile	Tyr	Thr	Pro	Leu	Pro	Gly	Leu	Asp	Val	Thr	His	Val	Gly	Phe	Phe
260							265					270			
Ile	Met	Thr	Asp	Lys	Gly	Pro	Val	Leu	Arg	Asn	Ala	Ser	Ser	Arg	Lys
275							280					285			
Glu	Asn	Arg	Lys	Val	Met	Asp	Leu	Pro	Phe	Leu	Asp	Tyr	Val	Ser	Glu
290							295					300			
Lys	Pro	Gly	Ile	Val	Val	Phe	Arg	Ala	Lys	Asp	Asn				
305							310					315			

A DNA molecule from *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *del-phini* strain PDDCC529 ORF1 encodes a homolog of AvrPphF and has a nucleotide sequence (SEQ. ID. No. 57) as follows:

atgaaaaact	catttgcgtct	tcttggtcgac	ggtttggcga	aagactacag	catgccaaat	60
ttggccgaaca	agaaaacacga	caatgaagtc	tattgcttca	cattccagag	cgggctcgaa	120
gttaaacattt	atcaggacga	ctgtcgatgg	gtgcatttct	ccgcccacaat	cggacaattt	180
caagacgcca	gcaatgacac	gctcagccac	gcacttcaac	tgaacaattt	cagtcttgg	240
aagcccttct	tcacctttgg	aatgaacgga	gaaaaggctcg	gcgtacttca	cacacgcgtt	300
cggttggattt	aatgaataac	cggttggattt	cgcaaggat	tgcaggactt	gctcgatgtt	360
gcaggcggca	tcagagcgac	attcaagctc	agttaa			396

The encoded AvrPphF homolog has an amino acid sequence according to SEQ. ID. No 58 as follows:

Met	Lys	Asn	Ser	Phe	Asp	Leu	Leu	Val	Gly	Leu	Ala	Lys	Asp	Tyr	
1								10				15			
Ser	Met	Pro	Asn	Leu	Pro	Asn	Lys	Lys	His	Asp	Asn	Glu	Val	Tyr	Cys
								20				25		30	
Phe	Thr	Phe	Gln	Ser	Gly	Leu	Glu	Val	Asn	Ile	Tyr	Gln	Asp	Asp	Cys
								35				40		45	
Arg	Trp	Val	His	Phe	Ser	Ala	Thr	Ile	Gly	Gln	Phe	Gln	Asp	Ala	Ser
								50				55		60	
Asn	Asp	Thr	Leu	Ser	His	Ala	Leu	Gln	Leu	Asn	Asn	Phe	Ser	Leu	Gly
								65				70		75	80
Lys	Pro	Phe	Phe	Thr	Phe	Gly	Met	Asn	Gly	Glu	Lys	Val	Gly	Val	Leu
								85				90		95	
His	Thr	Arg	Val	Pro	Leu	Ile	Glu	Met	Asn	Thr	Val	Glu	Met	Arg	Lys
								100				105		110	
Val	Phe	Glu	Asp	Leu	Leu	Asp	Val	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ile	Arg	Ala	Thr	Phe
								115				120		125	
Lys	Leu	Ser						130							

A DNA molecule from *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *del-phini* strain PDDCC529 ORF1 encodes a homolog of AvrPphF and has a nucleotide sequence (SEQ. ID. No. 59) as follows:

atgagttacta tacctggc ac ctggggcgct cacccgattt atagctcaat ttccagccca 60
 cggaaatatgt ctggctcgcc cacaccgagt caccgtattt gcggggaaac cctgacctct 120
 attcatcagc tctctgccag ccagagagaa caatttctga atactcatga ccccatgaga 180
 aaactcagga ttaacaatga tacgccactg tacagaacaa ccgagaagcg ttttatacag 240
 gaaggcaaac tggccggcaa tccaaagtctt attgcacgtg tcaacttgca cgaagaactg 300
 cagcttaatc cgctcgccag tatttttaggg aacttaccc acgaggcaag cgcttacattt 360
 ccgaaaagcg cccgcgctgc ggatctgaaa gacccttcat tgaatgtaat gacaggctct 420
 cgggcaaaaa atgctattcg cggctacgc catgacgacc atgtggcggt caagatgcga 480
 ctgggcgact ttcttgaaaa aggccgcaag gtgtacgcgg acacttcatc agtcattgac 540
 ggcggagacg aggccgagcgc gctgatcggtt acattgccta aaggacaaaa agttccagtc 600
 gagattatcc ctacccataa cgacaacagc aataaaggca gaggctga 648
 20

The encoded AvrPphF homolog has an amino acid sequence according to SEQ. ID. No. 60 as follows:

Met	Ser	Thr	Ile	Pro	Gly	Thr	Ser	Gly	Ala	His	Pro	Ile	Tyr	Ser	Ser
1															15
Ile	Ser	Ser	Pro	Arg	Asn	Met	Ser	Gly	Ser	Pro	Thr	Pro	Ser	His	Arg
															30
Ile	Gly	Gly	Glu	Thr	Leu	Thr	Ser	Ile	His	Gln	Leu	Ser	Ala	Ser	Gln
															45
Arg	Glu	Gln	Phe	Leu	Asn	Thr	His	Asp	Pro	Met	Arg	Lys	Leu	Arg	Ile
															60
Asn	Asn	Asp	Thr	Pro	Leu	Tyr	Arg	Thr	Thr	Glu	Lys	Arg	Phe	Ile	Gln
															80
Glu	Gly	Lys	Leu	Ala	Gly	Asn	Pro	Lys	Ser	Ile	Ala	Arg	Val	Asn	Leu
															95
His	Glu	Glu	Leu	Gln	Leu	Asn	Pro	Leu	Ala	Ser	Ile	Leu	Gly	Asn	Leu
															110
Pro	His	Glu	Ala	Ser	Ala	Tyr	Phe	Pro	Lys	Ser	Ala	Arg	Ala	Ala	Asp
															125
Leu	Lys	Asp	Pro	Ser	Leu	Asn	Val	Met	Thr	Gly	Ser	Arg	Ala	Lys	Asn
															140
Ala	Ile	Arg	Gly	Tyr	Ala	His	Asp	Asp	His	Val	Ala	Val	Lys	Met	Arg
															160
Leu	Gly	Asp	Phe	Leu	Glu	Lys	Gly	Lys	Val	Tyr	Ala	Asp	Thr	Ser	
															175
Ser	Val	Ile	Asp	Gly	Gly	Asp	Glu	Ala	Ser	Ala	Leu	Ile	Val	Thr	Leu
															190
Pro	Lys	Gly	Gln	Lys	Val	Pro	Val	Glu	Ile	Ile	Pro	Thr	His	Asn	Asp
															205
Asn	Ser	Asn	Lys	Gly	Arg	Gly									
															215

A DNA molecule from *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *syringae* strain 226 encodes a homolog of HopPsyA and has a nucleotide sequence (SEQ. ID. No. 61) as follows:

gtgaacccta tccatgcacg cttctccagc gtagaagcgc tcagacattc aaacgttgat	60
attcaggcaa tcaaattccga gggtcagttt gaagtcaacg gcaagcgta cgagattcgt	120
gcggccgctg acggctcaat cgcggtctc agacccgatc aacagtccaa agcagacaag	180
ttcttcaaag gcgcagcgc tcttattggc ggacaaagcc agcgtgccc aatacgccag	240
gtactcaacg agaaagcggc ggcagttcca cgcctggaca gaatgttggg cagacgcttc	300
gatctggaga agggcggaa tagcgctgtt ggcgcggca tcaaggctgc cgacagccga	360
ctgacatcaa aacagacatt tgccagcttc cagcaatggg ctgaaaaagc tgaggcgctc	420
ggcgcgata ccgaaatcg tatctacatg atctacaaga gggacacgcc agacacaacg	480
cctatgaatg cggcagagca agaacattac ctggaaacgc tacaggctct cgataacaag	540
aaaaaccta tcatacgccc gcagatcat gatgatcggg aagaggaaga gcttgatctg	600
ggccgataca tcgctgaaga cagaaatgcc agaaccggct tttttagaat ggttcctaaa	660
gaccaacgcg cacctgagac aaactcggg cgaaccttca ttggtgtaga acctaaatat	720
ggagcgcagt tggccctcgc aatggcaacc ctgatggaca agcacaatc tgtgacacaa	780
ggttaaggctcg tcggccggc aaaatatggc cagcaaactg actctgcct tctttacata	840
aatggtgatc ttgaaaactg agtaaaactg ggcgaaaagc tgaaaaagct gagcggatc	900
cctcctgaag gattcgtcga acatacaccc ctaagcatgc agtcgacggg tctcggtctt	960
tcttatgccg agtcgggtga agggcagcc tccagccacg gacaggcgag aacacacgtt	1020
atcatggatg ccttggaaagg ccagggcccc atggagaaca gactcaaat ggcgctggca	1080
gaaagaggct atgacccgga aaatccggcg ctcagggcgc gaaactga	1128

The encoded HopPsyA homolog has an amino acid sequence according to SEQ. ID No. 62 as follows:

Val Asn Pro Ile His Ala Arg Phe Ser Ser Val Glu Ala Leu Arg His			
1	5	10	15
Ser Asn Val Asp Ile Gln Ala Ile Lys Ser Glu Gly Gln Leu Glu Val			
20	25	30	
Asn Gly Lys Arg Tyr Glu Ile Arg Ala Ala Ala Asp Gly Ser Ile Ala			
35	40	45	
Val Leu Arg Pro Asp Gln Gln Ser Lys Ala Asp Lys Phe Phe Lys Gly			
50	55	60	
Ala Ala His Leu Ile Gly Gly Gln Ser Gln Arg Ala Gln Ile Ala Gln			
65	70	75	80
Val Leu Asn Glu Lys Ala Ala Val Pro Arg Leu Asp Arg Met Leu			
85	90	95	
Gly Arg Arg Phe Asp Leu Glu Lys Gly Gly Ser Ser Ala Val Gly Ala			
100	105	110	
Ala Ile Lys Ala Ala Asp Ser Arg Leu Thr Ser Lys Gln Thr Phe Ala			
115	120	125	
Ser Phe Gln Gln Trp Ala Glu Lys Ala Glu Ala Leu Gly Arg Asp Thr			
130	135	140	
Glu Ile Gly Ile Tyr Met Ile Tyr Lys Arg Asp Thr Pro Asp Thr Thr			
145	150	155	160
Pro Met Asn Ala Ala Glu Gln Glu His Tyr Leu Glu Thr Leu Gln Ala			
165	170	175	
Leu Asp Asn Lys Lys Asn Leu Ile Ile Arg Pro Gln Ile His Asp Asp			
180	185	190	

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Arg Glu Glu Glu Glu Leu Asp Leu Gly Arg Tyr Ile Ala Glu Asp Arg
 195 200 205

Asn Ala Arg Thr Gly Phe Phe Arg Met Val Pro Lys Asp Gln Arg Ala
 210 215 220

Pro Glu Thr Asn Ser Gly Arg Leu Thr Ile Gly Val Glu Pro Lys Tyr
 225 230 235 240

Gly Ala Gln Leu Ala Leu Ala Met Ala Thr Leu Met Asp Lys His Lys
 245 250 255

Ser Val Thr Gln Gly Lys Val Val Gly Pro Ala Lys Tyr Gly Gln Gln
 260 265 270

Thr Asp Ser Ala Ile Leu Tyr Ile Asn Gly Asp Leu Ala Lys Ala Val
 275 280 285

Lys Leu Gly Glu Lys Leu Lys Leu Ser Gly Ile Pro Pro Glu Gly
 290 295 300

Phe Val Glu His Thr Pro Leu Ser Met Gln Ser Thr Gly Leu Gly Leu
 305 310 315 320

Ser Tyr Ala Glu Ser Val Glu Gly Gln Pro Ser Ser His Gly Gln Ala
 325 330 335

Arg Thr His Val Ile Met Asp Ala Leu Lys Gly Gln Gly Pro Met Glu
 340 345 350

Asn Arg Leu Lys Met Ala Leu Ala Glu Arg Gly Tyr Asp Pro Glu Asn
 355 360 365

Pro Ala Leu Arg Ala Arg Asn
 370 375

A DNA molecule from *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *atroficiens* strain B143 encodes a homolog of HopPsyA and has a nucleotide sequence (SEQ. ID. No. 63) as follows:

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atgaacccga tacaaacgcg tttctctaac gtcgaagcac ttagacattc agagggtggat      60
gtacaggagc tc当地agcaca cggtaaaata gaagtgggtg gcaaattgcta cgacattcgc      120
gc当地ctgcca ataacgcacct gactgtccag cgttctgaca aacagatggc gatgagcaag      180
ttttcaaaa aagcagggtt aagtggaggt tccggcagtc agtccgatca aattgcgcag      240
gtactgaatg acaagcgcgg ct当地tccgtt ccccgttta tacgcccagg gc当地accat      300
ctgggccgta tgcaattcaa catcgaagag gggcaaggca gttcgccgc cacgtccgtc      360
cagaacagca ggctgcccaa tggccgcttg gtaaacagca gtattingca atgggtcgaa      420
aaggc当地aaag ccaatggcag cacaagtacc agtgctctt atcagatcta cgcaaaagaa      480
ctcccgctg tagaactgtc gccacgcact gagcaccggg cgtgtctggc gcatatgtat      540
aagctgaacg gtaaggacgg tatcagtatt tggccgcaat ttctggatgg cgtgc当地ggg      600
ttgcagctaa aacatgacac aaaagtgttc atgatgaaca accccaaagc agcggacgag      660
ttctacaaga tc当地acgttc gggcacgc当地a tttccggatg aggctgtcaa ggccgc当地tgc      720
acgataaaatg tcaaaccctca attccagaag gccatggtc acgc当地gggt cagggttacc      780
gctgagcgtc acgatatcat tactgccaaa gtggcaggc当地 ctgcaaaagat tggc当地gatt      840
acagatgcag cggtttctta tgtaagcggg gattingtccg ctgccc当地gac acttgc当地aaa      900
gagcttcagg cactgctccc tgacgatgc当地 tttatcaatc atacgc当地gc当地 tggaaatgc当地a      960
tccatggca agggc当地tgc当地 ttacgccc当地 cgtacaccgc aggacaggac aagccacggg      1020
atgtc当地gc当地 ccagcataat cgagtc当地ggca ctggcagaca ccagcaggc当地 gtc当地actggag      1080

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-continued

aagaagctgc gcaatgcttt caagagcgcc ggataacaatc ccgacaaccc ggcattcagg	1140
ttggaatga	1149

The encoded HopPsyA homolog has an amino acid sequence according to SEQ. ID. No. 64 as follows:

Met Asn Pro Ile Gln Thr Arg Phe Ser Asn Val Glu Ala Leu Arg His	
1 5 10 15	
Ser Glu Val Asp Val Gln Glu Leu Lys Ala His Gly Gln Ile Glu Val	
20 25 30	
Gly Gly Lys Cys Tyr Asp Ile Arg Ala Ala Ala Asn Asn Asp Leu Thr	
35 40 45	
Val Gln Arg Ser Asp Lys Gln Met Ala Met Ser Lys Phe Phe Lys Lys	
50 55 60	
Ala Gly Leu Ser Gly Ser Ser Gly Ser Gln Ser Asp Gln Ile Ala Gln	
65 70 75 80	
Val Leu Asn Asp Lys Arg Gly Ser Ser Val Pro Arg Leu Ile Arg Gln	
85 90 95	
Gly Gln Thr His Leu Gly Arg Met Gln Phe Asn Ile Glu Glu Gly Gln	
100 105 110	
Gly Ser Ser Ala Ala Thr Ser Val Gln Asn Ser Arg Leu Pro Asn Gly	
115 120 125	
Arg Leu Val Asn Ser Ser Ile Leu Gln Trp Val Glu Lys Ala Lys Ala	
130 135 140	
Asn Gly Ser Thr Ser Thr Ser Ala Leu Tyr Gln Ile Tyr Ala Lys Glu	
145 150 155 160	
Leu Pro Arg Val Glu Leu Leu Pro Arg Thr Glu His Arg Ala Cys Leu	
165 170 175	
Ala His Met Tyr Lys Leu Asn Gly Lys Asp Gly Ile Ser Ile Trp Pro	
180 185 190	
Gln Phe Leu Asp Gly Val Arg Gly Leu Gln Leu Lys His Asp Thr Lys	
195 200 205	
Val Phe Met Met Asn Asn Pro Lys Ala Ala Asp Glu Phe Tyr Lys Ile	
210 215 220	
Glu Arg Ser Gly Thr Gln Phe Pro Asp Glu Ala Val Lys Ala Arg Leu	
225 230 235 240	
Thr Ile Asn Val Lys Pro Gln Phe Gln Lys Ala Met Val Asp Ala Ala	
245 250 255	
Val Arg Leu Thr Ala Glu Arg His Asp Ile Ile Thr Ala Lys Val Ala	
260 265 270	
Gly Pro Ala Lys Ile Gly Thr Ile Thr Asp Ala Ala Val Phe Tyr Val	
275 280 285	
Ser Gly Asp Phe Ser Ala Ala Gln Thr Leu Ala Lys Glu Leu Gln Ala	
290 295 300	
Leu Leu Pro Asp Asp Ala Phe Ile Asn His Thr Pro Ala Gly Met Gln	
305 310 315 320	
Ser Met Gly Lys Gly Leu Cys Tyr Ala Glu Arg Thr Pro Gln Asp Arg	
325 330 335	
Thr Ser His Gly Met Ser Arg Ala Ser Ile Ile Glu Ser Ala Leu Ala	
340 345 350	
Asp Thr Ser Arg Ser Ser Leu Glu Lys Lys Leu Arg Asn Ala Phe Lys	
355 360 365	

-continued

Ser Ala Gly Tyr Asn Pro Asp Asn Pro Ala Phe Arg Leu Glu
 370 375 380

A DNA molecule from *pseudomonas syringae* pv. *tomato* strain DC3000 encodes a homolog of HopPtoA, identified herein as HopPtoA2, and has a nucleotide sequence (SEQ. ID. No. 65) as follows:

atgcacatca accaatccgc ccaacaaccg cctggcggtt caatggagag ttttcggaca 60
gcttccgacg cgtccccgtc ttccgaggatct gtgcggctgt tcagcactac ctcgtgccgc 120
gatctacaag ctattaccga ttatctgaaa catcacgtgt tcgctcgca caggtttcg 180
gtaataggct caccggatga gcgtgatgcc gctcttgac acaacgagca gatcgatgc 240
ttggtagaga cacgcgccaa ccgcctgtac tccgaagggg agaccccccgc aaccatcgcc 300
gaaacattcg ccaaggcgga aaagttcgac cgtttggcga cgaccgcata aagtgcgtttt 360
gagaacacgc catttgcgc tgccctcggt cttcagttaca tgccagctgc gatcaacaag 420
ggcgattggc tagcaacgccc gctcaaggcg ctgaccccccgc tcattttccgg agcgctgtcg 480
ggagccatgg accaggtggg cacaaaaatg atggatcgat cgaggggtga tctgcattac 540
ctgagactt cgccggacaa gttgcatgtat gcatggccg tatcggtgaa gcgcactcg 600
ctcgccgtt gtcgacagggt tttggacatg gggattgcag tgccagacgtt ctcggcgcta 660
aatgtgtgc gtaccgtatt ggctccagca cttagctcca gaccgtcggt gcaggggtgt 720
gtttagtttgc gcttatctac ggccgggtggc ttgggttgcga atgcaggctt tggcgaccgc 780
atgctcagtg tgcaatcgcc cgatcaactg cgtggggggg cattcgactat tggcatgaaa 840
gataaaagacg ccaaggccgc gttgagtgaa gaaactgtatt ggcttgcgtt tcacaaagcg 900
atcaagtccg ccagctactc aggtgcggcg ctcaatcgcc gcaaggggat ggccggcctg 960
ccactggacg tcgcgaccga cgggctcaag gcggtgagaa gtctgggtgc ggccaccagc 1020
ctgacaaaaaa atggcctggc cctagccgtt gttacgcccgg gggtaagtaa gttgcagaaa 1080
atggcgcacga aaaatatcac tgattcgccg accaaggctg cggttagtca gctgagcaac 1140
ctgggtgggtt cggttaggcgt tttcgcaggc tggaccaccg ctggactggc gactgaccct 1200
ggggtaaga aagccgagtc gtttatacag gataagggtga aatcgaccgc atctagtacc 1260
acaagctatg ttgccgacca gaccgtcaaa ctggcgaaaa cagtcaagga catgagcggg 1320
gaggcgatct ccagcaccgg tgccagctta cgcagctactg tcaataaacct gcgtcatcg 1380
tccgcgtccgg aagctgatcat cgaagaaggt gggatttcgg cgtttctcg aagtgaaca 1440
ccgtttcagc tcaggcggtt gtata 1464

Although hopPtoA2 does not lie within the CEL, it is included here as a homolog of hopPtoA, which corresponds to CEL ORF5 as noted above. The encoded HopPtoA2 protein or polypeptide has an amino acid sequence according to SEQ. ID. No. 66 as follows:

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Met His Ile Asn Gln Ser Ala Gln Gln Pro Pro Gly Val Ala Met Glu
      1           5           10          15

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Ser Phe Arg Thr Ala Ser Asp Ala Ser Leu Ala Ser Ser Ser Val Arg
 20 25 30

-continued

Ser Val Ser Thr Thr Ser Cys Arg Asp Leu Gln Ala Ile Thr Asp Tyr
 35 40 45
 Leu Lys His His Val Phe Ala Ala His Arg Phe Ser Val Ile Gly Ser
 50 55 60
 Pro Asp Glu Arg Asp Ala Ala Leu Ala His Asn Glu Gln Ile Asp Ala
 65 70 75 80
 Leu Val Glu Thr Arg Ala Asn Arg Leu Tyr Ser Glu Gly Glu Thr Pro
 85 90 95
 Ala Thr Ile Ala Glu Thr Phe Ala Lys Ala Glu Lys Phe Asp Arg Leu
 100 105 110
 Ala Thr Thr Ala Ser Ser Ala Phe Glu Asn Thr Pro Phe Ala Ala Ala
 115 120 125
 Ser Val Leu Gln Tyr Met Gln Pro Ala Ile Asn Lys Gly Asp Trp Leu
 130 135 140
 Ala Thr Pro Leu Lys Pro Leu Thr Pro Leu Ile Ser Gly Ala Leu Ser
 145 150 155 160
 Gly Ala Met Asp Gln Val Gly Thr Lys Met Met Asp Arg Ala Arg Gly
 165 170 175
 Asp Leu His Tyr Leu Ser Thr Ser Pro Asp Lys Leu His Asp Ala Met
 180 185 190
 Ala Val Ser Val Lys Arg His Ser Pro Ala Leu Gly Arg Gln Val Val
 195 200 205
 Asp Met Gly Ile Ala Val Gln Thr Phe Ser Ala Leu Asn Val Val Arg
 210 215 220
 Thr Val Leu Ala Pro Ala Leu Ala Ser Arg Pro Ser Val Gln Gly Ala
 225 230 235 240
 Val Asp Phe Gly Val Ser Thr Ala Gly Gly Leu Val Ala Asn Ala Gly
 245 250 255
 Phe Gly Asp Arg Met Leu Ser Val Gln Ser Arg Asp Gln Leu Arg Gly
 260 265 270
 Gly Ala Phe Val Leu Gly Met Lys Asp Lys Glu Pro Lys Ala Ala Leu
 275 280 285
 Ser Glu Glu Thr Asp Trp Leu Asp Ala Tyr Lys Ala Ile Lys Ser Ala
 290 295 300
 Ser Tyr Ser Gly Ala Ala Leu Asn Ala Gly Lys Arg Met Ala Gly Leu
 305 310 315 320
 Pro Leu Asp Val Ala Thr Asp Gly Leu Lys Ala Val Arg Ser Leu Val
 325 330 335
 Ser Ala Thr Ser Leu Thr Lys Asn Gly Leu Ala Leu Ala Gly Gly Tyr
 340 345 350
 Ala Gly Val Ser Lys Leu Gln Lys Met Ala Thr Lys Asn Ile Thr Asp
 355 360 365
 Ser Ala Thr Lys Ala Ala Val Ser Gln Leu Ser Asn Leu Val Gly Ser
 370 375 380
 Val Gly Val Phe Ala Gly Trp Thr Ala Gly Leu Ala Thr Asp Pro
 385 390 395 400
 Ala Val Lys Lys Ala Glu Ser Phe Ile Gln Asp Lys Val Lys Ser Thr
 405 410 415

-continued

Ala Ser Ser Thr Thr Ser Tyr Val Ala Asp Gln Thr Val Lys Leu Ala				
420	425	430		
Lys Thr Val Lys Asp Met Ser Gly Glu Ala Ile Ser Ser Thr Gly Ala				
435	440	445		
Ser Leu Arg Ser Thr Val Asn Asn Leu Arg His Arg Ser Ala Pro Glu				
450	455	460		
Ala Asp Ile Glu Glu Gly Gly Ile Ser Ala Phe Ser Arg Ser Glu Thr				
465	470	475	480	
Pro Phe Gln Leu Arg Arg Leu				
485				

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Fragments of the above-identified proteins or polypeptides as well as fragments of full length proteins from the EELs and CELs of other bacteria, in particular Gram-negative pathogens, can also be used according to the present invention.

Suitable fragments can be produced by several means. Subclones of the gene encoding a known protein can be produced using conventional molecular genetic manipulation for subcloning gene fragments, such as described by Sambrook et al., 1989, and Ausubel et al., 1994. The subclones then are expressed in vitro or in vivo in bacterial cells to yield a smaller protein or polypeptide that can be tested for activity, e.g., as a product required for pathogen virulence.

In another approach, based on knowledge of the primary structure of the protein, fragments of the protein-coding gene may be synthesized using the PCR technique together with specific sets of primers chosen to represent particular portions of the protein (Erlich et al., 1991). These can then be cloned into an appropriate vector for expression of a truncated protein or polypeptide from bacterial cells as described above.

As an alternative, fragments of a protein can be produced by digestion of a full-length protein with proteolytic enzymes like chymotrypsin or *Staphylococcus* proteinase A, or trypsin. Different proteolytic enzymes are likely to cleave different proteins at different sites based on the amino acid sequence of the particular protein. Some of the fragments that result from proteolysis may be active virulence proteins or polypeptides.

Chemical synthesis can also be used to make suitable fragments. Such a synthesis is carried out using known amino acid sequences for the polypeptide being produced. Alternatively, subjecting a full length protein to high temperatures and pressures will produce fragments. These fragments can then be separated by conventional procedures (e.g., chromatography, SDS-PAGE).

Variants may also (or alternatively) be modified by, for example, the deletion or addition of amino acids that have minimal influence on the properties, secondary structure and hydrophobic nature of the polypeptide. For example, a polypeptide may be conjugated to a signal (or leader) sequence at the N-terminal end of the protein which co-translationally or post-translationally directs transfer of the protein. The polypeptide may also be conjugated to a linker or other sequence for ease of synthesis, purification, or identification of the polypeptide.

The proteins or polypeptides used in accordance with the present invention are preferably produced in purified form (preferably at least about 80%, more preferably 90%, pure) by conventional techniques. Typically, the protein or polypeptide of the present invention is secreted into the growth medium of recombinant host cells (discussed infra). Alternatively, the protein or polypeptide of the present invention is produced but not secreted into growth medium. In such cases, to isolate the protein, the host cell (e.g., *E. coli*) carrying a recombinant plasmid is propagated, lysed by sonication, heat, or chemical treatment, and the homogenate is centrifuged to remove bacterial debris. The supernatant is then subjected to sequential ammonium sulfate precipitation. The fraction containing the protein or polypeptide of interest is subjected to gel filtration in an appropriately sized dextran or polyacrylamide column to separate the proteins. If necessary, the protein fraction may be further purified by HPLC.

DNA molecules encoding other EEL and CEL protein or polypeptides can be identified using a PCR-based methodology for cloning portions of the pathogenicity islands of a bacterium. Basically, the PCR-based strategy involves the use of conserved sequences from the *hrpK* and *tRNA^{leu}* genes (or other conserved border sequences) as primers for cloning EEL intervening regions of the pathogenicity island. As shown in FIGS. 2B-C, the *hrpK* and *tRNA^{leu}* genes are highly conserved among diverse *Pseudomonas syringae* variants. Depending upon the size of EEL, additional primers can be prepared from the originally obtained cDNA sequence, allowing for recovery of clones and walking through the EEL in a step-wise fashion. If full-length coding sequences are not obtained from the PCR steps, contigs can be assembled to prepare full-length coding sequences using suitable restriction enzymes. Similar PCR-based procedures can be used for obtaining clones that encode open reading frames in the CEL. As shown in FIG. 3, the CEL of diverse *Pseudomonas syringae* pathovars contain numerous conserved domains. Moreover, known sequences of the *hrp/hrc* domain, *hrp W*, *AvrE*, or *gstA* can be used to prepare primers.

Using the above-described PCR-based methods, a number of DNA sequences were utilized as the source for primers. One such DNA molecule is isolated from the *tRNA^{leu}* gene of *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *tomato* DC3000, which has a nucleotide sequence (SEQ. ID. No. 67) as follows:

gccctgatgg cggaatttgtt agacgcggcg gattcaaaat ccgtttcga aagaagtggg 60

131**132****-continued**

agttcgattc tccctcgaaa caccacca

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An additional DNA molecule which can be used to supply suitable primers is from the tRNA^{leu} gene of *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *syringae* B728a, which has a nucleotide sequence (SEQ. ID. No. 68) as follows:

gccctgatgg cggaatttgtt agacgcggcg gattcaaaat ccgtttcga aagaagtggg	60
agttcgattc tccctcgaaa cacca	85

Another DNA molecule is isolated from the queA gene of *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *tomato* DC3000, which has a nucleotide sequence (SEQ. ID. No. 69) as follows:

atgcgcgtcg ctgactttac cttcgaactc cccgattccc tgattgctcg tcacccgttg	60
gccgagcgtc gcagcagtcg tctgttgacc cttgatgggc cgacgggcgc gctggcacat	120
cgtcaattca ccgatttgcg ctagcatttg cgctcgccgc acttgcgtgtt gttcaacaat	180
acccgtgtca ttcccgacg tttgttcggg cagaaggcgt ccggcggcaa gctggagatt	240
ctggtcgagc cgctgtggaa cagccatcggt gtgtggcgc acgtgcgtgc cagcaagtgc	300
ccaaagccgg gctcgatcgat cctgatcgat ggccggccgc aggccgagat ggtggcgcgg	360
catgacgcgc tggatcgatggt ggcgtttgcg gaagaagtgc tgccgttgcg ggatcgatgc	420
ggccatatgc cggtgcctcc ttatatacgac cgccggacg aagggtccga ccgcgacgt	480
tatcagaccc tttacggcca ggcgcgggtt gctgtggccg cgccgactgc cggcctgcgt	540
ttagccccgc cggtgcgtggaa agcaattgcg gccaaggccgc tcgagactgc ttttgcact	600
ctgcacgtcg ggcggggatc gttccagccg gtgcgtgtcg agcagatcgaa agatcaccac	660
atgcacagcg aatggctggaa agtcagccag gacgtggcgtc atgcgtggc ggcgtggcg	720
gcccggggcg ggcgggtat tgccgtgggg accaccagcg tgcgttgcgt ggagagtgcc	780
gcccgtgtatg gccagttgaa gccgtttacg ggcgcacccg acatcttcat ctatccgggg	840
ccggccgttcc atgtggtcga tgccgtggg actaattttc atttgcgttgcg atccacgtcg	900
ttgatgtggg tttccggcgat cggccgttat cccgaaacca tggccggcta cgccggggcc	960
atcgaacacg ggtaccgtt cttagttac ggtgtggccca tggtcatcgc ccgcaatccc	1020
gcccggacgg ccccacagga atcggccacca gaggatcaccg catga	1065

This DNA molecule encodes QueA, which has an amino acid sequence (SEQ. ID. No. 70) as follows:

Met Arg Val Ala Asp Phe Thr Phe Glu Leu Pro Asp Ser Leu Ile Ala	
1 5 10 15	
Arg His Pro Leu Ala Glu Arg Arg Ser Ser Arg Leu Leu Thr Leu Asp	
20 25 30	
Gly Pro Thr Gly Ala Leu Ala His Arg Gln Phe Thr Asp Leu Leu Glu	
35 40 45	
His Leu Arg Ser Gly Asp Leu Met Val Phe Asn Asn Thr Arg Val Ile	
50 55 60	
Pro Ala Arg Leu Phe Gly Gln Lys Ala Ser Gly Gly Lys Leu Glu Ile	
65 70 75 80	

-continued

Leu Val Glu Arg Val Leu Asp Ser His Arg Val Leu Ala His Val Arg
 85 90 95
 Ala Ser Lys Ser Pro Lys Pro Gly Ser Ser Ile Leu Ile Asp Gly Gly
 100 105 110
 Gly Glu Ala Glu Met Val Ala Arg His Asp Ala Leu Phe Glu Leu Arg
 115 120 125
 Phe Ala Glu Glu Val Leu Pro Leu Leu Asp Arg Val Gly His Met Pro
 130 135 140
 Leu Pro Pro Tyr Ile Asp Arg Pro Asp Glu Gly Ala Asp Arg Glu Arg
 145 150 155 160
 Tyr Gln Thr Val Tyr Ala Gln Arg Ala Gly Ala Val Ala Ala Pro Thr
 165 170 175
 Ala Gly Leu His Phe Asp Gln Pro Leu Met Glu Ala Ile Ala Ala Lys
 180 185 190
 Gly Val Glu Thr Ala Phe Val Thr Leu His Val Gly Ala Gly Thr Phe
 195 200 205
 Gln Pro Val Arg Val Glu Gln Ile Glu Asp His His Met His Ser Glu
 210 215 220
 Trp Leu Glu Val Ser Gln Asp Val Val Asp Ala Val Ala Ala Cys Arg
 225 230 235 240
 Ala Arg Gly Arg Val Ile Ala Val Gly Thr Thr Ser Val Arg Ser
 245 250 255
 Leu Glu Ser Ala Ala Arg Asp Gly Gln Leu Lys Pro Phe Ser Gly Asp
 260 265 270
 Thr Asp Ile Phe Ile Tyr Pro Gly Arg Pro Phe His Val Val Asp Ala
 275 280 285
 Leu Val Thr Asn Phe His Leu Pro Glu Ser Thr Leu Leu Met Leu Val
 290 295 300
 Ser Ala Phe Ala Gly Tyr Pro Glu Thr Met Ala Ala Tyr Ala Ala Ala
 305 310 315 320
 Ile Glu His Gly Tyr Arg Phe Phe Ser Tyr Gly Asp Ala Met Phe Ile
 325 330 335
 Thr Arg Asn Pro Ala Pro Thr Ala Pro Gln Glu Ser Ala Pro Glu Asp
 340 345 350
 His Ala

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DNA molecules encoding other EEL and CEL proteins or polypeptides can also be identified by determining whether such DNA molecules hybridize under stringent conditions to a DNA molecule as identified above. An example of suitable stringency conditions is when hybridization is carried out at a temperature of about 37° C. using a hybridization medium that includes 0.9M sodium citrate ("SSC") buffer, followed by washing with 0.2×SSC buffer at 37° C. Higher stringency can readily be attained by increasing the temperature for either hybridization or washing conditions or decreasing the sodium concentration of the hybridization or wash medium. Nonspecific binding may also be controlled using any one of a number of known techniques such as, for example, blocking the membrane with protein-containing solutions, addition of heterologous RNA, DNA, and SDS to the hybridization buffer, and treatment with RNase. Wash conditions are typically performed at or below stringency. Exemplary high stringency conditions include carrying out hybridization at a temperature of about 42° C. to about 65° C. for up to about 20 hours in a hybridization medium containing 1M NaCl, 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4, 10 mM EDTA, 0.1% sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS), 0.2% ficoll, 0.2%

polyvinylpyrrolidone, 0.2% bovine serum albumin, and 50 µg/ml *E. coli* DNA, followed by washing carried out at between about 42° C. to about 65° C. in a 0.2×SSC buffer.

Also encompassed by the present invention are nucleic acid molecules which contain conserved substitutions as compared to the above identified DNA molecules and, thus, encode the same protein or polypeptides identified above. Further, complementary sequences are also encompassed by the present invention.

The nucleic acid of the present invention can be either DNA or RNA, which can readily be prepared using the above identified DNA molecules of the present invention.

The delivery of effector proteins or polypeptides can be achieved in several ways, depending upon the host being treated and the materials being used: (1) as a stable or plasmid-encoded transgene; (2) transiently expressed via *Agrobacterium* or viral vectors; (3) delivered by the type III secretion systems of disarmed pathogens or recombinant nonpathogenic bacteria which express a functional, heterologous type III secretion system; or (4) delivered via topical application followed by TAT protein transduction domain-mediated spontaneous uptake into cells. Each of these is discussed infra.

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The DNA molecule encoding the protein or polypeptide can be incorporated in cells using conventional recombinant DNA technology. Generally, this involves inserting the DNA molecule into an expression system to which the DNA molecule is heterologous (i.e. not normally present). The heterologous DNA molecule is inserted into the expression system or vector in proper sense orientation and correct reading frame. The vector contains the necessary elements for the transcription and translation of the inserted protein-coding sequences.

U.S. Pat. No. 4,237,224 to Cohen and Boyer describes the production of expression systems in the form of recombinant plasmids using restriction enzyme cleavage and ligation with DNA ligase. These recombinant plasmids are then introduced by means of transformation and replicated in unicellular cultures including prokaryotic organisms and eukaryotic cells grown in tissue culture.

Recombinant genes may also be introduced into viruses, such as vaccinia virus. Recombinant viruses can be generated by transfection of plasmids into cells infected with virus.

Suitable vectors include, but are not limited to, the following viral vectors such as lambda vector system g11, gt WES.tB, Charon 4, and plasmid vectors such as pBR322, pBR325, pACYC177, pACYC1084, pUC8, pUC9, pUC18, pUC19, pLG339, pR290, pKC37, pKC101, SV 40, pBlue-script II SK+/- or KS+/- (see "Stratagene Cloning Systems" Catalog (1993) from Stratagene, La Jolla, Calif., which is hereby incorporated by reference), pQE, pIH821, pGEX, pET series (see Studier et al., 1990). Recombinant molecules can be introduced into cells via transformation, particularly transduction, conjugation, mobilization, or electroporation. The DNA sequences are cloned into the vector using standard cloning procedures in the art, as described by Sambrook et al., 1989.

A variety of host-vector systems may be utilized to express the protein-encoding sequence(s). Primarily, the vector system must be compatible with the host cell used. Host-vector systems include, but are not limited to, the following: bacteria transformed with bacteriophage DNA, plasmid DNA, or cosmid DNA; microorganisms such as yeast containing yeast vectors; mammalian cell systems infected with virus (e.g., vaccinia virus, adenovirus, etc.); insect cell systems infected with virus (e.g., baculovirus); and plant cells infected by bacteria. The expression elements of these vectors vary in their strength and specificities. Depending upon the host-vector system utilized, any one of a number of suitable transcription and translation elements can be used.

Different genetic signals and processing events control many levels of gene expression (e.g., DNA transcription and messenger RNA (mRNA) translation).

Transcription of DNA is dependent upon the presence of a promoter which is a DNA sequence that directs the binding of RNA polymerase and thereby promotes mRNA synthesis. The DNA sequences of eukaryotic promoters differ from those of prokaryotic promoters. Eukaryotic promoters and accompanying genetic signals may not be recognized in or may not function in a prokaryotic system and, further, prokaryotic promoters are not recognized and do not function in eukaryotic cells.

Similarly, translation of mRNA in prokaryotes depends upon the presence of the proper prokaryotic signals which differ from those of eukaryotes. Efficient translation of mRNA in prokaryotes requires a ribosome binding site called the Shine-Dalgarno ("SD") sequence on the mRNA. This sequence is a short nucleotide sequence of mRNA that is located before the start codon, usually AUG, which

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encodes the amino-terminal methionine of the protein. The SD sequences are complementary to the 3'-end of the 16S rRNA (ribosomal RNA) and probably promote binding of mRNA to ribosomes by duplexing with the rRNA to allow correct positioning of the ribosome. For a review on maximizing gene expression, see Roberts and Lauer, 1979.

Promoters vary in their "strength" (i.e., their ability to promote transcription). For the purposes of expressing a cloned gene, it is desirable to use strong promoters in order to obtain a high level of transcription and, hence, expression of the gene. Depending upon the host cell system utilized, any one of a number of suitable promoters may be used. For instance, when cloning in *E. coli*, its bacteriophages, or plasmids, promoters such as the T7 phage promoter, lac promoter, trp promoter, recA promoter, ribosomal RNA promoter, the P_R and P_L promoters of coliphage lambda and others, including but not limited, to lacUV5, ompF, bla, lpp, and the like, may be used to direct high levels of transcription of adjacent DNA segments. Additionally, a hybrid trp-lacUV5 (lac) promoter or other *E. coli* promoters produced by recombinant DNA or other synthetic DNA techniques may be used to provide for transcription of the inserted gene.

Bacterial host cell strains and expression vectors may be chosen which inhibit the action of the promoter unless specifically induced. In certain operations, the addition of specific inducers is necessary for efficient transcription of the inserted DNA. For example, the lac operon is induced by the addition of lactose or IPTG (isopropylthio-beta-D-galactoside). A variety of other operons, such as trp, pro, etc., are under different controls.

Specific initiation signals are also required for efficient gene transcription and translation in prokaryotic cells. These transcription and translation initiation signals may vary in "strength" as measured by the quantity of gene specific messenger RNA and protein synthesized, respectively. The DNA expression vector, which contains a promoter, may also contain any combination of various "strong" transcription and/or translation initiation signals. For instance, efficient translation in *E. coli* requires an SD sequence about 7-9 bases 5' to the initiation codon ("ATG") to provide a ribosome binding site. Thus, any SD-ATG combination that can be utilized by host cell ribosomes may be employed. Such combinations include but are not limited to the SD-ATG combination from the cro gene or the N gene of coliphage lambda, or from the *E. coli* tryptophan E, D, C, B or A genes. Additionally, any SD-ATG combination produced by recombinant DNA or other techniques involving incorporation of synthetic nucleotides may be used.

Once the isolated DNA molecule encoding the polypeptide or protein has been cloned into an expression system, it is ready to be incorporated into a host cell. Such incorporation can be carried out by the various forms of transformation noted above, depending upon the vector/host cell system. Suitable host cells include, but are not limited to, bacteria, virus, yeast, mammalian cells, insect, plant, and the like.

Because it is desirable for recombinant host cells to secrete the encoded protein or polypeptide, it is preferable that the host cell also possess a functional type III secretion system. The type III secretion system can be heterologous to host cell (Ham et al., 1998) or the host cell can naturally possess a type III secretion system. Host cells which naturally contain a type III secretion system include many pathogenic Gram-negative bacterium, such as numerous *Erwinia* species, *Pseudomonas* species, *Xanthomonas* species, etc. Other type III secretion systems are known and

still others are continually being identified. Pathogenic bacteria that can be utilized to deliver effector proteins or polypeptides are preferably disarmed according to known techniques, i.e., as described above. Alternatively, isolation of the effector protein or polypeptide from the host cell or growth medium can be carried out as described above.

Another aspect of the present invention relates to a transgenic plant which express a protein or polypeptide of the present invention and methods of making the same.

In order to express the DNA molecule in isolated plant cells or tissue or whole plants, a plant expressible promoter is needed. Any plant-expressible promoter can be utilized regardless of its origin, i.e., viral, bacterial, plant, etc. Without limitation, two suitable promoters include the nopaline synthase promoter (Fraley et al., 1983) and the cauliflower mosaic virus 35S promoter (O'Dell et al., 1985). Both of these promoters yield constitutive expression of coding sequences under their regulatory control.

While constitutive expression is generally suitable for expression of the DNA molecule, it should be apparent to those of skill in the art that temporally or tissue regulated expression may also be desirable, in which case any regulated promoter can be selected to achieve the desired expression. Typically, the temporally or tissue regulated promoters will be used in connection with the DNA molecule that are expressed at only certain stages of development or only in certain tissues.

In some plants, it may also be desirable to use promoters which are responsive to pathogen infiltration or stress. For example, it may be desirable to limit expression of the protein or polypeptide in response to infection by a particular pathogen of the plant. One example of a pathogen-inducible promoter is the *gst1* promoter from potato, which is described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,750,874 and 5,723,760 to Strittmayer et al., which are hereby incorporated by reference.

Expression of the DNA molecule in isolated plant cells or tissue or whole plants also requires appropriate transcription termination and polyadenylation of mRNA. Any 3' regulatory region suitable for use in plant cells or tissue can be operably linked to the first and second DNA molecules. A number of 3' regulatory regions are known to be operable in plants. Exemplary 3' regulatory regions include, without limitation, the nopaline synthase 3' regulatory region (Fraley et al., 1983) and the cauliflower mosaic virus 3' regulatory region (Odell et al., 1985).

The promoter and a 3' regulatory region can readily be ligated to the DNA molecule using well known molecular cloning techniques described in Sambrook et al., 1989.

One approach to transforming plant cells with a DNA molecule of the present invention is particle bombardment (also known as biolistic transformation) of the host cell. This can be accomplished in one of several ways. The first involves propelling inert or biologically active particles at cells. This technique is disclosed in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,945,050, 5,036,006, and 5,100,792, all to Sanford, et al. Generally, this procedure involves propelling inert or biologically active particles at the cells under conditions effective to penetrate the outer surface of the cell and to be incorporated within the interior thereof. When inert particles are utilized, the vector can be introduced into the cell by coating the particles with the vector containing the heterologous DNA. Alternatively, the target cell can be surrounded by the vector so that the vector is carried into the cell by the wake of the particle. Biologically active particles (e.g., dried bacterial cells containing the vector and heterologous DNA) can also be propelled into plant cells. Other

variations of particle bombardment, now known or hereafter developed, can also be used.

Another method of introducing the DNA molecule into plant cells is fusion of protoplasts with other entities, either minicells, cells, lysosomes, or other fusible lipid-surfaced bodies that contain the DNA molecule (Fraley et al., 1982).

The DNA molecule may also be introduced into the plant cells by electroporation (Fromm, et al., 1985). In this technique, plant protoplasts are electroporated in the presence of plasmids containing the DNA molecule. Electrical impulses of high field strength reversibly permeabilize biomembranes allowing the introduction of the plasmids. Electroporated plant protoplasts reform the cell wall, divide, and regenerate.

Another method of introducing the DNA molecule into plant cells is to infect a plant cell with *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* or *Agrobacterium rhizogenes* previously transformed with the DNA molecule. Under appropriate conditions known in the art, the transformed plant cells are grown to form shoots or roots, and develop further into plants. Generally, this procedure involves inoculating the plant tissue with a suspension of bacteria and incubating the tissue for 48 to 72 hours on regeneration medium without antibiotics at 25-28° C.

Agrobacterium is a representative genus of the Gram-negative family Rhizobiaceae. Its species are responsible for crown gall (*A. tumefaciens*) and hairy root disease (*A. rhizogenes*). The plant cells in crown gall tumors and hairy roots are induced to produce amino acid derivatives known as opines, which are catabolized only by the bacteria. The bacterial genes responsible for expression of opines are a convenient source of control elements for chimeric expression cassettes. In addition, assaying for the presence of opines can be used to identify transformed tissue.

Heterologous genetic sequences such as a DNA molecule of the present invention can be introduced into appropriate plant cells by means of the Ti plasmid of *A. tumefaciens* or the Ri plasmid of *A. rhizogenes*. The Ti or Ri plasmid is transmitted to plant cells on infection by *Agrobacterium* and is stably integrated into the plant genome (Schell, 1987).

Plant tissue suitable for transformation include leaf tissue, root tissue, meristems, zygotic and somatic embryos, and anthers.

After transformation, the transformed plant cells can be selected and regenerated.

Preferably, transformed cells are first identified using, e.g., a selection marker simultaneously introduced into the host cells along with the DNA molecule of the present invention. Suitable selection markers include, without limitation, markers coding for antibiotic resistance, such as kanamycin resistance (Fraley et al., 1983). A number of antibiotic-resistance markers are known in the art and other are continually being identified. Any known antibiotic-resistance marker can be used to transform and select transformed host cells in accordance with the present invention. Cells or tissues are grown on a selection media containing an antibiotic, whereby generally only those transformants expressing the antibiotic resistance marker continue to grow.

Once a recombinant plant cell or tissue has been obtained, it is possible to regenerate a full-grown plant therefrom. Thus, another aspect of the present invention relates to a transgenic plant that includes a DNA molecule of the present invention, wherein the promoter induces transcription of the first DNA molecule in response to infection of the plant by an oomycete. Preferably, the DNA molecule is stably inserted into the genome of the transgenic plant of the present invention.

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Plant regeneration from cultured protoplasts is described in Evans et al., 1983, and Vasil, 1984 and 1986.

It is known that practically all plants can be regenerated from cultured cells or tissues, including but not limited to, all major species of rice, wheat, barley, rye, cotton, sunflower, peanut, corn, potato, sweet potato, bean, pea, chicory, lettuce, endive, cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, turnip, radish, spinach, onion, garlic, eggplant, pepper, celery, carrot, squash, pumpkin, zucchini, cucumber, apple, pear, melon, strawberry, grape, raspberry, pineapple, soybean, tobacco, tomato, sorghum, and sugarcane.

Means for regeneration vary from species to species of plants, but generally a suspension of transformed protoplasts or a petri plate containing transformed explants is first provided. Callus tissue is formed and shoots may be induced from callus and subsequently rooted. Alternatively, embryo formation can be induced in the callus tissue. These embryos germinate as natural embryos to form plants. The culture media will generally contain various amino acids and hormones, such as auxin and cytokinins. It is also advantageous to add glutamic acid and proline to the medium, especially for such species as corn and alfalfa. Efficient regeneration will depend on the medium, on the genotype, and on the history of the culture. If these three variables are controlled, then regeneration is usually reproducible and repeatable.

After the DNA molecule is stably incorporated in transgenic plants, it can be transferred to other plants by sexual crossing or by preparing cultivars. With respect to sexual crossing, any of a number of standard breeding techniques can be used depending upon the species to be crossed. Cultivars can be propagated in accord with common agricultural procedures known to those in the field.

Diseases caused by the vast majority of bacterial pathogens result in limited lesions. That is, even when everything is working in the pathogen's favor (e.g., no triggering of the hypersensitive response because of R-gene detection of one of the effectors), the parasitic process still triggers defenses after a couple of days, which then stops the infection from spreading. Thus, the very same effectors that enable parasitism to proceed must also eventually trigger defenses. Therefore, premature expression of these effectors is believed to "turn on" plant defenses earlier (i.e., prior to infection) and make the plant resistant to either the specific bacteria from which the effector protein was obtained or many pathogens. An advantage of this approach is that it involves natural products and plants seem highly sensitive to pathogen effector proteins.

According to one embodiment, a transgenic plant is provided that contains a heterologous DNA molecule of the present invention. Preferably, the heterologous DNA molecule is derived from a plant pathogen EEL. When the heterologous DNA molecule is expressed in the transgenic plant, plant defenses are activated, imparting disease resistance to the transgenic plant. The transgenic plant can also contain an R-gene which is activated by the protein or polypeptide product of the heterologous DNA molecule. The R gene can be naturally occurring in the plant or heterologously inserted therein. A number of R genes have been identified in various plant species, including without limitation: RPS2, RPM1, and RPP5 from *Arabidopsis thaliana*; Cf2, Cf9, I2, Pto, and Prf from tomato; N from tobacco; L6 and M from flax; Xa21 from rice; and Hs1pro-1 from sugar beet. In addition to imparting disease resistance, it is believed that stimulation of plant defenses in transgenic plants of the present invention will also result in a simultaneous enhancement in growth and resistance to insects.

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According to another embodiment, a plant, transgenic or non-transgenic, is treated with a protein or polypeptide of the present invention. By treating, it is intended to include various forms of applying the protein or polypeptide to the plant. The embodiments of the present invention where the effector polypeptide or protein is applied to the plant can be carried out in a number of ways, including: 1) application of an isolated protein (or composition containing the same) or 2) application of bacteria which do not cause disease and are transformed with a gene encoding the effector protein of the present invention. In the latter embodiment, the effector protein can be applied to plants by applying bacteria containing the DNA molecule encoding the effector protein. Such bacteria are preferably capable of secreting or exporting the protein so that the protein can contact plant cells. In these embodiments, the protein is produced by the bacteria in planta.

Such topical application is typically carried out using an effector fusion protein which includes a transduction domain, which will afford transduction domain-mediated spontaneous uptake of the effector protein into cells. Basically, this is carried out by fusing an 11-amino acid peptide (YGRKKRRQRRR, SEQ. ID. No. 91) by standard rDNA techniques to the N-terminus of the effector protein, and the resulting tagged protein is taken up into cells by a poorly understood process. This peptide is the protein transduction domain (PTD) of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) TAT protein (Schwarze et al., 2000). Other PTDs are known and may possibly be used for this purpose (Prochiantz, 2000).

When the effector protein is topically applied to plants, it can be applied as a composition, which includes a carrier in the form, e.g., of water, aqueous solutions, slurries, or dry powders. In this embodiment, the composition contains greater than about 5 nM of the protein of the present invention.

Although not required, this composition may contain additional additives including fertilizer, insecticide, fungicide, nematicide, and mixtures thereof. Suitable fertilizers include $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{NO}_3$. An example of a suitable insecticide is Malathion. Useful fungicides include Captan.

Other suitable additives include buffering agents, wetting agents, coating agents, and, in some instances, abrading agents. These materials can be used to facilitate the process of the present invention.

According to another aspect of the present invention, a transgenic plant is provided that contains a heterologous DNA molecule that encodes a transcript or a protein or polypeptide capable of disrupting function of a plant pathogen CEL product. Because the genes in the CEL are particularly important in pathogenesis, disrupting the function of their products in plants can result in broad resistance since CEL genes are highly conserved among Gram negative pathogens, particularly along species lines. An exemplary protein or polypeptide which can disrupt function of a CEL product is an antibody, polyclonal or monoclonal, raised against the CEL product using conventional techniques. Once isolated, the antibody can be sequenced and nucleic acids synthesized for encoding the same. Such nucleic acids, e.g., DNA, can be used to transform plants.

Transgenic plants can also be engineered so that they are hypersusceptible and, therefore, will support the growth of nonpathogenic bacteria for biotechnological purposes. It is known that many plant pathogenic bacteria can alter the environment inside plant leaves so that nonpathogenic bacteria can grow. This ability is presumably based on changes in the plant caused by pathogen effector proteins. Thus,

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transgenic plants expressing the appropriate effector genes can be used for these purposes.

According to one embodiment, a transgenic plant including a heterologous DNA molecule of the present invention expresses one or more effector proteins, wherein the transgenic plant is capable of supporting growth of compatible nonpathogenic bacteria (i.e., non-pathogenic endophytes such as various *Clavibacter* spp.). The compatible nonpathogenic bacteria can be naturally occurring or it can be recombinant. Preferably, the nonpathogenic bacteria is recombinant and expresses one or more useful products. Thus, the transgenic plant becomes a green factory for producing desirable products. Desirable products include, without limitation, products that can enhance the nutritional quality of the plant or products that are desirable in isolated form. If desired in isolated form, the product can be isolated from plant tissues. To prevent competition between the non-pathogenic bacteria which express the desired product and those that do not, it is possible to tailor the needs of recombinant, non-pathogenic bacteria so that only they are capable of living in plant tissues expressing a particular effector protein or polypeptide of the present invention.

The effector proteins or polypeptides of the present invention are believed to alter the plant physiology by shifting metabolic pathways to benefit the parasite and by activating or suppressing cell death pathways. Thus, they may also provide useful tools for efficiently altering the nutrient content of plants and delaying or triggering senescence. There are agricultural applications for all of these possible effects.

A further aspect of the present invention relates to diagnostic uses of the CEL and EEL. The CEL genes are universal to species of Gram negative bacteria, particularly pathogenic Gram negative bacteria (such as *P. syringae*), whereas the EEL sequences are strain-specific and provide a "virulence gene fingerprint" that could be used to track the presence, origins, and movement (and restrict the spread through quarantines) of strains that are particularly threatening. Although the CEL and EEL have been identified in various pathovars of *Pseudomonas syringae*, it is expected that most all Gram-negative pathogens can be identified, distinguished, and classified based upon the homology of the CEL and EEL genes.

According to one embodiment, a method of determining relatedness between two bacteria is carried out by comparing a nucleic acid alignment or amino acid alignment for a CEL of the two bacteria and then determining the relatedness of the two bacteria, wherein a higher sequence identity indicates a closer relationship. The CEL is particularly useful for determining the relatedness of two distinct bacterial species.

According to another embodiment, a method of determining relatedness between two bacteria which is carried out by comparing a nucleic acid alignment or amino acid alignment for an EEL of the two bacteria and then determining the relatedness of the two bacteria, wherein a higher sequence identity indicates a closer relationship. The EEL is particularly useful for determining the relatedness of two pathovars of a single bacterial species.

Given the methods of determining relatedness of bacteria species and/or pathovars, these methods can be utilized in conjunction with plant breeding programs. By detecting the "virulence gene fingerprint" of pathogens which are prevalent in a particular growing region, it is possible either to develop transgenic cultivars as described above or to identify existing plant cultivars which are resistant to the prevalent pathogens.

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In addition to the above described uses, another aspect of the present invention relates to gene- and protein-based therapies for animals, preferably mammals including, without limitation, humans, dogs, mice, rats. The *P. syringae* pv. *syringae* B728a EEL ORF5 protein (SEQ. ID. No. 32) is a member of the AvrRvx/YopJ protein family. YopJ is injected into human cells by the *Yersinia* type III secretion system, where it disrupts the function of certain protein kinases to inhibit cytokine release and promote programmed cell death. It is believed that the targets of many pathogen effector proteins (i.e., *P. syringae* effector proteins) will be universal to eukaryotes and therefore have a variety of potentially useful functions. In fact, two of the proteins in the *P. syringae* Hrp pathogenicity islands are toxic when expressed in yeast. They are HopPsyA from the *P. syringae* pv. *syringae* EEL and HopPtoA from the *P. syringae* pv. *tomato* DC3000 CEL. This supports the concept of universal eukaryote targets.

Thus, a further aspect of the present invention relates to a method of causing eukaryotic cell death which is carried out by introducing into a eukaryotic cell a cytotoxic *Pseudomonas* protein. The cytotoxic *Pseudomonas* protein is preferably HopPsyA (e.g., SEQ. ID. Nos. 36 (Psy 61), 62 (Psy 226), or 64 (Psy B143)) HopPtoA (SEQ. ID. No. 7), or HopPtoA2 (SEQ. ID. No. 66). The eukaryotic cell which is treated can be either in vitro or in vivo. When treating eukaryotic cells in vivo, a number of different protein- or DNA-delivery systems can be employed to introduce the effector protein into the target eukaryotic cell.

Without being bound by theory, it is believed that at least the HopPsyA effector proteins exert their cytotoxic effects through Mad2 interactions, disrupting cell checkpoint of spindle formation (see infra).

The protein- or DNA-delivery systems can be provided in the form of pharmaceutical compositions which include the delivery system in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, which may include suitable excipients or stabilizers. The dosage can be in solid or liquid form, such as powders, solutions, suspensions, or emulsions. Typically, the composition will contain from about 0.01 to 99 percent, preferably from about 20 to 75 percent of active compound(s), together with the carrier, excipient, stabilizer, etc.

The compositions of the present invention are preferably administered in injectable or topically-applied dosages by solution or suspension of these materials in a physiologically acceptable diluent with a pharmaceutical carrier. Such carriers include sterile liquids, such as water and oils, with or without the addition of a surfactant and other pharmaceutically and physiologically acceptable carrier, including adjuvants, excipients or stabilizers. Illustrative oils are those of petroleum, animal, vegetable, or synthetic origin, for example, peanut oil, soybean oil, or mineral oil. In general, water, saline, aqueous dextrose and related sugar solution, and glycols, such as propylene glycol or polyethylene glycol, are preferred liquid carriers, particularly for injectable solutions.

Alternatively, the effector proteins can also be delivered via solution or suspension packaged in a pressurized aerosol container together with suitable propellants, for example, hydrocarbon propellants like propane, butane, or isobutane with conventional adjuvants. The materials of the present invention also may be administered in a non-pressurized form such as in a nebulizer or atomizer.

Depending upon the treatment being effected, the compounds of the present invention can be administered orally, topically, transdermally, parenterally, subcutaneously, intravenously, intramuscularly, intraperitoneally, by intrana-

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sal instillation, by intracavitary or intravesical instillation, intraocularly, intraarterially, intralesionally, or by application to mucous membranes, such as, that of the nose, throat, and bronchial tubes.

Compositions within the scope of this invention include all compositions wherein the compound of the present invention is contained in an amount effective to achieve its intended purpose. While individual needs vary, determination of optimal ranges of effective amounts of each component is within the skill of the art.

One approach for delivering an effector protein into cells involves the use of liposomes. Basically, this involves providing a liposome which includes that effector protein to be delivered, and then contacting the target cell with the liposome under conditions effective for delivery of the effector protein into the cell.

Liposomes are vesicles comprised of one or more concentrically ordered lipid bilayers which encapsulate an aqueous phase. They are normally not leaky, but can become leaky if a hole or pore occurs in the membrane, if the membrane is dissolved or degrades, or if the membrane temperature is increased to the phase transition temperature. Current methods of drug delivery via liposomes require that the liposome carrier ultimately become permeable and release the encapsulated drug at the target site. This can be accomplished, for example, in a passive manner wherein the liposome bilayer degrades over time through the action of various agents in the body. Every liposome composition will have a characteristic half-life in the circulation or at other sites in the body and, thus, by controlling the half-life of the liposome composition, the rate at which the bilayer degrades can be somewhat regulated.

In contrast to passive drug release, active drug release involves using an agent to induce a permeability change in the liposome vesicle. Liposome membranes can be constructed so that they become destabilized when the environment becomes acidic near the liposome membrane (see, e.g., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 84:7851 (1987); *Biochemistry* 28:908 (1989), which are hereby incorporated by reference). When liposomes are endocytosed by a target cell, for example, they can be routed to acidic endosomes which will destabilize the liposome and result in drug release.

Alternatively, the liposome membrane can be chemically modified such that an enzyme is placed as a coating on the membrane which slowly destabilizes the liposome. Since control of drug release depends on the concentration of enzyme initially placed in the membrane, there is no real effective way to modulate or alter drug release to achieve "on demand" drug delivery. The same problem exists for pH-sensitive liposomes in that as soon as the liposome vesicle comes into contact with a target cell, it will be engulfed and a drop in pH will lead to drug release.

This liposome delivery system can also be made to accumulate at a target organ, tissue, or cell via active targeting (e.g., by incorporating an antibody or hormone on the surface of the liposomal vehicle). This can be achieved according to known methods.

Different types of liposomes can be prepared according to Bangham et al., (1965); U.S. Pat. No. 5,653,996 to Hsu et al., U.S. Pat. No. 5,643,599 to Lee et al.; U.S. Pat. No. 5,885,613 to Holland et al.; U.S. Pat. No. 5,631,237 to Dzau et al.; and U.S. Pat. No. 5,059,421 to Loughrey et al.

An alternative approach for delivery of effector proteins involves the conjugation of the desired effector protein to a polymer that is stabilized to avoid enzymatic degradation of the conjugated effector protein. Conjugated proteins or polypeptides of this type are described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,681,811 to Ekwuribe.

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Yet another approach for delivery of proteins or polypeptides involves preparation of chimeric proteins according to U.S. Pat. No. 5,817,789 to Heartlein et al. The chimeric protein can include a ligand domain and, e.g., an effector protein of the present invention. The ligand domain is specific for receptors located on a target cell. Thus, when the chimeric protein is delivered intravenously or otherwise introduced into blood or lymph, the chimeric protein will adsorb to the targeted cell, and the targeted cell will internalize the chimeric protein, which allows the effector protein to de-stabilize the cell checkpoint control mechanism, affording its cytotoxic effects.

When it is desirable to achieve heterologous expression of an effector protein of the present invention in a target cell, DNA molecules encoding the desired effector protein can be delivered into the cell. Basically, this includes providing a nucleic acid molecule encoding the effector protein and then introducing the nucleic acid molecule into the cell under conditions effective to express the effector protein in the cell. Preferably, this is achieved by inserting the nucleic acid molecule into an expression vector before it is introduced into the cell.

When transforming mammalian cells for heterologous expression of an effector protein, an adenovirus vector can be employed. Adenovirus gene delivery vehicles can be readily prepared and utilized given the disclosure provided in Berkner, 1988, and Rosenfeld et al., 1991. Adeno-associated viral gene delivery vehicles can be constructed and used to deliver a gene to cells. The use of adeno-associated viral gene delivery vehicles in vitro is described in Chatterjee et al. 1992; Walsh et al. 1992; Walsh et al., 1994; Flotte et al., 1993a; Ponnazhagan et al., 1994; Miller et al., 1994; Einerhand et al., 1995; Luo et al., 1995; and Zhou et al., 1996. In vivo use of these vehicles is described in Flotte et al., 1993b and Kaplitt et al., 1994. Additional types of adenovirus vectors are described in U.S. Pat. No. 6,057,155 to Wickham et al.; U.S. Pat. No. 6,033,908 to Bout et al.; U.S. Pat. No. 6,001,557 to Wilson et al.; U.S. Pat. No. 5,994,132 to Chamberlain et al.; U.S. Pat. No. 5,981,225 to Kochanek et al.; U.S. Pat. No. 5,885,808 to Spooner et al.; and U.S. Pat. No. 5,871,727 to Curiel.

Retroviral vectors which have been modified to form infective transformation systems can also be used to deliver nucleic acid encoding a desired effector protein into a target cell. One such type of retroviral vector is disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 5,849,586 to Kriegler et al.

Regardless of the type of infective transformation system employed, it should be targeted for delivery of the nucleic acid to a specific cell type. For example, for delivery of the nucleic acid into tumor cells, a high titer of the infective transformation system can be injected directly within the tumor site so as to enhance the likelihood of tumor cell infection. The infected cells will then express the desired effector protein, e.g., HopPtoA, HopPsyA, or HopPtoA2, disrupting cellular functions and producing cytotoxic effects.

Particularly preferred is use of the effector proteins of the present invention to treat a cancerous condition (i.e., the eukaryotic cell which is affected is a cancer cell). This can be carried out by introducing a cytotoxic *Pseudomonas* protein into cancer cells of a patient under conditions effective to inhibit cancer cell division, thereby treating the cancerous condition.

By introducing, it is intended that the effector protein is administered to the patient, preferably in the form of a composition which will target delivery to the cancer cells.

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Alternatively, when using DNA-based therapies, it is intended that the introducing be carried out by administering a target DNA delivery system to the patient such that the cancer cells are targeted and the effector protein is expressed therein.

EXAMPLES

The following Examples are intended to be illustrative and in no way are intended to limit the scope of the present invention.

Materials and Methods**Bacterial Strains, Culture Conditions, Plasmids, and DNA Manipulation Techniques**

Three experimentally amenable strains that represent different levels of diversity in *P. syringae* were investigated: Psy 61, Psy B728a, and Pto DC3000. (i) Psy 61 is a weak pathogen of bean whose *hrp* gene cluster, cloned on cosmid pHIR11, contains all of the genes necessary for nonpathogenic bacteria like *Pseudomonas fluorescens* and *Escherichia coli* to elicit the HR in tobacco and to secrete in culture the HrpZ harpin, a protein with unknown function that is secreted abundantly by the Hrp system (Alfano et al., 1996). The pHIR11 *hrp* cluster has been completely sequenced (FIG. 1) (Alfano and Collmer, 1997), and the *hopPsyA* gene in the hypervariable region at the left edge of the cluster was shown to encode a protein that has an Avr phenotype, travels the Hrp pathway, and elicits cell death when expressed in tobacco cells (Alfano and Collmer, 1997; Alfano et al., 1997; van Dijk et al., 1999). (ii) Psy B728a is in the same pathovar as strain 61 but is highly virulent and is a model for studying the role of the Hrp system in epiphytic fitness and pathogenicity (brown spot of bean) in the field (Hirano et al., 1999). (iii) Pto DC3000 is a well-studied pathogen of *Arabidopsis* and *tomato* (causing bacterial speck) that is highly divergent from pathovar *syringae* strains. Analysis of rRNA operon RFLP patterns has indicated that Pto and Psy are distantly related and could be considered separate species (Manceau and Horvais, 1997). Thus, we were able to compare two strains in the same pathovar with a strain from a highly divergent pathovar.

Conditions for culturing *E. coli* and *P. syringae* strains have been described (van Dijk et al., 1999), as have the sources for Psy 61 (Preston et al., 1995), Psy B728a (Hirano et al., 1999), and Pto DC3000 (Preston et al., 1995). Cloning and DNA manipulations were done in *E. coli* DH5 α using pBluescript II (Stratagene, La Jolla, Calif.), pRK415 (Keen et al., 1988), and cosmid pCPP47 (Bauer and Collmer, 1997), according to standard procedures (Ausubel et al., 1994). Cosmid libraries of Pto DC3000 and Psy B728a genomic DNA were previously constructed (Charkowski et al., 1998). Oligonucleotide synthesis and DNA sequencing were performed at the Cornell Biotechnology Center. The nucleotide sequence of the Pto DC3000 *hrp/hrc* cluster was determined using subclones of pCPP2473, a cosmid selected from a genomic cosmid library based on hybridization with the *hrpK* gene of Psy 61. The nucleotide sequence of the Psy B728a *hrp/hrc* cluster was determined using subclones of pCPP2346 and pCPP3017. These cosmids were selected from a genomic library based on hybridization with the *hrpC* operon of 61. The left side of the Psy 61 EEL region was cloned by PCR into pBSKSII+ Xhol and EcoRI sites using the following primers:

SEQ. ID. NO. 71, which primes within *queA* and contains an Xhol site:

SEQ. ID. NO. 72, which primes within *hopPsyA* and contains an EcoRI site:

Pfu polymerase was used for all PCR experiments. DNA sequence data were managed and analyzed with the

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DNAStar Program (Madison, Wis.), and databases were searched with the BLASTX, BLASTP, and BLASTN programs (Altschul et al., 1997).

5 Mutant Construction and Analysis

Large deletions in the Pto DC3000 *Hrp Pai* were constructed by subcloning border fragments into restriction sites on either side of an Ω Sp R cassette in pRK415, electroporating the recombinant plasmids into DC3000, and then selecting and screening for marker exchange mutants as described (Alfano et al., 1996). The following left and right side (FIGS. 2 and 3) deletion border fragments were used (with residual gene fragments indicated): for CUCPB5110 left *tgt-gueA-tRNA-Leu'-ORF4'* (27 bp of ORF4) and right ORF1'-*hrpK* (396 bp of ORF1); and for CUCPB5115 left *hrpS'-avrE'* (2569 bp of *avrE*) and right ORF6 (156 bp upstream of ORF6 start codon). The later fragment was PCR-amplified using the following primers:

SEQ. ID. NO. 73, which primes in the ORF5-ORF6 intergenic region and contains an *Xba*I site:

SEQ. ID. NO. 74, which primes in ORF6 and contains a HindIII site:

Mutant constructions were confirmed by Southern hybridizations using previously described conditions (Charkowski et al., 1998). The ability of mutants to secrete AvrPto was determined with anti-AvrPto antibodies and immunoblot analysis of cell fractions as previously described (van Dijk et al., 1999). Mutant CUCPB5 115 was complemented with pCPP3016, which carries ORF2 through ORF10 in cosmid pCPP47, and was introduced from *E. coli* DH5 α by triparental mating using helper strain *E. coli* DH5 α (pRK600), as described (Charkowski et al., 1998).

T7 Expression Analysis

Protein products of the Pto DC3000 EEL were analyzed by T7 polymerase-dependent expression using vector pET21 and *E. coli* BL21(DE3) as previously described (Huang et al., 1995). The following primer sets were used to PCR each ORF from pCPP3091, which carries in pBSKSII+ a BamH1 fragment containing *tgt* to *hrcV*:

ORF1, SEQ. ID. Nos. 75 and 76, respectively:

agttaggatcc tgaaatgtag gggcccg 28

agtaaagctt atgatgctgt ttccagta 28

ORF2, SEQ. ID. Nos. 77 and 78, respectively:

agttaggatcc tctcgaagga atggagca 28

agtaaagctt cgtgaagatg catttcgc 28

ORF3, SEQ. ID. Nos. 79 and 80, respectively:

agttaggatcc tagtcaactga tcgaacgt 28

agtactcgag ccacgaaata acacggta 28

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ORF4, SEQ. ID. Nos. 81 and 82, respectively:

agttaggatcc caggactgcc ttccagcg	28
agtactcgag cagagccggcg tccgtggc	28

tnpA, SEQ. ID. Nos. 83 and 84, respectively:

agttaggatcc agaattgttg aagaaaatc	28
agtaaaagctt tgcgcgttta actcatcg	28

Plant Bioassays

Tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum* L. cv. *Xanthi*) and tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill. cvs. Moneymaker and Rio Grande) were grown under greenhouse conditions and then maintained at 25° C. with daylight and supplemental halide illumination for HR and virulence assays. Bacteria were grown overnight on King's medium B agar supplemented with appropriate antibiotics, suspended in 5 mM MES pH 5.6, and then infiltrated with a needleless syringe into the leaves of test plants at 10⁸ cfu/ml for HR assays and 10⁴ cfu/ml for pathogenicity assays (Charkowski et al., 1998). All assays were repeated at least four times on leaves from different plants. Bacterial growth in tomato leaves was assayed by excising disks from infiltrated areas with a cork borer, comminuting the tissue in 0.5 ml of 5 mM MES, pH 5.6, with a Kontes Pellet Pestle (Fisher Scientific, Pittsburgh, Pa.), and then dilution plating the homogenate on King's medium B agar with 50 µg/ml rifampicin and 2 µg/ml cycloheximide to determine bacterial populations. The mean and SD from three leaf samples were determined for each time point. The relative growth in planta of DC3000 and CUCPB5110 was similarly assayed in 4 independent experiments and the relative growth of DC3000, CUCPB5115, and CUCPB5115(pCPP3016) in 3 independent experiments. Although the final population levels achieved by DC3000 varied between experiments, the populations levels of the mutants relative to the wild type were the same as in the representative experiments presented below.

Example 1

Comparison of hrp/hrc Gene Clusters of Psy 61, Psy B728a, and Pto DC3000

To determine if the hrp/hrc clusters from Psy B728a and Pto DC3000 were organized similarly to the previously characterized hrp/hrc cluster of Psy 61, two cosmids carrying hrp/hrc inserts were partially characterized. pCPP2346 carries the entire hrp/hrc cluster of B728a, and pCPP2473 carries the left half of the hrp/hrc cluster of DC3000. The right half of the DC3000 hrp/hrc cluster had been characterized previously (Preston et al., 1995). Sequencing the ends of several subclones derived from these cosmids provided fingerprints of the B728a and DC3000 hrp/hrc clusters, which indicated that both are arranged like that of strain 61 (FIG. 1). However, B728a contains between hrcU and hrcV a 3.6-kb insert with homologs of bacteriophage lambda genes Ea59 (23% amino-acid identity; E=2e-7) and Ea31 (30% amino-acid identity; E=6e-8) (Hendrix et al., 1983), and the B728a hrcU ORF has 36 additional codons. A possible insertion of this size in several Psy strains that are highly virulent on bean was suggested by a previous RFLP analysis (Legard et al., 1993). Cosmid pCPP2346, which contains the B728a hrp/hrc region and flanking sequences (4 kb on the left and 13 kb on the right), enabled *P. fluorescens* to secrete the B728a HrpZ harpin in culture and to elicit the HR in tobacco leaves, however, confluent necrosis devel-

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oped more slowly than with *P. fluorescens* (pHIR11) (data not shown). To further test the relatedness of the Psy 61 and B728a hrp/hrc gene clusters using an internal reference, the B728a hrpA gene was sequenced. Of the hrp/hrc genes that have been sequenced in Psy and Pto, hrpA, which encodes the major subunit of the Hrp pilus (Roine et al., 1997), is the least conserved (28% amino-acid identity) (Preston et al., 1995). However, the hrpA genes of strains 61 and B728a were 100% identical, which further supports the close relationship of these strains and their Hrp systems.

Example 2

Identification of an Exchangeable Effector Locus (EEL) in the Hrp Pai between hrpK and tRNA^{Leu}

Sequence analysis of the left side of the Psy 61, Psy B728a, and Pto DC3000 Hrp Pails revealed that the high percentage identity in hrpK sequences in these strains abruptly terminates three nucleotides after the hrpK stop codon and then is restored near tRNA^{Leu}, queA, and tgt sequences after 2.5 kb (Psy 61), 7.3 kb (Psy B728a), or 5.9 kb (Pto DC3000) of dissimilar, intervening DNA (FIG. 2). The difference between Psy strains 61 and B728a in this region was particularly surprising. This region of the *P. syringae* Hrp Pai was given the EEL designation because it contained completely different effector protein genes (Table 1 below), which appear to be exchanged at this locus at a high frequency. In this regard, it is noteworthy that (i) ORF2 in the B728a EEL is a homolog of avrPphE, which is in a different location, immediately downstream of hrpK (hrpY), in Pph 1302A (Mansfield et al., 1994), (ii) hopPsyA (hrmA) is present in only a few Psy strains (Heu and Hutcheson, 1993; Alfano et al., 1997), (iii) and ORF5 in the B728a EEL predicts a protein that is similar to *Xanthomonas* AvrBsT and possesses multiple motifs characteristic of the AvrRxx family (Ciesiolka et al., 1999). G+C content different from the genomic average is a hallmark of horizontally transferred genes, and the G+C contents of the ORFs in the three EELs are considerably lower than the average of 59–61% for *P. syringae* (Palleroni et al., 1984) (Table 1 below). They are also lower than hrpK (60%) and queA (63–64%). The ORFs in the Pto DC3000 EEL predict no products with similarity to known effector proteins, however T7 polymerase-dependent expression revealed products in the size range predicted for ORF 1, ORF3, and ORF4. Furthermore, the ORF1 protein is secreted in a hrp-dependent manner by *E. coli*(pCPP2156), which expresses an *Erwinia chrysanthemi* Hrp system that secretes *P. syringae* Avr proteins (Ham et al., 1998). Several ORFs in these EELs are preceded by Hrp boxes indicative of HrpL-activated promoters (FIG. 1) (Xiao and Hutcheson, 1994), and the lack of intervening Rho-independent terminator sequences or promoters suggests that ORF1 in DC3000 and ORF1 and ORF2 in B728a are expressed from HrpL-activated promoters upstream of the respective hrpK genes.

The EELs of these three strains also contain sequences homologous to insertion sequences, transposases, phage integrase genes, and plasmids (FIG. 2 and Table 1 below). The Psy B728a ORF5 and ORF6 operon is bordered on the left side linked to any type III secretion system genes or other genes in the Hrp Pai (FIG. 2). Thus, this is the apparent point of insertion of the Hrp Pai in the ancestral *Pseudomonas* genome.

Example 3

Identification of a Conserved Effector Locus (CEL) Located on the Right Side of the Hrp Pai in Psy B728a and Pto DC3000

Previous studies of the region to the right of hrpR in DC3000 had revealed the existence of the avrE locus, which

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is comprised of two transcriptional units (Lorang and Keen, 1995), the 5' sequences for the first 4 transcriptional units beyond *hrpR* (Lorang and Keen, 1995), and the identity of the fourth transcriptional unit as the *hrpW* gene encoding a second harpin (Charkowski et al., 1998). The DNA sequence of the first 14 ORFs to the right of *hrpR* in Pto DC3000 was completed in this investigation and the corresponding region in Psy B728a was partially sequenced (FIG. 3). Like the EEL, this region contains putative effector genes, e.g., *avrE* (Lorang and Keen, 1995). Unlike the EEL, the ORFs in this region have an average G+C content of 58.0%, which is close to that of the *hrp/hrc* genes, the region contains no sequences similar to known mobile genetic elements, and it appears conserved between Psy and Pto (FIG. 3). Comparison of the regions sequenced in B728a and DC3000 revealed that the first 7 ORFs are arranged identically and have an average DNA sequence identity of 78%. Hence, this region was given the CEL designation.

The precise border of the CEL remains undefined, and no sequences that were repeated in the EEL border of the Hrp Pai were found. ORF7 and ORF8 are likely to be part of the CEL, based on the presence of an upstream Hrp box (FIG. 3). However, the region beyond ORF10 probably is not in the CEL because the product of the next ORF shows homology to a family of bacterial *GstA* proteins (e.g., 28% identity with *E. coli* *GstA* over 204 amino acids; E=1e-8) (Blattner et al., 1997), and glutathione-S-transferase activity is common in nonpathogenic fluorescent pseudomonads (Zablotowicz et al., 1995). The presence of a *galP* homolog (38% identity over 256 amino acids, based on incomplete sequence, to *E. coli* *GalP*; E=2e-42) (Blattner et al., 1997) in this region further suggests that it is beyond the CEL.

Several other features of this region in B728a and DC3000 are noteworthy. (i) Both strains have a 1-kb intergenic region between *hrpR* and ORF1 that is distinguished by low sequence identity (44%) but which contains three inverted repeats that could form stem loop structures affecting expression of the *hrpRS* operon. (ii) ORF1 is most similar to *E. coli* murein lytic transglycosylase *MltD* (38% identity over 324 amino acids; E=4e-56). (iii) ORF2 is 42% identical over 130 amino acids with *E. amylovora* *DspF* (E=9e-24), a candidate chaperone (Bogdanove et al., 1998a; Gaudriault et al., 1997). (iv) The ORF5 protein is secreted in a *hrp*-dependent manner by *E. coli*(pCPP2156), but mutation with an $\Omega Sp'$ cassette has little effect on either HR elicitation in tobacco or pathogenicity in tomato (Charkowski, unpublished). (v) Finally, six operons in this region are preceded by Hrp boxes (Lorang and Keen, 1995) (FIG. 3), which is characteristic of known *avr* genes in *P. syringae* (Alfano et al., 1996). Thus, the CEL carries multiple candidate effectors.

Example 4

Investigation of EEL and CEL Roles in Pathogenicity

A mutation was constructed in DC3000 that replaced all of the ORFs between *hrpK* and tRNA^{Leu} (EEL) with an $\Omega Sp'$ cassette (FIG. 2). This Pto mutant, CUCPB5110, was tested for its ability to elicit the HR in tobacco and to cause disease in tomato. The mutant retained the ability to elicit the HR and to produce disease symptoms, but it failed to reach population levels as high as the parental strain in tomato (FIG. 4A).

A mutation was constructed in DC3000 that replaced *avrE* through ORF5 (CEL) with an $\Omega Sp'$ cassette. This deleted all of the CEL ORFs that were both partially characterized and likely to encode effectors. This Pto mutant, CUCPB5115, still elicited the HR in tobacco, but tissue collapse was delayed ca. 5 h (FIG. 4C). The mutant no longer elicited

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disease symptoms in tomato when infiltrated at a concentration of 10^4 cfu/ml, and growth in planta was strongly reduced (FIG. 4B). However, the mutant elicited an HR dependent on the tomato *Pto R* gene that was indistinguishable from the wild-type in tests involving *PtoS* (susceptible) and *PtoR* (resistant) Rio Grande tomato lines. Plasmid pCPP3016, which carries ORF2 through ORF10, fully restored the ability of CUCPB5115 to cause disease symptoms and partially restored the ability of the mutant to multiply in tomato leaves (FIGS. 4B and 4E). Deletion of the *hrp/hrc* cluster abolishes HR and pathogenicity phenotypes in Pto DC3000 (Collmer et al., 2000). To confirm that the large deletions in Pto mutants CUCPB5110 and CUCPB5115 did not disrupt Hrp secretion functions, we compared the ability of these mutants, the DC3000 *hrp/hrc* deletion mutant, and wild-type DC3000 to make and secrete AvrPto in culture while retaining a cytoplasmic marker comprised of β -lactamase lacking its signal peptide. AvrPto provided an ideal subject for this test because it is a well-studied effector protein that is secreted in culture and injected into host cells in planta (Alfano and Collmer, 1997; van Dijk et al., 1999). Only the *hrp/hrc* deletion cluster mutant was impaired in AvrPto production and secretion (FIG. 5).

Based on the above studies, the *P. syringae* *hrp/hrc* genes are part of a Hrp Pai that has three distinct loci: an EEL, the *hrp/hrc* gene cluster, and a CEL. The EEL harbors exchangeable effector genes and makes only a quantitative contribution to parasitic fitness in host plants. The *hrp/hrc* locus encodes the Hrp secretion system and is required for effector protein delivery, parasitism, and pathogenicity. The CEL makes no discernible contribution to Hrp secretion functions but contributes strongly to parasitic fitness and is required for Pto pathogenicity in tomato. The Hrp Pai of *P. syringae* has several properties of Pais possessed by animal pathogens (Hacker et al., 1997), including the presence of many virulence-associated genes (several with relatively low G+C content) in a large (ca. 50-kb) chromosomal region linked to a tRNA locus and absent from the corresponding locus in a closely related species. In addition, the EEL portion of the Hrp Pai is unstable and contains many sequences related to mobile genetic elements.

The EEL is a novel feature of known Pais, which is likely involved in fine-tuning the parasitic fitness of *P. syringae* strains with various plant hosts. By comparing closely- and distantly-related strains of *P. syringae*, we were able to establish the high instability of this locus and the contrasting high conservation of its border sequences. No single mechanism can explain the high instability, as we found fragments related to phages, insertion sequences, and plasmids in the Psy and Pto EELs, and insertion sequences were recently reported in the corresponding region of three other *P. syringae* strains (Inoue and Takikawa, 1999). The mechanism or significance of the localization of the EELs between tRNA^{Leu} and *hrpK* sequences in the Hrp Pains also is unclear. Pto DC3000 carries at least one other effector gene, *avrPto*, that is located elsewhere in the genome (Ronald et al., 1992), many *P. syringae* *avr* genes are located on plasmids (Leach and White, 1996), and the EEL ORFs represent a mix of widespread, (e.g., *avrRvx* family) and seemingly rare (e.g., *hopPsyA*), effector genes. The G+C content of the EEL ORFs is significantly lower than that of the rest of the Hrp Pai and the *P. syringae* genome. Although certain genes in the non-EEL portions of the Hrp Pai, such as *hrpA*, are highly divergent, they have a high G+C content, and there is no evidence that they have been horizontally transferred separately from the rest of the Hrp Pai. The relatively low

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G+C content of the ORFs in the EELs (and of other *P. syringae* avr genes) suggests that these genes may be horizontally acquired from a wider pool of pathogenic bacteria than just *P. syringae* (Kim et al., 1998). Indeed, the avrRxx family of genes is found in a wide range of plant and animal pathogens (Ciesiolka et al., 1999). The weak effect on parasitic fitness of deleting the Pto DC3000 EEL, or of mutating hopPsyA (hrmA) in Psy 61 (Huang et al., 1991), is typical of mutations in individual avr genes and presumably results from redundancy in the effector protein system (Leach and White, 1996).

The functions of hrpK and of the CEL ORF1 are unclear but warrant discussion. These two ORFs reside just outside the hrpL and hrpR delimited cluster of operons containing both hrp and hrc genes and thereby spatially separate the three regions of the Hrp Pai (FIGS. 1–3). hrpK mutants have a variable Hrp phenotype (Mansfield et al., 1994; Bozso et al., 1999), and a Psy B728a hrpK mutant still secretes HrpZ (Alfano, unpublished), which suggests that HrpK may be an effector protein. Nevertheless, the HrpK proteins of Psy 61 and Pto DC3000 are 79% identical and therefore are more conserved than many Hrp secretion system components. It is also noteworthy that hrpK appears to be in an operon with other effector genes in Psy B728a and Pto DC3000. In contrast, the CEL ORF1 may contribute (weakly or redundantly) to Hrp secretion functions by promoting penetration of the system through the bacterial peptidoglycan layer. The ORF1 product has extensive homology with *E. coli* MltD and shares a lysozyme-like domain with the product of ipgF (Mushegian et al., 1996), a *Shigella flexneri* gene that is also located between loci encoding a type III secretion system and effector proteins (Allaoui et al., 1993). Mutations in these genes in Pto and *S. flexneri* have no obvious phenotype (Lorang and Keen, 1995; Allaoui et al., 1993), as is typical for genes encoding peptidoglycan hydrolases (Dijkstra and Keck, 1996).

The loss of pathogenicity in Pto mutant CUCPB5115, with an avrE-ORF5 deletion in the CEL, was surprising because pathogenicity is retained in DC3000 mutants in which the corresponding operons are individually disrupted (Lorang and Keen, 1995; Charkowski et al., 1998). In assessing the possible function of this region and the conservation of its constituent genes, it should be noted that avrE is unlike other avr genes found in Pto in that it confers avirulence to *P. syringae* pv *glycinea* on all tested soybean cultivars and it has a homolog (dspe) in *E. amylovora* that is required for pathogenicity (Lorang and Keen, 1995; Bogdanove et al., 1998b). Although the CEL is required for pathogenicity, it is not essential for type III effector protein secretion because the mutant still secretes AvrPto. It also appears to play no essential role in type III translocation of effector proteins into plant cells because the mutant still elicits the HR in nonhost tobacco and in a PtoR-resistance tomato line, and pHIR11, which lacks this region, appears capable of translocating several Avr proteins (Gopalan et al., 1996; Pirhonen et al., 1996). The conservation of this region in the divergent pathovars Psy and Pto, and its importance in disease, suggests that the products of the CEL may be redundantly involved in a common, essential aspect of pathogenesis.

The similar G+C content and codon usage of the hrp/hrc genes, the genes in the CEL, and total *P. syringae* genomic DNA suggests that the Hrp Pai was acquired early in the evolution of *P. syringae*. Although, the EEL region may have similarly developed early in the radiation of *P. syringae* into its many pathovars, races, and strains, the apparent instability that is discussed above suggests ongoing rapid evolution

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at this locus. Indeed, many *P. syringae* avr genes are associated with mobile genetic elements, regardless of their location (Kim et al., 1998). Thus, it appears that Hrp-mediated pathogenicity in *P. syringae* is collectively dependent on a set of genes that are universal among divergent pathovars and on another set that varies among strains even in the same pathovar. The latter are presumably acquired and lost in response to opposing selection pressures to promote parasitism while evading host R-gene surveillance systems.

Example 5

Role of ShcA as a Type III Chaperone for the HopPsyA Effector

The ORF upstream of hopPsyA, tentatively named shcA, encodes a protein product of the predicted molecular mass. The ORF upstream of the hopPsyA gene in *P. s. syringae* 61 (originally designated ORF1) shares sequence identity with exsC and ORF7, which are genes adjacent to type III effector genes in *P. aeruginosa* and *Yersinia pestis*, respectively (Frank and Iglesias, 1991; Perry et al., 1998). Although neither of these ORFs have been shown experimentally to encode chaperones, they have been noted to share properties that type III chaperones often possess (Cornellis et al., 1998). One of these properties is the location of the chaperone gene itself (FIGS. 1 and 6). Chaperone genes are often adjacent to a gene that encodes the effector protein with which the chaperone interacts. Furthermore, shcA also shares other common characteristics of type III chaperones: its protein product is relatively small (about 14 kDa), it has an acidic pI, and it has a C-terminal region that is predicted to be an amphipathic α -helix. To begin assessing the function of shcA, it was first determined whether shcA encodes a protein product. A construct was prepared using PCR that fused shcA in-frame to a sequence encoding the FLAG epitope. This construct, pLV26, contains the nucleotide sequence upstream of shcA, including a putative ribosome binding site (RBS). DH5 α F'IQ(pLV26) cultures were grown in rich media and induced at the appropriate density with IPTG. Whole cell lysates were separated by SDS-PAGE and analyzed with immunoblots using anti-FLAG antibodies. By comparing the ShcA-FLAG encoded by pLV26 to a construct that made ShcA-FLAG from a vector RBS, it was concluded that the native RBS upstream of shcA was competent for translation (FIG. 7). Thus, the shcA ORF is a legitimate gene that encodes a protein product.

To test the effects of shcA on bacterial-plant interactions, an shcA mutation was constructed in the minimalist hrp/hrc cluster carried on cosmid pHIR11. There are distinct advantages to having the shcA mutation marker-exchanged into pHIR11. The main one is that the HR assay can be used as a screen to determine if HopPsyA is being translocated into plant cells because the pHIR11-dependent HR requires the delivery of HopPsyA into plant cells (Alfano et al., 1996; Alfano et al., 1997). With the chromosomal shcA mutant, other Hop proteins would probably be delivered to the interior of plant cells. Some of these proteins would be recognized by the R gene-based plant surveillance system and initiate an HR masking any defect in HopPsyA delivery. *E. coli* MC4100 carrying pLV10, a pHIR11 derivative, which contains a nonpolar nptII cartridge within shcA, was unable to elicit an HR on tobacco (FIG. 8). This indicates that shcA is required for the translocation of HopPsyA into plant cells. To determine if HopPsyA was secreted in culture, cultures of the nonpathogen *P. fluorescens* 55 were grown. This bacterium carried either pHIR11, pCPP2089 (a pHIR11 derivative defective in type III secretion), or pLV10. The representative results can be seen in FIG. 8. shcA was required for the in-culture type III secretion of the HopPsyA

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effector protein, but not for HrpZ secretion, another protein secreted by the pHIR11 encoded Hrp system. These results indicate that the defect in type III secretion is specific to HopPsyA and are consistent with shcA encoding a chaperone for HopPsyA. It was after these results that the ORF upstream of the hopPsyA gene was named shcA for specific hop chaperone for HopPsyA, a naming system consistent with the naming system researchers have employed for chaperones in the archetypal *Yersinia* type III system.

Example 6

Cytotoxic Effects of hopPsyA Expressed in Plants

Transient expression of hopPsyA DNA in planta induces cell death in *Nicotiana tabacum*, but not in *N. benthamiana*, bean, or in *Arabidopsis*. To determine whether HopPsyA induced cell death on tobacco leaves as it did when produced in tobacco suspension cells, a transformation system that delivers the hopPsyA gene on T-DNA of *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* was used (Rossi et al., 1993; van den Ackerveken et al., 1996). This delivery system works better than biolistics for transiently transforming whole plant leaves. For these experiments, vector pTA7002, kindly provided by Nam-Hai Chua and his colleagues at Rockefeller University, was used. The unique property of this vector is that it contains an inducible expression system that uses the regulatory mechanism of the glucocorticoid receptor (Picard et al., 1988; Aoyama and Chua, 1997; McEllis et al., 1998). pTA7002 encodes a chimeric transcription factor consisting of the DNA-binding domain of GAL4, the transactivating domain of the herpes viral protein VP16, and the receptor domain of the rat glucocorticoid receptor. Also contained on this vector is a promoter containing GAL4 upstream activating sequences (UAS) upstream of a multiple cloning site. Thus, any gene cloned downstream of the promoter containing the GAL4-UAS is induced by glucocorticoids, of which a synthetic glucocorticoid, dexamethasone (DEX), is available commercially. hopPsyA was PCR-cloned downstream of the GAL4-UAS. Plant leaves from several different test plants were infiltrated with *Agrobacterium* carrying pTA7002::hopPsyA and after 48 hours these plants were sprayed with DEX. Only *N. tabacum* elicited an HR in response to the DEX-induced transient expression of hopPsyA (FIG. 13A). In contrast, *N. benthamiana* produced no obvious response after DEX induction (FIG. 13B). Moreover, transient expression of hopPsyA in bean plants (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L. 'Eagle') (data not shown) and *Arabidopsis thaliana* ecotype Col-1 (FIG. 13) did not result in a HR. These results suggest that bean cv. Eagle, *Arabidopsis* Col-1, and *N. benthamiana* lack a resistance protein that can recognize HopPsyA. The lack of an apparent defense response for HopPsyA transiently expressed in bean was predicted, because HopPsyA is normally produced in *P. syringae* 61, a pathogen of bean. But, it was somewhat unknown how transient expression of HopPsyA would effect *Arabidopsis*. However, since *P. s. tomato* DC3000, a pathogen of *Arabidopsis*, appears to have a hopPsyA homolog based on DNA gel blots using hopPsyA as a probe, it was expected that HopPsyA would not to be recognized by an R protein in *Arabidopsis* (i.e., no HR produced) (Alfano et al., 1997). Thus, these plants (bean, *Arabidopsis*, and *N. benthamiana*) should represent ideal plants to explore the bacterial-intended role of HopPsyA in plant pathogenicity.

P. s. syringae 61 secretes HopPsyA in culture via the Hrp (type III) protein secretion system. Because the *P. syringae* Avr proteins AvrB and AvrPto were found to be secreted by the type III secretion system encoded by the functional *E. chrysanthemi* hrp cluster carried on cosmid PCPP2 156 expressed in *E. coli* (Ham et al., 1998), detection

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of HopPsyA secretion in culture directly via the native Hrp system carried in *P. s. syringae* 61 was tested. *P. s. syringae* 61 cultures grown in hrp-derepressing fructose minimal medium at 22° C. were separated into cell-bound and supernatant fractions by centrifugation. Proteins present in the supernatant fractions were concentrated by TCA precipitation, and the cell-bound and supernatant samples were resolved with SDS-PAGE and analyzed with immunoblots using anti-HopPsyA antibodies. A HopPsyA signal was detected in supernatant fractions from wild type *P. s. syringae* 61 (FIG. 14). Importantly, HopPsyA was not detected in supernatant fractions from *P. s. syringae* 61-2089, which is defective in Hrp secretion, indicating that the HopPsyA signal in the supernatant was due specifically to type III protein secretion (FIG. 14). As a second control, both strains contained pCPP2318, which encodes the mature β-lactamase lacking its N-terminal signal peptide, and provides a marker for cell lysis. β-lactamase was detected only in the cell-bound fractions of these samples, clearly showing that cell lysis did not occur at a significant level (FIG. 14). The fact that HopPsyA is secreted via the type III secretion system in culture and that the avirulence activity of HopPsyA occurs only when it is expressed in plant cells strongly support that HopPsyA is delivered into plant cells via the type III pathway.

HopPsyA contributes in a detectable, albeit minor, way to growth of *P. s. syringae* 61 in bean. The effect of a HopPsyA mutation on the multiplication of *P. s. syringae* 61 in bean tissue has been reported (Huang et al., 1991). These data essentially indicate that HopPsyA contributes little to the ability of *P. s. syringae* 61 to multiply in bean. The *P. s. syringae* 61 hopPsyA mutant does not grow as well in bean leaves as the wild-type strain (FIG. 15). This was unexpected, because these results are in direct conflict with previously reported data. One rationale for the discrepancy is that the previous reports focused primarily on the major phenotype that a hrp mutant exhibits on in planta growth and predated the discovery that HopPsyA was a type III-secreted protein. Thus, it is quite possible that the earlier experiments missed the more subtle effect that HopPsyA appears to have on the multiplication of *P. s. syringae* 61 in bean tissue (Huang et al., 1991). The data presented here supports that HopPsyA contributes to the pathogenicity of *P. s. syringae* and are consistent with the hypothesis that the majority of Hops from *P. syringae* contribute subtly to pathogenicity. The lack of strong pathogenicity phenotypes for mutants defective in different avr and hop genes may be due to possible avr/hop gene redundancy or a decreased dependence on any one Hop protein through coevolution with the plant. Indeed, the type III-delivered proteins of plant pathogens that are delivered into plant cells may not be virulence proteins per se, but rather they may suppress responses of the plant that are important for pathogenicity to proceed (Jakobek et al., 1993). These responses may be defense responses or other more general processes that maintain the status quo within the plant (e.g., the cell cycle).

Example 7

Molecular Interactions of HopPsyA

HopPsyA interacts with the *Arabidopsis* Mad2 protein in the yeast 2-hybrid system. To determine a pathogenic target for HopPsyA, the yeast 2-hybrid system was used with cDNA libraries made from *Arabidopsis* (Fields and Song, 1989; Finley and Brent, 1994). In the yeast 2-hybrid system, a fusion between the protein of interest (the "bait") and the LexA DNA-binding domain was transformed into a yeast tester strain. A cDNA expression library was constructed in a vector that creates fusions to a transcriptional activator

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domain. This library was transformed into the tester strain en masse, and clones encoding partners for the “bait” are selected via their ability to bring the transcriptional activator domain into proximity with the DNA binding domain, thus initiating transcription of the LEU2 selectable marker gene. A second round screening of candidates, that activate the LEU2 marker, relies on their ability to also activate a lacZ reporter gene. Bait constructs were initially made with hopPsyA in the yeast vector pEG202 that corresponded to a full-length HopPsyA-LexA fusion, the carboxy-terminal half of HopPsyA fused to LexA, and the amino-terminal half of HopPsyA fused to LexA, and named these constructs pLV23, pLV24, and pLV25, respectively. However, pLV23 was lethal to yeast and pLV25 activated the lacZ reporter gene in relatively high amounts on its own (i.e., without the activation domain present). Thus, both pLV23 and pLV25 were not used to screen for protein interactors via the yeast 2-hybrid system. pLV24, which contains the 3' portion of hopPsyA fused to lexA, proved to be an appropriate construct to use for bait in the yeast 2-hybrid system, because it did not autoactivate the lacZ reporter gene and, based on the lacZ repression assay using pJK101, the 'HopPsyA-LexA fusion produced by pLV24 appeared to localize to the nucleus. In addition, it was confirmed that pLV24 made a protein of the appropriate size that corresponds to HopPsyA by performing immunoblots with anti-HopPsyA antibodies on yeast cultures carrying this vector.

Initial screens with pLV24 and *Arabidopsis* cDNA libraries in the yeast 2-hybrid vector pJG4-5. From three independent screens, several hundred by sequences similar to those in a Pph plasmid that carries several avr genes (Jackson et al., 1999) and by a sequence homologous to insertion elements that are typically found on plasmids, suggesting plasmid integration via an IS element in this region (Szabo and Mills, 1984). Psy B728a ORF3 and ORF4 show similarity to sequences implicated in the horizontal acquisition of the LEE Pai by pathogenic *E. coli* strains (Perna et al., 1998). These Psy B728a ORFs are not preceded by Hrp boxes and are unlikely to encode effector proteins.

TABLE 1

ORFs and fragments of genetic elements in the EELs of Pto DC3000, Psy B728a, and Psy 61 and similarities with known avr genes and mobile genetic elements.				
ORF or sequence	% G + C	Size	BLAST E value with representative similar sequence(s) in database, or relevant feature	
Pto DC3000^a				
ORF1	55	466 aa	Hrp-secreted (Alfano, unpublished)	
TnpA'	55	279 aa	1e-125 <i>P. stutzeri</i> TnpA1 (Bosch et al., 1999)	
ORF2	51	241 aa	None	
ORF3	53	138 aa	None	
ORF4	47	136 aa	None	

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TABLE 1-continued

ORFs and fragments of genetic elements in the EELs of Pto DC3000, Psy B728a, and Psy 61 and similarities with known avr genes and mobile genetic elements.				
5	ORF or sequence	% G + C	Size	BLAST E value with representative similar sequence(s) in database, or relevant feature
10	Psy B728a			
ORF1	51	323 aa	9e-40 Pph AvrPphC (Yucel et al., 1994)	
ORF2	58	382 aa	1e-154 Pph AvrPphE (Mansfield et al., 1994)	
ORF3	55	507 aa	2e-63 <i>E. coli</i> L0015 (Perna et al., 1998)	
ORF4	55	118 aa	9e-9 <i>E. coli</i> L0014 (Perna et al., 1998)	
ORF5	49	411 aa	1e-4 Xcv AvrBsT (Ciesiolkka et al., 1999)	
15	ORF6	52	120 aa	None
B plasmid	46	96 nt	1e-25 Pph pAV511 (Jackson et al., 1999)	
IntA'	59	49 aa	3e-5 <i>E. coli</i> CP4-like integrase (Perna et al., 1998)	
20	Psy 61			
HopPsyA	53	375 aa	Hrp-secreted Avr (Alfano et al., 1997; van Dijk et al., 1999)	
ShcA	57	112 aa	6e-4 Y0008 (Perry et al., 1998)	

25 ^aPathovar abbreviations correspond to the recommendations of Vivian and Mansfield (1993) for uniform avr nomenclature.

The left border of the EELs contains sequences similar to many tRNA^{Leu} genes and to *E. coli* queA and tgt queuosine biosynthesis genes (ca. 70% amino-acid identity in predicted products). The EEL sequences terminate at the 3' end of the *P. syringae* tRNA sequences, as is typical for Pais (Hou, 1999). Virtually identical tgt-queA-tRNA^{Leu} sequences are found in the genome of *P. aeruginosa* PAO1 (www.pseudomonas.com), which is also in the fluorescent pseudomonad group. But PAO1 is not a plant pathogen, and this tRNA^{Leu} in *P. aeruginosa* is not putative interactors with HopPsyA were identified, each activating the two reporter systems to varying degrees. When these putative positive 35 yeast strains were rescreened and criteria were limited to interactors that strongly induced both the lacZ reporter and LEU2 gene in the presence of galactose, about 50 yeast strains were identified that appeared to contain pJG4-5 products. The EEL sequences terminate at the 3' end of the *P. syringae* tRNA sequences, as is typical for Pais (Hou, 1999). Virtually identical tgt-queA-tRNA^{Leu} sequences are found in the genome of *P. aeruginosa* PAO1 (www.pseudomonas.com), which is also in the fluorescent pseudomonad group. But PAO1 is not a plant pathogen, and this tRNA^{Leu} in *P. aeruginosa* is not putative interactors with HopPsyA were identified, each activating the two reporter systems to varying degrees. When these putative positive 40 yeast strains were rescreened and criteria were limited to interactors that strongly induced both the lacZ reporter and LEU2 gene in the presence of galactose, about 50 yeast strains were identified that appeared to contain pJG4-5 derivatives that encoded proteins that could interact with the C-terminal half of HopPsyA. DNA gel blots using PCR-amplified inserts from selected pJG4-5 derivatives as probes allowed each of these putative positives to be grouped. Approximately 50% of the pJG4-5 derivatives that encoded 45 strong HopPsyA interactors belonged to the same group. A pJG4-5 derivative containing this insert, pLV116 was sequenced. The predicted amino acid sequence of the insert contained within pLV116 shared high amino acid identity to Mad2 homologs (for mitotic arrest deficient) found in yeast, humans, frogs, and corn. Moreover, based on amino acid comparison with the other Mad2 proteins, pLV116 contains a cDNA insert that corresponds to the full-length mad2 mRNA. Table 2 below shows the amino acid percent identity of all of the Mad2 homologs currently in the databases.

TABLE 2

Percent Amino Acid Sequence Identity Between Different Mad2 Homologs*						
Mad2 Homolog	Arabidopsis	Corn	Human	Mouse	Frog	Fission Yeast
Arabidopsis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corn	81.3	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 2-continued

Percent Amino Acid Sequence Identity Between Different Mad2 Homologs*

Mad2 Homolog	Arabidopsis	Corn	Human	Mouse	Frog	Fission Yeast	Budding Yeast
Human	44.4	44.9	—				
Mouse	45.4	45.9	94.6	—			
Frog	43.3	42.9	78.3	77.3	—		
Fission Yeast	40.4	41.9	43.8	43.8	46.3	—	
Budding Yeast	38.3	38.8	39.3	39.3	39.8	45.4	—

*Comparisons were made with the MEGALIGN program at DNASTAR (Madison, WI) using sequences present in Genbank. Abbreviations and accession numbers are as follows: Arabidopsis, *A. thaliana* Col-0 (this work); Corn, *Zea mays* (AAD30555); Human, *Homo sapiens* (NP_002349); Mouse, *Mus musculus* (AAD09238); Frog, *Xenopus laevis*, (AAB41527); Fission yeast, *Schizosaccharomyces pombe* (AAB68597); Budding yeast, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* (P40958).

Not unexpectedly, the sequence of the *Arabidopsis* Mad2 protein is more closely related to the corn Mad2, the only plant Mad2 homolog represented in the databases.

The corn Mad2 is about 82% identical to the *Arabidopsis* Mad2. FIGS. 16A–B show yeast strains containing either pLV24 and pJG4-5, pEG202 and pLV116, or pLV24 and pLV116 on leucine drop-out plates and plates containing X-Gal, showing that only when both HopPsyA and Mad2 are present, β-galactosidase and LEU2 activity are induced. It is important to note that the cDNA library that yielded mad2 has been used for many different yeast 2-hybrid screens and a mad2 clone has never been isolated from it before. Thus, the results shown in FIGS. 16A–B are unlikely to represent an artifact produced by the nature of the cDNA library. Moreover, different Mad2 homologs are known to interact with specific proteins and one of these homologs was isolated with a yeast 2-hybrid screen using a protein of the spindle checkpoint as bait (Kim et al., 1998). This is reassuring for two reasons. First, other Mad2 homologs do not appear to be nonspecifically “sticky” proteins. Second, they appear to modulate cellular processes through protein-protein interactions.

The above results are very promising, because Mad2 is a regulator controlling the transition from metaphase to anaphase during mitosis, a key step in the cell cycle of eukaryotes. The eukaryotic cell cycle is dependent on the completion of earlier events before another phase of the cell cycle can be initiated. For example, before mitosis can occur DNA replication has to be completed. Some of these dependencies in the cell cycle can be relieved by mutations and represent checkpoints that insure the cell cycle is proceeding normally (Hartwell and Weinert, 1989). In pioneering work, Hoyt et al. and Li and Murray independently discovered that there is a checkpoint in place in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* to monitor whether the spindle assembly required for chromosome segregation is completed (Hoyt et al., 1991; Li and Murray, 1991). This so-called spindle checkpoint was discovered when the observation was made that wild-type yeast cells plated onto media containing drugs that disrupt microtubule polymerization arrested in mitosis, whereas certain mutants proceeded into anaphase. These initial reports identified 6 different nonessential genes that are involved in the spindle checkpoint: bub1-3 named for budding uninhibited by benzimidazole and mad1-3 for mitotic arrest deficient. Mutations in these genes ignore spindle assembly abnormalities and attempt mitosis regardless. In the years since, the spindle checkpoint has been shown to be conserved in other eukaryotes and many advances have occurred resulting in a better picture of what is taking place at the spindle checkpoint (Glotzer, 1996; Rudner and Murray, 1996).

Required for the transition from metaphase to anaphase (as well as other cell cycle transitions) is the ubiquitin proteolysis pathway. Proteins that inhibit entry into anaphase (e.g., Pds1 in *S. cerevisiae*) are tagged for degradation via the ubiquitin pathway by the anaphase-promoting complex (APC) (King et al., 1996). Only when these proteins are degraded by the 26S proteosome are the cells allowed to cycle to anaphase. Although it is not well understood how the APC knows when to tag the anaphase inhibitors for degradation, there have been several important advances (Elledge, 1996; Elledge, 1998; Hardwick, 1998). The Mad2 protein and the Bub1 protein kinase have been shown to bind to kinetochores when these regions are not attached to microtubules (Chen et al., 1996; Li and Benezra, 1996; Taylor and McKeon, 1997; Yu et al., 1999). Thus, these proteins appear to somehow relay a signal that all of the chromosomes are not bound to spindle fibers ready to separate. Mad1 encodes a phosphoprotein, which becomes hyperphosphorylated when the spindle checkpoint is activated and the hyperphosphorylation of Mad1 is dependent on functional Bub1, Bub3, and Mad2 proteins (Hardwick and Murray, 1995). Another required protein in this checkpoint is Mps1, a protein kinase that activates the spindle checkpoint when overexpressed in a manner that is dependent on all of the Bub and Mad proteins, indicating that Mps1 acts very early in the spindle checkpoint (Hardwick et al., 1996).

Based on data from the different Mad2 homologs that have been studied, Mad2 appears to have a central role in the spindle checkpoint. Addition of Mad2 to *Xenopus* egg extracts results in inhibition of cyclin B degradation and mitotic arrest due to the inhibition of the ubiquitin ligase activity of the APC (Li et al., 1997). The overexpression of Mad2 from fission yeast causes mitotic arrest by activating the spindle checkpoint (He et al., 1997). Whereas, introducing anti-Mad2 antibodies into mammalian cell cultures causes early transition to anaphase in the absence of microtubule drugs, indicating that Mad2 is involved in the normal cell cycle. Several reports suggest that different Mad2 homologs directly interact with the APC (Li et al., 1997; Fang et al., 1998; Kallio et al., 1998). Another protein called Cdc20 in *S. cerevisiae* binds to the APC, is required for activation of the APC during certain cell cycles, and Mad2 binds to it (Hwang et al., 1998; Kim et al., 1998; Lorca et al., 1998; Wassmann and Benezra, 1998). The picture that is emerging from all of these exciting findings is that Mad2 acts as an inhibitor of the APC, probably by binding to Cdc20. When Mad2 is not present, the Cdc20 binds to the APC, which activates the APC to degrade inhibitors of the

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transition to anaphase. FIG. 12 shows a summary of the spindle checkpoint focusing on Mad2's involvement and using the names of the spindle checkpoint proteins from *S. cerevisiae*.

The plant spindle checkpoint: A possible target of bacterial pathogens. Many of the cell cycle proteins from animals have homologs in plants (Mironov et al., 1999). In fact, one of the early clues that there existed a spindle checkpoint was first made in plants. The observation noted was that chromosomes that lagged behind in their attachment to the spindle caused a delay in the transition to anaphase (Bajer and Mole-Bajer, 1956). Moreover, mad2 has been recently isolated from corn and the Mad2 protein localization in plant cells undergoing mitosis is consistent with the localization of Mad2 in other systems (Yu et al., 1999). Based on a published meeting report, genes that encode components of the APC from *Arabidopsis* have been recently cloned (Inze et al., 1999). Thus, it appears that a functional spindle checkpoint probably is conserved in plants. The data presented above shows that the *P. syringae* HopPsyA protein interacts with the *Arabidopsis* Mad2 protein in the yeast 2-hybrid system.

It is possible that a pathogenic strategy of a bacterial plant pathogen is to alter the plant cell cycle. Duan et al. recently reported that pthA, a member of the avrBs3 family of avr genes from *X. citri*, is expressed in citrus and causes cell enlargement and cell division, which may implicate the plant cell cycle (Duan et al., 1999). If HopPsyA does target Mad2, at least two possible benefits to pathogenicity can be envisioned. Since plant cells in mature leaves are quiescent, one benefit of delivering HopPsyA into these cells may be that it may trigger cell division through its interaction with Mad2. This is consistent with the observation that anti-Mad2 antibodies cause an early onset of anaphase in mammalian cells (Gorbsky et al., 1998). More plant cells near the pathogen may increase the nutrients available in the apoplast. A second possible benefit may occur if HopPsyA is delivered into plant cells actively dividing in young leaves. Delivery of HopPsyA into plant cells of these leaves may derail the spindle checkpoint through its interaction with Mad2. These cells would be prone to more mistakes segregating their chromosomes; in some cells this would result in death and the cellular contents would ultimately leak into the apoplast providing nutrients for the pathogen.

Example 8

Cytotoxic Effects of HopPtoA and HopPsyA Expressed in Yeast

Both hopPtoA (SEQ. ID. No. 6) and hopPsyA (SEQ. ID. No. 35) were first cloned into pFLAG-CTC (Kodak) to generate an in-frame fusion with the FLAG epitope, which permitted monitoring of protein production with anti-FLAG monoclonal antibodies. The FLAG-tagged genes were then cloned under the control of the GALL promoter in the yeast shuttle vector p415GAL1 (Mumberg et al., 1994). These regulatable promoters of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* allowed comparison of transcriptional activity and heterologous expression. The recombinant plasmids were transformed into uracil auxotrophic yeast strains FY833/4, selecting for growth on SC-Ura (synthetic complete medium lacking uracil) based on the presence of the URA3 gene on the plasmid. The transformants were then streaked onto SC-Ura medium plates containing either 2% galactose (which will induce expression of HopPsyA and HopPtoA) or 2% glucose. No growth was observed on the plates supplemented with 2% galactose. This effect was observed with repeated testing and was not observed with empty vector controls, with four other effectors similarly cloned into p415GAL1, or

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when raffinose was used instead of galactose. FLAG-tagged nontoxic Avr proteins were used to confirm that the genes were differentially expressed, as expected, on plates containing galactose. Importantly, the toxic effect with HopPsyA was observed when the encoding gene was recloned into p416GALS, which expresses foreign genes at a substantially lower level than p415GAL1.

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15 Although the invention has been described in detail for the purposes of illustration, it is understood that such detail is solely for that purpose, and variations can be made therein by those skilled in the art without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention which is defined by the following claims.

SEQUENCE LISTING

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<400> SEQUENCE: 1

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gcgtcctgtc ttgagaggtg cgccaagcgc aaagcacggg aagtatcagg gaggggtgta      180
taggagggtt gcaaggcgccc aggtgttcat atcaaggcag tttcatgaa cccgtcttgc      240
ctgggctcat gaacacgttc ggcttacgcg gtcagtgcatt ttcctcgctc aaatggtcca      300
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aagcgttgcac tgcgttgcattt ccagataacc cgcacatgtttaacagatgc ataggaaact 29520
cggtccggccgc acatcgccctt aaggctcaca tctatgtactt ggcgacgc tgggtttcaag 29580

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cgaaggactt cagattcatg tcttcaagta gcactacagc agcggctgac acgcaaggtc 29640
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 atcgt 30365

<210> SEQ ID NO 2
 <211> LENGTH: 1872
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Pseudomonas syringae

<400> SEQUENCE: 2

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 cacgatactg ttccccccca gacagctcac ccaaattgcag tcactgcagg catgaatccg 120
 ccgcgtactc ccgatcgttc agggtcacac gcgcacagaaa gctcgtctgc cggcgcggcg 180
 cggctgaatg tcgcggctcg acacacacag cttttcagg ctttcaaggc tgagcatggg 240
 acggctccgg tcagcggcgc gccgatgatc agttcgcgtg ctgcgttggat gatcggtatg 300
 ctgctgcagg ccgagccctt gccttttggaa gtcatggccg agaaattgtc tcctgagcgc 360
 tatcaactga agcagtttca gggctcggc ttgcagcagc ggctggaaaa attcgccca 420
 ccgggtcaga taccggataa agccgaggatc gggcaactga tcaagggttt tgctcgtatc 480
 gtcgctgatc aactggagca ctttcaactg atgcgtacg cttcgccgc aacggtaggc 540
 cagcatgcaaa aagcggacaa ggcgacgatc gccgtcgttc agactgcct tggcgaatac 600
 gccggcgttg caagcaaggc aatcggcgaa ggcctgagca acagcatcgc gtcgctggat 660
 gagcacatca gtgcgttggaa ttcactctcg caagatgcgg aacaggggcaa caaggagtct 720
 ctgcacgcgtg acaggcaggc gtcgttcgac gccaaacca ccctggtagg tttgcacgcc 780
 gatttcgtca agtcgcccggaa ggcctgatc gtcactgcgtt ctttgcgttggat gaaagggtca 840
 gacaacgtcg tcagcgtatc cgtcaactgcgtt ctttgcgttggat gaaagggtca 900
 gggccgattt tcgcggctgc ggttccggat ttcttgcgtt caatgacaca ctttgcgttggat 960
 gtgcgtttgt ccaccagcga caagctgcgtt gacacgatcc ctttgcgttggat gaaagggtca 1020
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 aaaaggcgttca acgggtgatc ggtcaaaaaa acggccggagg aagtcgttggat gtcgttggat 1260

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ttcgtgaaaa gtgaacgcgc gctgctgaac cagaagaagg ttcaggggta gtccaccat    1320
ccggtaggtg agctgatggc ttacagtgc ttccgggtt ctcaggctgt gcgccagatg    1380
ctcaacgatg ttcaccagat caatggcgac acgctgagtg caagagctc ggcattccgt    1440
tttggcgaaa cggtgtctgc cagttcgaa acgctgctgc aattgaagtc gaattatgtc    1500
gaccgcgaag ggccaaaaat tccggtattt accccggacc gcgcgcgagag cgatctgaaa    1560
aaggacctgc tcaaaggatggat ggacctgcgc gagccgtcgg tacgcaccac gttctacagc    1620
aaggctttt cgggtattca gagttctgca ctgacctcgg cactgcccgc tgtgaccgct    1680
caggctgaag gcgcgaatgg cacgctcgtgc gcgggggcata ttttgcgaa catggccctg    1740
gcagcgacgg gttcgggtc cttatctgtcc acgttgtaca ccaaccagtc gtttaccgca    1800
gaagccaagg cgttggaaagc ggcaggcatg ggccggtgcaa cacctatgct ggaccgtacc    1860
gagacgcgtt ga                                         1872

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<210> SEQ_ID NO 3

<211> LENGTH: 623

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Pseudomonas syringae

<400> SEQUENCE: 3

```

Met Ile Ser Ser Arg Ile Gly Gly Ala Gly Val Lys Leu Ser Arg
 1           5           10          15

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Val Asn Gln Gln His Asp Thr Val Pro Ala Gln Thr Ala His Pro Asn
 20          25          30

```

```

Ala Val Thr Ala Gly Met Asn Pro Pro Leu Thr Pro Asp Gln Ser Gly
 35          40          45

```

```

Ser His Ala Thr Glu Ser Ser Ala Gly Ala Ala Arg Leu Asn Val
 50          55          60

```

```

Ala Ala Arg His Thr Gln Leu Leu Gln Ala Phe Lys Ala Glu His Gly
 65          70          75          80

```

```

Thr Ala Pro Val Ser Gly Ala Pro Met Ile Ser Ser Arg Ala Ala Leu
 85          90          95

```

```

Leu Ile Gly Ser Leu Leu Gln Ala Glu Pro Leu Pro Phe Glu Val Met
100         105         110

```

```

Ala Glu Lys Leu Ser Pro Glu Arg Tyr Gln Leu Lys Gln Phe Gln Gly
115         120         125

```

```

Ser Asp Leu Gln Gln Arg Leu Glu Lys Phe Ala Gln Pro Gly Gln Ile
130         135         140

```

```

Pro Asp Lys Ala Glu Val Gly Gln Leu Ile Lys Gly Phe Ala Gln Ser
145         150         155         160

```

```

Val Ala Asp Gln Leu Glu His Phe Gln Leu Met His Asp Ala Ser Pro
165         170         175

```

```

Ala Thr Val Gly Gln His Ala Lys Ala Asp Lys Ala Thr Leu Ala Val
180         185         190

```

```

Ser Gln Thr Ala Leu Gly Glu Tyr Ala Gly Arg Ala Ser Lys Ala Ile
195         200         205

```

```

Gly Glu Gly Leu Ser Asn Ser Ile Ala Ser Leu Asp Glu His Ile Ser
210         215         220

```

```

Ala Leu Asp Leu Thr Leu Gln Asp Ala Glu Gln Gly Asn Lys Glu Ser
225         230         235         240

```

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Leu His Ala Asp Arg Gln Ala Leu Val Asp Ala Lys Thr Thr Leu Val
245         250         255

```

```

Gly Leu His Ala Asp Phe Val Lys Ser Pro Glu Ala Lys Arg Leu Ala

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260	265	270
Ser Val Ala Ala His Thr Gln Leu Asp Asn Val Val Ser Asp Leu Val		
275	280	285
Thr Ala Arg Asn Thr Val Gly Gly Trp Lys Gly Ala Gly Pro Ile Val		
290	295	300
Ala Ala Ala Val Pro Gln Phe Leu Ser Ser Met Thr His Leu Gly Tyr		
305	310	315
Val Arg Leu Ser Thr Ser Asp Lys Leu Arg Asp Thr Ile Pro Glu Thr		
325	330	335
Ser Ser Asp Ala Asn Met Leu Lys Ala Ser Ile Ile Gly Met Val Ala		
340	345	350
Gly Ile Ala His Glu Thr Val Asn Ser Val Val Lys Pro Met Phe Gln		
355	360	365
Ala Ala Leu Gln Lys Thr Gly Leu Asn Glu Arg Leu Asn Met Val Pro		
370	375	380
Met Lys Ala Val Asp Thr Asn Thr Val Ile Pro Asp Pro Phe Glu Leu		
385	390	395
Lys Ser Glu His Gly Glu Leu Val Lys Lys Thr Pro Glu Glu Val Ala		
405	410	415
Gln Asp Lys Ala Phe Val Lys Ser Glu Arg Ala Leu Leu Asn Gln Lys		
420	425	430
Lys Val Gln Gly Ser Ser Thr His Pro Val Gly Glu Leu Met Ala Tyr		
435	440	445
Ser Ala Phe Gly Gly Ser Gln Ala Val Arg Gln Met Leu Asn Asp Val		
450	455	460
His Gln Ile Asn Gly Gln Thr Leu Ser Ala Arg Ala Leu Ala Ser Gly		
465	470	475
Phe Gly Gly Ala Val Ser Ala Ser Ser Gln Thr Leu Leu Gln Leu Lys		
485	490	495
Ser Asn Tyr Val Asp Pro Gln Gly Arg Lys Ile Pro Val Phe Thr Pro		
500	505	510
Asp Arg Ala Glu Ser Asp Leu Lys Lys Asp Leu Leu Lys Gly Met Asp		
515	520	525
Leu Arg Glu Pro Ser Val Arg Thr Thr Phe Tyr Ser Lys Ala Leu Ser		
530	535	540
Gly Ile Gln Ser Ser Ala Leu Thr Ser Ala Leu Pro Pro Val Thr Ala		
545	550	555
560		
Gln Ala Glu Gly Ala Ser Gly Thr Leu Ser Ala Gly Ala Ile Leu Arg		
565	570	575
Asn Met Ala Leu Ala Ala Thr Gly Ser Val Ser Tyr Leu Ser Thr Leu		
580	585	590
Tyr Thr Asn Gln Ser Val Thr Ala Glu Ala Lys Ala Leu Lys Ala Ala		
595	600	605
Gly Met Gly Gly Ala Thr Pro Met Leu Asp Arg Thr Glu Thr Leu		
610	615	620

<210> SEQ ID NO 4

<211> LENGTH: 495

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: *Pseudomonas syringae*

<400> SEQUENCE: 4

atgaccaaca atgaccagta ccacaccctt atcaacgaaa tctgcgcact cagcctgatt	60
tccacacctg aacgtttcta tgaatctgcc aatttcaaaa tcagcgaagt ggacttcacc	120

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ctgcagttc aggaccgcga cgaaggccgt gccgttctga tctacggta catggcgcg	180
ttgcccgcgc gcggccgtga gagcgcgttg ctggcggtga tggacatcaa ctttcacatg	240
ttcgcggcg cccacageccc ggcattttcc tttaatgcgc agaccggcg tgtgctgctg	300
atgggctctg tggcccttga acgagccctc gccgaaggcg tgctgttgtt gatgaagtgc	360
ttttccgacc tggccaaaga gtggcgcgag catggattca tggggcgaggc cacaactgca	420
ggctccctcga cggaccaacc tggcccccga gcagccaaac gcgagagcct ttcggctcct	480
gggagattcc aatga	495

<210> SEQ_ID NO 5
<211> LENGTH: 164
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: *Pseudomonas syringae*

<400> SEQUENCE: 5

Met Thr Asn Asn Asp Gln Tyr His Thr Leu Ile Asn Glu Ile Cys Ala			
1	5	10	15
Leu Ser Leu Ile Ser Thr Pro Glu Arg Phe Tyr Glu Ser Ala Asn Phe			
20	25	30	
Lys Ile Ser Glu Val Asp Phe Thr Leu Gln Phe Gln Asp Arg Asp Glu			
35	40	45	
Gly Arg Ala Val Leu Ile Tyr Gly Asp Met Gly Ala Leu Pro Ala Arg			
50	55	60	
Gly Arg Glu Ser Ala Leu Leu Ala Leu Met Asp Ile Asn Phe His Met			
65	70	75	80
Phe Ala Gly Ala His Ser Pro Ala Phe Ser Phe Asn Ala Gln Thr Gly			
85	90	95	
Arg Val Leu Leu Met Gly Ser Val Ala Leu Glu Arg Ala Ser Ala Glu			
100	105	110	
Gly Val Leu Leu Met Lys Ser Phe Ser Asp Leu Ala Lys Glu Trp			
115	120	125	
Arg Glu His Gly Phe Met Gly Gln Ala Thr Thr Ala Gly Ser Ser Thr			
130	135	140	
Asp Gln Pro Val Ala Pro Ala Ala Lys Arg Glu Ser Leu Ser Ala Pro			
145	150	155	160
Gly Arg Phe Gln			

<210> SEQ_ID NO 6
<211> LENGTH: 1461
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: *Pseudomonas syringae*

<400> SEQUENCE: 6

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gcgtccgacg cgtcttgc ctccagctct gtgcgatctg tcagctccga tcagcaacgc	120
gagataaatg cgattgccga ttacctgaca gatcatgtgt tcgctgcgc taaaactgccc	180
ccggccgatt cggctgatgg ccaagctgca gttgacgtac acaatgcgc gatcactgcg	240
ctgatcgaga cgcgcgcccag ccgcctgcac ttgcgaaggaa aaccccccgc aaccatcgcc	300
gacacccatcg ccaaggcgga aaagctcgac cgattggcgca cgactacatc aggcgcgttg	360
cgggcgacgc ctttgccat ggccctcgatc ttcaactaca tgcagccctgc gatcaacaag	420
ggcgattggc tgccggctcc gctcaaaccg ctgacccgc tcatttccgg agcgctgtcg	480

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ggccatgg accaggtgg caccaagatg atggaccgcg cgacgggtga tctgcattac      540
ctgagcgctt cgccggacag gtcacatcgat gcgatggccg cttcggtgaa gcgccactcg      600
ccaaggcttg ctgcacaggt tctggacacg ggggttgcgg tttagacgtta ctcggcgcgc      660
aacggcgtac gtaccgtatt ggctccggca ctggcgtcca gacccggcgt gcaggggtgt      720
gtggaccctt gtttatcgat ggccgggtgg ctggctgcca acgcaggctt tggcaaccgc      780
ctgctcagtg tgcatcgcg tggatcaccag cgtggcgggtg cattatgtctt cggtttgaag      840
gataaagagc ccaaggctca actgagcgaa gaaaacgact ggctcgaggc ttataaagca      900
atcaaatcg ccagctactc gggtgccggc ctcaacgctg gcaagcggat ggccggctcg      960
ccactggata tggcgaccga cgcaatgggt gcggtaagaa gcctgggtgc agcgtccagc     1020
ctgacccaaa acggctctggc cctggcgggt ggctttgcag gggtaggcaaa gttgcaggag     1080
atggcgacga aaaatatcac cgaccggcg accaaggccg cggtcagtca gttgaccaac     1140
ctggcagggtt cggcagccgt tttcgcggc tggaccacgg ccgcgtctgac aaccgatccc     1200
gcggtaaaaa aagccgagtc gttcatacag gacacgggtga aatcgactgc atccagttacc     1260
acaggctacg tagccgacca gaccgtcaaa ctggcgaaga cggtaaaaaa catggcgggg     1320
gaggcgatca cccataccgg cgccagctt cggtaaaaaa tcaataacct gcgtcaacgc     1380
ccggctcggt aagctgatata agaagagggg ggcacggcgg cttctccaaag tgaaataccg     1440
tttcggccta tgcgggtcgta a                                         1461

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<210> SEQ_ID NO 7

<211> LENGTH: 486

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: *Pseudomonas syringae*

<400> SEQUENCE: 7

Met	His	Ile	Asn	Arg	Arg	Val	Gln	Gln	Pro	Pro	Val	Thr	Ala	Thr	Asp
1						5			10			15			

Ser	Phe	Arg	Thr	Ala	Ser	Asp	Ala	Ser	Leu	Ala	Ser	Ser	Ser	Val	Arg
	20						25					30			

Ser	Val	Ser	Ser	Asp	Gln	Gln	Arg	Glu	Ile	Asn	Ala	Ile	Ala	Asp	Tyr
	35						40					45			

Leu	Thr	Asp	His	Val	Phe	Ala	Ala	His	Lys	Leu	Pro	Pro	Ala	Asp	Ser
	50					55				60					

Ala	Asp	Gly	Gln	Ala	Ala	Val	Asp	Val	His	Asn	Ala	Gln	Ile	Thr	Ala
	65					70			75			80			

Leu	Ile	Glu	Thr	Arg	Ala	Ser	Arg	Leu	His	Phe	Glu	Glu	Thr	Pro
	85						90				95			

Ala	Thr	Ile	Ala	Asp	Thr	Phe	Ala	Lys	Ala	Glu	Lys	Leu	Asp	Arg	Leu
	100						105					110			

Ala	Thr	Thr	Thr	Ser	Gly	Ala	Leu	Arg	Ala	Thr	Pro	Phe	Ala	Met	Ala
	115						120					125			

Ser	Leu	Leu	Gln	Tyr	Met	Gln	Pro	Ala	Ile	Asn	Lys	Gly	Asp	Trp	Leu
	130					135					140				

Pro	Ala	Pro	Leu	Lys	Pro	Leu	Thr	Pro	Leu	Ile	Ser	Gly	Ala	Leu	Ser
	145					150				155			160		

Gly	Ala	Met	Asp	Gln	Val	Gly	Thr	Lys	Met	Met	Asp	Arg	Ala	Thr	Gly
	165						170					175			

Asp	Leu	His	Tyr	Leu	Ser	Ala	Ser	Pro	Asp	Arg	Leu	His	Asp	Ala	Met
	180						185					190			

Ala	Ala	Ser	Val	Lys	Arg	His	Ser	Pro	Ser	Leu	Ala	Arg	Gln	Val	Leu
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

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199**200****-continued**

195	200	205
Asp Thr Gly Val Ala Val Gln Thr Tyr Ser Ala Arg Asn Ala Val Arg		
210	215	220
Thr Val Leu Ala Pro Ala Leu Ala Ser Arg Pro Ala Val Gln Gly Ala		
225	230	235
240		
Val Asp Leu Gly Val Ser Met Ala Gly Gly Leu Ala Ala Asn Ala Gly		
245	250	255
Phe Gly Asn Arg Leu Leu Ser Val Gln Ser Arg Asp His Gln Arg Gly		
260	265	270
Gly Ala Leu Val Leu Gly Leu Lys Asp Lys Glu Pro Lys Ala Gln Leu		
275	280	285
Ser Glu Glu Asn Asp Trp Leu Glu Ala Tyr Lys Ala Ile Lys Ser Ala		
290	295	300
Ser Tyr Ser Gly Ala Ala Leu Asn Ala Gly Lys Arg Met Ala Gly Leu		
305	310	315
320		
Pro Leu Asp Met Ala Thr Asp Ala Met Gly Ala Val Arg Ser Leu Val		
325	330	335
Ser Ala Ser Ser Leu Thr Gln Asn Gly Leu Ala Leu Ala Gly Gly Phe		
340	345	350
Ala Gly Val Gly Lys Leu Gln Glu Met Ala Thr Lys Asn Ile Thr Asp		
355	360	365
Pro Ala Thr Lys Ala Ala Val Ser Gln Leu Thr Asn Leu Ala Gly Ser		
370	375	380
Ala Ala Val Phe Ala Gly Trp Thr Ala Ala Leu Thr Thr Asp Pro		
385	390	395
400		
Ala Val Lys Lys Ala Glu Ser Phe Ile Gln Asp Thr Val Lys Ser Thr		
405	410	415
Ala Ser Ser Thr Thr Gly Tyr Val Ala Asp Gln Thr Val Lys Leu Ala		
420	425	430
Lys Thr Val Lys Asp Met Gly Gly Glu Ala Ile Thr His Thr Gly Ala		
435	440	445
Ser Leu Arg Asn Thr Val Asn Asn Leu Arg Gln Arg Pro Ala Arg Glu		
450	455	460
Ala Asp Ile Glu Glu Gly Gly Thr Ala Ala Ser Pro Ser Glu Ile Pro		
465	470	475
480		
Phe Arg Pro Met Arg Ser		
485		

<210> SEQ_ID NO 8

<211> LENGTH: 1074

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: *Pseudomonas syringae*

<400> SEQUENCE: 8

atgtctggtc ctttcgagaa aaaatggcgg tggttcaccc gaaccgtgac ctacgttggc	60
tggtcgctgt tctggcttct gctctgggc gtggccgtca ccgtggacgt catgctgata	120
gaaggcaaag gcatcgactt ccccctgatg cccctcacgt tgcttgctc ggcactgatc	180
gtgctgatca gctttcgcaa ctcgagtgcc tataaccgtt ggtggaaagc gcgcaccc	240
tggggcgcaa tggtaaacac ttacacgcagt tttggccggc aggtactgac gctgatcgat	300
ggcgaacggg atgacctcaa caaccctgtc aaagccatac tctttcaacg tcatagtggct	360
tacttgcgtg ccctgcgcgc gcacacctaaa ggcgacgtca aaacagcaaa actcgacggg	420
ttactgtcgc ccgacgagat tcagcgcgcc agccagagca acaacttccc caatgacatc	480

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ctcaatggct ctgctgcggc tatctcgcaa gcctttgccg cggccagtt cgacagcatc 540
 cgtctgaccc gccttggaaatc gaccatggtc gatctgtcca actgtcaggc cggcatggag 600
 cgcacatcgcca acacgcccact gccttaccccc tacgttttatt tcccacggct gttcagcacg 660
 ctgttctgca tcctgtatgcc gctgagcatg gtcaccaccc tgggctgggtt cacccggcg 720
 atctccacgg tgtaggctg catgctgctg gcaatggacc gcatcggtac agacctgcaa 780
 gccccgttcg gcaacagtca gcacccggatc cgcatggaaag acctgtgcaa caccatcgaa 840
 aagaacctgc aatcgatgtt ctcttcgcga gagaggcgcg cgctgtggc tgacacctgaaa 900
 agccccgtac cgtggcgcgt ggccaaacgca tcaattggcg gtctgagcag gcagaaaaac 960
 aggttaggggg aaggcgcgag gcttatcgca agtggaaatgc tgctctgggc accattcgc 1020
 tcagttgcag acgttgctcc gtgccacgccc agtgcgtacc tacgtcgccg ttga 1074

<210> SEQ ID NO 9
 <211> LENGTH: 357
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: *Pseudomonas syringae*

<400> SEQUENCE: 9

Met	Ser	Gly	Pro	Phe	Glu	Lys	Lys	Trp	Arg	Cys	Phe	Thr	Arg	Thr	Val
1								10							15
Thr	Tyr	Val	Gly	Trp	Ser	Leu	Phe	Trp	Leu	Leu	Leu	Trp	Asp	Val	Ala
								20				25			30
Val	Thr	Val	Asp	Val	Met	Leu	Ile	Glu	Gly	Lys	Gly	Ile	Asp	Phe	Pro
					35		40					45			
Leu	Met	Pro	Leu	Thr	Leu	Leu	Cys	Ser	Ala	Leu	Ile	Val	Leu	Ile	Ser
					50		55				60				
Phe	Arg	Asn	Ser	Ser	Ala	Tyr	Asn	Arg	Trp	Trp	Glu	Ala	Arg	Thr	Leu
					65		70			75			80		
Trp	Gly	Ala	Met	Val	Asn	Thr	Ser	Arg	Ser	Phe	Gly	Arg	Gln	Val	Leu
					85		90				95				
Thr	Leu	Ile	Asp	Gly	Glu	Arg	Asp	Asp	Leu	Asn	Asn	Pro	Val	Lys	Ala
					100		105			110					
Ile	Leu	Phe	Gln	Arg	His	Val	Ala	Tyr	Leu	Arg	Ala	Leu	Arg	Ala	His
					115		120			125					
Leu	Lys	Gly	Asp	Val	Lys	Thr	Ala	Lys	Leu	Asp	Gly	Leu	Leu	Ser	Pro
					130		135			140					
Asp	Glu	Ile	Gln	Arg	Ala	Ser	Gln	Ser	Asn	Asn	Phe	Pro	Asn	Asp	Ile
					145		150			155		160			
Leu	Asn	Gly	Ser	Ala	Ala	Val	Ile	Ser	Gln	Ala	Phe	Ala	Ala	Gly	Gln
					165		170			175					
Phe	Asp	Ser	Ile	Arg	Leu	Thr	Arg	Leu	Glu	Ser	Thr	Met	Val	Asp	Leu
					180		185			190					
Ser	Asn	Cys	Gln	Gly	Gly	Met	Glu	Arg	Ile	Ala	Asn	Thr	Pro	Leu	Pro
					195		200			205					
Tyr	Pro	Tyr	Val	Tyr	Phe	Pro	Arg	Leu	Phe	Ser	Thr	Leu	Phe	Cys	Ile
					210		215			220					
Leu	Met	Pro	Leu	Ser	Met	Val	Thr	Thr	Leu	Gly	Trp	Phe	Thr	Pro	Ala
					225		230			235		240			
Ile	Ser	Thr	Val	Val	Gly	Cys	Met	Leu	Leu	Ala	Met	Asp	Arg	Ile	Gly
					245		250			255					
Thr	Asp	Leu	Gln	Ala	Pro	Phe	Gly	Asn	Ser	Gln	His	Arg	Ile	Arg	Met
					260		265			270					

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Glu Asp Leu Cys Asn Thr Ile Glu Lys Asn Leu Gln Ser Met Phe Ser
 275 280 285
 Ser Pro Glu Arg Gln Pro Leu Leu Ala Asp Leu Lys Ser Pro Val Pro
 290 295 300
 Trp Arg Val Ala Asn Ala Ser Ile Gly Gly Leu Ser Arg Gln Lys Asn
 305 310 315 320
 Arg Leu Gly Glu Gly Ala Arg Leu Ile Ala Ser Glu Ser Leu Leu Trp
 325 330 335
 Ala Pro Phe Arg Ser Val Ala Asp Val Ala Pro Cys His Ala Ser Ala
 340 345 350
 Tyr Leu Arg Arg Ala
 355

<210> SEQ ID NO 10
<211> LENGTH: 1053
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: *Pseudomonas syringae*
<400> SEQUENCE: 10

```

atgtatatcc agcaatctgg cgcccaatca ggggttgccg ctaagacgca acacgataag      60
ccctcgcat tgcggact cgccccggg tcgtcgatcg cggtcgccg ttttcatccc      120
gaaaaggcgg ggcgccttgtt cccattggag gggcatgaag aggtctttt cgatgcgcgc      180
tcttcctttt cgtcggtcga tgccgctgat ctccccagtc ccgagcaggta caaaccagg      240
cttcatttgt tgcgtaccct gctaccggat ctgatggatc ctatcgctc attacgtgac      300
ggcccacgc aatacatcaa gaccagaatc aaggctatgg cggacaacag cataggcgcg      360
actgcgaaca tcgaagccaa aagaaagatt gcccaagagc acggctgtca gcttgccac      420
ccgtttcacc agagcaaatt tctatggaa aaaactatcg atgatagagc gtttgcgtc      480
gactatggcc ggcgggtgg cgacggcac gcttgcgtgg ggctatcagt aaattgggt      540
cagagccgtg caaaaggcga gtcggatgag gccttcttc acaaactgga ggactatcag      600
ggcgatgcatt tgctacccag ggtaatggc ttccagcata tcgagcagca ggcattttca      660
aacaagttgc agaacgcgc acctatgctt ctggacacac ttcccaagtt gggcatgaca      720
cttggaaaag ggctgggcag agcacagcac ggcgcactatg cggttgcctt ggaaaacctt      780
gatcgcgatc tcaaaggactt gttcagccc ggtaaagacc agatgcctt gttttgcgt      840
gatagccatg cgatggctct gcatcaggac agtcaggat gtctgcattt ttttgcctt      900
cttttggcg tggttcaggc agacagcttc agcaacatga gccatttct tgctgatgt      960
ttcaagcgcg acgttaggtac gcactggcgt ggcacggagc aacgtctgca actgagcga      1020
atggtgccca gagcagactt tcacttgcga taa                                1053

```

<210> SEQ ID NO 11
<211> LENGTH: 350
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: *Pseudomonas syringae*
<400> SEQUENCE: 11

```

Met Tyr Ile Gln Gln Ser Gly Ala Gln Ser Gly Val Ala Ala Lys Thr
  1                5                10                15
Gln His Asp Lys Pro Ser Ser Leu Ser Gly Leu Ala Pro Gly Ser Ser
  20                25                30
Asp Ala Phe Ala Arg Phe His Pro Glu Lys Ala Gly Ala Phe Val Pro
  35                40                45

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Leu Glu Gly His Glu Glu Val Phe Phe Asp Ala Arg Ser Ser Phe Ser
 50 55 60
 Ser Val Asp Ala Ala Asp Leu Pro Ser Pro Glu Gln Val Gln Pro Gln
 65 70 75 80
 Leu His Ser Leu Arg Thr Leu Leu Pro Asp Leu Met Val Ser Ile Ala
 85 90 95
 Ser Leu Arg Asp Gly Ala Thr Gln Tyr Ile Lys Thr Arg Ile Lys Ala
 100 105 110
 Met Ala Asp Asn Ser Ile Gly Ala Thr Ala Asn Ile Glu Ala Lys Arg
 115 120 125
 Lys Ile Ala Gln Glu His Gly Cys Gln Leu Val His Pro Phe His Gln
 130 135 140
 Ser Lys Phe Leu Phe Glu Lys Thr Ile Asp Asp Arg Ala Phe Ala Ala
 145 150 155 160
 Asp Tyr Gly Arg Ala Gly Gly Asp Gly His Ala Cys Leu Gly Leu Ser
 165 170 175
 Val Asn Trp Cys Gln Ser Arg Ala Lys Gly Gln Ser Asp Glu Ala Phe
 180 185 190
 Phe His Lys Leu Glu Asp Tyr Gln Gly Asp Ala Leu Leu Pro Arg Val
 195 200 205
 Met Gly Phe Gln His Ile Glu Gln Gln Ala Tyr Ser Asn Lys Leu Gln
 210 215 220
 Asn Ala Ala Pro Met Leu Leu Asp Thr Leu Pro Lys Leu Gly Met Thr
 225 230 235 240
 Leu Gly Lys Gly Leu Gly Arg Ala Gln His Ala His Tyr Ala Val Ala
 245 250 255
 Leu Glu Asn Leu Asp Arg Asp Leu Lys Ala Val Leu Gln Pro Gly Lys
 260 265 270
 Asp Gln Met Leu Leu Phe Leu Ser Asp Ser His Ala Met Ala Leu His
 275 280 285
 Gln Asp Ser Gln Gly Cys Leu His Phe Phe Asp Pro Leu Phe Gly Val
 290 295 300
 Val Gln Ala Asp Ser Phe Ser Asn Met Ser His Phe Leu Ala Asp Val
 305 310 315 320
 Phe Lys Arg Asp Val Gly Thr His Trp Arg Gly Thr Glu Gln Arg Leu
 325 330 335
 Gln Leu Ser Glu Met Val Pro Arg Ala Asp Phe His Leu Arg
 340 345 350

<210> SEQ_ID NO 12
 <211> LENGTH: 480
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: *Pseudomonas syringae*

<400> SEQUENCE: 12

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gcccaggagg	gtcaacgcca	caacgttaagg	accgcgaatg	gaagcgatgt	tctgctctgg	120
ttgccagaac	aggacacttc	gttggttcatc	ttcacacaga	tgcggaaaggct	gacgatgccc	180
caggacaacg	tcattttat	tctggcaatg	gcgcgtgaatc	tggagcctgc	tgcgcacagg	240
ggcgctgcgc	ttggctataa	ccctgattca	aggaaactgt	tgttgccag	tgtgcactca	300
atggcggatc	tggatgagac	cggacttgat	cacctcatga	cgcgaattag	cacattggcc	360
gtctcggtgc	agcgcttatct	ggaagattat	cgacgcccagg	agcaagccgg	aaaaaccggcc	420

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```
cagaaaagagc ctcgggttctt accggctgtc catctgaccc cacgaacgtt catgacactga        480
```

<210> SEQ ID NO 13
<211> LENGTH: 159
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: *Pseudomonas syringae*

<400> SEQUENCE: 13

```
Met Arg Pro Val Glu Ala Lys Asp Arg Leu Tyr Gln Trp Leu Arg Asn
 1           5          10          15

Arg Gly Ile Asp Ala Gln Glu Gly Gln Arg His Asn Val Arg Thr Ala
20          25          30

Asn Gly Ser Glu Cys Leu Leu Trp Leu Pro Glu Gln Asp Thr Ser Leu
35          40          45

Phe Ile Phe Thr Gln Ile Glu Arg Leu Thr Met Pro Gln Asp Asn Val
50          55          60

Ile Leu Ile Leu Ala Met Ala Leu Asn Leu Glu Pro Ala Arg Thr Gly
65          70          75          80

Gly Ala Ala Leu Gly Tyr Asn Pro Asp Ser Arg Glu Leu Leu Leu Arg
85          90          95

Ser Val His Ser Met Ala Asp Leu Asp Glu Thr Gly Leu Asp His Leu
100         105         110

Met Thr Arg Ile Ser Thr Leu Ala Val Ser Leu Gln Arg Tyr Leu Glu
115         120         125

Asp Tyr Arg Arg Gln Glu Gln Ala Gly Lys Thr Ala Gln Lys Glu Pro
130         135         140

Arg Phe Leu Pro Ala Val His Leu Thr Pro Arg Thr Phe Met Thr
145         150         155
```

<210> SEQ ID NO 14
<211> LENGTH: 288
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: *Pseudomonas syringae*

<400> SEQUENCE: 14

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atgattcata tggacggcga gcgttgcata tatccccgca ctcgccaagg ttggcggtgg     120
ggaaccata acggaggggca gagttggccc atacttatac acgtgccgtt ttccctcgcg    180
ttggacacac tgctgctgcc ctacgacactc accgccttcc tgcccgaaaa tcttggcggt    240
gatgaccgca aatgtcagtt cagtggagga ttgaacgtgc tcgggtga                  288
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<210> SEQ ID NO 15
<211> LENGTH: 95
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: *Pseudomonas syringae*

<400> SEQUENCE: 15

```
Met Leu Lys Lys Cys Leu Leu Leu Val Ile Ser Met Ser Leu Gly Gly
 1           5          10          15

Cys Trp Ser Leu Met Ile His Leu Asp Gly Glu Arg Cys Ile Tyr Pro
20          25          30

Gly Thr Arg Gln Gly Trp Ala Trp Gly Thr His Asn Gly Gly Gln Ser
35          40          45

Trp Pro Ile Leu Ile Asp Val Pro Phe Ser Leu Ala Leu Asp Thr Leu
50          55          60
```

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Leu	Leu	Pro	Tyr	Asp	Leu	Thr	Ala	Phe	Leu	Pro	Glu	Asn	Leu	Gly	Gly
65				70				75			80				

Asp	Asp	Arg	Lys	Cys	Gln	Phe	Ser	Gly	Gly	Leu	Asn	Val	Leu	Gly
				85			90			95				

<210> SEQ ID NO 16

<211> LENGTH: 447

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Pseudomonas syringae

<400> SEQUENCE: 16

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caagaggcag	tagcagaggg	cttcaggttt	cttaccgcct	tgatcgagga	gtggaggtcc	120
gaaaaagaatc	gattcgaggc	caagggtgaa	tgcctcatgg	tcgtacttct	ggacggcgct	180
ctggcaggta	tcggaggcct	ttcgcgtat	ccgcatgccc	ggggtgatat	gggcaggct	240
cgacggttat	acgtcgcaag	cgcataaga	ggtcaaggcc	ttggaaaagac	tctggtaat	300
cgacttgtgg	agcatgcggc	gcaggaattt	ttcgccgtgc	gcctgttac	tgatactccg	360
agcggagcaa	aattttactt	acgttgcggc	tttcaggcag	ttgacgaggt	gcatgccacg	420
catataaaagc	ttttaaggcgc	ggtttqa				447

<210> SEQ ID NO 17

<211> LENGTH: 148

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Pseudomonas syringae

<400> SEQUENCE: 17

Met	Lys	Gln	Val	Glu	Val	Gln	Ile	Ile	Thr	Glu	Leu	Pro	Cys	Gln	Val
1				5				10							15

Leu	Ile	Leu	Glu	Gln	Glu	Ala	Val	Ala	Glu	Gly	Phe	Arg	Phe	Leu	Thr
				20			25							30	

Arg	Leu	Ile	Glu	Glu	Trp	Arg	Ser	Gly	Lys	Asn	Arg	Phe	Glu	Ala	Lys
					35		40							45	

Gly	Glu	Cys	Leu	Met	Val	Val	Leu	Leu	Asp	Gly	Ala	Leu	Ala	Gly	Ile
				50		55								60	

Gly	Gly	Leu	Ser	Arg	Asp	Pro	His	Ala	Arg	Gly	Asp	Met	Gly	Arg	Leu
					65		70		75					80	

Arg	Arg	Leu	Tyr	Val	Ala	Ser	Ala	Ser	Arg	Gly	Gln	Gly	Leu	Gly	Lys
					85		90		95						

Thr	Leu	Val	Asn	Arg	Leu	Val	Glu	His	Ala	Ala	Gln	Glu	Phe	Phe	Ala
					100		105		110						

Val	Arg	Leu	Phe	Thr	Asp	Thr	Pro	Ser	Gly	Ala	Lys	Phe	Tyr	Leu	Arg
					115		120							125	

Cys	Gly	Phe	Gln	Ala	Val	Asp	Glu	Val	His	Ala	Thr	His	Ile	Lys	Leu
				130		135		140							

Leu	Arg	Arg	Val												
			145												

<210> SEQ ID NO 18

<211> LENGTH: 11458

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Pseudomonas syringae

<220> FEATURE:

<221> NAME/KEY: unsure

<222> LOCATION: (10940)

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: n at any position is undefined

<400> SEQUENCE: 18

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acgcacccgc gcacaccctc gaccatctc tcgggcttgc ctacaccat caagtaacga	180
gttttgtctg ctggcataag gcccggcagg taatccagca ccttgatcat ctcgtgttg	240
ggctcgccca ccgacagacc gccaategccc aggccgtcaa agccgatctc atccaggcct	300
tcgagcgaac gcttgcgcag gttctcgatc atgccaccct gaacaatgcc gaacagcgcg	360
gcagtgtttt cgccgtgcgc gaccttggag cgcttggccc agcgcaacga cagctccatg	420
gagacacgtg ctacgtcttc gtccggccgg tacggcgtgc actcatcgaa aatcatcactg	480
acgtccgaac ccagggtcagc ctggaccatgc atcgacttcc cccggcccat gaacacccgt	540
gcaccatcga ccggagagggc gaaggtcagc ccctccctt tgcatttgcg catggggccc	600
aggctgaaca cctgaaaacc gccagagtgc gtcagaatcg gcccatttcca ctgcattaaaa	660
tcgtgcaggc cgccgtggcc ctgtatgacc tcgggtgcgc gacgcagcca caagtggaaag	720
gtgtggccca gaatcatctg cgccaccgtt gcctcgatatac cgcggccaa catggcccttgc	780
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ccggccacggc atcgaccacg tccctggatca cttccagccatc ttcgctgtgc atgtggat	1320
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aaggcgtctc gacgccttgc gccggcatattg cttccatcaa cggctggatcg aaatgcaggc	1440
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ggaattggta gacgcggcggg attcaaaatc cgttttcgaa agaagtggga gttcgattct	2160
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aagagaccca gtggcagca	accgggtgg	ctgattgtca	gatagacgg	gaacggctat	2520
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gccaacattg caaaggctaa	agcccatagg	gtcgctttt	gcatctgatt	caccgtaaatt	4680
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cgagatgccg cattggtag ctcaatcacg ggcactatt taccacgtgt catcggttgc 4800
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 gtagtgccca gagtgacgtt gaccacgtt ccggccatcga ggccggccca gagggccccc 4920
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 aaaaagaccc ttgatgttcaa ggtttttttt cgtttggta aaagtgtatct gactcaaccc 5160
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<210> SEQ ID NO 19

<211> LENGTH: 1401

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Pseudomonas syringae

<400> SEQUENCE: 19

atgagaccccg tcgggtggacc ggctccaggc tattatccgc caacctatga agctgagcgt 60
 cccactgcgc aagctgcagg aaacgatcgc gcccgtatcc cacaggccag ttccctatcca 120

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cgagccagcg ttgcgccaga gactccaatg ctggggacc tgaagcgctt tccagccggg 180
cgctatccgg atatgaagg agaaaatac cggctaaaa tcgaggggca ggacgcggc 240
ggaaaggat gcgtaaagca caccagaagg cgtaagccgg acgcagcagg cagcagtcat 300
gtgcacggcg gccagagcgt ggcctcgacc tcggcttcag ctcaaagcaa agcattgcag 360
gatacgaact tcaaggcgag cgatcttgcc gagctcgccg gctggtgtga gagccgcac 420
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ctcaagctgg ccgacgttgc tgcgtccggaa ggtcgccggacc accttcataat aaatctcaat 600
tacccgtaaa tggacagttt tctggggacg tccaagggtt tatgggcacc tgacagtaat 660
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gagcacctct gcgcgcgagtc acatgacaag ggcgtcaatac attacctgag cgccgcggaaa 960
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<210> SEQ ID NO 20

<211> LENGTH: 466

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: *Pseudomonas syringae*

<400> SEQUENCE: 20

Met	Arg	Pro	Val	Gly	Gly	Pro	Ala	Pro	Gly	Tyr	Tyr	Pro	Pro	Thr	Tyr
1				5				10						15	

Glu Ala Glu Arg Pro Thr Ala Gln Ala Ala Gly Asn Asp Arg Ala Arg
 20 25 30

Ser Ser Gln Ala Ser Ser Ser Pro Ala Ala Ser Val Ala Pro Glu Thr
35 40 45

Pro Met Leu Gly Asp Leu Lys Arg Phe Pro Ala Gly Arg Tyr Pro Asp
50 55 60

Met Lys Val Glu Asn Ile Arg Leu Lys Ile Glu Gly Gln Glu Pro Gly
65 70 75 80

Gly Lys Asp Gly Val Lys His Thr Arg Arg Arg Lys Pro Asp Ala Ala
85 90 95

Gly Ser Ser His Val His Gly Gly Gln Ser Val Ala Ser Thr Ser Ala
100 105 110

Ser Ala Gin Ser Lys Ala Leu Gin Asp Thr Ash Phe Lys Ala Ser Asp
115 120 125

Leu Ala Glu Leu Ala Arg Trp Cys Glu Ser Pro His Pro Tyr Ala Leu
130 135 140

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Ala Pro Ser Lys Ala Ala Gly Lys Ser Ser Gln Leu Ser Ala Asn Val
 145 150 155 160
 Val Ser Ile Leu Leu Gln Glu Gly Lys His Ala Leu Glu Gln Arg Leu
 165 170 175
 Glu Ala Gln Gly Leu Lys Leu Ala Asp Val Val Val Ser Glu Gly Arg
 180 185 190
 Asp His Leu His Ile Asn Leu Asn Tyr Leu Glu Met Asp Ser Cys Leu
 195 200 205
 Gly Thr Ser Lys Gly Leu Trp Ala Pro Asp Ser Asn Asp Lys Lys Leu
 210 215 220
 Ile Ala Lys Ala Ala Arg Tyr Phe Asp Asp Phe Asn Ala Gln Lys Leu
 225 230 235 240
 Pro Glu Leu Ala Pro Leu Thr Lys Met Lys Ser Lys Asp Ser Leu Gly
 245 250 255
 Val Met Arg Glu Leu Leu Arg Asp Ala Pro Gly Leu Val Ile Gly Glu
 260 265 270
 Gly His Asn Ser Thr Ser Ser Lys Arg Glu Leu Ile Asn Asn Met Lys
 275 280 285
 Ser Leu Lys Ala Ser Gly Val Thr Thr Leu Phe Met Glu His Leu Cys
 290 295 300
 Ala Glu Ser His Asp Lys Ala Leu Asn Asn Tyr Leu Ser Ala Pro Lys
 305 310 315 320
 Gly Ser Pro Met Pro Ala Arg Leu Lys Asn Tyr Leu Asp Leu Gln Ser
 325 330 335
 Gln Gly His Gln Ala Pro Glu Glu Leu His Thr Lys Tyr Asn Phe Thr
 340 345 350
 Thr Leu Val Glu Ala Ala Lys His Ala Gly Leu Arg Val Val Ser Leu
 355 360 365
 Asp Thr Thr Ser Thr Tyr Met Ala Pro Glu Lys Ala Glu Ile Lys Arg
 370 375 380
 Ala Gln Ala Met Asn Tyr Tyr Ala Ala Glu Lys Ile Arg Leu Ser Lys
 385 390 395 400
 Pro Glu Gly Lys Trp Val Ala Phe Val Gly Ala Thr His Ala Thr Ser
 405 410 415
 Cys Asp Gly Val Pro Gly Leu Ala Glu Leu His Gly Val Arg Ser Leu
 420 425 430
 Val Ile Asp Asp Leu Gly Leu Lys Ser Arg Ala Thr Val Asp Ile Asn
 435 440 445
 Val Lys Asn Tyr Gly Gly Lys Leu Asn Pro Asp Val Arg Leu Ser Tyr
 450 455 460

Lys Val
465

<210> SEQ ID NO 21
 <211> LENGTH: 726
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Pseudomonas syringae

<400> SEQUENCE: 21

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gggccggcgc	cgggaagtga	tattcagggt	gcccaggcag	agatgaaaac	acccgttaaa	120
ctaaatctgg	atgcctacac	ctaaaaaaaa	ctggatgtcg	tgctggaaagc	ccgcaccaac	180
aaaagttata	tgaataaagg	tcaagctgatc	gaccttgtat	caggagcggtt	tttaggaaca	240

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ccgtaccgct caaacatgtt ggtgggctca gcgaatgtac ctgaacaatt agtcatcgac	300
ttcagaggc tggattgttt tgcttatctg gattacgtcg aagcgttcg aagatcaaca	360
tcgcagcagg attttgttag gaatctcggt caggttcgtt acaagggtgg cgatgtgac	420
ttttgaatc gcaaggactt tttcacggat tgggcttacg gaacggcata ccctgtggcg	480
gatgacatta ccgcgcagat aagccccgtt gcggtaagtgc tcagaaaacg ccttaatgaa	540
agggccaaag gcaaagtcta tctgccagg ttcgcctgtgg ttgagcgttag catgacgtat	600
atccc gagcc gccttgtcga cagtcagggtt gtgagccacc tgccgaccgg tgattacatt	660
ggcatttaca ccccgcttc cccggctgga tgtgacacac gtcggttct ttatcgtgac	720
ggataa	726

<210> SEQ_ID NO 22

<211> LENGTH: 241

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: *Pseudomonas syringae*

<400> SEQUENCE: 22

Met Gln Lys Thr Thr Leu Trp Ala Leu Ala Phe Ala Met Leu Ala Gly	
1 5 10 15	
Cys Gly Val Ser Gly Pro Ala Pro Gly Ser Asp Ile Gln Gly Ala Gln	
20 25 30	
Ala Glu Met Lys Thr Pro Val Lys Leu Asn Leu Asp Ala Tyr Thr Ser	
35 40 45	
Lys Lys Leu Asp Ala Val Leu Glu Ala Arg Thr Asn Lys Ser Tyr Met	
50 55 60	
Asn Lys Gly Gln Leu Ile Asp Leu Val Ser Gly Ala Phe Leu Gly Thr	
65 70 75 80	
Pro Tyr Arg Ser Asn Met Leu Val Gly Ser Ala Asn Val Pro Glu Gln	
85 90 95	
Leu Val Ile Asp Phe Arg Gly Leu Asp Cys Phe Ala Tyr Leu Asp Tyr	
100 105 110	
Val Glu Ala Phe Arg Arg Ser Thr Ser Gln Gln Asp Phe Val Arg Asn	
115 120 125	
Leu Val Gln Val Arg Tyr Lys Gly Gly Asp Val Asp Phe Leu Asn Arg	
130 135 140	
Lys His Phe Phe Thr Asp Trp Ala Tyr Gly Thr Ala Tyr Pro Val Ala	
145 150 155 160	
Asp Asp Ile Thr Ala Gln Ile Ser Pro Gly Ala Val Ser Val Arg Lys	
165 170 175	
Arg Leu Asn Glu Arg Ala Lys Gly Lys Val Tyr Leu Pro Gly Leu Pro	
180 185 190	
Val Val Glu Arg Ser Met Thr Tyr Ile Pro Ser Arg Leu Val Asp Ser	
195 200 205	
Gln Val Val Ser His Leu Arg Thr Gly Asp Tyr Ile Gly Ile Tyr Thr	
210 215 220	
Pro Ala Ser Arg Ala Gly Cys Asp Thr Arg Arg Phe Leu Tyr Arg Asp	
225 230 235 240	

Gly

<210> SEQ_ID NO 23

<211> LENGTH: 417

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: *Pseudomonas syringae*

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<400> SEQUENCE: 23

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atgcgcgcgt ataaaaacct gacggcaaag atcggcgct ttctgctgc gctgacgatc      60
attggcactt cgctacctgc atttgccgta aacgatttgat atctggacaa cgacaacagc      120
accggtgcca cgtgtggcg caacgacaag gatctggata acgacaacgt gactgacgca      180
gcatttggcg gcaacgacaa ggatatggac aatgaccacc acaccgacgc ggcatttgg      240
gttaacgaca aggacctgga caacgatcac catacgatg cagcgatgg cggtaaacgac      300
aaagatctcg acaacgacaa caaaaccgat gcggcttcg gtggaaatga ccgcgatctt      360
gataacgaca acaacaccga caactacaac ggcacgcccgt ctggcgctaa aaagtag      417

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<210> SEQ ID NO 24

<211> LENGTH: 138

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: *Pseudomonas syringae*

<400> SEQUENCE: 24

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Met Arg Ala Tyr Lys Asn Leu Thr Ala Lys Ile Gly Gly Phe Leu Leu
 1           5           10          15

Ala Leu Thr Ile Ile Gly Thr Ser Leu Pro Ala Phe Ala Val Asn Asp
 20          25          30

Cys Asp Leu Asp Asn Asp Asn Ser Thr Gly Ala Thr Cys Gly Gly Asn
 35          40          45

Asp Lys Asp Leu Asp Asn Asp Asn Val Thr Asp Ala Ala Phe Gly Gly
 50          55          60

Asn Asp Lys Asp Met Asp Asn Asp His His Thr Asp Ala Ala Phe Gly
 65          70          75          80

Gly Asn Asp Lys Asp Leu Asp Asn Asp His His Thr Asp Ala Ala Phe
 85          90          95

Gly Gly Asn Asp Lys Asp Leu Asp Asn Asp Asn Lys Thr Asp Ala Ala
100         105         110

Phe Gly Gly Asn Asp Arg Asp Leu Asp Asn Asp Asn Asn Thr Asp Asn
115         120         125

Tyr Asn Gly Thr Pro Ser Ala Ala Lys Lys
130         135

```

<210> SEQ ID NO 25

<211> LENGTH: 411

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: *Pseudomonas syringae*

<400> SEQUENCE: 25

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atgaacaaga tcgtctacgt aaaagcttac ttcaaaccctt tgccccggat agtctcggtt      60
aaagtaccta caggcgaaat taaaaaggcc tttttcggcg acaaggaaat catgaaaaaaaaa     120
gagacccagt ggcagcaaac cgggtggctt gattgtcaga tagacggatc acggctatcg      180
aaagacgtcg aagacgtcg ggcgcaactc aatgtcgacg gttatggat tcaaaacggta      240
ttgcctatat tgcgtccggggc ttatgttgcgatccat accgatacga aatacgatc      300
aatagaactg aactaagccc aggagaccag tcctatgtct tcggctatgg ctacagcttc      360
accgaaggcg tgacgcttgtt ggcgaaaaaaaaa ttgcgttgtt ctgcgtcg a      411

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<210> SEQ ID NO 26

<211> LENGTH: 136

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: *Pseudomonas syringae*

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<400> SEQUENCE: 26

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Met Asn Lys Ile Val Tyr Val Lys Ala Tyr Phe Lys Pro Ile Gly Glu
 1           5          10          15

Glu Val Ser Val Lys Val Pro Thr Gly Glu Ile Lys Lys Gly Phe Phe
20          25          30

Gly Asp Lys Glu Ile Met Lys Lys Glu Thr Gln Trp Gln Gln Thr Gly
35          40          45

Trp Ser Asp Cys Gln Ile Asp Gly Glu Arg Leu Ser Lys Asp Val Glu
50          55          60

Asp Ala Val Ala Gln Leu Asn Ala Asp Gly Tyr Glu Ile Gln Thr Val
65          70          75          80

Leu Pro Ile Leu Ser Gly Ala Tyr Asp Tyr Ala Leu Lys Tyr Arg Tyr
85          90          95

Glu Ile Arg His Asn Arg Thr Glu Leu Ser Pro Gly Asp Gln Ser Tyr
100         105         110

Val Phe Gly Tyr Gly Tyr Ser Phe Thr Glu Gly Val Thr Leu Val Ala
115         120         125

Lys Lys Phe Gln Ser Ser Ala Ser
130         135

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<210> SEQ ID NO 27

<211> LENGTH: 972

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Pseudomonas syringae

<400> SEQUENCE: 27

```

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acaactctc cagaggcattc ctcagtccat caacgagcca ggacgccaag gtgcggtag 120
cttcaggggc cccaaatgttag cagattgtat ctttaccaggc aggcgttagt aggtgtggcc 180
cgatggccta atccgcattt taacaggac gatgcgcacc accagatgga gatggagaa 240
tcgttctacc ataaaagccg agagcttggt gcgtcggtcg ccaatggaga gatagaaacg 300
tttcaggagc tctggagtga agctcgtgtat tggagagctt ccagagcagg ccaagatgt 360
cggttttta gttcatcgcg tgatccaaac tcttacggg cggttggat gcctataact 420
ggaccatacg aatttttaaa agatagattc gcaaaccgta aagatggaga aaagcataag 480
atgatggatt ttctcccaca cagcaatacg tttaggtttc atggaaaaat tgacggtag 540
cgacttcctc tcacctggat ctcgataagt tctgatcg tcgtcgacag aacaaaggat 600
ccttacccaa gtttgcgcga ccaaggcatg aacgatgtgg gtgagccata tggatgttg 660
cacacccaaag ccgagttatgt gcccacatg tggagcatct ttataaggcc 720
gctacggatg ctgcattgtc cgatgccaat gcgtgaaaa aactcgacaga gatacattgg 780
tggacggatc aagctgttcc cgactttgttgc ggaagtgcac ctaaggctga gctctgcgtg 840
cgctccattt gggcatggac ctgccgcga tgagactcgg catcgccg 900
gatctggaaag cgcttacatgc gccttggaaa gactttgtga aaagttacga agggttctc 960
gaacataact ga 972

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<210> SEQ ID NO 28

<211> LENGTH: 323

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Pseudomonas syringae

<400> SEQUENCE: 28

-continued

Met Gly Cys Val Ser Ser Lys Ala Ser Val Ile Ser Ser Asp Ser Phe
 1 5 10 15
 Arg Ala Ser Tyr Thr Asn Ser Pro Glu Ala Ser Ser Val His Gln Arg
 20 25 30
 Ala Arg Thr Pro Arg Cys Gly Glu Leu Gln Gly Pro Gln Val Ser Arg
 35 40 45
 Leu Met Pro Tyr Gln Gln Ala Leu Val Gly Val Ala Arg Trp Pro Asn
 50 55 60
 Pro His Phe Asn Arg Asp Asp Ala Pro His Gln Met Glu Tyr Gly Glu
 65 70 75 80
 Ser Phe Tyr His Lys Ser Arg Glu Leu Gly Ala Ser Val Ala Asn Gly
 85 90 95
 Glu Ile Glu Thr Phe Gln Glu Leu Trp Ser Glu Ala Arg Asp Trp Arg
 100 105 110
 Ala Ser Arg Ala Gly Gln Asp Ala Arg Leu Phe Ser Ser Ser Arg Asp
 115 120 125
 Pro Asn Ser Ser Arg Ala Phe Val Thr Pro Ile Thr Gly Pro Tyr Glu
 130 135 140
 Phe Leu Lys Asp Arg Phe Ala Asn Arg Lys Asp Gly Glu Lys His Lys
 145 150 155 160
 Met Met Asp Phe Leu Pro His Ser Asn Thr Phe Arg Phe His Gly Lys
 165 170 175
 Ile Asp Gly Glu Arg Leu Pro Leu Thr Trp Ile Ser Ile Ser Ser Asp
 180 185 190
 Arg Arg Ala Asp Arg Thr Lys Asp Pro Tyr Gln Arg Leu Arg Asp Gln
 195 200 205
 Gly Met Asn Asp Val Gly Glu Pro Asn Val Met Leu His Thr Gln Ala
 210 215 220
 Glu Tyr Val Pro Lys Ile Met Gln His Val Glu His Leu Tyr Lys Ala
 225 230 235 240
 Ala Thr Asp Ala Ala Leu Ser Asp Ala Asn Ala Leu Lys Lys Leu Ala
 245 250 255
 Glu Ile His Trp Trp Thr Val Gln Ala Val Pro Asp Phe Arg Gly Ser
 260 265 270
 Ala Ala Lys Ala Glu Leu Cys Val Arg Ser Ile Ala Gln Ala Arg Gly
 275 280 285
 Met Asp Leu Pro Pro Met Arg Leu Gly Ile Val Pro Asp Leu Glu Ala
 290 295 300
 Leu Thr Met Pro Leu Lys Asp Phe Val Lys Ser Tyr Glu Gly Phe Phe
 305 310 315 320
 Glu His Asn

<210> SEQ ID NO 29
 <211> LENGTH: 1149
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Pseudomonas syringae

<400> SEQUENCE: 29

atgagaattc acagttccgg tcatggcattc tccggaccag tatcctctgc agaaaccgtt	60
gaaaaggccg tgcaatcatc ggcccaagcg cagaatgaag cgtctcacag cggtccatca	120
gaacatcctg aatcccgctc ctgtcaggca cgcggaaact acccttattc gtcagtcaaa	180
acacgggttac cccctgttgc gtctgcaggg cagtcgctgt ctgagacacc ctcttcattt	240
cctggcttacc tgctgttacg tcggcttgcg cgtcgtccgc tggaccagga cgcaataaag	300

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gggttatttc ctgctatgt a cgcgtgggc gaa g cgcgc g c g c g t t g c c cttccggcagg	360
ggcaacattt g atgtggatgc gcaacgc tcc a acctggaaa g c g g g g c c c g c a c g t c g c c	420
gcaagacgc tgagaaaaga c g c c g a g a c g c g c g g g t c a t g a g c c g a t g c c c g a a c a c g a a	480
g a c a t g a a c t g g c a t g t g c t g t g c a t g t c g g g t c a g g t g c a t g c c t g g c a a c t g t	540
g g c g a a c a t g c c c g t a t a g c g a g c t t g c c t a c g g t g c a t c g g c t c a g g a a a a g g a c g c	600
g c t g g c a t g t a a a a t t a t t c a t c t g g c t g c g c a g a c g g g g a a g a t c a t g t c t g g g c t g a a	660
a c g g a t g a t t c c a g c g c t g g c t c t t c g c c t a t g t c a t g g a c c c c t g g t c a t g a a a c a c g g t c c t	720
g c c g t t t t g c a g a g a c a g t c g g t t t g c t a a a g a t a g g c g c g g t a g a g c a a c g g a t	780
t c g t t c a c g c t t c a a c c g c t g c a a a g a g a t t a a a g a t a g g c g c g g t a g a g c a a c g g a t	840
g c g c t g a c c c a a g c g a c c a g c c g t t g c a g c a a c g t c t t g c t g a t c a g c a g c g c a a g t c	900
t c g c c g g t t g a a g g t g g t c g c t a c g g c a a g a a c t c g g t g c t t g a t g a t g c g t t c g c c	960
c g a c g a g t c a g t g a c t g a t g t g a a a c a t g c c g t g c a t t g c a g g t g a a a t c	1020
g a g g c g t c c g g a t g t g c a a t g t c g t g g g t g c c a a g g c g t c a a g a c g g t c g t c c g a c a g	1080
g c g c c a a a a g t g g t c a g g c a g g a g g c g t c g c a t c t g a a g g t a t g t c t c c g c g a	1140
q c a a c c t q a	1149

<210> SEQ ID NO 30

<211> LENGTH: 382

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: *Pseudomonas syringae*

<400> SEQUENCE: 30

Met Arg Ile His Ser Ser Gly His Gly Ile Ser Gly Pro Val Ser Ser
 1 5 10 15

Ala Glu Thr Val Glu Lys Ala Val Gln Ser Ser Ala Gln Ala Gln Asn
 20 25 30

Glu Ala Ser His Ser Gly Pro Ser Glu His Pro Glu Ser Arg Ser Cys
 35 40 45

Gln Ala Arg Pro Asn Tyr Pro Tyr Ser Ser Val Lys Thr Arg Leu Pro
50 55 60

Pro	Val	Ala	Ser	Ala	Gly	Gln	Ser	Leu	Ser	Glu	Thr	Pro	Ser	Ser	Leu
65				70						75					80

Pro Gly Tyr Leu Leu Leu Arg Arg Leu Asp Arg Arg Pro Leu Asp Gln
85 90 95

Asp Ala Ile Lys Gly Leu Ile Pro Ala Asp Glu Ala Val Gly Glu Ala
 100 105 110

Arg Arg Ala Leu Pro Phe Gly Arg Gly Asn Ile Asp Val Asp Ala Gln
115 120 125

Arg Ser Asn Leu Glu Ser Gly Ala Arg Thr Leu Ala Ala Arg Arg Leu
130 135 140

Arg Lys Asp Ala Glu Thr Ala Gly His Glu Pro Met Pro Glu Asn Glu
145 150 155 160

Asp Met Asn Trp His Val Leu Val Ala Met Ser Gly Gln Val Phe Gly
165 170 175

Ala Gly Asn Cys Gly Glu His Ala Arg Ile Ala Ser Phe Ala Tyr Gly
180 185 190

Ala Ser Ala Gln Glu Lys Gly Arg Ala Gly Asp Glu Asn Ile His Leu
195 200 205

Ala Ala Gln Ser Gly Glu Asp His Val Trp Ala Glu Thr Asp Asp Ser

-continued

210	215	220	
Ser Ala Gly Ser Ser Pro Ile Val Met Asp Pro Trp Ser Asn Gly Pro			
225	230	235	240
Ala Val Phe Ala Glu Asp Ser Arg Phe Ala Lys Asp Arg Arg Ala Val			
245	250	255	
Glu Arg Thr Asp Ser Phe Thr Leu Ser Thr Ala Ala Lys Ala Gly Lys			
260	265	270	
Ile Thr Arg Glu Thr Ala Glu Lys Ala Leu Thr Gln Ala Thr Ser Arg			
275	280	285	
Leu Gln Gln Arg Leu Ala Asp Gln Gln Ala Gln Val Ser Pro Val Glu			
290	295	300	
Gly Gly Arg Tyr Arg Gln Glu Asn Ser Val Leu Asp Asp Ala Phe Ala			
305	310	315	320
Arg Arg Val Ser Asp Met Leu Asn Asn Ala Asp Pro Arg Arg Ala Leu			
325	330	335	
Gln Val Glu Ile Glu Ala Ser Gly Val Ala Met Ser Leu Gly Ala Gln			
340	345	350	
Gly Val Lys Thr Val Val Arg Gln Ala Pro Lys Val Val Arg Gln Ala			
355	360	365	
Arg Gly Val Ala Ser Ala Lys Gly Met Ser Pro Arg Ala Thr			
370	375	380	

<210> SEQ_ID NO 31

<211> LENGTH: 1236

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: *Pseudomonas syringae*

<400> SEQUENCE: 31

atgaatatct caggtccgaa cagacgtcag gggactcagg cagagaacac tgaaagcgct	60
tctgtcatcat cggttaactaa cccaccgcta cagcgtggcg agggcagacg tctgcgcacgt	120
caggatgcgc tgccaacgga tatcagatac aacgccaacc agacagcgac atcaccgcaa	180
aacgcgcgcg cggcaggaag atatgaatca ggggccagct catccggcgc gaatgatact	240
ccgcaggctg aaggttcaat gccttcgtcg tccgcccttt tacaatttcg cctcgccggc	300
ggcggaacc attctgagct gaaaaatttt catactatga tgctgaactc accgaaagca	360
tcacggggag atgctatacc tgagaagccc gaagcaatac ctaagcgct actggagaag	420
atggAACCGA ttaacctggc ccagtagtgc ttgcgtgata aggatctgca tgaatatgcc	480
gtaatggct gtaaccaagt gaaaaagggt gaagggtccga actccaatat tacgcaagga	540
gatatacaatg tactgccgtc gttcgccaaa gcggaaaata caagaaatcc cggcttgaat	600
ctgcatacat tcaaaagtca taaagactgt taccaggcga taaaagagca aaacaggat	660
attcaaaaaa acaagcaatc gctgagatgt cgggttgttt accccccatt caaaaagatg	720
ccagaccacc atatagcctt ggatatccaa ctgagatacg gccatcgacc gtcgattgtc	780
ggctttgagt ctgccccctgg gaacattata gatgctgcag aaaggaaat actttcagca	840
ttaggcaacg tcaaaatcaa aatggtagga aatttcttc aatactcgaa aactgactgc	900
accatgtttg cgcttaataaa cgccctgaaa gcttttaaac atcacqaaga atataccgcc	960
cgtctgcaca atggagaaaa gcaggtgcct atcccgccga cttcttgaa acatgctcag	1020
tcaaaaagct tagtggagaa tcacccggaa aaagatacc caagtcaactaa agaccaggc	1080
ggtctgcata tggaaacgct attacacaga aaccgtgcct accggccgca acgatctgac	1140
ggtcagcacg ttacctctat tgaaggtttc agaatgcagg aaataaagag agcagggtgac	1200

-continued

ttccttgcgg caaacagggt ccgggccaag ccttga 1236

<210> SEQ_ID NO 32
<211> LENGTH: 411
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: *Pseudomonas syringae*

<400> SEQUENCE: 32

Met Asn Ile Ser Gly Pro Asn Arg Arg Gln Gly Thr Gln Ala Glu Asn
1 5 10 15

Thr Glu Ser Ala Ser Ser Ser Val Thr Asn Pro Pro Leu Gln Arg
20 25 30

Gly Glu Gly Arg Arg Leu Arg Arg Gln Asp Ala Leu Pro Thr Asp Ile
35 40 45

Arg Tyr Asn Ala Asn Gln Thr Ala Thr Ser Pro Gln Asn Ala Arg Ala
50 55 60

Ala Gly Arg Tyr Glu Ser Gly Ala Ser Ser Ser Gly Ala Asn Asp Thr
65 70 75 80

Pro Gln Ala Glu Gly Ser Met Pro Ser Ser Ser Ala Leu Leu Gln Phe
85 90 95

Arg Leu Ala Gly Gly Arg Asn His Ser Glu Leu Glu Asn Phe His Thr
100 105 110

Met Met Leu Asn Ser Pro Lys Ala Ser Arg Gly Asp Ala Ile Pro Glu
115 120 125

Lys Pro Glu Ala Ile Pro Lys Arg Leu Leu Glu Lys Met Glu Pro Ile
130 135 140

Asn Leu Ala Gln Leu Ala Leu Arg Asp Lys Asp Leu His Glu Tyr Ala
145 150 155 160

Val Met Val Cys Asn Gln Val Lys Lys Gly Glu Gly Pro Asn Ser Asn
165 170 175

Ile Thr Gln Gly Asp Ile Lys Leu Leu Pro Leu Phe Ala Lys Ala Glu
180 185 190

Asn Thr Arg Asn Pro Gly Leu Asn Leu His Thr Phe Lys Ser His Lys
195 200 205

Asp Cys Tyr Gln Ala Ile Lys Glu Gln Asn Arg Asp Ile Gln Lys Asn
210 215 220

Lys Gln Ser Leu Ser Met Arg Val Val Tyr Pro Pro Phe Lys Lys Met
225 230 235 240

Pro Asp His His Ile Ala Leu Asp Ile Gln Leu Arg Tyr Gly His Arg
245 250 255

Pro Ser Ile Val Gly Phe Glu Ser Ala Pro Gly Asn Ile Ile Asp Ala
260 265 270

Ala Glu Arg Glu Ile Leu Ser Ala Leu Gly Asn Val Lys Ile Lys Met
275 280 285

Val Gly Asn Phe Leu Gln Tyr Ser Lys Thr Asp Cys Thr Met Phe Ala
290 295 300

Leu Asn Asn Ala Leu Lys Ala Phe Lys His His Glu Glu Tyr Thr Ala
305 310 315 320

Arg Leu His Asn Gly Glu Lys Gln Val Pro Ile Pro Ala Thr Phe Leu
325 330 335

Lys His Ala Gln Ser Lys Ser Leu Val Glu Asn His Pro Glu Lys Asp
340 345 350

Thr Thr Val Thr Lys Asp Gln Gly Gly Leu His Met Glu Thr Leu Leu
355 360 365

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His Arg Asn Arg Ala Tyr Arg Ala Gln Arg Ser Ala Gly Gln His Val
 370 375 380

Thr Ser Ile Glu Gly Phe Arg Met Gln Glu Ile Lys Arg Ala Gly Asp
 385 390 395 400

Phe Leu Ala Ala Asn Arg Val Arg Ala Lys Pro
 405 410

<210> SEQ ID NO 33

<211> LENGTH: 363

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: *Pseudomonas syringae*

<400> SEQUENCE: 33

atgacgctgg aacggattga acagcaaaat acgctgttgc tttatctgtg cgtggcacg	60
ctttctactc cagccagcag cacacttctg agcgatattc tggccgcca cctctttcat	120
tatgggtcca gcgatggggc ggccttcggg ctggacgaaa aaaataatga agtgctgctt	180
tttcagcggt ttgatccgtt acggattgtat gaggatcaact ttgtcagcgc ctgcgttcag	240
atgatcgaag tggcgaaaat atggcgggca aagttaactgc atggccattc tgctccgctc	300
gcctcctcaa ccaggctgac gaaagccggg ttaatgctaa ccatgggggg gactattcga	360
tga	363

<210> SEQ ID NO 34

<211> LENGTH: 120

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: *Pseudomonas syringae*

<400> SEQUENCE: 34

Met Thr Leu Glu Arg Ile Glu Gln Gln Asn Thr Leu Phe Val Tyr Leu	
1 5 10 15	

Cys Val Gly Thr Leu Ser Thr Pro Ala Ser Ser Thr Leu Leu Ser Asp	
20 25 30	

Ile Leu Ala Ala Asn Leu Phe His Tyr Gly Ser Ser Asp Gly Ala Ala	
35 40 45	

Phe Gly Leu Asp Glu Lys Asn Asn Glu Val Leu Leu Phe Gln Arg Phe	
50 55 60	

Asp Pro Leu Arg Ile Asp Glu Asp His Phe Val Ser Ala Cys Val Gln	
65 70 75 80	

Met Ile Glu Val Ala Lys Ile Trp Arg Ala Lys Leu Leu His Gly His	
85 90 95	

Ser Ala Pro Leu Ala Ser Ser Thr Arg Leu Thr Lys Ala Gly Leu Met	
100 105 110	

Leu Thr Met Ala Gly Thr Ile Arg	
115 120	

<210> SEQ ID NO 35

<211> LENGTH: 1128

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: *Pseudomonas syringae*

<400> SEQUENCE: 35

gtgaacccta tccatgcacg cttctccagc gtagaagcgc tcagacattc aaacgttgat	60
attcaggcaa tcaaattccga gggtcagttt gaagtcaacg gcaagcgta cgagattcgt	120
gcggccgctg acggctcaat cgcggtcctc agacccgatc aacagtccaa agcagacaag	180
ttcttcaaag gcgcaagcgca tcttattggc ggacaaagcc agcgtgcccc aatagccag	240

-continued

gtactcaacg agaaagcggc ggcagttcca cgcctggaca gaatgttggg cagacgcttc	300
gatctggaga agggcggaaag tagcgctgtg ggcgccgcaa tcaaggctgc cgacagccga	360
ctgacatcaa aacagacatt tgccagcttc cagcaatggg ctgaaaaagc tgaggcgctc	420
ggcgatacc gaaatcgta tctacatgtat ctacaagagg gacacgcag acacaacgcc	480
tatgaatgcg gcagagtcaa gaacattacc tggaaacgct acaggctctc gataacaaga	540
aaaaccttat catabcccc gcagatccat gatgatcggg aagaggaaga gcttgatctg	600
ggccgataca tcgctgaaga cagaaatgccc agaaccggct ttttttagat ggttctaaa	660
gaccaacgcg cacctgagac aaactcggga cgacttacca ttgggtttaga acctaaat	720
ggagcgcagt tggccctcgc aatggcaacc ctgatggaca agcacaaatc tgtgacacaa	780
ggtaaagtgc tcggtccggc aaaatatggc cagcaactg actctgcatt tctttacata	840
aatggtgatc ttgcaaaagc agtaaaactg ggcgaaaagc tgaaaaagct gagcggatc	900
cctcctgaag gattcgtcga acatacaccc ctaagcatgc agtcgacggg tctcggctt	960
tcttatgccg agtcgggttga agggcagccct tccagccacg gacaggcgag aacacacgtt	1020
atcatggatg ccttgaaagg ccagggcccc atggagaaca gactcaaaat ggcgtggca	1080
gaaagaggct atgaccggaa aaatccggcg ctcaggcgca gaaactga	1128

<210> SEQ ID NO 36

<211> LENGTH: 375

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Pseudomonas syringae

<400> SEQUENCE: 36

Val Asn Pro Ile His Ala Arg Phe Ser Ser Val Glu Ala Leu Arg His			
1	5	10	15

Ser Asn Val Asp Ile Gln Ala Ile Lys Ser Glu Gly Gln Leu Glu Val			
20	25	30	

Asn Gly Lys Arg Tyr Glu Ile Arg Ala Ala Ala Asp Gly Ser Ile Ala			
35	40	45	

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

Ala Ala His Leu Ile Gly Gly Gln Ser Gln Arg Ala Gln Ile Ala Gln			
65	70	75	80

Val Leu Asn Glu Lys Ala Ala Val Pro Arg Leu Asp Arg Met Leu			
85	90	95	

Gly Arg Arg Phe Asp Leu Glu Lys Gly Gly Ser Ser Ala Val Gly Ala			
100	105	110	

Ala Ile Lys Ala Ala Asp Ser Arg Leu Thr Ser Lys Gln Thr Phe Ala			
115	120	125	

Ser Phe Gln Gln Trp Ala Glu Lys Ala Glu Ala Leu Gly Arg Tyr Arg			
130	135	140	

Asn Arg Tyr Leu His Asp Leu Gln Glu Gly His Ala Arg His Asn Ala			
145	150	155	160

Tyr Glu Cys Gly Arg Val Lys Asn Ile Thr Trp Lys Arg Tyr Arg Leu			
165	170	175	

Ser Ile Thr Arg Lys Thr Leu Ser Tyr Ala Pro Gln Ile His Asp Asp			
180	185	190	

Arg Glu Glu Glu Leu Asp Leu Gly Arg Tyr Ile Ala Glu Asp Arg			
195	200	205	

Asn Ala Arg Thr Gly Phe Phe Arg Met Val Pro Lys Asp Gln Arg Ala	
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210	215	220
Pro Glu Thr Asn Ser Gly Arg Leu Thr Ile Gly Val Glu Pro Lys Tyr		
225	230	235
240		
Gly Ala Gln Leu Ala Leu Ala Met Ala Thr Leu Met Asp Lys His Lys		
245	250	255
Ser Val Thr Gln Gly Lys Val Val Gly Pro Ala Lys Tyr Gly Gln Gln		
260	265	270
Thr Asp Ser Ala Ile Leu Tyr Ile Asn Gly Asp Leu Ala Lys Ala Val		
275	280	285
Lys Leu Gly Glu Lys Leu Lys Lys Leu Ser Gly Ile Pro Pro Glu Gly		
290	295	300
Phe Val Glu His Thr Pro Leu Ser Met Gln Ser Thr Gly Leu Gly Leu		
305	310	315
320		
Ser Tyr Ala Glu Ser Val Glu Gly Gln Pro Ser Ser His Gly Gln Ala		
325	330	335
Arg Thr His Val Ile Met Asp Ala Leu Lys Gly Gln Gly Pro Met Glu		
340	345	350
Asn Arg Leu Lys Met Ala Leu Ala Glu Arg Gly Tyr Asp Pro Glu Asn		
355	360	365
Pro Ala Leu Arg Ala Arg Asn		
370	375	

<210> SEQ_ID NO 37
<211> LENGTH: 336
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Pseudomonas syringae

<400> SEQUENCE: 37

atggagatgc ccgccttggc gtttgacgat aagggtgcgt gcaacatgtat catcgacaag	60
gcatttcgttc tgacgctgtt gcgcgacgac acgcataaac gtttggctt gattggctcg	120
cgttagccac acgaggatct acccttgcag cgccgtttgg ctggcgctct caaccggctt	180
gtgaatgccg gccccggcat tggctggat gagcaaagcg gcctgtatcca cgcttaccaa	240
agcatccccgc gggaaaaagt cagcgtggag atgctgaagc tcgaaattgc aggattggc	300
gaatggatga agtggatggc agaagccccgc acgtga	336

<210> SEQ_ID NO 38
<211> LENGTH: 111
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Pseudomonas syringae

<400> SEQUENCE: 38

Met Glu Met Pro Ala Leu Ala Phe Asp Asp Lys Gly Ala Cys Asn Met			
1	5	10	15
Ile Ile Asp Lys Ala Phe Ala Leu Thr Leu Leu Arg Asp Asp Thr His			
20	25	30	
Gln Arg Leu Leu Ile Gly Leu Leu Glu Pro His Glu Asp Leu Pro			
35	40	45	
Leu Gln Arg Leu Leu Ala Gly Ala Leu Asn Pro Leu Val Asn Ala Gly			
50	55	60	
Pro Gly Ile Gly Trp Asp Glu Gln Ser Gly Leu Tyr His Ala Tyr Gln			
65	70	75	80
Ser Ile Pro Arg Glu Lys Val Ser Val Glu Met Leu Lys Leu Glu Ile			
85	90	95	
Ala Gly Leu Val Glu Trp Met Lys Cys Trp Arg Glu Ala Arg Thr			

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100

105

110

<210> SEQ ID NO 39
<211> LENGTH: 1143
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *angulata*

<400> SEQUENCE: 39

atgagaattc acagtgcctgg tcacagccctg cctgcggccag gcccttagcgt ggaaaccact
gaaaaggctg ttcaatcatc atcggccctag aaccccgctt cttacagttc acaaacagaa 120
cgtcctgtaag ccgggttcgac tcaagtgcga ctgaactacc cttactcatc agtcaagaca 180
cgcttgccac ccgtttcttc tacagggcag gccattctg ccacgccatc ttcattgccc 240
ggttacactgc tgttacgtcg gctcgaccga cgtccactgg atgaagacag tatcaaggct 300
ctgggttccgg cagacgaagc ggtgcgtgaa gcacgcgcgc cggtgcgcctt cggcggggc 360
aacattgtat tggatgcaca acgtacccac ctgcaaagcg gcgcgcgcgc agtcgcgtca 420
aagcgcgttga gaaaagatgc cgagcgcgtt ggccatggac cgatgcccgg gaatgtatgag 480
atgaactggc atgttcttgt cgccatgtca gggcaggtgt ttggcgctgg caactgtggc 540
gaacatgtctc gtatacgcaag ctgcgttac ggggccttgg ctcaggaaag cggcgttagt 600
cccccgaaaa agattcattt ggccgagcag cccggaaaaag atcacgtctg ggctgaaacg 660
gataattcca gcgcgtggctc ttgcggccatc gtcatggacc cgtggctaa cggcgcagcc 720
attttggcg aggacagccg gtttgccaaa gatcgcaagta cggtagagcg aacatattca 780
ttcaccccttg caatggcagc tgaagccggc aagggttacgc gtgaaaccgc cgagaacgtt 840
ctgacccaca cgacaagccg tctgcagaaa cgtcttgctg atcagttgcc gaacgtctca 900
ccgcgttgaag gaggccgcata tcagcaggaa aagtcgggtgc ttgtatgaggc gttcccccga 960
cgagtgagcg acaagttgaa tagtgacgtt ccacggcgtg cggtgcagat ggaaattgaa 1020
gctgttggtt ttgcaatgtc gctgggtgcc gaaggcgtca agacggcgc cccgacaggcg 1080
ccaaaggctgg tcaggcaagc cagaagcgtc gcggtcgtcta aaggcatgcc tccaccaaga 1140
taa 1143

<210> SEQ ID NO 40
<211> LENGTH: 380
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *angulata*

<400> SEQUENCE: 40

Met Arg Ile His Ser Ala Gly His Ser Leu Pro Ala Pro Gly Pro Ser
1 5 10 15

Val Glu Thr Thr Glu Lys Ala Val Gln Ser Ser Ser Ala Gln Asn Pro
20 25 30

Ala Ser Tyr Ser Ser Gln Thr Glu Arg Pro Glu Ala Gly Ser Thr Gln
 35 40 45

Val Arg Leu Asn Tyr Ile Tyr Ser Ser Val Lys Thr Arg Leu Ile Ile
50 55 60

Gly Tyr Leu Leu Leu Arg Arg Leu Asp Arg Arg Pro Leu Asp Glu Asp

85 90 95
Ser Ile Lys Ala Leu Val Pro Ala Asp Glu Ala Val Arg Glu Ala Arg

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Arg Ala Leu Pro Phe Gly Arg Gly Asn Ile Asp Val Asp Ala Gln Arg
115          120          125

Thr His Leu Gln Ser Gly Ala Arg Ala Val Ala Ala Lys Arg Leu Arg
130          135          140

Lys Asp Ala Glu Arg Ala Gly His Glu Pro Met Pro Gly Asn Asp Glu
145          150          155          160

Met Asn Trp His Val Leu Val Ala Met Ser Gly Gln Val Phe Gly Ala
165          170          175

Gly Asn Cys Gly Glu His Ala Arg Ile Ala Ser Phe Ala Tyr Gly Ala
180          185          190

Leu Ala Gln Glu Ser Gly Arg Ser Pro Arg Glu Lys Ile His Leu Ala
195          200          205

Glu Gln Pro Gly Lys Asp His Val Trp Ala Glu Thr Asp Asn Ser Ser
210          215          220

Ala Gly Ser Ser Pro Ile Val Met Asp Pro Trp Ser Asn Gly Ala Ala
225          230          235          240

Ile Leu Ala Glu Asp Ser Arg Phe Ala Lys Asp Arg Ser Thr Val Glu
245          250          255

Arg Thr Tyr Ser Phe Thr Leu Ala Met Ala Ala Glu Ala Gly Lys Val
260          265          270

Thr Arg Glu Thr Ala Glu Asn Val Leu Thr His Thr Thr Ser Arg Leu
275          280          285

Gln Lys Arg Leu Ala Asp Gln Leu Pro Asn Val Ser Pro Leu Glu Gly
290          295          300

Gly Arg Tyr Gln Gln Glu Lys Ser Val Leu Asp Glu Ala Phe Ala Arg
305          310          315          320

Arg Val Ser Asp Lys Leu Asn Ser Asp Asp Pro Arg Arg Ala Leu Gln
325          330          335

Met Glu Ile Glu Ala Val Gly Val Ala Met Ser Leu Gly Ala Glu Gly
340          345          350

Val Lys Thr Val Ala Arg Gln Ala Pro Lys Val Val Arg Gln Ala Arg
355          360          365

Ser Val Ala Ser Ser Lys Gly Met Pro Pro Arg Arg
370          375          380

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<210> SEQ ID NO 41
<211> LENGTH: 1143
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Pseudomonas syringae pv. glycinea

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<400> SEQUENCE: 41
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atgagaattc acagtgcgtt tcacagcctg cccgcgccag gcccctagcgt ggaaaccact      60
gaaaaggctg ttcaatcatc atcgccccag aaccccgctt cttgcagttc acaaacagaa     120
cgtcctgaag ccgggttcgac tcaagtgcga ccgaactacc cttaactcatc agtcaagaca     180
cgcttgccac ccgtttcttc cacagggcag gccatttctg acacgcccatttccatttgtcc    240
ggttacctgc tgttacgtcg gtcgaccga cgtccactgg atgaagacag tatcaaggct    300
ctgggtccgg cagacgaagc gttgcgtgaa gcacgcccgcg cggtgccctt cggcaggggc    360
aacattgtatggatgcaca acgtacccac ctgcaaaagcg gcgctcgccg agtcgcgtca    420
aagcgcttga gaaaagatgc cgagcgcgcgtt ggcgcgttgcgatgcccga gaatgtatgag    480
atgaactggc atgttcttgcgatgtca gggcagggtgttggcgttgcgatgtggc caactgtggc    540
gaacatgttc gtatagcaag ctgcgttac gggccctgg ctcaggaaag cgggcgtatgt      600

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ccccgcgaaa agattcattt ggccgagcag cccggaaaag atcacgtctg ggctgaaacg 660
gataattcca gcgctggctc ttcgcccattc gtcatggacc cgtggctaa cgccgttagcc 720
attttggcgg aggacagccg gtttgccaaa gatcgcagtg cggttagagcg aacatattca 780
ttcaccccttgc aatggcagc tgaagccggc aaggttgcgc gtgaaaaccgc cgagaacgtt 840
ctgaccacaca cgacaagccg tctgcagaaa cgtcttgcgtc atcagttgcc gaacgtctca 900
ccgcttgaag gaggccgcta tcagccggaa aagtgcgtc ttgatgaggc gttcgcccg 960
cgagtgagcg acaagttgaa tagtgcacat ccacggcgtc cggtgcagat ggaaattgaa 1020
gctgttggtg ttgcaatgtc gctgggtgcc gaaggcgtca agacggcgtc ccgacaggcg 1080
ccaaagggtgg tcaggcaagc cagaagcgtc gcgtcgtcta aaggcatgcc tccacgaaga 1140
taa 1143

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<210> SEQ_ID NO 42

<211> LENGTH: 380

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Pseudomonas syringae pv. glycinea

<400> SEQUENCE: 42

Met	Arg	Ile	His	Ser	Ala	Gly	His	Ser	Leu	Pro	Ala	Pro	Gly	Pro	Ser
1				5				10			15				

Val	Glu	Thr	Thr	Glu	Lys	Ala	Val	Gln	Ser	Ser	Ser	Ala	Gln	Asn	Pro
	20				25				30						

Ala	Ser	Cys	Ser	Ser	Gln	Thr	Glu	Arg	Pro	Glu	Ala	Gly	Ser	Thr	Gln
	35					40				45					

Val	Arg	Pro	Asn	Tyr	Pro	Tyr	Ser	Ser	Val	Lys	Thr	Arg	Leu	Pro	Pro
	50				55				60						

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

Gly	Tyr	Leu	Leu	Arg	Arg	Leu	Asp	Arg	Arg	Pro	Leu	Asp	Glu	Asp	
	85					90				95					

Ser	Ile	Lys	Ala	Leu	Val	Pro	Ala	Asp	Glu	Ala	Leu	Arg			
	100				105			110							

Arg	Ala	Leu	Pro	Phe	Gly	Arg	Gly	Asn	Ile	Asp	Val	Asp	Ala	Gln	Arg
	115					120			125						

Thr	His	Leu	Gln	Ser	Gly	Ala	Arg	Ala	Val	Ala	Ala	Lys	Arg	Leu	Arg
	130					135			140						

Lys	Asp	Ala	Glu	Arg	Ala	Gly	His	Glu	Pro	Met	Pro	Glu	Asn	Asp	Glu
	145				150			155		160					

Met	Asn	Trp	His	Val	Leu	Val	Ala	Met	Ser	Gly	Gln	Val	Phe	Gly	Ala
	165				170			175							

Gly	Asn	Cys	Gly	Glu	His	Ala	Arg	Ile	Ala	Ser	Phe	Ala	Tyr	Gly	Ala
	180				185			190							

Leu	Ala	Gln	Glu	Ser	Gly	Arg	Ser	Pro	Arg	Glu	Lys	Ile	His	Leu	Ala
	195				200			205							

Glu	Gln	Pro	Gly	Lys	Asp	His	Val	Trp	Ala	Glu	Thr	Asp	Asn	Ser	Ser
	210				215			220							

Ala	Gly	Ser	Ser	Pro	Ile	Val	Met	Asp	Pro	Trp	Ser	Asn	Gly	Val	Ala
	225				230			235		240					

Ile	Leu	Ala	Glu	Asp	Ser	Arg	Phe	Ala	Lys	Asp	Arg	Ser	Ala	Val	Glu
	245				250			255		255					

Arg	Thr	Tyr	Ser	Phe	Thr	Leu	Ala	Met	Ala	Ala	Glu	Ala	Gly	Lys	Val
	260				265			270							

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Ala Arg Glu Thr Ala Glu Asn Val Leu Thr His Thr Ser Arg Leu
275 280 285

Gln Lys Arg Leu Ala Asp Gln Leu Pro Asn Val Ser Pro Leu Glu Gly
290 295 300

Gly Arg Tyr Gln Pro Glu Lys Ser Val Leu Asp Glu Ala Phe Ala Arg
305 310 315 320

Arg Val Ser Asp Lys Leu Asn Ser Asp Asp Pro Arg Arg Ala Leu Gln
325 330 335

Met Glu Ile Glu Ala Val Gly Val Ala Met Ser Leu Gly Ala Glu Gly
340 345 350

Val Lys Thr Val Ala Arg Gln Ala Pro Lys Val Val Arg Gln Ala Arg
355 360 365

Ser Val Ala Ser Ser Lys Gly Met Pro Pro Arg Arg
370 375 380

<210> SEQ ID NO 43

<211> LENGTH: 1143

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *tabaci*

<400> SEQUENCE: 43

```

atgagaattc acagtgcgtgg tcacagcctg cctgcgccag gcccctagcgt ggaaaccact      60
gaaaaggctg ttcaatcatc atcggcccgag aaccccgctt cttgcagttc acaaacagaa     120
cgtcctgaag ccgggttcgac tcaagtgcga ccgaactacc cttaactcatc agtcaagaca     180
cgcttgccac ccgtttcttc tacagggcag gccattctg acacgcccattt ttcattgccc     240
gttacctgc tggtacgtcg gctcgaccga cgtccactgg atgaagacag tatcaaggct     300
ctgggttccgg cagacgaagc ggtgcgtgaa gcacgcccgcg cggtgcctt cggcaggggc     360
aacattgtatc tggatgcaca acgtacccac ctgcaaaagcg ggcgcgcgcg agtgcgtgca     420
aagcgcttga gaaaagatgc cgagcgcgcgatc ggcattgagc cgatgcccgg gaatgtatgag     480
atgaactggc atgttcttgtt cggcatgtca gggcagggtgt ttggcgtgg caactgtggc     540
gaacatgctc gtatacgcaag ctgcgttttac ggggccttgg ctcaggaaag cggcgtagt     600
ccccgcgaaa agattcattt ggccgagcag cccggaaaatc acacgtctg ggctgaaacg     660
gataattcca ggcgtggctc ttgcgttacatc gtcatggacc cgtggctaa cggcgcagcc     720
attttggcgg aggacagccg gtttgc当地 gatcgactg cggtagagcg aacatattca     780
ttcaccccttgc caatggcgc tgaagccggc aagggttacgc gtgaaactgc cgagaacgtt     840
ctgacccaca cgacaagccg tctgcagaaa cgtcttgcgtc atcgttgcgcgaaacgtt     900
ccgcttgaag gaggccgcata tcagcaggaa aagtgcgtgc ttgatgaggc gttcgcggc     960
cgagtgcgcg acaagttgaa tagtgcacat ccaacggcgtg cggtgcagat ggaaattgaa    1020
gctgttgggtt ttgc当地 gtcgtggcc gaaaggcgtca agacggcgcgcg cccacaggcg    1080
ccaaagggtgg tcaggcaagc cagaagcgtc cgtcgtcta aaggcatgcc tccacgaaga    1140
taa                                         1143

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<210> SEQ ID NO 44

<211> LENGTH: 380

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *tabaci*

<400> SEQUENCE: 44

Met Arg Ile His Ser Ala Gly His Ser Leu Pro Ala Pro Gly Pro Ser
1 5 10 15

-continued

Val Glu Thr Thr Glu Lys Ala Val Gln Ser Ser Ser Ala Gln Asn Pro
20 25 30

Ala Ser Cys Ser Ser Gln Thr Glu Arg Pro Glu Ala Gly Ser Thr Gln
35 40 45

Val Arg Pro Asn Tyr Pro Tyr Ser Ser Val Lys Thr Arg Leu Pro Pro
50 55 60

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

Gly Tyr Leu Leu Arg Arg Leu Asp Arg Arg Pro Leu Asp Glu Asp
85 90 95

Ser Ile Lys Ala Leu Val Pro Ala Asp Glu Ala Val Arg Glu Ala Arg
100 105 110

Arg Ala Leu Pro Phe Gly Arg Gly Asn Ile Asp Val Asp Ala Gln Arg
115 120 125

Thr His Leu Gln Ser Gly Ala Arg Ala Val Ala Ala Lys Arg Leu Arg
130 135 140

Lys Asp Ala Glu Arg Ala Gly His Glu Pro Met Pro Gly Asn Asp Glu
145 150 155 160

Met Asn Trp His Val Leu Val Ala Met Ser Gly Gln Val Phe Gly Ala
165 170 175

Gly Asn Cys Gly Glu His Ala Arg Ile Ala Ser Phe Ala Tyr Gly Ala
180 185 190

Leu Ala Gln Glu Ser Gly Arg Ser Pro Arg Glu Lys Ile His Leu Ala
195 200 205

Glu Gln Pro Gly Lys Asp His Val Trp Ala Glu Thr Asp Asn Ser Ser
210 215 220

Ala Gly Ser Ser Pro Ile Val Met Asp Pro Trp Ser Asn Gly Ala Ala
225 230 235 240

Ile Leu Ala Glu Asp Ser Arg Phe Ala Lys Asp Arg Ser Ala Val Glu
245 250 255

Arg Thr Tyr Ser Phe Thr Leu Ala Met Ala Ala Glu Ala Gly Lys Val
260 265 270

Thr Arg Glu Thr Ala Glu Asn Val Leu Thr His Thr Thr Ser Arg Leu
275 280 285

Gln Lys Arg Leu Ala Asp Gln Leu Pro Asn Val Ser Pro Leu Glu Gly
290 295 300

Gly Arg Tyr Gln Gln Glu Lys Ser Val Leu Asp Glu Ala Phe Ala Arg
305 310 315 320

Arg Val Ser Asp Lys Leu Asn Ser Asp Asp Pro Arg Arg Ala Leu Gln
325 330 335

Met Glu Ile Glu Ala Val Gly Val Ala Met Ser Leu Gly Ala Glu Gly
340 345 350

Val Lys Thr Val Ala Arg Gln Ala Pro Lys Val Val Arg Gln Ala Arg
355 360 365

Ser Val Ala Ser Ser Lys Gly Met Pro Pro Arg Arg
370 375 380

<210> SEQ ID NO 45

<211> LENGTH: 1143

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *tabaci*

<400> SEQUENCE: 45

atgagaattc acagtgcgtgg tcacagccctg cctgcgccag gccctagcgt ggaaaccact 60

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gaaaaggctg ttcaatcatc atcgccccag aaccccgctt cttgcagttc acaaacagaa	120
cgtcctgaag ccggttcgac tcaagtgcga ccgaactacc cttaactcatc agtcaagaca	180
cgcttgccac ccgttcttc tacagggcag gccattctg acacgccatc ttcatggcc	240
ggttacctgc tggtacgtcg gctcgaccga cggtccactgg atgaagacag tatcaaggct	300
ctggttccgg cagacgaagc ggtgcgtgaa gcacgcccgg cggtgccctt cggcaggggc	360
aacattgatg tggatgcaca acgtacccac ctgcaaagcg gcgcctcgcc agtcgtgca	420
aagcgcttga gaaaagatgc cgagcgccgt ggccatgagc cgatgcccgg gaatgttag	480
atgaactggc atgttcttgt cgccatgtca gggcagggtgt ttggcgctgg caactgtggc	540
gaacatgctc gtatagcaag ctgcgttac gggccctgg ctcagggaaag cggcgtagt	600
ccccgcgaaa agattcattt ggccgagcag cccggaaaag atcacgtctg ggctgaaacg	660
gataattcca gcgcgtggc ttcgcccattt gtcatggacc cgtggctaa cggcgagcc	720
attttggcgg aggacagccg gtttgccaa gatcgcagtg cggttagagcg aacatattca	780
ttcaccccttga caatggcgc tgaagccggc aagggtacgc gtgaaactgc cgagaacgtt	840
ctgacccaca cgacaagccg tctgcagaaa cgtcttgctg atcagttgcc gaacgtctca	900
ccgcttgaag gaggccgcta tcagcaggaa aagtccgtgc ttgatgaggc gttcgcggc	960
cgagtgagcg acaagttgaa tagtgcacat ccacggcgtg cggtcagat ggaaattgaa	1020
gctgttggtg ttgcaatgtc gctgggtgca gaaggcgtca agacggcgc cccgacaggcg	1080
ccaaagggtgg tcaggcaagc cagaagcgtc gcgtcgtcta aaggcatgcc tccacgaaaga	1140
taa	1143

<210> SEQ ID NO 46

<211> LENGTH: 380

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *tabaci*

<400> SEQUENCE: 46

Met Arg Ile His Ser Ala Gly His Ser Leu Pro Ala Pro Gly Pro Ser			
1	5	10	15

Val Glu Thr Thr Glu Lys Ala Val Gln Ser Ser Ser Ala Gln Asn Pro			
20	25	30	

Ala Ser Cys Ser Ser Gln Thr Glu Arg Pro Glu Ala Gly Ser Thr Gln			
35	40	45	

Val Arg Pro Asn Tyr Pro Tyr Ser Ser Val Lys Thr Arg Leu Pro Pro			
50	55	60	

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

Gly Tyr Leu Leu Leu Arg Arg Leu Asp Arg Arg Pro Leu Asp Glu Asp			
85	90	95	

Ser Ile Lys Ala Leu Val Pro Ala Asp Glu Ala Val Arg Glu Ala Arg			
100	105	110	

Arg Ala Leu Pro Phe Gly Arg Gly Asn Ile Asp Val Asp Ala Gln Arg			
115	120	125	

Thr His Leu Gln Ser Gly Ala Arg Ala Val Ala Ala Lys Arg Leu Arg			
130	135	140	

Lys Asp Ala Glu Arg Ala Gly His Glu Pro Met Pro Gly Asn Asp Glu			
145	150	155	160

Met Asn Trp His Val Leu Val Ala Met Ser Gly Gln Val Phe Gly Ala			
165	170	175	

-continued

Gly Asn Cys Gly Glu His Ala Arg Ile Ala Ser Phe Ala Tyr Gly Ala
 180 185 190

Leu Ala Gln Glu Ser Gly Arg Ser Pro Arg Glu Lys Ile His Leu Ala
 195 200 205

Glu Gln Pro Gly Lys Asp His Val Trp Ala Glu Thr Asp Asn Ser Ser
 210 215 220

Ala Gly Ser Ser Pro Ile Val Met Asp Pro Trp Ser Asn Gly Ala Ala
 225 230 235 240

Ile Leu Ala Glu Asp Ser Arg Phe Ala Lys Asp Arg Ser Ala Val Glu
 245 250 255

Arg Thr Tyr Ser Phe Thr Leu Ala Met Ala Ala Glu Ala Gly Lys Val
 260 265 270

Thr Arg Glu Thr Ala Glu Asn Val Leu Thr His Thr Ser Arg Leu
 275 280 285

Gln Lys Arg Leu Ala Asp Gln Leu Pro Asn Val Ser Pro Leu Glu Gly
 290 295 300

Gly Arg Tyr Gln Gln Glu Lys Ser Val Leu Asp Glu Ala Phe Ala Arg
 305 310 315 320

Arg Val Ser Asp Lys Leu Asn Ser Asp Asp Pro Arg Arg Ala Leu Gln
 325 330 335

Met Glu Ile Glu Ala Val Gly Val Ala Met Ser Leu Gly Ala Glu Gly
 340 345 350

Val Lys Thr Val Ala Arg Gln Ala Pro Lys Val Val Arg Gln Ala Arg
 355 360 365

Ser Val Ala Ser Ser Lys Gly Met Pro Pro Arg Arg
 370 375 380

<210> SEQ_ID NO 47
 <211> LENGTH: 1143
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *glycinea*

<400> SEQUENCE: 47

atgagaattc acagtgcgtt tcacagccctg cccgcgccag gcccctagcgt ggaaaccact	60
gaaaaggctg ttcaatcatc atcgccccag aaccccgctt cttgcagttc acaaacagaa	120
cgtcctgaag ccgggttcac tcaagtgcgtt ccgaactacc cttaactcatc agtcaagaca	180
cgcttgccac ccgtttcttc cacagggccag gccatttcg acacgcccatttccatttgc	240
ggttacctgc tggttacgtcg gctcgaccga cgttccactgg atgaagacag tatcaaggct	300
ctgggtccgg cagacgaagc gttgcgttgc gacacggcccg cggttccctt cggcaggggc	360
acacattgtatc tggatgcaca acgttacccac ctgcacaaacgc ggcgtcgccgc agtcgtgc	420
aaggcgcttgc gaaaagatgc cgagcgcgcgttgc ggcgttgcgc cgttccctt cggcaggggc	480
atgaactggc atgttcttgtt cggccatgtca gggcagggtgt ttggcgctgg caactgtggc	540
gaacatgttc gtatagcaag ctgcgttgc gggccctgg ctcaggaaag cggcgctgt	600
ccccgcgaaa agattcattt ggccgagcag cccggaaaatc acgttgcgttgc ggctgaaacg	660
gataattcca ggcgttgcgttgc ttcggccatc gtcatggacc cgttgcgttgc aaatgttca	720
attttggccgg aggacagccg gtttgcggaa gatcgactgtt cggtagagcg aacatattca	780
ttcaccccttgc caatggccgc tgaagccggc aagggttgcgc gtgaaaccgc cgagaacgtt	840
ctgacccaca cgacaagccg tctgcagaaa cgttgcgttgc atcagttgcgaaacgttca	900
ccgcttgcgttgc gaggccgcta tcagccggaa aagtgcgttgc ttgtatggc gtgcgttgc	960

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cgagtggcgc acaagttgaa tagtgacgat ccacggcgtg cgttgcagat ggaaattgaa	1020
gctgttggtg ttgcaatgtc gctgggtgcc gaaggcgtca agacggtcgc ccgacaggcg	1080
ccaaagggtgg tcaggcaagc cagaagcgtc gcgtcgtcta aaggcatgcc tccacgaaga	1140
taa	1143

<210> SEQ_ID NO 48
<211> LENGTH: 380
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *glycinea*

<400> SEQUENCE: 48

Met Arg Ile His Ser Ala Gly His Ser Leu Pro Ala Pro Gly Pro Ser			
1	5	10	15

Val Glu Thr Thr Glu Lys Ala Val Gln Ser Ser Ser Ala Gln Asn Pro			
20	25	30	

Ala Ser Cys Ser Ser Gln Thr Glu Arg Pro Glu Ala Gly Ser Thr Gln			
35	40	45	

Val Arg Pro Asn Tyr Pro Tyr Ser Ser Val Lys Thr Arg Leu Pro Pro			
50	55	60	

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

Gly Tyr Leu Leu Arg Arg Leu Asp Arg Arg Pro Leu Asp Glu Asp			
85	90	95	

Ser Ile Lys Ala Leu Val Pro Ala Asp Glu Ala Leu Arg Glu Ala Arg			
100	105	110	

Arg Ala Leu Pro Phe Gly Arg Gly Asn Ile Asp Val Asp Ala Gln Arg			
115	120	125	

Thr His Leu Gln Ser Gly Ala Arg Ala Val Ala Ala Lys Arg Leu Arg			
130	135	140	

Lys Asp Ala Glu Arg Ala Gly His Glu Pro Met Pro Glu Asn Asp Glu			
145	150	155	160

Met Asn Trp His Val Leu Val Ala Met Ser Gly Gln Val Phe Gly Ala			
165	170	175	

Gly Asn Cys Gly Glu His Ala Arg Ile Ala Ser Phe Ala Tyr Gly Ala			
180	185	190	

Leu Ala Gln Glu Ser Gly Arg Ser Pro Arg Glu Lys Ile His Leu Ala			
195	200	205	

Glu Gln Pro Gly Lys Asp His Val Trp Ala Glu Thr Asp Asn Ser Ser			
210	215	220	

Ala Gly Ser Ser Pro Ile Val Met Asp Pro Trp Ser Asn Gly Val Ala			
225	230	235	240

Ile Leu Ala Glu Asp Ser Arg Phe Ala Lys Asp Arg Ser Ala Val Glu			
245	250	255	

Arg Thr Tyr Ser Phe Thr Leu Ala Met Ala Ala Glu Ala Gly Lys Val			
260	265	270	

Ala Arg Glu Thr Ala Glu Asn Val Leu Thr His Thr Ser Arg Leu			
275	280	285	

Gln Lys Arg Leu Ala Asp Gln Leu Pro Asn Val Ser Pro Leu Glu Gly			
290	295	300	

Gly Arg Tyr Gln Pro Glu Lys Ser Val Leu Asp Glu Ala Phe Ala Arg			
305	310	315	320

Arg Val Ser Asp Lys Leu Asn Ser Asp Asp Pro Arg Arg Ala Leu Gln			
325	330	335	

-continued

Met Glu Ile Glu Ala Val Gly Val Ala Met Ser Leu Gly Ala Glu Gly
 340 345 350

Val Lys Thr Val Ala Arg Gln Ala Pro Lys Val Val Arg Gln Ala Arg
 355 360 365

Ser Val Ala Ser Ser Lys Gly Met Pro Pro Arg Arg
 370 375 380

<210> SEQ ID NO 49

<211> LENGTH: 1143

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Pseudomonas syringae pv. phaseolicola

<400> SEQUENCE: 49

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atgagaattc acagtgcgtgg tcacagcctg cccgcgcagg gcccctagcgt ggaaaccact      60
gaaaaggctg ttcaatcatc atcgccccag aaccccgctt cttgcagttc acaaacagaa     120
cgtcctgaag ccgggttcgac tcaagtgcga ccgaactacc cttaactcatc agtcaagaca     180
cgcttgccac ccgtttcttc cacagggcag gccatttctg acacgccatc ttcatggcc     240
ggttacctgc tgttacgtcg gtcgaccga cgtccactgg atgaagacag tatcaaggct     300
ctggttccgg cagacgaagc gttgcgtgaa gcacgcgcg cgttgcctt cgccaggggc     360
aacattgtat tggatgcaca acgtacccac ctgcaaagcg gcgctcgccg agtcgctgca     420
aagcgcttga gaaaagatgc cgagcgcgcg ggcattgagc cgatgcccga gaatgtatgag     480
atgaactggc atgttcttgt cgccatgtca gggcagggtgt ttggcgctgg caactgtggc     540
gaacatgctc gtatacgcaag ctgcgttac gggccctgg ctcaggaaag cggcgtagt     600
ccccgcggaaa agattcattt ggccgagcag cccggaaaag atcacgtctg ggctgaaacg     660
gataattcca gcgctggctc ttgcgcattc gtcatggacc cgtggctaa cggcgacgccc     720
atttggcgg aggacagccg gttgcggaaa gatcgcagtg cggtagagcg aacatattca     780
ttcaccccttgc caatggcagc tgaagccggc aagggtgcgc gtgaaacgcg cgagaacgtt     840
ctgacccaca cgacaagccg tctgcagaag cgtcttgcgtg atcagttgcc gaacgtctca     900
ccgcttgaag gaggccgcta tcagccggaa aagtccgtgc ttgatgaggc ttgcgcggc     960
cgagtgcgcg acaagttgaa tagtgcacat ccacggcgtg cgttgcagat ggaaattgaa    1020
gctgttggtg ttgcaatgtc gctgggtgcc gaaggcgatca agacggtcgc ccgacaggcg    1080
ccaaagggtgg tcaggcaagc cagaagcgtc cgctcgctca aaggcatgcc tccacgaga    1140
taa                                         1143
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<210> SEQ ID NO 50

<211> LENGTH: 380

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Pseudomonas syringae pv. phaseolicola

<400> SEQUENCE: 50

Met Arg Ile His Ser Ala Gly His Ser Leu Pro Ala Pro Gly Pro Ser
 1 5 10 15

Val Glu Thr Thr Glu Lys Ala Val Gln Ser Ser Ser Ala Gln Asn Pro
 20 25 30

Ala Ser Cys Ser Ser Gln Thr Glu Arg Pro Glu Ala Gly Ser Thr Gln
 35 40 45

Val Arg Pro Asn Tyr Pro Tyr Ser Ser Val Lys Thr Arg Leu Pro Pro
 50 55 60

Val Ser Ser Thr Gly Gln Ala Ile Ser Asp Thr Pro Ser Ser Leu Pro

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65	70	75	80
Gly Tyr Leu Leu Leu Arg Arg Leu Asp Arg Arg Pro Leu Asp Glu Asp			
85	90	95	
Ser Ile Lys Ala Leu Val Pro Ala Asp Glu Ala Leu Arg Glu Ala Arg			
100	105	110	
Arg Ala Leu Pro Phe Gly Arg Gly Asn Ile Asp Val Asp Ala Gln Arg			
115	120	125	
Thr His Leu Gln Ser Gly Ala Arg Ala Val Ala Ala Lys Arg Leu Arg			
130	135	140	
Lys Asp Ala Glu Arg Ala Gly His Glu Pro Met Pro Glu Asn Asp Glu			
145	150	155	160
Met Asn Trp His Val Leu Val Ala Met Ser Gly Gln Val Phe Gly Ala			
165	170	175	
Gly Asn Cys Gly Glu His Ala Arg Ile Ala Ser Phe Ala Tyr Gly Ala			
180	185	190	
Leu Ala Gln Glu Ser Gly Arg Ser Pro Arg Glu Lys Ile His Leu Ala			
195	200	205	
Glu Gln Pro Gly Lys Asp His Val Trp Ala Glu Thr Asp Asn Ser Ser			
210	215	220	
Ala Gly Ser Ser Pro Ile Val Met Asp Pro Trp Ser Asn Gly Ala Ala			
225	230	235	240
Ile Leu Ala Glu Asp Ser Arg Phe Ala Lys Asp Arg Ser Ala Val Glu			
245	250	255	
Arg Thr Tyr Ser Phe Thr Leu Ala Met Ala Ala Glu Ala Gly Lys Val			
260	265	270	
Ala Arg Glu Thr Ala Glu Asn Val Leu Thr His Thr Thr Ser Arg Leu			
275	280	285	
Gln Lys Arg Leu Ala Asp Gln Leu Pro Asn Val Ser Pro Leu Glu Gly			
290	295	300	
Gly Arg Tyr Gln Pro Glu Lys Ser Val Leu Asp Glu Ala Phe Ala Arg			
305	310	315	320
Arg Val Ser Asp Lys Leu Asn Ser Asp Asp Pro Arg Arg Ala Leu Gln			
325	330	335	
Met Glu Ile Glu Ala Val Gly Val Ala Met Ser Leu Gly Ala Glu Gly			
340	345	350	
Val Lys Thr Val Ala Arg Gln Ala Pro Lys Val Val Arg Gln Ala Arg			
355	360	365	
Ser Val Ala Ser Ser Lys Gly Met Pro Pro Arg Arg			
370	375	380	

<210> SEQ ID NO 51

<211> LENGTH: 1143

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *angulata*

<400> SEQUENCE: 51

atgagaattc acagtgcgtgg tcacagcctg cctgcgccag gcccctagcgt ggaaaccact	60
gaaaaggctg ttcaatcatc atcgcccccag aaccccgctt cttacagttc acaaacagaa	120
cgtcctgaag ccgggttcgac tcaagtgcga ctgaactacc cttactcatc agtcaagaca	180
cgtttgccac ccgtttcttc tacagggcag gccatttctg ccacgcccatttccatttgc	240
gtttacctgc tgttacgtcg gtcgaccga cgtccactgg atgaagacag tatcaaggct	300
ctgggtccgg cagacgaagc ggtgcgtgaa gcacgcccgcg cggtgcctt cggcaggggc	360

-continued

aacattgatg tggatgcaca acgtacccac ctgcaaagcg gcgctcgcc agtcgtgca	420
aagcgcttga gaaaagatgc cgagcgcgcgat ggcgcattgac cgatgcgggg gaatgatgag	480
atgaactggc atgttcttgt cgcattgtca gggcagggtgt ttggcgctgg caactgtggc	540
gaacatgctc gtatacgaaag cttcgcttac ggggccttgg ctcaggaaag cgggcgttagt	600
ccccgcgaaa agattcattt ggccgagcag cccggaaaag atcacgtctg ggctgaaacg	660
gataattcca ggcgtggctc ttcgcccattc gtcatggacc cgtggcttaa cggcgcagcc	720
atttggcg aggacagccg gtttgccaaa gatcgcagta cggtagagcg aacatattca	780
ttcaccccttgc caatggcgc tgaagccggc aagggtacgc gtgaaaccgc cgagaacgtt	840
ctgacccaca cgacaagccg tctgcagaaa cgtcttgcgt atcagttgcc gaacgtctca	900
cgcgttgaag gaggccgcta tcagcagggaa aagtccggc ttgatgggc gttcgccgaa	960
cgagtgagcg acaagttgaa tagtgcgat ccacggcgtg cgttgcagat ggaaattgaa	1020
gctgttgggtt ttgcaatgtc gctgggtgcc gaaggcgtca agacggcgtc cccacaggcg	1080
ccaaagggtgg tcaggcaagc cagaagcgtc gcgtcgtcta aaggcatgcc tccacgaaga	1140
taa	1143

<210> SEQ_ID NO 52

<211> LENGTH: 380

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Pseudomonas syringae pv. angulata

<400> SEQUENCE: 52

Met Arg Ile His Ser Ala Gly His Ser Leu Pro Ala Pro Gly Pro Ser			
1	5	10	15

Val Glu Thr Thr Glu Lys Ala Val Gln Ser Ser Ser Ala Gln Asn Pro			
20	25	30	

Ala Ser Tyr Ser Ser Gln Thr Glu Arg Pro Glu Ala Gly Ser Thr Gln			
35	40	45	

Val Arg Leu Asn Tyr Pro Tyr Ser Ser Val Lys Thr Arg Leu Pro Pro			
50	55	60	

Val Ser Ser Thr Gly Gln Ala Ile Ser Ala Thr Pro Ser Ser Leu Pro			
65	70	75	80

Gly Tyr Leu Leu Arg Arg Leu Asp Arg Arg Pro Leu Asp Glu Asp			
85	90	95	

Ser Ile Lys Ala Leu Val Pro Ala Asp Glu Ala Val Arg Glu Ala Arg			
100	105	110	

Arg Ala Leu Pro Phe Gly Arg Gly Asn Ile Asp Val Asp Ala Gln Arg			
115	120	125	

Thr His Leu Gln Ser Gly Ala Arg Ala Val Ala Ala Lys Arg Leu Arg			
130	135	140	

Lys Asp Ala Glu Arg Ala Gly His Glu Pro Met Pro Gly Asn Asp Glu			
145	150	155	160

Met Asn Trp His Val Leu Val Ala Met Ser Gly Gln Val Phe Gly Ala			
165	170	175	

Gly Asn Cys Gly Glu His Ala Arg Ile Ala Ser Phe Ala Tyr Gly Ala			
180	185	190	

Leu Ala Gln Glu Ser Gly Arg Ser Pro Arg Glu Lys Ile His Leu Ala			
195	200	205	

Glu Gln Pro Gly Lys Asp His Val Trp Ala Glu Thr Asp Asn Ser Ser			
210	215	220	

Ala Gly Ser Ser Pro Ile Val Met Asp Pro Trp Ser Asn Gly Ala Ala	
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225	230	235	240
Ile Leu Ala Glu Asp Ser Arg Phe Ala Lys Asp Arg Ser Thr Val Glu			
245	250	255	
Arg Thr Tyr Ser Phe Thr Leu Ala Met Ala Ala Glu Ala Gly Lys Val			
260	265	270	
Thr Arg Glu Thr Ala Glu Asn Val Leu Thr His Thr Thr Ser Arg Leu			
275	280	285	
Gln Lys Arg Leu Ala Asp Gln Leu Pro Asn Val Ser Pro Leu Glu Gly			
290	295	300	
Gly Arg Tyr Gln Gln Glu Lys Ser Val Leu Asp Glu Ala Phe Ala Arg			
305	310	315	320
Arg Val Ser Asp Lys Leu Asn Ser Asp Asp Pro Arg Arg Ala Leu Gln			
325	330	335	
Met Glu Ile Glu Ala Val Gly Val Ala Met Ser Leu Gly Ala Glu Gly			
340	345	350	
Val Lys Thr Val Ala Arg Gln Ala Pro Lys Val Val Arg Gln Ala Arg			
355	360	365	
Ser Val Ala Ser Ser Lys Gly Met Pro Pro Arg Arg			
370	375	380	

<210> SEQ ID NO 53

<211> LENGTH: 1155

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *delphinii*

<400> SEQUENCE: 53

```

atgaaaatac ataacgctgg cccaagcatt ccgatccccg ctccatcgat tgagagcgct    60
ggcaagactg cgcaatcatc attggctcaa ccgcagagcc aacgagccac ccccgtctcg    120
ccatcagaga cttctgtatgc ccgtccgtcc agtgtgcgta cgaactaccc ttattcatca    180
gtcaaaacac gtttgctcc cgttgcgtct gcagggcagc cactgtccgg gatgccgtct    240
tcattacccg gctacttgct gttacgtcggt cttagccatc gtccactggta tcaagacggt    300
atcaaagggtt tgattccagc agatgaagcg gtgggtgaag cacgtcgccg gttgccttcc    360
ggcaggggca atatcgacgt ggatgcgc当地 cgctccaaact tggaaagcgg agccgc当地    420
ctcgccgcta ggcgttttag aaaagatgcc gagggccgc当地 gtcacgaacc aatgc当地tgc当地    480
aatgaagata tgaactggca tggctttgtt gcgatgtcag gacaggtttt tggcgc当地    540
aactgc当地ggg aacatgc当地ccg catagc当地gagt ttc当地gc当地tacg gtgc当地actggc当地 tcaggaaaaaa    600
gggc当地ggaacg cc当地gatgagac tattc当地atgg gctgc当地caac gcggt当地aaaga ccacgtctgg    660
gctgaaacgg acaattcaag cgctggatct tc当地accgg当地tgc当地tcatggatcc gttggc当地gaac    720
ggtc当地ctgcca ttttgc当地gga ggatagtc当地gg tttgc当地aaag atc当地gaagtc当地 ggtgaaacgc当地    780
acggattc当地t tc当地acgcttgc aactgctgtc当地 gaagc当地aggca agatc当地acgc当地 agagacggcc当地    840
gagaatgc当地tt tgacacaggc gaccaggc当地gt ttgc当地gaaaac gtcttgc当地tga tc当地gaaaacgc当地    900
caagtc当地tc当地gc当地 cgcttgc当地agg aggccglocal tggcaagaaa attc当地ggatc当地tgc当地 tgatgacgc当地    960
ttc当地gccc当地ac gggcaagtg当地g caagttgagc aacaaggatc cgccggcatgc当地 attacaggc当地tgc当地    1020
gaaatcgagg cggccgc当地agt tgcaatgtc当地g ctggccgccc当地 aaggc当地gtaaa agc当地ggatc当地    1080
gaacaggccc当地 ggacggtagt tgaacaagcc当地 aggaaggc当地tg catctccccc当地 aggc当地acgc当地tct    1140
cagc当地gagata cgtga当地

```

<210> SEQ ID NO 54

-continued

<211> LENGTH: 384

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *delphinii*

<400> SEQUENCE: 54

Met Lys Ile His Asn Ala Gly Pro Ser Ile Pro Met Pro Ala Pro Ser
 1 5 10 15

Ile Glu Ser Ala Gly Lys Thr Ala Gln Ser Ser Leu Ala Gln Pro Gln
 20 25 30

Ser Gln Arg Ala Thr Pro Val Ser Pro Ser Glu Thr Ser Asp Ala Arg
 35 40 45

Pro Ser Ser Val Arg Thr Asn Tyr Pro Tyr Ser Ser Val Lys Thr Arg
 50 55 60

Leu Pro Pro Val Ala Ser Ala Gly Gln Pro Leu Ser Gly Met Pro Ser
 65 70 75 80

Ser Leu Pro Gly Tyr Leu Leu Leu Arg Arg Leu Asp His Arg Pro Leu
 85 90 95

Asp Gln Asp Gly Ile Lys Gly Leu Ile Pro Ala Asp Glu Ala Val Gly
 100 105 110

Glu Ala Arg Arg Ala Leu Pro Phe Gly Arg Gly Asn Ile Asp Val Asp
 115 120 125

Ala Gln Arg Ser Asn Leu Glu Ser Gly Ala Arg Thr Leu Ala Ala Arg
 130 135 140

Arg Leu Arg Lys Asp Ala Glu Ala Ala Gly His Glu Pro Met Pro Ala
 145 150 155 160

Asn Glu Asp Met Asn Trp His Val Leu Val Ala Met Ser Gly Gln Val
 165 170 175

Phe Gly Ala Gly Asn Cys Gly Glu His Ala Arg Ile Ala Ser Phe Ala
 180 185 190

Tyr Gly Ala Leu Ala Gln Glu Lys Gly Arg Asn Ala Asp Glu Thr Ile
 195 200 205

His Leu Ala Ala Gln Arg Gly Lys Asp His Val Trp Ala Glu Thr Asp
 210 215 220

Asn Ser Ser Ala Gly Ser Ser Pro Val Val Met Asp Pro Trp Ser Asn
 225 230 235 240

Gly Pro Ala Ile Phe Ala Glu Asp Ser Arg Phe Ala Lys Asp Arg Ser
 245 250 255

Thr Val Glu Arg Thr Asp Ser Phe Thr Leu Ala Thr Ala Ala Glu Ala
 260 265 270

Gly Lys Ile Thr Arg Glu Thr Ala Glu Asn Ala Leu Thr Gln Ala Thr
 275 280 285

Ser Arg Leu Gln Lys Arg Leu Ala Asp Gln Lys Thr Gln Val Ser Pro
 290 295 300

Leu Ala Gly Gly Arg Tyr Arg Gln Glu Asn Ser Val Leu Asp Asp Ala
 305 310 315 320

Phe Ala Arg Arg Ala Ser Gly Lys Leu Ser Asn Lys Asp Pro Arg His
 325 330 335

Ala Leu Gln Val Glu Ile Glu Ala Ala Ala Val Ala Met Ser Leu Gly
 340 345 350

Ala Gln Gly Val Lys Ala Val Ala Glu Gln Ala Arg Thr Val Val Glu
 355 360 365

Gln Ala Arg Lys Val Ala Ser Pro Gln Gly Thr Pro Gln Arg Asp Thr
 370 375 380

-continued

<210> SEQ ID NO 55
<211> LENGTH: 951
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *delphinii*

<400> SEQUENCE: 55

```
gtggttgagc gaaccggcac tgcataatcg aaggcgtggag cagccctgctc gcgtatcacg      60
agccaaaatc aggtcccgacg acgctttggg attacggta atcagatgc aaagacgtcc      120
ctattggctt tggcctttgc aatcctggca ggggtgtggg gttcggggca ggcggccggg      180
agtatattc agggtggcca ggcagagatg aaaacaccga ttaaagtaga tctggatgcc      240
tacaccta aaaaacttga tgctgtgttg gaagctcggg ccaataaaag ctatgtgaat      300
aaaggtaac tcatcgacct tggtcaggg gcgtttttgg gaacaccgtt ccgctcaaacc      360
atgttggtg gcacagagga aatacctgaa cagttagtca tcgacttttag aggtctggat      420
tggtttgc ttatcgatca cgttagggcg ttgcgaagat caacatcgca gcaggatttt      480
gtgagaaatc tcggttcaggc tcggttacaag ggtgggtatg ttgacttttta gaatcgcaag      540
cacttttca cggattgggc ttatggact acacacccgg tggcggatga catcaccacg      600
cagataagcc cgggtgcggg aagtgtcaga aaacgcctta atgaaaggc caaaggcaaa      660
gtctatctgc caggtttgcc tgtgggttag cgcatgc cctatatccc gagccgcctt      720
gtcgacagtc aggtggtaag ccacttgcgc acaggtgatt acatcgcat ttacaccccg      780
cttccgggc tggatgtgac gcacgtcggg ttctttatca tgacggataa agggccgtc      840
ttgcgaaatg catcttcacg aaaagaaaac agaaaggtaa tggatttgcc tttctggac      900
tatgtatcgg aaaagccagg gattgttgtt ttcaggccaa aagacaattt a      951
```

<210> SEQ ID NO 56
<211> LENGTH: 316
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *delphinii*

<400> SEQUENCE: 56

```
Val Val Glu Arg Thr Gly Thr Ala Tyr Arg Arg Arg Gly Ala Ala Cys
 1           5          10          15

Ser Arg Ile Thr Ser Gln Asn Gln Val Arg Arg Arg Phe Gly Ile Thr
 20          25          30

Val Asn Gln Met Gln Lys Thr Ser Leu Leu Ala Leu Ala Phe Ala Ile
 35          40          45

Leu Ala Gly Cys Gly Gly Ser Gly Gln Ala Pro Gly Ser Asp Ile Gln
 50          55          60

Gly Ala Gln Ala Glu Met Lys Thr Pro Ile Lys Val Asp Leu Asp Ala
 65          70          75          80

Tyr Thr Ser Lys Lys Leu Asp Ala Val Leu Glu Ala Arg Ala Asn Lys
 85          90          95

Ser Tyr Val Asn Lys Gly Gln Leu Ile Asp Leu Val Ser Gly Ala Phe
100         105         110

Leu Gly Thr Pro Tyr Arg Ser Asn Met Leu Val Gly Thr Glu Glu Ile
115         120         125

Pro Glu Gln Leu Val Ile Asp Phe Arg Gly Leu Asp Cys Phe Ala Tyr
130         135         140

Leu Asp Tyr Val Glu Ala Leu Arg Arg Ser Thr Ser Gln Gln Asp Phe
145         150         155         160

Val Arg Asn Leu Val Gln Val Arg Tyr Lys Gly Gly Asp Val Asp Phe
165         170         175
```

-continued

Leu Asn Arg Lys His Phe Phe Thr Asp Trp Ala Tyr Gly Thr Thr His
 180 185 190

Pro Val Ala Asp Asp Ile Thr Thr Gln Ile Ser Pro Gly Ala Val Ser
 195 200 205

Val Arg Lys Arg Leu Asn Glu Arg Ala Lys Gly Lys Val Tyr Leu Pro
 210 215 220

Gly Leu Pro Val Val Glu Arg Ser Met Thr Tyr Ile Pro Ser Arg Leu
 225 230 235 240

Val Asp Ser Gln Val Val Ser His Leu Arg Thr Gly Asp Tyr Ile Gly
 245 250 255

Ile Tyr Thr Pro Leu Pro Gly Leu Asp Val Thr His Val Gly Phe Phe
 260 265 270

Ile Met Thr Asp Lys Gly Pro Val Leu Arg Asn Ala Ser Ser Arg Lys
 275 280 285

Glu Asn Arg Lys Val Met Asp Leu Pro Phe Leu Asp Tyr Val Ser Glu
 290 295 300

Lys Pro Gly Ile Val Val Phe Arg Ala Lys Asp Asn
 305 310 315

<210> SEQ_ID NO 57

<211> LENGTH: 396

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *delphinii*

<400> SEQUENCE: 57

```
atgaaaaact catttgcgtct tctttgtcgac gggtttggcga aagactacag catgccaaat 60
ttggccgaaca agaaaacacga caatgaaggc tatttgttca catttccagag cggggctcgaa 120
gttaaacattt atcaggacacg ctgtcgatgg gtgcattttct ccggccacaat cggacaattt 180
caagacgcca gcaatgacac gctcagccac gcacttcaac tgaacaattt cagtcttgaa 240
aaggcccttct tcaccccttgg aatgaacgga gaaaaggctcg gcgtacttca cacacgcgtt 300
ccgttgatttgc aatgaataac cggttggaaatcg cgcaaggatcttc tgaggactt gctcgatgtaa 360
gcaggcggca tcagagcgac attcaagctc agttaa 396
```

<210> SEQ_ID NO 58

<211> LENGTH: 131

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *delphinii*

<400> SEQUENCE: 58

Met Lys Asn Ser Phe Asp Leu Leu Val Asp Gly Leu Ala Lys Asp Tyr
 1 5 10 15

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

Phe Thr Phe Gln Ser Gly Leu Glu Val Asn Ile Tyr Gln Asp Asp Cys
 35 40 45

Arg Trp Val His Phe Ser Ala Thr Ile Gly Gln Phe Gln Asp Ala Ser
 50 55 60

Asn Asp Thr Leu Ser His Ala Leu Gln Leu Asn Asn Phe Ser Leu Gly
 65 70 75 80

Lys Pro Phe Phe Thr Phe Gly Met Asn Gly Glu Lys Val Gly Val Leu
 85 90 95

His Thr Arg Val Pro Leu Ile Glu Met Asn Thr Val Glu Met Arg Lys
 100 105 110

-continued

Val	Phe	Glu	Asp	Leu	Leu	Asp	Val	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ile	Arg	Ala	Thr	Phe
115															

Lys	Leu	Ser
130		

<210> SEQ_ID NO 59

<211> LENGTH: 648

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Pseudomonas syringae pv. delphinii

<400> SEQUENCE: 59

atgagacta	tacctggcac	ctcgggcgt	cacccgattt	atacgctaat	ttccagccca	60
cgaaatatgt	ctggctcgcc	cacaccgagt	caccgtattt	gcggggaaac	cctgacactct	120
attcatcagc	tctctgccag	ccagagagaa	caatttctga	atactcatga	ccccatgaga	180
aaactcagga	ttaacaatga	tacgccactg	tacagaacaa	ccgagaagcg	ttttatacag	240
gaaggccaaac	tggccggcaa	tccaaagtct	attgcacgtg	tcaacttgca	cgaagaactg	300
cagcttaatc	cgctcgccag	tatTTtaggg	aacttacctc	acgaggcaag	cgcttacttt	360
ccgaaaagcg	cccgccgtgc	ggatctgaaa	gacccttcat	tgaatgtaat	gacaggtct	420
cgggcaaaaa	atgctattcg	cggctacgct	catgacgacc	atgtggcggt	caagatgcga	480
ctggggcact	ttcttgaaaa	aggccgcaag	gtgtacgccc	acacttcatc	agtcattgac	540
ggcggagacg	aggcgagcgc	gtgtatcggt	acattgccta	aaggacaaaa	agttccagtc	600
gagattatcc	ctaccataaa	cgacaacagc	aataaaggca	gaggctga		648

<210> SEQ_ID NO 60

<211> LENGTH: 215

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Pseudomonas syringae pv. delphinii

<400> SEQUENCE: 60

Met	Ser	Thr	Ile	Pro	Gly	Thr	Ser	Gly	Ala	His	Pro	Ile	Tyr	Ser	Ser
1			5			10			15						
Ile	Ser	Ser	Pro	Arg	Asn	Met	Ser	Gly	Ser	Pro	Thr	Pro	Ser	His	Arg
			20			25			30						
Ile	Gly	Gly	Glu	Thr	Leu	Thr	Ser	Ile	His	Gln	Leu	Ser	Ala	Ser	Gln
			35			40			45						
Arg	Glu	Gln	Phe	Leu	Asn	Thr	His	Asp	Pro	Met	Arg	Lys	Leu	Arg	Ile
	50			55			60								
Asn	Asn	Asp	Thr	Pro	Leu	Tyr	Arg	Thr	Thr	Glu	Lys	Arg	Phe	Ile	Gln
	65				70		75			80					
Glu	Gly	Lys	Leu	Ala	Gly	Asn	Pro	Lys	Ser	Ile	Ala	Arg	Val	Asn	Leu
			85			90			95						
His	Glu	Glu	Leu	Gln	Leu	Asn	Pro	Leu	Ala	Ser	Ile	Leu	Gly	Asn	Leu
	100			105			110								
Pro	His	Glu	Ala	Ser	Ala	Tyr	Phe	Pro	Lys	Ser	Ala	Arg	Ala	Ala	Asp
	115				120		125								
Leu	Lys	Asp	Pro	Ser	Leu	Asn	Val	Met	Thr	Gly	Ser	Arg	Ala	Lys	Asn
	130				135			140							
Ala	Ile	Arg	Gly	Tyr	Ala	His	Asp	Asp	His	Val	Ala	Val	Lys	Met	Arg
	145				150		155			160					
Leu	Gly	Asp	Phe	Leu	Glu	Lys	Gly	Lys	Val	Tyr	Ala	Asp	Thr	Ser	
	165				170			175							
Ser	Val	Ile	Asp	Gly	Gly	Asp	Glu	Ala	Ser	Ala	Leu	Ile	Val	Thr	Leu
	180				185			190							

-continued

Pro Lys Gly Gln Lys Val Pro Val Glu Ile Ile Pro Thr His Asn Asp
195 200 205

Asn Ser Asn Lys Gly Arg Gly
210 215

<210> SEQ ID NO 61
<211> LENGTH: 1128
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *syringae*

<400> SEQUENCE: 61

gtgaacccta tccatgcacg cttctccagc gtagaagcgc tcagacattc aaacggttat
attcaggcaa tcaaattccga gggtcagttg gaagtcaacg gcaagcgta cgagattcgt
ggggccgctg acggctcaat cgcggcttcc agaccggatc aacagtccaa agcagacaag
ttcttcaaag gcgcagcgca tcttatttgc ggacaaagcc agcgtgccca aatagccca
gtactcaacg agaaaagcggc ggcagttcca cgcctggaca gaatgttggg cagacgcttc
gatctggaga agggcggaaag tagcgcgttg ggcggcccaa tcaaggctgc cgacagccga
ctgacatcaa aacagacatt tgccagcttc cagcaatggg ctgaaaaaagc tgaggcgctc
gggcgcgata ccgaaatcgg tatctacatg atctacaaga gggacacgccc agacacaacg
ccttatgaatg cggcagagaca agaacattac ctggaaacgc tacaggctct cgataacaag
aaaaacctta tcatacgccc gcagatccat gatgatcggg aagaggaaga gcttgatctg
ggccgataca tcgcgtaaaga cagaaatgcc agaaccggct tttttagaat gggttctaa
gaccaacgcg cacctgagac aaactcgaaa cgacttacca ttgggtttaga acctaaatat
ggagcgcagt tggccctcgc aatggcaacc ctgatggaca agcacaatc tgtgacacaa
ggtaaagtgc tcggccggc aaaatatggc cagcaaactg actctgcacat tctttacata
aatgggtatc ttgcaaaagc agtaaaactg ggcggaaaagc tgaaaaagct gagcggtatc
cctccctgaag gattcgtcga acatacacccg ctaagcatgc agtcgacggg tctcggtctt
tcttatggcc agtcgggttga agggcagccct tccagccacg gacaggcgg aacacacgtt
atcatggatc ccttggaaagg ccagggcccc atggagaaca gactcaaaat ggctggca
gaaagaggct atgacccgga aaatccggcg ctcagggcgc gaaactga
1128

<210> SEQ ID NO 62
<211> LENGTH: 375
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *syringae*

<400> SEQUENCE: 62

Val Asn Pro Ile His Ala Arg Phe Ser Ser Val Glu Ala Leu Arg His
1 5 10 15

Ser Asn Val Asp Ile Gln Ala Ile Lys Ser Glu Gly Gln Leu Glu Val
 20 25 30

Asn Gly Lys Arg Tyr Glu Ile Arg Ala Ala Ala Asp Gly Ser Ile Ala
35 40 45

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

Ala Ala His Leu Ile Gly Gly Gln Ser Gln Arg Ala Gln Ile Ala Gln
65 70 75 80

Val Leu Asn Glu Lys Ala Ala Ala Val Pro Arg Leu Asp Arg Arg Met Leu
85 90 95

-continued

Gly Arg Arg Phe Asp Leu Glu Lys Gly Gly Ser Ser Ala Val Gly Ala
100 105 110

Ala Ile Lys Ala Ala Asp Ser Arg Leu Thr Ser Lys Gln Thr Phe Ala
115 120 125

Ser Phe Gln Gln Trp Ala Glu Lys Ala Glu Ala Leu Gly Arg Asp Thr
130 135 140

Glu Ile Gly Ile Tyr Met Ile Tyr Lys Arg Asp Thr Pro Asp Thr Thr
145 150 155 160

Pro Met Asn Ala Ala Glu Gln Glu His Tyr Leu Glu Thr Leu Gln Ala
165 170 175

Leu Asp Asn Lys Lys Asn Leu Ile Ile Arg Pro Gln Ile His Asp Asp
180 185 190

Arg Glu Glu Glu Leu Asp Leu Gly Arg Tyr Ile Ala Glu Asp Arg
195 200 205

Asn Ala Arg Thr Gly Phe Phe Arg Met Val Pro Lys Asp Gln Arg Ala
210 215 220

Pro Glu Thr Asn Ser Gly Arg Leu Thr Ile Gly Val Glu Pro Lys Tyr
225 230 235 240

Gly Ala Gln Leu Ala Leu Ala Met Ala Thr Leu Met Asp Lys His Lys
245 250 255

Ser Val Thr Gln Gly Lys Val Val Gly Pro Ala Lys Tyr Gly Gln Gln
260 265 270

Thr Asp Ser Ala Ile Leu Tyr Ile Asn Gly Asp Leu Ala Lys Ala Val
275 280 285

Lys Leu Gly Glu Lys Leu Lys Leu Ser Gly Ile Pro Pro Glu Gly
290 295 300

Phe Val Glu His Thr Pro Leu Ser Met Gln Ser Thr Gly Leu Gly Leu
305 310 315 320

Ser Tyr Ala Glu Ser Val Glu Gly Gln Pro Ser Ser His Gly Gln Ala
325 330 335

Arg Thr His Val Ile Met Asp Ala Leu Lys Gly Gln Gly Pro Met Glu
340 345 350

Asn Arg Leu Lys Met Ala Leu Ala Glu Arg Gly Tyr Asp Pro Glu Asn
355 360 365

Pro Ala Leu Arg Ala Arg Asn
370 375

<210> SEQ_ID NO 63
<211> LENGTH: 1149
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *atrofaciens*

<400> SEQUENCE: 63

atgaacctcgat	tacaaacgcgtt	tttctctaacttcgaaagcac	tttagacatc	agagggtggat	60	
gtacaggagc	tcaaaggcaca	cggtaaaata	gaagtgggtg	gcaaatgcta	cgacattcgc	120
gcggctgcca	ataacgaccc	gactgtccag	cgttctgaca	aacagatggc	gatgagcaag	180
tttttcaaaa	aagcagggtt	aagtgggagt	tccggcagtc	agtccgatca	aattgcgcag	240
gtactgaatg	acaagcgcgg	cttttccgtt	ccccgtctta	tacgcccagg	gcagaccat	300
ctggggccgt	tgcaattcaa	catcgaagag	gggcaaggca	gttcggccgc	cacgtccgtc	360
cagaacagca	ggctgccaa	tggccgcttg	gtaaacagca	gtatggcgttca	atgggtcgaa	420
aaggcgaaag	ccaatggcag	cacaagtacc	agtgcgtt	atcagatcta	cgcaaaagaa	480
ctcccgctgt	tagaactgct	gccacgcact	gagcacccgg	cgtgtctggc	gcataatgtat	540

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aagctgaacg gtaaggacgg tatcagtatt tggccgcagt ttctggatgg cgtgcgcggg	600
ttgcagctaa aacatgacac aaaagtgttc atgatgaaca accccaaagc agcggacgag	660
ttctacaaga tcgaacgttc gggcacgc aa tttccggatg aggctgtcaa ggccgcgcctg	720
acgataaaatg tcaaaccctca attccagaag gccatggtc acgcagcggt cagggtgacc	780
gctgagcgtc acgatatcat tactgccaa gtggcaggtc ctgcaaaatg tggcacatt	840
acagatgcag cggtttctta tgtaagcggg gat tttccg ctgcgcagac acttgaaaaa	900
gagcttcagg cactgctccc tgacgatgcg tttatcaatc atacgccagc tggaatgcaa	960
tccatggca aggggctgtg ttacgcccag cgtacaccgc aggacaggac aagccacgga	1020
atgtcgcgcg ccagcataat cgagtccgca ctggcagaca ccagcaggc gtcaactggag	1080
aagaagctgc gcaatgctt caagagcgcg ggatacaatc ccgacaaccc ggcattcagg	1140
ttggaatga	1149

<210> SEQ ID NO 64

<211> LENGTH: 382

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *atrofaciens*

<400> SEQUENCE: 64

Met Asn Pro Ile Gln Thr Arg Phe Ser Asn Val Glu Ala Leu Arg His			
1	5	10	15

Ser Glu Val Asp Val Gln Glu Leu Lys Ala His Gly Gln Ile Glu Val			
20	25	30	

Gly Gly Lys Cys Tyr Asp Ile Arg Ala Ala Ala Asn Asn Asp Leu Thr			
35	40	45	

Val Gln Arg Ser Asp Lys Gln Met Ala Met Ser Lys Phe Phe Lys Lys			
50	55	60	

Ala Gly Leu Ser Gly Ser Ser Gly Ser Gln Ser Asp Gln Ile Ala Gln			
65	70	75	80

Val Leu Asn Asp Lys Arg Gly Ser Ser Val Pro Arg Leu Ile Arg Gln			
85	90	95	

Gly Gln Thr His Leu Gly Arg Met Gln Phe Asn Ile Glu Glu Gly Gln			
100	105	110	

Gly Ser Ser Ala Ala Thr Ser Val Gln Asn Ser Arg Leu Pro Asn Gly			
115	120	125	

Arg Leu Val Asn Ser Ser Ile Leu Gln Trp Val Glu Lys Ala Lys Ala			
130	135	140	

Asn Gly Ser Thr Ser Thr Ser Ala Leu Tyr Gln Ile Tyr Ala Lys Glu			
145	150	155	160

Leu Pro Arg Val Glu Leu Leu Pro Arg Thr Glu His Arg Ala Cys Leu			
165	170	175	

Ala His Met Tyr Lys Leu Asn Gly Lys Asp Gly Ile Ser Ile Trp Pro			
180	185	190	

Gln Phe Leu Asp Gly Val Arg Gly Leu Gln Leu Lys His Asp Thr Lys			
195	200	205	

Val Phe Met Met Asn Asn Pro Lys Ala Ala Asp Glu Phe Tyr Lys Ile			
210	215	220	

Glu Arg Ser Gly Thr Gln Phe Pro Asp Glu Ala Val Lys Ala Arg Leu			
225	230	235	240

Thr Ile Asn Val Lys Pro Gln Phe Gln Lys Ala Met Val Asp Ala Ala			
245	250	255	

-continued

Val Arg Leu Thr Ala Glu Arg His Asp Ile Ile Thr Ala Lys Val Ala
260 265 270

Gly Pro Ala Lys Ile Gly Thr Ile Thr Asp Ala Ala Val Phe Tyr Val
275 280 285

Ser Gly Asp Phe Ser Ala Ala Gln Thr Leu Ala Lys Glu Leu Gln Ala
290 295 300

Leu Leu Pro Asp Asp Ala Phe Ile Asn His Thr Pro Ala Gly Met Gln
305 310 315 320

Ser Met Gly Lys Gly Leu Cys Tyr Ala Glu Arg Thr Pro Gln Asp Arg
325 330 335

Thr Ser His Gly Met Ser Arg Ala Ser Ile Ile Glu Ser Ala Leu Ala
340 345 350

Asp Thr Ser Arg Ser Ser Leu Glu Lys Lys Leu Arg Asn Ala Phe Lys
355 360 365

Ser Ala Gly Tyr Asn Pro Asp Asn Pro Ala Phe Arg Leu Glu
370 375 380

<210> SEQ_ID NO 65

<211> LENGTH: 1464

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *tomato*

<400> SEQUENCE: 65

atgcacatca accaatccgc ccaacaaccg cctggcggtg caatggagag ttttcggaca	60
gcttccgacg cgtcccttgc ttgcaggatct gtgcgggtctg tcagcactac ctgcgtccgc	120
gatctacaag ctattaccga ttatctgaaa catcacgtgt tcgctgcgca caggtttcg	180
gtaataggct caccggatga gcgtgatgcc gctcttgac acaacgagca gatcgatgcg	240
ttggtagaga cacgcgccaa ccgcctgtac tccgaagggg agaccccccgc aaccatcgcc	300
gaaacattcg ccaaggcggaa aaagttcgac cgtttggcga cgaccgcac aagtgtttt	360
gagaacacgc catttgcgc tgccctcggt cttcagtcata tgccgcctgc gatcaacaag	420
ggcgattggc tagcaacgc gctcaagccg ctgacccgc tcatttcgg agcgctgtcg	480
ggagccatgg accaggtggg caccaaaatg atggatcgta cgaggggtga tctgcattac	540
ctgagcactt cggccggacaa gttgcatgtat gcgatggccg tatcggtgaa ggcgcactcg	600
cctgcgcctg gtcgacaggt tgtggacatg gggattgcag tgcagacgtt ctgcggcgcta	660
aatgtgggtc gtaccgtatt ggctccagca ctagcgtcca gaccgtcggt gcaggggtct	720
gttgattttg gcttatctac ggccgggtggc ttgggtgcga atgcaggctt tggcgaccgc	780
atgctcagtg tgcaatcgcg cgatcaactg cgtggggggg cattcgtact tggcataaaa	840
gataaaagagc ccaaggccgc gttgagtgaa gaaactgatt ggcttgatgc ttacaagcg	900
atcaagtccgg ccagctactc aggtgcggc ctcaatgcgg gcaageggat ggccggcctg	960
ccactggacg tcgcgaccga cgggctcaag gcggtgagaa gtctgggtgc ggccaccagc	1020
ctgacaaaaa atggcctggc cctagccggt ggttacgcgg gggtaagtaa gttgcagaaaa	1080
atggcgacga aaaatatcac tgattcggcg accaaggctg cggtagtca gctgagcaac	1140
ctgggtgggtt cggtagggcgt ttgcgcaggc tggaccaccc ctggactggc gactgaccct	1200
gcggtaaga aagccgagtc gtttatacag gataagggtga aatcgaccgc atcttagtacc	1260
acaagctatg ttgccgacca gaccgtcaaa ctggcgaaaa cagtcaagga catgagcggg	1320
gaggcgtatct ccagcaccgg tgccagctta cgcaactg tcaataacct gcgtcatcgc	1380
tccgctccgg aagctgatata cgaagaaggt gggatttcgg cgttttctcg aagtgaaaca	1440

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ccgttgcagc tcaggcggtt gtaa 1464

<210> SEQ_ID NO 66
<211> LENGTH: 487
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *tomato*

<400> SEQUENCE: 66

Met	His	Ile	Asn	Gln	Ser	Ala	Gln	Gln	Pro	Pro	Gly	Val	Ala	Met	Glu
1															
															15
Ser	Phe	Arg	Thr	Ala	Ser	Asp	Ala	Ser	Leu	Ala	Ser	Ser	Ser	Val	Arg
	20								25						30
Ser	Val	Ser	Thr	Thr	Ser	Cys	Arg	Asp	Leu	Gln	Ala	Ile	Thr	Asp	Tyr
	35								40						45
Leu	Lys	His	His	Val	Phe	Ala	Ala	His	Arg	Phe	Ser	Val	Ile	Gly	Ser
	50								55						60
Pro	Asp	Glu	Arg	Asp	Ala	Ala	Leu	Ala	His	Asn	Glu	Gln	Ile	Asp	Ala
	65								70						80
Leu	Val	Glu	Thr	Arg	Ala	Asn	Arg	Leu	Tyr	Ser	Glu	Glu	Thr	Pro	
	85								90						95
Ala	Thr	Ile	Ala	Glu	Thr	Phe	Ala	Lys	Ala	Glu	Lys	Phe	Asp	Arg	Leu
	100								105						110
Ala	Thr	Thr	Ala	Ser	Ser	Ala	Phe	Glu	Asn	Thr	Pro	Phe	Ala	Ala	Ala
	115								120						125
Ser	Val	Leu	Gln	Tyr	Met	Gln	Pro	Ala	Ile	Asn	Lys	Gly	Asp	Trp	Leu
	130								135						140
Ala	Thr	Pro	Leu	Lys	Pro	Leu	Thr	Pro	Leu	Ile	Ser	Gly	Ala	Leu	Ser
	145								150						160
Gly	Ala	Met	Asp	Gln	Val	Gly	Thr	Lys	Met	Met	Asp	Arg	Ala	Arg	Gly
	165								170						175
Asp	Leu	His	Tyr	Leu	Ser	Thr	Ser	Pro	Asp	Lys	Leu	His	Asp	Ala	Met
	180								185						190
Ala	Val	Ser	Val	Lys	Arg	His	Ser	Pro	Ala	Leu	Gly	Arg	Gln	Val	Val
	195								200						205
Asp	Met	Gly	Ile	Ala	Val	Gln	Thr	Phe	Ser	Ala	Leu	Asn	Val	Val	Arg
	210								215						220
Thr	Val	Leu	Ala	Pro	Ala	Leu	Ala	Ser	Arg	Pro	Ser	Val	Gln	Gly	Ala
	225								230						240
Val	Asp	Phe	Gly	Val	Ser	Thr	Ala	Gly	Gly	Leu	Val	Ala	Asn	Ala	Gly
	245								250						255
Phe	Gly	Asp	Arg	Met	Leu	Ser	Val	Gln	Ser	Arg	Asp	Gln	Leu	Arg	Gly
	260								265						270
Gly	Ala	Phe	Val	Leu	Gly	Met	Lys	Asp	Lys	Glu	Pro	Lys	Ala	Ala	Leu
	275								280						285
Ser	Glu	Glu	Thr	Asp	Trp	Leu	Asp	Ala	Tyr	Lys	Ala	Ile	Lys	Ser	Ala
	290								295						300
Ser	Tyr	Ser	Gly	Ala	Ala	Leu	Asn	Ala	Gly	Lys	Arg	Met	Ala	Gly	Leu
	305								310						320
Pro	Leu	Asp	Val	Ala	Thr	Asp	Gly	Leu	Lys	Ala	Val	Arg	Ser	Leu	Val
	325								330						335
Ser	Ala	Thr	Ser	Leu	Thr	Lys	Asn	Gly	Leu	Ala	Leu	Ala	Gly	Gly	Tyr
	340								345						350
Ala	Gly	Val	Ser	Lys	Leu	Gln	Lys	Met	Ala	Thr	Lys	Asn	Ile	Thr	Asp
	355								360						365

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Ser Ala Thr Lys Ala Ala Val Ser Gln Leu Ser Asn Leu Val Gly Ser
 370 375 380

Val Gly Val Phe Ala Gly Trp Thr Thr Ala Gly Leu Ala Thr Asp Pro
 385 390 395 400

Ala Val Lys Lys Ala Glu Ser Phe Ile Gln Asp Lys Val Lys Ser Thr
 405 410 415

Ala Ser Ser Thr Thr Ser Tyr Val Ala Asp Gln Thr Val Lys Leu Ala
 420 425 430

Lys Thr Val Lys Asp Met Ser Gly Glu Ala Ile Ser Ser Thr Gly Ala
 435 440 445

Ser Leu Arg Ser Thr Val Asn Asn Leu Arg His Arg Ser Ala Pro Glu
 450 455 460

Ala Asp Ile Glu Glu Gly Ile Ser Ala Phe Ser Arg Ser Glu Thr
 465 470 475 480

Pro Phe Gln Leu Arg Arg Leu
 485

<210> SEQ ID NO 67

<211> LENGTH: 88

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *tomato*

<400> SEQUENCE: 67

gcccgtatgg cggaaatttgt agacgcggcg gattcaaaaat ccgtttcga aagaagtggg	60
agttcgattc tccctcgggg caccacca	88

<210> SEQ ID NO 68

<211> LENGTH: 85

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *syringae*

<400> SEQUENCE: 68

gcccgtatgg cggaaatttgt agacgcggcg gattcaaaaat ccgtttcga aagaagtggg	60
agttcgattc tccctcgggg cacca	85

<210> SEQ ID NO 69

<211> LENGTH: 1065

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *tomato*

<400> SEQUENCE: 69

atgcgcgtcg ctgactttac cttcgaactc cccgattccc tgattgtcg tcacccgttg	60
gccgagcgtc gcagcagtgc tctgttgcacc cttgatgggc cgacggcgcc gctggcacat	120
cgtcaattca ccgatttgct cgagcatttg cgctcgccgc acttgcgttgt gttcaacaat	180
acccgtgtca ttccccacg tttgttccgg cagaaggcgt ccggcgccaa gctgggatt	240
ctggtcgagc cgctgtcgaa cagccatgt gtgcgtccgc acgtgcgtgc cagcaagtgc	300
ccaaagccgg gctcgatcgat cctgatcgat ggccggccgc aggccgagat ggtggccgg	360
catgacgcgc tggcgtcgat ttccatcgat gaagaagtgc tgccgttgct ggatcgatgc	420
ggccatatgc cggtgcctcc ttatatacgac cgcccgacg aagggtgcga ccgcgacgt	480
tatcagacccg tttacgcccc ggcgcggcgt gctgtggccg cgccgactgc cggcctgcgt	540
ttcgaccacgc cggtgtatggc agcaattgcg gccaaggccgc tcgagactgc ttttgcact	600
ctgcacgtcg ggcgcgggtac gttccagccg gtgcgtgtcg agcagatcga agatcaccac	660

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atgcacagcg aatggctgga	agtca	gcccag gacgtggc	atgcgcgtggc	ggcgtgccgt	720	
gcgcggggcg	ggcggtgat	tgcggtcggg accaccagcg	tgcgttcgt	ggagactgccc	780	
gcgcgtgtatg	gccagttgaa	gccgtttagc	ggcgcacaccg	acatcttcat	ctatccgggg	840
cggccgtttc	atgtggtcga	tgcctgttgc	actaatttgc	atttgcctga	atccacgctg	900
ttgatgctgg	tttcggcg	tttgcgttat	cccgaaacca	tggcggccta	cgcggcgcc	960
atcgaacacg	ggtaccgctt	cttcagttac	ggtgatgc	tgttcatcac	ccgcaatccc	1020
gccccgacgg	ccccacagga	atcggcacca	gaggatcacg	catga		1065

<210> SEQ ID NO 70

<211> LENGTH: 354

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *tomato*

<400> SEQUENCE: 70

Met	Arg	Val	Ala	Asp	Phe	Thr	Phe	Glu	Leu	Pro	Asp	Ser	Leu	Ile	Ala
1				5				10						15	

Arg	His	Pro	Leu	Ala	Glu	Arg	Arg	Ser	Ser	Arg	Leu	Leu	Thr	Leu	Asp
		20				25							30		

Gly	Pro	Thr	Gly	Ala	Leu	Ala	His	Arg	Gln	Phe	Thr	Asp	Leu	Leu	Glu
			35				40						45		

His	Leu	Arg	Ser	Gly	Asp	Leu	Met	Val	Phe	Asn	Asn	Thr	Arg	Val	Ile
		50			55							60			

Pro	Ala	Arg	Leu	Phe	Gly	Gln	Lys	Ala	Ser	Gly	Gly	Lys	Leu	Glu	Ile
	65				70				75				80		

Leu	Val	Glu	Arg	Val	Leu	Asp	Ser	His	Arg	Val	Leu	Ala	His	Val	Arg
		85				90							95		

Ala	Ser	Lys	Ser	Pro	Lys	Pro	Gly	Ser	Ser	Ile	Leu	Ile	Asp	Gly	Gly
		100				105							110		

Gly	Glu	Ala	Glu	Met	Val	Ala	Arg	His	Asp	Ala	Leu	Phe	Glu	Leu	Arg
		115				120							125		

Phe	Ala	Glu	Glu	Val	Leu	Pro	Leu	Leu	Asp	Arg	Val	Gly	His	Met	Pro
	130				135				140						

Leu	Pro	Pro	Tyr	Ile	Asp	Arg	Pro	Asp	Glu	Gly	Ala	Asp	Arg	Glu	Arg
	145				150				155				160		

Tyr	Gln	Thr	Val	Tyr	Ala	Gln	Arg	Ala	Gly	Ala	Val	Ala	Ala	Pro	Thr
		165				170							175		

Ala	Gly	Leu	His	Phe	Asp	Gln	Pro	Leu	Met	Glu	Ala	Ile	Ala	Ala	Lys
		180				185							190		

Gly	Val	Glu	Thr	Ala	Phe	Val	Thr	Leu	His	Val	Gly	Ala	Gly	Thr	Phe
	195				200				205						

Gln	Pro	Val	Arg	Val	Glu	Gln	Ile	Glu	Asp	His	His	Met	His	Ser	Glu
	210				215				220						

Trp	Leu	Glu	Val	Ser	Gln	Asp	Val	Val	Asp	Ala	Val	Ala	Ala	Cys	Arg
	225				230				235					240	

Ala	Arg	Gly	Gly	Arg	Val	Ile	Ala	Val	Gly	Thr	Thr	Ser	Val	Arg	Ser
	245					250							255		

Leu	Glu	Ser	Ala	Ala	Arg	Asp	Gly	Gln	Leu	Lys	Pro	Phe	Ser	Gly	Asp
			260			265							270		

Thr	Asp	Ile	Phe	Ile	Tyr	Pro	Gly	Arg	Pro	Phe	His	Val	Val	Asp	Ala
	275				280				285						

Leu	Val	Thr	Asn	Phe	His	Leu	Pro	Glu	Ser	Thr	Leu	Leu	Met	Leu	Val
	290				295				300						

-continued

Ser	Ala	Phe	Ala	Gly	Tyr	Pro	Glu	Thr	Met	Ala	Ala	Tyr	Ala	Ala	Ala
305					310					315					320

Ile Glu His Gly Tyr Arg Phe Phe Ser Tyr Gly Asp Ala Met Phe Ile
325 330 335

Thr Arg Asn Pro Ala Pro Thr Ala Pro Gln Glu Ser Ala Pro Glu Asp
 340 345 350

His Ala

```
<210> SEQ ID NO 71
<211> LENGTH: 28
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: primer
```

<400> SEQUENCE: 71

atgactcgag gcgtggattc aggcaaat 28

<210> SEQ ID NO 72

```
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: primer
```

<400> SEQUENCE: 72

atgagaattc tgccggccgtt ttctcggtt 28

<210> SEQ ID NO 73

```
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: primer
```

<400> SEQUENCE: 73

cgctctagac caaggactgc 20

<210> SEQ ID NO 74

```
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: primer
```

<400> SEQUENCE: 74

ccagaagctt ctgttttga gtc 23

<210> SEQ ID NO 75

```
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: primer
```

<400> SEQUENCE: 75

agttaggatcc tggaaatgtag gggccccgg 28

<210> SEQ ID NO 76

```
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: primer
```

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<400> SEQUENCE: 76

agtaaaagctt atgatgctgt ttccagta

28

```

<210> SEQ ID NO 77
<211> LENGTH: 28
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: primer

```

<400> SEQUENCE: 77

agttaggatcc tctcgaagga atggagca

28

```

<210> SEQ ID NO 78
<211> LENGTH: 28
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: primer

```

<400> SEQUENCE: 78

agtaaaagctt cgtgaagatg catttcgc

28

```

<210> SEQ ID NO 79
<211> LENGTH: 28
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: primer

```

<400> SEQUENCE: 79

agttaggatcc tagtcaactga tcgaacgt

28

```

<210> SEQ ID NO 80
<211> LENGTH: 28
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: primer

```

<400> SEQUENCE: 80

agtactcgag ccacgaaata acacggta

28

```

<210> SEQ ID NO 81
<211> LENGTH: 28
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: primer

```

<400> SEQUENCE: 81

agttaggatcc caggactgcc ttccagcg

28

```

<210> SEQ ID NO 82
<211> LENGTH: 28
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: primer

```

<400> SEQUENCE: 82

agtactcgag cagagcggcg tccgtggc

28

```

<210> SEQ ID NO 83
<211> LENGTH: 28

```

-continued

<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: primer

<400> SEQUENCE: 83

agttaggatcc agaatttgtt aagaaatc 28

<210> SEQ ID NO 84
<211> LENGTH: 28
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: primer

<400> SEQUENCE: 84

agttaaagctt tgcgctgtta actcatcg 28

<210> SEQ ID NO 85
<211> LENGTH: 82
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Pseudomonas syringae pv. tomato

<400> SEQUENCE: 85

ggggcaccac cattgagaaa agaccttgaa attcaaggtc tttttttcg tctggggaa 60

agtggtctga ctgaggctgc ga 82

<210> SEQ ID NO 86
<211> LENGTH: 82
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Pseudomonas syringae pv. syringae

<400> SEQUENCE: 86

ggggcaccac atagcagtat ccagaggccc caaccagccc cgcaacacca gataaaccgg 60

cccacgagcc ggtttttttg tg 82

<210> SEQ ID NO 87
<211> LENGTH: 81
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Pseudomonas syringae pv. syringae

<400> SEQUENCE: 87

ggggcaccac cttaaaaaaa gaccttgaaa ttcaaggctt tttttttcg tctggggaaa 60

gtgccttcat ccaatccctcg c 81

<210> SEQ ID NO 88
<211> LENGTH: 82
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Pseudomonas syringae pv. tomato

<400> SEQUENCE: 88

gccccggcgt gacgctgccg gggcccccac atttcagtcg atcaatgcgc cttegcaatc 60

ccgaactgat caagcaccgg at 82

<210> SEQ ID NO 89
<211> LENGTH: 82
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Pseudomonas syringae pv. syringae

<400> SEQUENCE: 89

gaaggctcag cattcaggccg gtctgagccg actcaattca atcaatgcgc cttgtcaatc 60

-continued

ccgaactgat ccagcaccgg gt

82

<210> SEQ ID NO 90
<211> LENGTH: 82
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *syringae*

<400> SEQUENCE: 90

gaggaagagg cttgaaaaag agttcaacct cttccctgct atcaatgcgc cctgtcaatc 60
ccgaactgat ccagcaccgg gt 82

<210> SEQ ID NO 91
<211> LENGTH: 11
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: human immunodeficiency virus TAT protein, transduction domain

<400> SEQUENCE: 91

Tyr	Gly	Arg	Lys	Lys	Arg	Arg	Gln	Arg	Arg	Arg
1				5				10		

What is claimed:

1. An isolated protein or polypeptide selected from the group consisting of (i) a protein or polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 7 or SEQ ID NO: 66, and (ii) a protein or polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid molecule whose complement hybridizes, at a temperature of at least about 37° C. in a medium comprising at most about 0.9M SSC, to a DNA molecule comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 6 or SEQ ID NO: 65.

2. The isolated protein or polypeptide according to claim 1, wherein the protein or polypeptide comprises an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 7 or SEQ ID NO: 66.

3. A composition comprising:

a carrier and

a protein or polypeptide according to claim 1.

4. The isolated protein or polypeptide according to claim 1, wherein the protein or polypeptide is a recombinant protein or polypeptide.

5. The isolated protein or polypeptide according to claim 1, wherein the protein or polypeptide is at least about 80% pure.

6. The isolated protein or polypeptide according to claim 1, wherein the protein or polypeptide is at least about 90% pure.

7. The isolated protein or polypeptide according to claim 1, wherein the protein or polypeptide is encoded by a nucleic

acid molecule whose complement hybridizes, at a temperature of at least about 37° C. in a medium comprising at most about 0.9M SSC, to a DNA molecule comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 6 or SEQ ID NO: 65.

8. The isolated protein or polypeptide according to claim 1, wherein the protein or polypeptide is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule whose complement hybridizes, at a temperature of at least about 42° C. in a medium comprising at most about 0.9M SSC, to a DNA molecule comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 6 or SEQ ID NO: 65.

9. The isolated protein or polypeptide according to claim 1, wherein the protein or polypeptide is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule whose complement hybridizes, at a temperature of about 65° C. in a medium comprising at most about 0.9M SSC, to a DNA molecule comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 6 or SEQ ID NO: 65.

10. The composition according to claim 3, wherein the protein or polypeptide comprises an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 7 or SEQ ID NO: 66.

11. The composition according to claim 3, wherein the protein or polypeptide is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule whose complement hybridizes, at a temperature of at least about 37° C. in a medium comprising at most about 0.9M SSC, to a DNA molecule comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 6 or SEQ ID NO: 65.

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