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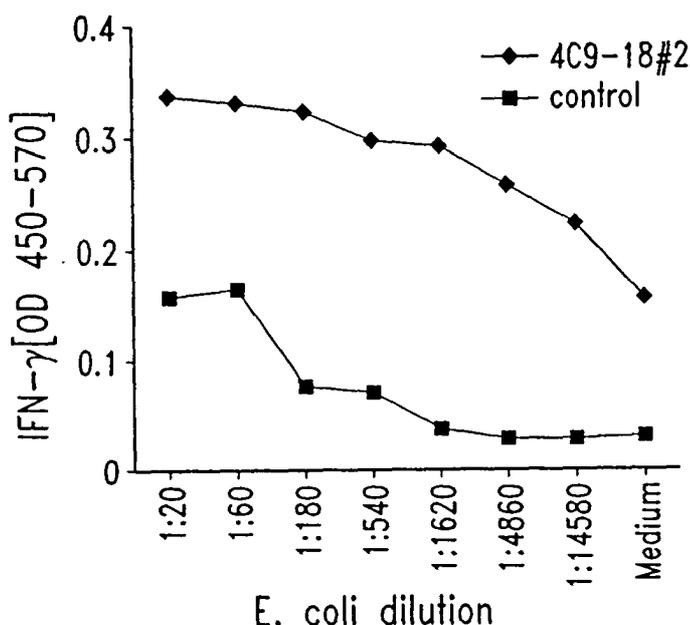
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[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: COMPOUNDS AND METHODS FOR TREATMENT AND DIAGNOSIS OF CHLAMYDIAL INFECTION



(57) Abstract: Compounds and methods for the diagnosis and treatment of Chlamydial infection are disclosed. The compounds provided include polypeptides that contain at least one antigenic portion of a *Chlamydia* antigen and DNA sequences encoding such polypeptides. Pharmaceutical compositions and vaccines comprising such polypeptides or DNA sequences are also provided, together with antibodies directed against such polypeptides. Diagnostic kits containing such polypeptides or DNA sequences and a suitable detection reagent may be used for the detection of Chlamydial infection in patients and in biological samples.

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## COMPOUNDS AND METHODS FOR TREATMENT AND DIAGNOSIS OF CHLAMYDIAL INFECTION

### TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates generally to the detection and treatment of  
5 Chlamydial infection. In particular, the invention is related to polypeptides comprising  
a *Chlamydia* antigen and the use of such polypeptides for the serodiagnosis and  
treatment of Chlamydial infection.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Chlamydiae are intracellular bacterial pathogens that are responsible for  
10 a wide variety of important human and animal infections. *Chlamydia trachomatis* is  
one of the most common causes of sexually transmitted diseases and can lead to pelvic  
inflammatory disease (PID), resulting in tubal obstruction and infertility. *Chlamydia*  
*trachomatis* may also play a role in male infertility. In 1990, the cost of treating PID in  
the US was estimated to be \$4 billion. Trachoma, due to ocular infection with  
15 *Chlamydia trachomatis*, is the leading cause of preventable blindness worldwide.  
*Chlamydia pneumonia* is a major cause of acute respiratory tract infections in humans  
and is also believed to play a role in the pathogenesis of atherosclerosis and, in  
particular, coronary heart disease. Individuals with a high titer of antibodies to  
*Chlamydia pneumonia* have been shown to be at least twice as likely to suffer from  
20 coronary heart disease as seronegative individuals. Chlamydial infections thus  
constitute a significant health problem both in the US and worldwide.

Chlamydial infection is often asymptomatic. For example, by the time a  
woman seeks medical attention for PID, irreversible damage may have already occurred  
resulting in infertility. There thus remains a need in the art for improved vaccines and  
25 pharmaceutical compositions for the prevention and treatment of *Chlamydia* infections.  
The present invention fulfills this need and further provides other related advantages.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides compositions and methods for the  
diagnosis and therapy of *Chlamydia* infection. In one aspect, the present invention  
30 provides polypeptides comprising an immunogenic portion of a *Chlamydia* antigen, or a  
variant of such an antigen. Certain portions and other variants are immunogenic, such  
that the ability of the variant to react with antigen-specific antisera is not substantially  
diminished. Within certain embodiments, the polypeptide comprises an amino acid

sequence encoded by a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of (a) a sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1, 15, 21-25, 44-64, 66-76, 79-88, 110-119, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-290; (b) the complements of said sequences; and (c) sequences that hybridize to a sequence of (a) or (b) under moderately stringent conditions. In specific embodiments, the polypeptides of the present invention comprise at least a portion of a *Chlamydial* protein that includes an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of sequences recited in SEQ ID NO: 5-14, 17-20, 26, 28, 30-32, 34, 39-43, 65, 89-109, 138-158, 167, 168, 224-262, 246, 247, 254-256, 292, 294-305 and variants thereof.

10 The present invention further provides polynucleotides that encode a polypeptide as described above, or a portion thereof (such as a portion encoding at least 15 amino acid residues of a *Chlamydial* protein), expression vectors comprising such polynucleotides and host cells transformed or transfected with such expression vectors.

In a related aspect, polynucleotide sequences encoding the above polypeptides, recombinant expression vectors comprising one or more of these polynucleotide sequences and host cells transformed or transfected with such expression vectors are also provided.

15 In another aspect, the present invention provides fusion proteins comprising an inventive polypeptide, or, alternatively, an inventive polypeptide and a known *Chlamydia* antigen, as well as polynucleotides encoding such fusion proteins, in combination with a physiologically acceptable carrier or immunostimulant for use as pharmaceutical compositions and vaccines thereof.

The present invention further provides pharmaceutical compositions that comprise: (a) an antibody, both polyclonal and monoclonal, or antigen-binding fragment thereof that specifically binds to a *Chlamydial* protein; and (b) a physiologically acceptable carrier. Within other aspects, the present invention provides pharmaceutical compositions that comprise one or more *Chlamydia* polypeptides disclosed herein, or a polynucleotide molecule encoding such a polypeptide, and a physiologically acceptable carrier. The invention also provides vaccines for prophylactic and therapeutic purposes comprising one or more of the disclosed polypeptides and an immunostimulant, as defined herein, together with vaccines comprising one or more polynucleotide sequences encoding such polypeptides and an immunostimulant.

20 In yet another aspect, methods are provided for inducing protective immunity in a patient, comprising administering to a patient an effective amount of one or more of the above pharmaceutical compositions or vaccines.

In yet a further aspect, methods for the treatment of *Chlamydia* infection in a patient are provided, the methods comprising obtaining peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) from the patient, incubating the PBMC with a polypeptide of the present invention (or a polynucleotide that encodes such a polypeptide) to provide incubated T cells and administering the incubated T cells to the patient. The present invention additionally provides methods for the treatment of *Chlamydia* infection that comprise incubating antigen presenting cells with a polypeptide of the present invention (or a polynucleotide that encodes such a polypeptide) to provide incubated antigen presenting cells and administering the incubated antigen presenting cells to the patient. Proliferated cells may, but need not, be cloned prior to administration to the patient. In certain embodiments, the antigen presenting cells are selected from the group consisting of dendritic cells, macrophages, monocytes, B-cells, and fibroblasts. Compositions for the treatment of *Chlamydia* infection comprising T cells or antigen presenting cells that have been incubated with a polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention are also provided. Within related aspects, vaccines are provided that comprise: (a) an antigen presenting cell that expresses a polypeptide as described above and (b) an immunostimulant.

The present invention further provides, within other aspects, methods for removing *Chlamydial*-infected cells from a biological sample, comprising contacting a biological sample with T cells that specifically react with a *Chlamydial* protein, wherein the step of contacting is performed under conditions and for a time sufficient to permit the removal of cells expressing the protein from the sample.

Within related aspects, methods are provided for inhibiting the development of *Chlamydial* infection in a patient, comprising administering to a patient a biological sample treated as described above. In further aspects of the subject invention, methods and diagnostic kits are provided for detecting *Chlamydia* infection in a patient. In one embodiment, the method comprises: (a) contacting a biological sample with at least one of the polypeptides or fusion proteins disclosed herein; and (b) detecting in the sample the presence of binding agents that bind to the polypeptide or fusion protein, thereby detecting *Chlamydia* infection in the biological sample. Suitable biological samples include whole blood, sputum, serum, plasma, saliva, cerebrospinal fluid and urine. In one embodiment, the diagnostic kits comprise one or more of the polypeptides or fusion proteins disclosed herein in combination with a detection reagent. In yet another embodiment, the diagnostic kits comprise either a monoclonal antibody or a polyclonal antibody that binds with a polypeptide of the present invention.

The present invention also provides methods for detecting *Chlamydia* infection comprising: (a) obtaining a biological sample from a patient; (b) contacting the sample with at least two oligonucleotide primers in a polymerase chain reaction, at least one of the oligonucleotide primers being specific for a polynucleotide sequence disclosed herein; and (c) detecting in the sample a polynucleotide sequence that amplifies in the presence of the oligonucleotide primers. In one embodiment, the oligonucleotide primer comprises at least about 10 contiguous nucleotides of a polynucleotide sequence peptide disclosed herein, or of a sequence that hybridizes thereto.

10 In a further aspect, the present invention provides a method for detecting *Chlamydia* infection in a patient comprising: (a) obtaining a biological sample from the patient; (b) contacting the sample with an oligonucleotide probe specific for a polynucleotide sequence disclosed herein; and (c) detecting in the sample a polynucleotide sequence that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide probe. In one  
15 embodiment, the oligonucleotide probe comprises at least about 15 contiguous nucleotides of a polynucleotide sequence disclosed herein, or a sequence that hybridizes thereto.

These and other aspects of the present invention will become apparent upon reference to the following detailed description. All references disclosed herein are  
20 hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety as if each was incorporated individually.

#### SEQUENCE IDENTIFIERS

SEQ ID NO: 1 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone 1-B1-66.

25 SEQ ID NO: 2 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone 4-D7-28.

SEQ ID NO: 3 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone 3-G3-10.

30 SEQ ID NO: 4 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone 10-C10-31.

SEQ ID NO: 5 is the predicted amino acid sequence for 1-B1-66.

SEQ ID NO: 6 is the predicted amino acid sequence for 4-D7-28.

SEQ ID NO: 7 is a first predicted amino acid sequence for 3-G3-10.

SEQ ID NO: 8 is a second predicted amino acid sequence for 3-G3-10.

35 SEQ ID NO: 9 is a third predicted amino acid sequence for 3-G3-10.

- SEQ ID NO: 10 is a fourth predicted amino acid sequence for 3-G3-10.  
SEQ ID NO: 11 is a fifth predicted amino acid sequence for 3-G3-10.  
SEQ ID NO: 12 is the predicted amino acid sequence for 10-C10-31.  
SEQ ID NO: 13 is the amino acid sequence of the synthetic peptide 1-  
5 B1-66/48-67.  
SEQ ID NO: 14 is the amino acid sequence of the synthetic peptide 1-  
B1-66/58-77.  
SEQ ID NO: 15 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis*  
serovar LGV II clone 2C7-8  
10 SEQ ID NO: 16 is a DNA sequence of a putative open reading frame  
from a region of the *C. trachomatis* serovar D genome to which 2C7-8 maps  
SEQ ID NO: 17 is the predicted amino acid sequence encoded by the  
DNA sequence of SEQ ID NO: 16  
SEQ ID NO: 18 is the amino acid sequence of the synthetic peptide  
15 CtC7.8-12  
SEQ ID NO: 19 is the amino acid sequence of the synthetic peptide  
CtC7.8-13  
SEQ ID NO: 20 is the predicted amino acid sequence encoded by a  
second putative open reading from *C. trachomatis* serovar D  
20 SEQ ID NO: 21 is the determined DNA sequence for clone 4C9-18 from  
*C. trachomatis* LGV II  
SEQ ID NO: 22 is the determined DNA sequence homologous to  
Lipoamide Dehydrogenase from *C. trachomatis* LGV II  
SEQ ID NO: 23 is the determined DNA sequence homologous to  
25 Hypothetical protein from *C. trachomatis* LGV II  
SEQ ID NO: 24 is the determined DNA sequence homologous to  
Ubiquinone Methyltransferase from *C. trachomatis* LGV II  
SEQ ID NO: 25 is the determined DNA sequence for clone 4C9-18#2  
BL21 pLysS from *C. trachomatis* LGV II  
30 SEQ ID NO: 26 is the predicted amino acid sequence for 4C9-18#2 from  
*C. trachomatis* LGV II  
SEQ ID NO: 27 is the determined DNA sequence for Cp-SWIB from *C.*  
*pneumonia* strain TWAR  
SEQ ID NO: 28 is the predicted amino acid sequence for Cp-SWIB from  
35 *C. pneumonia* strain TWAR

SEQ ID NO: 29 is the determined DNA sequence for Cp-S13 from *C. pneumonia* strain TWAR

SEQ ID NO: 30 is the predicted amino acid sequence for Cp-S13 from *C. pneumonia* strain TWAR

5 SEQ ID NO: 31 is the amino acid sequence for a 10mer consensus peptide from CtC7.8-12 and CtC7.8-13

SEQ ID NO: 32 is the predicted amino acid sequence for clone 2C7-8 from *C. trachomatis* LGV II

10 SEQ ID NO: 33 is the DNA sequence corresponding to nucleotides 597304-597145 of the *C. trachomatis* serovar D genome (NCBI, BLASTN search), which shows homology to clone 2C7-8

SEQ ID NO: 34 is the predicted amino acid sequence encoded by the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 33

15 SEQ ID NO: 35 is the DNA sequence for C.p. SWIB Nde (5' primer) from *C. pneumonia*

SEQ ID NO: 36 is the DNA sequence for C.p. SWIB EcoRI (3' primer) from *C. pneumonia*

20 SEQ ID NO : 37 is the DNA sequence for C.p. S13 Nde (5' primer) from *C. pneumonia*

SEQ ID NO: 38 is the DNA sequence for C.p. S13 EcoRI (3' primer) from *C. pneumonia*

SEQ ID NO: 39 is the amino acid sequence for CtSwib 52-67 peptide from *C. trachomatis* LGV II

25 SEQ ID NO: 40 is the amino acid sequence for CpSwib 53-68 peptide from *C. pneumonia*

SEQ ID NO: 41 is the amino acid sequence for HuSwib 288-302 peptide from Human SWI domain

SEQ ID NO: 42 is the amino acid sequence for CtSWI-T 822-837 peptide from the topoisomerase-SWIB fusion of *C. trachomatis*

30 SEQ ID NO: 43 is the amino acid sequence for CpSWI-T 828-842 peptide from the topoisomerase-SWIB fusion of *C. pneumonia*

SEQ ID NO: 44 is a first determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 19783.3.jen.seq(1>509)CTL2#11-3', representing the 3' end.

35 SEQ ID NO: 45 is a second determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 19783.4.jen.seq(1>481)CTL2#11-5', representing the 5' end.

- SEQ ID NO: 46 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 19784CTL2\_12consensus.seq(1>427)CTL2#12.
- SEQ ID NO: 47 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 19785.4.jen.seq(1>600)CTL2#16-5', representing the 5' end.
- 5 SEQ ID NO: 48 is a first determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 19786.3.jen.seq(1>600)CTL2#18-3', representing the 3' end.
- SEQ ID NO: 49 is a second determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 19786.4.jen.seq(1>600)CTL2#18-5', representing the 5' end.
- 10 SEQ ID NO: 50 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 19788CTL2\_21consensus.seq(1>406)CTL2#21.
- SEQ ID NO: 51 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 19790CTL2\_23consensus.seq(1>602)CTL2#23.
- SEQ ID NO: 52 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 19791CTL2\_24consensus.seq(1>145)CTL2#24.
- 15 SEQ ID NO: 53 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone CTL2#4.
- SEQ ID NO: 54 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone CTL2#8b.
- SEQ ID NO: 55 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis*
- 20 LGV II clone 15-G1-89, sharing homology to the lipoamide dehydrogenase gene CT557.
- SEQ ID NO: 56 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 14-H1-4, sharing homology to the thiol specific antioxidant gene CT603.
- SEQ ID NO: 57 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis*
- 25 LGV II clone 12-G3-83, sharing homology to the hypothetical protein CT622.
- SEQ ID NO: 58 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 12-B3-95, sharing homology to the lipoamide dehydrogenase gene CT557.
- SEQ ID NO: 59 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis*
- 30 LGV II clone 11-H4-28, sharing homology to the dnaK gene CT396.
- SEQ ID NO: 60 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 11-H3-68, sharing partial homology to the PGP6-D virulence protein and L1 ribosomal gene CT318.
- SEQ ID NO: 61 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis*
- 35 LGV II clone 11-G1-34, sharing partial homology to the malate dehydrogenase gene CT376 and to the glycogen hydrolase gene CT042.

SEQ ID NO: 62 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 11-G10-46, sharing homology to the hypothetical protein CT610.

SEQ ID NO: 63 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 11-C12-91, sharing homology to the OMP2 gene CT443.

5 SEQ ID NO: 64 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 11-A3-93, sharing homology to the HAD superfamily gene CT103.

SEQ ID NO: 65 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 14-H1-4, sharing homology to the thiol specific antioxidant gene CT603.

10 SEQ ID NO: 66 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone CtL2#9.

SEQ ID NO: 67 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone CtL2#7.

15 SEQ ID NO: 68 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone CtL2#6.

SEQ ID NO: 69 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone CtL2#5.

SEQ ID NO: 70 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone CtL2#2.

20 SEQ ID NO: 71 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone CtL2#1.

SEQ ID NO: 72 is a first determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 23509.2CtL2#3-5', representing the 5' end.

25 SEQ ID NO: 73 is a second determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 23509.1CtL2#3-3', representing the 3' end.

SEQ ID NO: 74 is a first determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 22121.2CtL2#10-5', representing the 5' end.

SEQ ID NO: 75 is a second determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 22121.1CtL2#10-3', representing the 3' end.

30 SEQ ID NO: 76 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 19787.6CtL2#19-5', representing the 5' end.

SEQ ID NO: 77 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* LGV II clone CpS13-His.

35 SEQ ID NO: 78 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* LGV II clone Cp\_SWIB-His.

SEQ ID NO: 79 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 23-G7-68, sharing partial homology to the L11, L10 and L1 ribosomal protein.

5 SEQ ID NO: 80 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 22-F8-91, sharing homology to the pmpC gene.

SEQ ID NO: 81 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 21-E8-95, sharing homology to the CT610-CT613 genes.

SEQ ID NO: 82 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 19-F12-57, sharing homology to the CT858 and recA genes.

10 SEQ ID NO: 83 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 19-F12-53, sharing homology to the CT445 gene encoding glutamyl tRNA synthetase.

SEQ ID NO: 84 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 19-A5-54, sharing homology to the cryptic plasmid gene.

15 SEQ ID NO: 85 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 17-E11-72, sharing partial homology to the OppC\_2 and pmpD genes.

SEQ ID NO: 86 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 17-C1-77, sharing partial homology to the CT857 and CT858 open reading frames.

20 SEQ ID NO: 87 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 15-H2-76, sharing partial homology to the pmpD and SycE genes, and to the CT089 ORF.

SEQ ID NO: 88 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 15-A3-26, sharing homology to the CT858 ORF.

25 SEQ ID NO: 89 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* clone Cp\_SWIB-His.

SEQ ID NO: 90 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone CtL2\_LPDA\_FL.

30 SEQ ID NO: 91 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* clone CpS13-His.

SEQ ID NO: 92 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone CtL2\_TSA\_FL.

SEQ ID NO: 93 is the amino acid sequence for Ct-Swib 43-61 peptide from *C. trachomatis* LGV II.

35 SEQ ID NO: 94 is the amino acid sequence for Ct-Swib 48-67 peptide from *C. trachomatis* LGV II.

SEQ ID NO: 95 is the amino acid sequence for Ct-Swib 52-71 peptide from *C. trachomatis* LGV II.

SEQ ID NO: 96 is the amino acid sequence for Ct-Swib 58-77 peptide from *C. trachomatis* LGV II.

5 SEQ ID NO: 97 is the amino acid sequence for Ct-Swib 63-82 peptide from *C. trachomatis* LGV II.

SEQ ID NO: 98 is the amino acid sequence for Ct-Swib 51-66 peptide from *C. trachomatis* LGV II.

10 SEQ ID NO: 99 is the amino acid sequence for Cp-Swib 52-67 peptide from *C. pneumoniae*.

SEQ ID NO: 100 is the amino acid sequence for Cp-Swib 37-51 peptide from *C. pneumoniae*.

SEQ ID NO: 101 is the amino acid sequence for Cp-Swib 32-51 peptide from *C. pneumoniae*.

15 SEQ ID NO: 102 is the amino acid sequence for Cp-Swib 37-56 peptide from *C. pneumoniae*.

SEQ ID NO: 103 is the amino acid sequence for Ct-Swib 36-50 peptide from *C. trachomatis*.

20 SEQ ID NO: 104 is the amino acid sequence for Ct-S13 46-65 peptide from *C. trachomatis*.

SEQ ID NO: 105 is the amino acid sequence for Ct-S13 60-80 peptide from *C. trachomatis*.

SEQ ID NO: 106 is the amino acid sequence for Ct-S13 1-20 peptide from *C. trachomatis*.

25 SEQ ID NO: 107 is the amino acid sequence for Ct-S13 46-65 peptide from *C. trachomatis*.

SEQ ID NO: 108 is the amino acid sequence for Ct-S13 56-75 peptide from *C. trachomatis*.

30 SEQ ID NO: 109 is the amino acid sequence for Cp-S13 56-75 peptide from *C. pneumoniae*.

SEQ ID NO: 110 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 21-G12-60, containing partial open reading frames for hypothetical proteins CT875, CT229 and CT228.

35 SEQ ID NO: 111 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 22-B3-53, sharing homology to the CT110 ORF of GroEL.

SEQ ID NO: 112 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 22-A1-49, sharing partial homology to the CT660 and CT659 ORFs.

5 SEQ ID NO: 113 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 17-E2-9, sharing partial homology to the CT611 and CT 610 ORFs.

SEQ ID NO: 114 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 17-C10-31, sharing partial homology to the CT858 ORF.

10 SEQ ID NO: 115 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 21-C7-66, sharing homology to the dnaK-like gene.

SEQ ID NO: 116 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 20-G3-45, containing part of the pmpB gene CT413.

SEQ ID NO: 117 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 18-C5-2, sharing homology to the S1 ribosomal protein ORF.

15 SEQ ID NO: 118 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 17-C5-19, containing part of the ORFs for CT431 and CT430.

20 SEQ ID NO: 119 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* LGV II clone 16-D4-22, contains partial sequences of ORF3 and ORF4 of the plasmid for growth within mammalian cells.

SEQ ID NO: 120 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* serovar LGV II Cap1 gene CT529.

SEQ ID NO: 121 is the predicted full-length amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* serovar LGV II Cap1 gene CT529.

25 SEQ ID NO: 122 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* serovar E Cap1 gene CT529.

SEQ ID NO: 123 is the predicted full-length amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* serovar E Cap1 gene CT529.

30 SEQ ID NO: 124 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* serovar 1A Cap1 gene CT529.

SEQ ID NO: 125 is the predicted full-length amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* serovar 1A Cap1 gene CT529.

SEQ ID NO: 126 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* serovar G Cap1 gene CT529.

35 SEQ ID NO: 127 is the predicted full-length amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* serovar G Cap1 gene CT529.

SEQ ID NO: 128 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* serovar F1 NII Cap1 gene CT529.

SEQ ID NO: 129 is the predicted full-length amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* serovar F1 NII Cap1 gene CT529.

5 SEQ ID NO: 130 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* serovar L1 Cap1 gene CT529.

SEQ ID NO: 131 is the predicted full-length amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* serovar L1 Cap1 gene CT529.

10 SEQ ID NO: 132 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* serovar L3 Cap1 gene CT529.

SEQ ID NO: 133 is the predicted full-length amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* serovar L3 Cap1 gene CT529.

SEQ ID NO: 134 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* serovar Ba Cap1 gene CT529.

15 SEQ ID NO: 135 is the predicted full-length amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* serovar Ba Cap1 gene CT529.

SEQ ID NO: 136 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* serovar MOPN Cap1 gene CT529.

20 SEQ ID NO: 137 is the predicted full-length amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* serovar MOPN Cap1 gene CT529.

SEQ ID NO: 138 is the determined amino acid sequence for the Cap1 CT529 ORF peptide #124-139 of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 139 is the determined amino acid sequence for the Cap1 CT529 ORF peptide #132-147 of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

25 SEQ ID NO: 140 is the determined amino acid sequence for the Cap1 CT529 ORF peptide #138-155 of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 141 is the determined amino acid sequence for the Cap1 CT529 ORF peptide #146-163 of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

30 SEQ ID NO: 142 is the determined amino acid sequence for the Cap1 CT529 ORF peptide #154-171 of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 143 is the determined amino acid sequence for the Cap1 CT529 ORF peptide #162-178 of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 144 is the determined amino acid sequence for the Cap1 CT529 ORF peptide #138-147 of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

35 SEQ ID NO: 145 is the determined amino acid sequence for the Cap1 CT529 ORF peptide #139-147 of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 146 is the determined amino acid sequence for the Cap1 CT529 ORF peptide #140-147 of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 147 is the determined amino acid sequence for the Cap1 CT529 ORF peptide #138-146 of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

5 SEQ ID NO: 148 is the determined amino acid sequence for the Cap1 CT529 ORF peptide #138-145 of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 149 is the determined amino acid sequence for the Cap1 CT529 ORF peptide # F140->I of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

10 SEQ ID NO: 150 is the determined amino acid sequence for the Cap1 CT529 ORF peptide # #S139>Ga of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 151 is the determined amino acid sequence for the Cap1 CT529 ORF peptide # #S139>Gb of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 152 is the determined amino acid sequence for the peptide # 2 C7.8-6 of the 216aa ORF of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

15 SEQ ID NO: 153 is the determined amino acid sequence for the peptide # 2 C7.8-7 of the 216aa ORF of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 154 is the determined amino acid sequence for the peptide # 2 C7.8-8 of the 216aa ORF of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

20 SEQ ID NO: 155 is the determined amino acid sequence for the peptide # 2 C7.8-9 of the 216aa ORF of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 156 is the determined amino acid sequence for the peptide # 2 C7.8-10 of the 216aa ORF of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

25 SEQ ID NO: 157 is the determined amino acid sequence for the 53 amino acid residue peptide of the 216aa ORF within clone 2C7.8 of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 158 is the determined amino acid sequence for the 52 amino acid residue peptide of the CT529 ORF within clone 2C7.8 of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2.

30 SEQ ID NO: 159 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' (forward) primer for cloning full-length CT529 serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 160 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' (reverse) primer for cloning full-length CT529 serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 161 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' (forward) primer for cloning full-length CT529 for serovars other than L2 and MOPN.

35 SEQ ID NO: 162 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' (reverse) primer for cloning full-length CT529 serovars other than L2 and MOPN.

SEQ ID NO: 163 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' (forward) primer for cloning full-length CT529 serovar MOPN.

SEQ ID NO: 164 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' (reverse) primer for cloning full-length CT529 serovar MOPN.

5 SEQ ID NO: 165 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' (forward) primer for pBIB-KS.

SEQ ID NO: 166 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' (reverse) primer for pBIB-KS.

10 SEQ ID NO: 167 is the determined amino acid sequence for the 9-mer epitope peptide Cap1#139-147 from serovar L2.

SEQ ID NO: 168 is the determined amino acid sequence for the 9-mer epitope peptide Cap1#139-147 from serovar D.

SEQ ID NO: 169 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpI gene.

15 SEQ ID NO: 170 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpG gene.

SEQ ID NO: 171 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpE gene.

20 SEQ ID NO: 172 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpD gene.

SEQ ID NO: 173 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpC gene.

SEQ ID NO: 174 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpB gene.

25 SEQ ID NO: 175 is the predicted full-length amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpI gene.

SEQ ID NO: 176 is the predicted full-length amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpG gene.

30 SEQ ID NO: 177 is the predicted full-length amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpE gene.

SEQ ID NO: 178 is the predicted full-length amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpD gene.

SEQ ID NO: 179 is the predicted full-length amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpC gene.

35 SEQ ID NO: 180 is the predicted full-length amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpB gene.

SEQ ID NO: 181 is the determined DNA sequence minus the signal sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpI gene.

SEQ ID NO: 182 is a subsequently determined full-length DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpG gene.

5 SEQ ID NO: 183 is the determined DNA sequence minus the signal sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpE gene.

SEQ ID NO: 184 is a first determined DNA sequence representing the carboxy terminus for the *C. trachomatis* pmpD gene.

10 SEQ ID NO: 185 is a second determined DNA sequence representing the amino terminus minus the signal sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpD gene.

SEQ ID NO: 186 is a first determined DNA sequence representing the carboxy terminus for the *C. trachomatis* pmpC gene.

SEQ ID NO: 187 is a second determined DNA sequence representing the amino terminus minus the signal sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpC gene.

15 SEQ ID NO: 188 is the determined DNA sequence representing the *C. pneumoniae* serovar MOMPS pmp gene in a fusion molecule with Ra12.

SEQ ID NO: 189 is the predicted amino acid sequence minus the signal sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpI gene.

20 SEQ ID NO: 190 is subsequently predicted amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpG gene.

SEQ ID NO: 191 is the predicted amino acid sequence minus the signal sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpE gene.

SEQ ID NO: 192 is a first predicted amino acid sequence representing the carboxy terminus for the *C. trachomatis* pmpD gene.

25 SEQ ID NO: 193 is a second predicted amino acid sequence representing the Amino terminus minus the signal sequence for the *C. trachomatis* pmpD gene.

SEQ ID NO: 194 is a first predicted amino acid sequence representing the Carboxy terminus for the *C. trachomatis* pmpC gene.

30 SEQ ID NO: 195 is a second predicted amino acid sequence representing the Amino terminus for the *C. trachomatis* pmpC gene.

SEQ ID NO: 196 is the predicted amino acid sequence representing the *C. pneumoniae* serovar MOMPS pmp gene in a fusion molecule with Ra12.

SEQ ID NO: 197 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' oligo primer for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpC gene in the SKB vaccine vector.

35 SEQ ID NO: 198 is the determined DNA sequence for the 3' oligo primer for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpC gene in the SKB vaccine vector.

SEQ ID NO: 199 is the determined DNA sequence for the insertion sequence for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpC gene in the SKB vaccine vector.

SEQ ID NO: 200 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' oligo primer for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpD gene in the SKB vaccine vector.

5 SEQ ID NO: 201 is the determined DNA sequence for the 3' oligo primer for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpD gene in the SKB vaccine vector.

SEQ ID NO: 202 is the determined DNA sequence for the insertion sequence for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpD gene in the SKB vaccine vector.

10 SEQ ID NO: 203 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' oligo primer for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpE gene in the SKB vaccine vector.

SEQ ID NO: 204 is the determined DNA sequence for the 3' oligo primer for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpE gene in the SKB vaccine vector.

SEQ ID NO: 205 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' oligo primer for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpG gene in the SKB vaccine vector.

15 SEQ ID NO: 206 is the determined DNA sequence for the 3' oligo primer for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpG gene in the SKB vaccine vector.

SEQ ID NO: 207 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' oligo primer for cloning the amino terminus portion of the *C. trachomatis* pmpC gene in the pET17b vector.

20 SEQ ID NO: 208 is the determined DNA sequence for the 3' oligo primer for cloning the amino terminus portion of the *C. trachomatis* pmpC gene in the pET17b vector.

25 SEQ ID NO: 209 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' oligo primer for cloning the carboxy terminus portion of the *C. trachomatis* pmpC gene in the pET17b vector.

SEQ ID NO: 210 is the determined DNA sequence for the 3' oligo primer for cloning the carboxy terminus portion of the *C. trachomatis* pmpC gene in the pET17b vector.

30 SEQ ID NO: 211 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' oligo primer for cloning the amino terminus portion of the *C. trachomatis* pmpD gene in the pET17b vector.

SEQ ID NO: 212 is the determined DNA sequence for the 3' oligo primer for cloning the amino terminus portion of the *C. trachomatis* pmpD gene in the pET17b vector.

SEQ ID NO: 213 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' oligo primer for cloning the carboxy terminus portion of the *C. trachomatis* pmpD gene in the pET17b vector.

5 SEQ ID NO: 214 is the determined DNA sequence for the 3' oligo primer for cloning the carboxy terminus portion of the *C. trachomatis* pmpD gene in the pET17b vector.

SEQ ID NO: 215 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' oligo primer for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpE gene in the pET17b vector.

10 SEQ ID NO: 216 is the determined DNA sequence for the 3' oligo primer for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpE gene in the pET17b vector.

SEQ ID NO: 217 is the determined DNA sequence for the insertion sequence for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpE gene in the pET17b vector.

15 SEQ ID NO: 218 is the amino acid sequence for the insertion sequence for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpE gene in the pET17b vector.

SEQ ID NO: 219 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' oligo primer for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpG gene in the pET17b vector.

SEQ ID NO: 220 is the determined DNA sequence for the 3' oligo primer for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpG gene in the pET17b vector.

20 SEQ ID NO: 221 is the amino acid sequence for the insertion sequence for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpG gene in the pET17b vector.

SEQ ID NO: 222 is the determined DNA sequence for the 5' oligo primer for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpI gene in the pET17b vector.

SEQ ID NO: 223 is the determined DNA sequence for the 3' oligo primer for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpI gene in the pET17b vector.

25 SEQ ID NO: 224 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* Swib peptide 1-20.

SEQ ID NO: 225 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* Swib peptide 6-25.

30 SEQ ID NO: 226 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* Swib peptide 12-31.

SEQ ID NO: 227 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* Swib peptide 17-36.

SEQ ID NO: 228 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* Swib peptide 22-41.

35 SEQ ID NO: 229 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* Swib peptide 27-46.

- SEQ ID NO: 230 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* Swib peptide 42-61.
- SEQ ID NO: 231 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* Swib peptide 46-65.
- 5 SEQ ID NO: 232 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* Swib peptide 51-70.
- SEQ ID NO: 233 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* Swib peptide 56-75.
- 10 SEQ ID NO: 234 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* Swib peptide 61-80.
- SEQ ID NO: 235 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* Swib peptide 66-87.
- SEQ ID NO: 236 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 103-122.
- 15 SEQ ID NO: 237 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 108-127.
- SEQ ID NO: 238 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 113-132.
- SEQ ID NO: 239 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 118-137.
- 20 SEQ ID NO: 240 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 123-143.
- SEQ ID NO: 241 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 128-147.
- 25 SEQ ID NO: 242 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 133-152.
- SEQ ID NO: 243 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 137-156.
- SEQ ID NO: 244 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 142-161.
- 30 SEQ ID NO: 245 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 147-166.
- SEQ ID NO: 246 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 152-171.
- 35 SEQ ID NO: 247 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 157-176.

- SEQ ID NO: 248 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 162-181.
- SEQ ID NO: 249 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 167-186.
- 5 SEQ ID NO: 250 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 171-190.
- SEQ ID NO: 251 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 171-186.
- 10 SEQ ID NO: 252 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 175-186.
- SEQ ID NO: 252 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* OMCB peptide 175-186.
- SEQ ID NO: 253 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* OMCB peptide 185-198.
- 15 SEQ ID NO: 254 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* TSA peptide 96-115.
- SEQ ID NO: 255 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* TSA peptide 101-120.
- SEQ ID NO: 256 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* TSA peptide 106-125.
- 20 SEQ ID NO: 257 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* TSA peptide 111-130.
- SEQ ID NO: 258 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* TSA peptide 116-135.
- 25 SEQ ID NO: 259 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* TSA peptide 121-140.
- SEQ ID NO: 260 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* TSA peptide 126-145.
- SEQ ID NO: 261 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* TSA peptide 131-150.
- 30 SEQ ID NO: 262 is the determined amino acid sequence for the *C. trachomatis* TSA peptide 136-155.
- SEQ ID NO: 263 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* CT529/Cap 1 gene serovar I.
- 35 SEQ ID NO: 264 is the predicted full-length amino sequence for the *C. trachomatis* CT529/Cap 1 gene serovar I.

SEQ ID NO: 265 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* CT529/Cap 1 gene serovar K.

SEQ ID NO: 266 is the predicted full-length amino sequence for the *C. trachomatis* CT529/Cap 1 gene serovar K.

5 SEQ ID NO: 267 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone 17-G4-36 sharing homology to part of the ORF of DNA-dirrected RNA polymerase beta subunit- CT315 in serD.

SEQ ID NO: 268 is the determined DNA sequence for the partial sequence of the *C. trachomatis* CT016 gene in clone 2E10.

10 SEQ ID NO: 269 is the determined DNA sequence for the partial sequence of the *C. trachomatis* tRNA syntase gene in clone 2E10.

SEQ ID NO: 270 is the determined DNA sequence for the partial sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clpX gene in clone 2E10.

15 SEQ ID NO: 271 is a first determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone CtL2gam-30 representing the 5'end.

SEQ ID NO: 272 is a second determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone CtL2gam-30 representing the 3'end.

SEQ ID NO: 273 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone CtL2gam-28.

20 SEQ ID NO: 274 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone CtL2gam-27.

SEQ ID NO: 275 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone CtL2gam-26.

25 SEQ ID NO: 276 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone CtL2gam-24.

SEQ ID NO: 277 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone CtL2gam-23.

SEQ ID NO: 278 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone CtL2gam-21.

30 SEQ ID NO: 279 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone CtL2gam-18.

SEQ ID NO: 280 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone CtL2gam-17.

35 SEQ ID NO: 281 is a first determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone CtL2gam-15 representing the 5' end.

SEQ ID NO: 282 is a second determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone CtL2gam-15 representing the 3' end.

SEQ ID NO: 283 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone CtL2gam-13.

5 SEQ ID NO: 284 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone CtL2gam-10.

SEQ ID NO: 285 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone CtL2gam-8.

10 SEQ ID NO: 286 is a first determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone CtL2gam-6 representing the 5' end.

SEQ ID NO: 287 is a second determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone CtL2gam-6 representing the 3' end.

SEQ ID NO: 288 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone CtL2gam-5.

15 SEQ ID NO: 289 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone CtL2gam-2.

SEQ ID NO: 290 is the determined DNA sequence for the *C. trachomatis* clone CtL2gam-1.

20 SEQ ID NO: 291 is the determined full-length DNA sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* homologue of the CT529 gene.

SEQ ID NO: 292 is the predicted full-length amino acid sequence for the *C. pneumoniae* homologue of the CT529 gene.

SEQ ID NO: 293 is the determined DNA sequence for the insertion sequence for cloning the *C. trachomatis* pmpG gene in the SKB vaccine vector.

25 SEQ ID NO: 294 is the amino acid sequence of an open reading frame of clone CT603.

SEQ ID NO: 295 is the amino acid sequence of a first open reading frame of clone CT875.

30 SEQ ID NO: 296 is the amino acid sequence of a second open reading frame of clone CT875.

SEQ ID NO: 297 is the amino acid sequence of a first open reading frame of clone CT858.

SEQ ID NO: 298 is the amino acid sequence of a second open reading frame of clone CT858.

35 SEQ ID NO: 299 is the amino acid sequence of an open reading frame of clone CT622.

SEQ ID NO: 300 is the amino acid sequence of an open reading frame of clone CT610.

SEQ ID NO: 301 is the amino acid sequence of an open reading frame of clone CT396.

5 SEQ ID NO: 302 is the amino acid sequence of an open reading frame of clone CT318.

SEQ ID NO: 304 is the amino acid sequence for *C. trachomatis*, serovar L2 rCt529c1-125 having a modified N-terminal sequence (6-His tag).

10 SEQ ID NO: 305 is the amino acid sequence for *C. trachomatis*, serovar L2 rCt529c1-125.

SEQ ID NO: 306 is the sense primer used in the synthesis of the PmpA(N-term) fusion protein.

SEQ ID NO: 307 is the antisense primer used in the synthesis of the PmpA(N-term) fusion protein.

15 SEQ ID NO: 308 is the DNA sequence encoding the PmpA(N-term) fusion protein.

SEQ ID NO: 309 is the amino acid sequence of the PmpA(N-term) fusion protein.

20 SEQ ID NO: 310 is the sense primer used in the synthesis of the PmpA(C-term) fusion protein.

SEQ ID NO: 311 is the antisense primer used in the synthesis of the PmpA(C-term) fusion protein.

SEQ ID NO: 312 is the DNA sequence encoding the PmpA(C-term) fusion protein.

25 SEQ ID NO: 313 is the amino acid sequence of the PmpA(C-term) fusion protein.

SEQ ID NO: 314 is the sense primer used in the synthesis of the PmpF(N-term) fusion protein.

30 SEQ ID NO: 315 is the antisense primer used in the synthesis of the PmpF(N-term) fusion protein.

SEQ ID NO: 316 is the DNA sequence encoding the PmpF(N-term) fusion protein.

SEQ ID NO: 317 is the amino acid sequence of the PmpF(N-term) fusion protein.

35 SEQ ID NO: 318 is the sense primer used in the synthesis of the PmpF(C-term) fusion protein.

SEQ ID NO: 319 is the antisense primer used in the synthesis of the PmpF(C-term) fusion protein.

SEQ ID NO: 320 is the DNA sequence encoding the PmpF(C-term) fusion protein.

5 SEQ ID NO: 321 is the amino acid sequence of the PmpF(C-term) fusion protein.

SEQ ID NO: 322 is the sense primer used in the synthesis of the PmpH(N-term) fusion protein.

10 SEQ ID NO: 323 is the antisense primer used in the synthesis of the PmpH(N-term) fusion protein.

SEQ ID NO: 324 is the DNA sequence encoding the PmpH(N-term) fusion protein.

SEQ ID NO: 325 is the amino acid sequence of the PmpH(N-term) fusion protein.

15 SEQ ID NO: 326 is the sense primer used in the synthesis of the PmpH(C-term) fusion protein.

SEQ ID NO: 327 is the antisense primer used in the synthesis of the PmpH(C-term) fusion protein.

20 SEQ ID NO: 328 is the DNA sequence encoding the PmpH(C-term) fusion protein.

SEQ ID NO: 329 is the amino acid sequence of the PmpH(C-term) fusion protein.

SEQ ID NO: 330 is the sense primer used in the synthesis of the PmpB(1) fusion protein.

25 SEQ ID NO: 331 is the antisense primer used in the synthesis of the PmpB(1) fusion protein.

SEQ ID NO: 332 is the DNA sequence encoding the PmpB(1) fusion protein.

30 SEQ ID NO: 333 is the amino acid sequence of the PmpB(1) fusion protein.

SEQ ID NO: 334 is the sense primer used in the synthesis of the PmpB(2) fusion protein.

SEQ ID NO: 335 is the antisense primer used in the synthesis of the PmpB(2) fusion protein.

35 SEQ ID NO: 336 is the DNA sequence encoding the PmpB(2) fusion protein.

SEQ ID NO: 337 is the amino acid sequence of the PmpB(2) fusion protein.

SEQ ID NO: 338 is the sense primer used in the synthesis of the PmpB(3) fusion protein.

5 SEQ ID NO: 339 is the antisense primer used in the synthesis of the PmpB(3) fusion protein.

SEQ ID NO: 340 is the DNA sequence encoding the PmpB(3) fusion protein.

10 SEQ ID NO: 341 is the amino acid sequence of the PmpB(3) fusion protein.

SEQ ID NO: 342 is the sense primer used in the synthesis of the PmpB(4) fusion protein.

SEQ ID NO: 343 is the antisense primer used in the synthesis of the PmpB(4) fusion protein.

15 SEQ ID NO: 344 is the DNA sequence encoding the PmpB(4) fusion protein.

SEQ ID NO: 345 is the amino acid sequence of the PmpB(4) fusion protein.

20 SEQ ID NO: 346 is the sense primer used in the synthesis of the PmpC(1) fusion protein.

SEQ ID NO: 347 is the antisense primer used in the synthesis of the PmpC(1) fusion protein.

SEQ ID NO: 348 is the DNA sequence encoding the PmpC(1) fusion protein.

25 SEQ ID NO: 349 is the amino acid sequence of the PmpC(1) fusion protein.

SEQ ID NO: 350 is the sense primer used in the synthesis of the PmpC(2) fusion protein.

30 SEQ ID NO: 351 is the antisense primer used in the synthesis of the PmpC(2) fusion protein.

SEQ ID NO: 352 is the DNA sequence encoding the PmpC(2) fusion protein.

SEQ ID NO: 353 is the amino acid sequence of the PmpC(2) fusion protein.

35 SEQ ID NO: 354 is the sense primer used in the synthesis of the PmpC(3) fusion protein.

SEQ ID NO: 355 is the antisense primer used in the synthesis of the PmpC(3) fusion protein.

SEQ ID NO: 356 is the DNA sequence encoding the PmpC(3) fusion protein.

5 SEQ ID NO: 357 is the amino acid sequence of the PmpC(3) fusion protein.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

Fig. 1 illustrates induction of INF- $\gamma$  from a *Chlamydia*-specific T cell line activated by target cells expressing clone 4C9-18#2.

10 Fig. 2 illustrates retroviral vectors pBIB-KS1,2,3 modified to contain a Kosak translation initiation site and stop codons.

Fig. 3 shows specific lysis in a chromium release assay of P815 cells pulsed with *Chlamydia* peptides CtC7.8-12 (SEQ ID NO: 18) and CtC7.8-13 (SEQ ID NO: 19).

15 Fig. 4 shows antibody isotype titers in C57Bl/6 mice immunized with *C. trachomatis* SWIB protein.

Fig. 5 shows *Chlamydia*-specific T-cell proliferative responses in splenocytes from C3H mice immunized with *C. trachomatis* SWIB protein.

20 Fig. 6 illustrates the 5' and 3' primer sequences designed from *C. pneumoniae* which were used to isolate the SWIB and S13 genes from *C. pneumoniae*.

Figs. 7A and 7B show induction of IFN- $\gamma$  from a human anti-*chlamydia* T-cell line (TCL-8) capable of cross-reacting to *C. trachomatis* and *C. pneumoniae* upon activation by monocyte-derived dendritic cells expressing chlamydial proteins.

25 Fig. 8 shows the identification of T cell epitopes in Chlamydial ribosomal S13 protein with T-cell line TCL 8 EB/DC.

Fig. 9 illustrates the proliferative response of CP-21 T-cells generated against *C. pneumoniae*-infected dendritic cells to recombinant *C. pneumoniae*-SWIBprotein, but not *C. trachomatis* SWIB protein.

30 Fig. 10 shows the *C. trachomatis*-specific SWIB proliferative responses of a primary T-cell line (TCT-10 EB) from an asymptomatic donor.

Fig. 11 illustrates the identification of T-cell epitope in *C. trachomatis* SWIB with an antigen specific T-cell line (TCL-10 EB).

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

As noted above, the present invention is generally directed to compositions and methods for the diagnosis and treatment of Chlamydial infection. In one aspect, the compositions of the subject invention include polypeptides that  
5 comprise at least one immunogenic portion of a *Chlamydia* antigen, or a variant thereof.

In specific embodiments, the subject invention discloses polypeptides comprising an immunogenic portion of a *Chlamydia* antigen, wherein the *Chlamydia* antigen comprises an amino acid sequence encoded by a polynucleotide molecule including a sequence selected from the group consisting of (a) nucleotide sequences  
10 recited in SEQ ID NO: 1, 15, 21-25, 44-64, 66-76, 79-88, 110-119, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-290 (b) the complements of said nucleotide sequences, and (c) variants of such sequences.

As used herein, the term "polypeptide" encompasses amino acid chains of any length, including full length proteins (*i.e.*, antigens), wherein the amino acid  
15 residues are linked by covalent peptide bonds. Thus, a polypeptide comprising an immunogenic portion of one of the inventive antigens may consist entirely of the immunogenic portion, or may contain additional sequences. The additional sequences may be derived from the native *Chlamydia* antigen or may be heterologous, and such sequences may (but need not) be immunogenic.

The term "polynucleotide(s)," as used herein, means a single or double-stranded polymer of deoxyribonucleotide or ribonucleotide bases and includes DNA and corresponding RNA molecules, including HnRNA and mRNA molecules, both sense and anti-sense strands, and comprehends cDNA, genomic DNA and recombinant DNA, as well as wholly or partially synthesized polynucleotides. An HnRNA molecule  
25 contains introns and corresponds to a DNA molecule in a generally one-to-one manner. An mRNA molecule corresponds to an HnRNA and DNA molecule from which the introns have been excised. A polynucleotide may consist of an entire gene, or any portion thereof. Operable anti-sense polynucleotides may comprise a fragment of the corresponding polynucleotide, and the definition of "polynucleotide" therefore includes  
30 all such operable anti-sense fragments.

An "immunogenic portion" of an antigen is a portion that is capable of reacting with sera obtained from a *Chlamydia*-infected individual (*i.e.*, generates an absorbance reading with sera from infected individuals that is at least three standard deviations above the absorbance obtained with sera from uninfected individuals, in a  
35 representative ELISA assay described herein). Such immunogenic portions generally comprise at least about 5 amino acid residues, more preferably at least about 10, and

most preferably at least about 20 amino acid residues. Methods for preparing and identifying immunogenic portions of antigens of known sequence are well known in the art and include those summarized in Paul, *Fundamental Immunology*, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed., Raven Press, 1993, pp. 243-247 and references cited therein. Such techniques include  
5 screening polypeptides for the ability to react with antigen-specific antibodies, antisera and/or T-cell lines or clones. As used herein, antisera and antibodies are "antigen-specific" if they specifically bind to an antigen (*i.e.*, they react with the protein in an ELISA or other immunoassay, and do not react detectably with unrelated proteins). Such antisera and antibodies may be prepared as described herein, and using well  
10 known techniques. An immunogenic portion of a native *Chlamydia* protein is a portion that reacts with such antisera and/or T-cells at a level that is not substantially less than the reactivity of the full length polypeptide (*e.g.*, in an ELISA and/or T-cell reactivity assay). Such immunogenic portions may react within such assays at a level that is similar to or greater than the reactivity of the full length polypeptide. Such screens may  
15 generally be performed using methods well known to those of ordinary skill in the art, such as those described in Harlow and Lane, *Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, 1988. For example, a polypeptide may be immobilized on a solid support and contacted with patient sera to allow binding of antibodies within the sera to the immobilized polypeptide. Unbound sera may then be removed and bound  
20 antibodies detected using, for example, <sup>125</sup>I-labeled Protein A.

Examples of immunogenic portions of antigens contemplated by the present invention include, for example, the T cell stimulating epitopes provided in SEQ ID NO: 9, 10, 18, 19, 31, 39, 93-96, 98, 100-102, 106, 108, 138-140, 158, 167, 168, 246, 247 and 254-256. Polypeptides comprising at least an immunogenic portion of one  
25 or more *Chlamydia* antigens as described herein may generally be used, alone or in combination, to detect Chlamydial infection in a patient.

The compositions and methods of the present invention also encompass variants of the above polypeptides and polynucleotide molecules. Such variants include, but are not limited to, naturally occurring allelic variants of the inventive  
30 sequences. In particular, variants include other *Chlamydiae* serovars, such as serovars D, E and F, as well as the several LGV serovars which share homology to the inventive polypeptide and polynucleotide molecules described herein. Preferably, the serovar homologues show 95-99% homology to the corresponding polypeptide sequence(s) described herein.

35 A polypeptide "variant," as used herein, is a polypeptide that differs from the recited polypeptide only in conservative substitutions and/or modifications, such

that the antigenic properties of the polypeptide are retained. In a preferred embodiment, variant polypeptides differ from an identified sequence by substitution, deletion or addition of five amino acids or fewer. Such variants may generally be identified by modifying one of the above polypeptide sequences, and evaluating the antigenic properties of the modified polypeptide using, for example, the representative procedures described herein. In other words, the ability of a variant to react with antigen-specific antisera may be enhanced or unchanged, relative to the native protein, or may be diminished by less than 50%, and preferably less than 20%, relative to the native protein. Such variants may generally be identified by modifying one of the above polypeptide sequences and evaluating the reactivity of the modified polypeptide with antigen-specific antibodies or antisera as described herein. Preferred variants include those in which one or more portions, such as an N-terminal leader sequence or transmembrane domain, have been removed. Other preferred variants include variants in which a small portion (*e.g.*, 1-30 amino acids, preferably 5-15 amino acids) has been removed from the N- and/or C-terminal of the mature protein.

As used herein, a "conservative substitution" is one in which an amino acid is substituted for another amino acid that has similar properties, such that one skilled in the art of peptide chemistry would expect the secondary structure and hydrophathic nature of the polypeptide to be substantially unchanged. Amino acid substitutions may generally be made on the basis of similarity in polarity, charge, solubility, hydrophobicity, hydrophilicity and/or the amphipathic nature of the residues. For example, negatively charged amino acids include aspartic acid and glutamic acid; positively charged amino acids include lysine and arginine; and amino acids with uncharged polar head groups having similar hydrophilicity values include leucine, isoleucine and valine; glycine and alanine; asparagine and glutamine; and serine, threonine, phenylalanine and tyrosine. Other groups of amino acids that may represent conservative changes include: (1) ala, pro, gly, glu, asp, gln, asn, ser, thr; (2) cys, ser, tyr, thr; (3) val, ile, leu, met, ala, phe; (4) lys, arg, his; and (5) phe, tyr, trp, his. A variant may also, or alternatively, contain nonconservative changes. In a preferred embodiment, variant polypeptides differ from a native sequence by substitution, deletion or addition of five amino acids or fewer. Variants may also (or alternatively) be modified by, for example, the deletion or addition of amino acids that have minimal influence on the immunogenicity, secondary structure and hydrophathic nature of the polypeptide. Variants may also, or alternatively, contain other modifications, including the deletion or addition of amino acids that have minimal influence on the antigenic properties, secondary structure and hydrophathic 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 (*e.g.*, poly-His), or to  
5 enhance binding of the polypeptide to a solid support. For example, a polypeptide may be conjugated to an immunoglobulin Fc region.

A polynucleotide "variant" is a sequence that differs from the recited nucleotide sequence in having one or more nucleotide deletions, substitutions or additions such that the immunogenicity of the encoded polypeptide is not diminished,  
10 relative to the native protein. The effect on the immunogenicity of the encoded polypeptide may generally be assessed as described herein. Such modifications may be readily introduced using standard mutagenesis techniques, such as oligonucleotide-directed site-specific mutagenesis as taught, for example, by Adelman et al. (*DNA*, 2:183, 1983). Nucleotide variants may be naturally occurring allelic variants as  
15 discussed below, or non-naturally occurring variants. The polypeptides provided by the present invention include variants that are encoded by polynucleotide sequences which are substantially homologous to one or more of the polynucleotide sequences specifically recited herein. "Substantial homology," as used herein, refers to polynucleotide sequences that are capable of hybridizing under moderately stringent  
20 conditions. Suitable moderately stringent conditions include prewashing in a solution of 5X SSC, 0.5% SDS, 1.0 mM EDTA (pH 8.0); hybridizing at 50°C-65°C, 5X SSC, overnight or, in the event of cross-species homology, at 45°C with 0.5X SSC; followed by washing twice at 65°C for 20 minutes with each of 2X, 0.5X and 0.2X SSC containing 0.1% SDS. Such hybridizing polynucleotide sequences are also within the  
25 scope of this invention, as are nucleotide sequences that, due to code degeneracy, encode a polypeptide that is the same as a polypeptide of the present invention.

Two nucleotide or polypeptide sequences are said to be "identical" if the sequence of nucleotides or amino acid residues in the two sequences is the same when aligned for maximum correspondence as described below. Comparisons between two  
30 sequences are typically performed by comparing the sequences over a comparison window to identify and compare local regions of sequence similarity. A "comparison window" as used herein, refers to a segment of at least about 20 contiguous positions, usually 30 to about 75, 40 to about 50, in which a sequence may be compared to a reference sequence of the same number of contiguous positions after the two sequences  
35 are optimally aligned.

Optimal alignment of sequences for comparison may be conducted using the Megalign program in the Lasergene suite of bioinformatics software (DNASTAR, Inc., Madison, WI), using default parameters. This program embodies several alignment schemes described in the following references: Dayhoff, M.O. (1978) A model of evolutionary change in proteins – Matrices for detecting distant relationships. In Dayhoff, M.O. (ed.) Atlas of Protein Sequence and Structure, National Biomedical Research Foundation, Washington DC Vol. 5, Suppl. 3, pp. 345-358; Hein J. (1990) Unified Approach to Alignment and Phylogenesis pp. 626-645 *Methods in Enzymology* vol. 183, Academic Press, Inc., San Diego, CA; Higgins, D.G. and Sharp, P.M. (1989) Fast and sensitive multiple sequence alignments on a microcomputer *CABIOS* 5:151-153; Myers, E.W. and Muller W. (1988) Optimal alignments in linear space *CABIOS* 4:11-17; Robinson, E.D. (1971) *Comb. Theor* 11:105; Santou, N. Nes, M. (1987) The neighbor joining method. A new method for reconstructing phylogenetic trees *Mol. Biol. Evol.* 4:406-425; Sneath, P.H.A. and Sokal, R.R. (1973) *Numerical Taxonomy – the Principles and Practice of Numerical Taxonomy*, Freeman Press, San Francisco, CA; Wilbur, W.J. and Lipman, D.J. (1983) Rapid similarity searches of nucleic acid and protein data banks *Proc. Natl. Acad., Sci. USA* 80:726-730.

Alternatively, optimal alignment of sequences for comparison may be conducted by the local identity algorithm of Smith and Waterman (1981) *Add. APL. Math* 2:482, by the identity alignment algorithm of Needleman and Wunsch (1970) *J. Mol. Biol.* 48:443, by the search for similarity methods of Pearson and Lipman (1988) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (U.S.A.)* 85: 2444, by computerized implementations of these algorithms (GAP, BESTFIT, BLAST, FASTA, and TFASTA in the Wisconsin Genetics Software Package, Genetics Computer Group (GCG), 575 Science Dr., Madison, WI), or by inspection.

One illustrative example of algorithms that are suitable for determining percent sequence identity and sequence similarity are the BLAST and BLAST 2.0 algorithms, which are described in Altschul et al. (1977) *Nuc. Acids Res.* 25:3389-3402 and Altschul et al. (1990) *J. Mol. Biol.* 215:403-410, respectively. BLAST and BLAST 2.0 can be used, for example with the parameters described herein, to determine percent sequence identity for the polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention. Software for performing BLAST analyses is publicly available through the National Center for Biotechnology Information (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>) In one illustrative example, cumulative scores can be calculated using, for nucleotide sequences, the parameters M (reward score for a pair of matching residues; always >0) and N (penalty score for mismatching residues; always <0). For amino acid sequences, a scoring matrix can be

used to calculate the cumulative score. Extension of the word hits in each direction are halted when: the cumulative alignment score falls off by the quantity X from its maximum achieved value; the cumulative score goes to zero or below, due to the accumulation of one or more negative-scoring residue alignments; or the end of either  
5 sequence is reached. The BLAST algorithm parameters W, T and X determine the sensitivity and speed of the alignment. The BLASTN program (for nucleotide sequences) uses as defaults a wordlength (W) of 11, and expectation (E) of 10, and the BLOSUM62 scoring matrix (see Henikoff and Henikoff (1989) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 89:10915) alignments, (B) of 50, expectation (E) of 10, M=5, N=-4 and a  
10 comparison of both strands.

Preferably, the "percentage of sequence identity" is determined by comparing two optimally aligned sequences over a window of comparison of at least 20 positions, wherein the portion of the polynucleotide or amino acid sequence in the comparison window may comprise additions or deletions (i.e. gaps) of 20 percent or  
15 less, usually 5 to 15 percent, or 10 to 12 percent, as compared to the reference sequences (which does not comprise additions or deletions) for optimal alignment of the two sequences. The percentage is calculated by determining the number of positions at which the identical nucleic acid bases or amino acid residue occurs in both sequences to yield the number of matched positions, dividing the number of matched positions by the  
20 total number of positions in the reference sequence (i.e. the window size) and multiplying the results by 100 to yield the percentage of sequence identity.

Therefore, the present invention provides polynucleotide and polypeptide sequences having substantial identity to the sequences disclosed herein, for example those comprising at least 50% or more sequence identity, preferably at least 55%, 60%,  
25 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99% or higher, sequence identity compared to a polynucleotide or polypeptide sequence of this invention using the methods described herein, (e.g., BLAST analysis using standard parameters, as described below). One skilled in this art will recognize that these values can be appropriately adjusted to determine corresponding identity of proteins encoded by two  
30 polynucleotide sequences by taking into account codon degeneracy, amino acid similarity, reading frame positioning and the like.

In additional embodiments, the present invention provides isolated polynucleotides or polypeptides comprising various lengths of contiguous stretches of sequence identical to or complementary to one or more of the sequences disclosed  
35 herein. For example, polynucleotides and polypeptides encompassed by this invention may comprise at least about 15, 20, 30, 40, 50, 75, 100, 150, 200, 300, 400, 500 or 1000

or more contiguous nucleotides of one or more of the disclosed sequences, as well as all intermediate lengths therebetween. It will be readily understood that "intermediate lengths", in this context, means any length between the quoted values, such as 16, 17, 18, 19, *etc.*; 21, 22, 23, *etc.*; 30, 31, 32, *etc.*; 50, 51, 52, 53, *etc.*; 100, 101, 102, 103, 5 *etc.*; 150, 151, 152, 153, *etc.*; including all integers through the 200-500; 500-1,000, and the like.

The polynucleotides of the present invention, or fragments thereof, regardless of the length of the coding sequence itself, may be combined with other DNA sequences, such as promoters, polyadenylation signals, additional restriction 10 enzyme sites, multiple cloning sites, other coding segments, and the like, such that their overall length may vary considerably. It is therefore contemplated that a nucleic acid fragment of almost any length may be employed, with the total length preferably being limited by the ease of preparation and use in the intended recombinant DNA protocol. For example, illustrative DNA segments with total lengths of about 10,000, about 5000, 15 about 3000, about 2,000, about 1,000, about 500, about 200, about 100, about 50 base pairs in length, and the like, (including all intermediate lengths) are contemplated to be useful in many implementations of this invention.

Also included in the scope of the present invention are alleles of the genes encoding the nucleotide sequences recited in herein. As used herein, an "allele" 20 or "allelic sequence" is an alternative form of the gene which may result from at least one mutation in the nucleic acid sequence. Alleles may result in altered mRNAs or polypeptides whose structure or function may or may not be altered. Any given gene may have none, one, or many allelic forms. Common mutational changes which give rise to alleles are generally ascribed to natural deletions, additions, or substitutions of 25 nucleotides. Each of these types of changes may occur alone or in combination with the others, one or more times in a given sequence. In specific embodiments, the subject invention discloses polypeptides comprising at least an immunogenic portion of a *Chlamydia* antigen (or a variant of such an antigen), that comprises one or more of the amino acid sequences encoded by (a) a polynucleotide sequence selected from the 30 group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1-4, 15 21-25, 44-64, 66-76 and 79-88; (b) the complements of such DNA sequences or (c) DNA sequences substantially homologous to a sequence in (a) or (b). As discussed in the Examples below, several of the *Chlamydia* antigens disclosed herein recognize a T cell line that recognizes both *Chlamydia trachomatis* and *Chlamydia pneumoniae* infected monocyte-derived 35 dendritic cells, indicating that they may represent an immunoreactive epitope shared by *Chlamydia trachomatis* and *Chlamydia pneumoniae*. The antigens may thus be

employed in a vaccine for both *C. trachomatis* genital tract infections and for *C. pneumonia* infections. Further characterization of these *Chlamydia* antigens from *Chlamydia trachomatis* and *Chlamydia pneumonia* to determine the extent of cross-reactivity is provided in Example 6. Additionally, Example 4 describes cDNA fragments (SEQ ID NO: 15, 16 and 33) isolated from *C. trachomatis* which encode proteins (SEQ ID NO: 17-19 and 32) capable of stimulating a *Chlamydia*-specific murine CD8+ T cell line.

In general, *Chlamydia* antigens, and polynucleotide sequences encoding such antigens, may be prepared using any of a variety of procedures. For example, polynucleotide molecules encoding *Chlamydia* antigens may be isolated from a *Chlamydia* genomic or cDNA expression library by screening with a *Chlamydia*-specific T cell line as described below, and sequenced using techniques well known to those of skill in the art. Additionally, a polynucleotide may be identified, as described in more detail below, by screening a microarray of cDNAs for *Chlamydia*-associated expression (*i.e.*, expression that is at least two fold greater in *Chlamydia*-infected cells than in controls, as determined using a representative assay provided herein). Such screens may be performed using a Synteni microarray (Palo Alto, CA) according to the manufacturer's instructions (and essentially as described by Schena et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 93:10614-10619, 1996 and Heller et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 94:2150-2155, 1997). Alternatively, polypeptides may be amplified from cDNA prepared from cells expressing the proteins described herein.. Such polynucleotides may be amplified via polymerase chain reaction (PCR). For this approach, sequence-specific primers may be designed based on the sequences provided herein, and may be purchased or synthesized.

Antigens may be produced recombinantly, as described below, by inserting a polynucleotide sequence that encodes the antigen into an expression vector and expressing the antigen in an appropriate host. Antigens may be evaluated for a desired property, such as the ability to react with sera obtained from a *Chlamydia*-infected individual as described herein, and may be sequenced using, for example, traditional Edman chemistry. See Edman and Berg, *Eur. J. Biochem.* 80:116-132, 1967.

Polynucleotide sequences encoding antigens may also be obtained by screening an appropriate *Chlamydia* cDNA or genomic DNA library for polynucleotide sequences that hybridize to degenerate oligonucleotides derived from partial amino acid sequences of isolated antigens. Degenerate oligonucleotide sequences for use in such a screen may be designed and synthesized, and the screen may be performed, as described (for example) in Sambrook et al., *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold

Spring Harbor Laboratories, Cold Spring Harbor, NY (and references cited therein). Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) may also be employed, using the above oligonucleotides in methods well known in the art, to isolate a nucleic acid probe from a cDNA or genomic library. The library screen may then be performed using the isolated  
5 probe.

An amplified portion may be used to isolate a full length gene from a suitable library (e.g., a *Chlamydia* cDNA library) using well known techniques. Within such techniques, a library (cDNA or genomic) is screened using one or more polynucleotide probes or primers suitable for amplification. Preferably, a library is  
10 size-selected to include larger molecules. Random primed libraries may also be preferred for identifying 5' and upstream regions of genes. Genomic libraries are preferred for obtaining introns and extending 5' sequences.

For hybridization techniques, a partial sequence may be labeled (e.g., by nick-translation or end-labeling with <sup>32</sup>P) using well known techniques. A bacterial or  
15 bacteriophage library is then screened by hybridizing filters containing denatured bacterial colonies (or lawns containing phage plaques) with the labeled probe (see Sambrook et al., *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratories, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, 1989). Hybridizing colonies or plaques are selected and expanded, and the DNA is isolated for further analysis. cDNA clones may  
20 be analyzed to determine the amount of additional sequence by, for example, PCR using a primer from the partial sequence and a primer from the vector. Restriction maps and partial sequences may be generated to identify one or more overlapping clones. The complete sequence may then be determined using standard techniques, which may involve generating a series of deletion clones. The resulting overlapping sequences are  
25 then assembled into a single contiguous sequence. A full length cDNA molecule can be generated by ligating suitable fragments, using well known techniques.

Alternatively, there are numerous amplification techniques for obtaining a full length coding sequence from a partial cDNA sequence. Within such techniques, amplification is generally performed via PCR. Any of a variety of commercially  
30 available kits may be used to perform the amplification step. Primers may be designed using techniques well known in the art (see, for example, Mullis et al., *Cold Spring Harbor Symp. Quant. Biol.* 51:263, 1987; Erlich ed., *PCR Technology*, Stockton Press, NY, 1989), and software well known in the art may also be employed. Primers are preferably 22-30 nucleotides in length, have a GC content of at least 50% and anneal to  
35 the target sequence at temperatures of about 68°C to 72°C. The amplified region may

be sequenced as described above, and overlapping sequences assembled into a contiguous sequence.

One such amplification technique is inverse PCR (*see* Triglia et al., *Nucl. Acids Res.* 16:8186, 1988), which uses restriction enzymes to generate a fragment in the  
5 known region of the gene. The fragment is then circularized by intramolecular ligation and used as a template for PCR with divergent primers derived from the known region. Within an alternative approach, sequences adjacent to a partial sequence may be retrieved by amplification with a primer to a linker sequence and a primer specific to a known region. The amplified sequences are typically subjected to a second round of  
10 amplification with the same linker primer and a second primer specific to the known region. A variation on this procedure, which employs two primers that initiate extension in opposite directions from the known sequence, is described in WO 96/38591. Additional techniques include capture PCR (Lagerstrom et al., *PCR Methods Applic.* 1:111-19, 1991) and walking PCR (Parker et al., *Nucl. Acids. Res.* 19:3055-60,  
15 1991). Transcription-Mediated Amplification, or TMA is another method that may be utilized for the amplification of DNA, rRNA, or mRNA, as described in Patent No. PCT/US91/03184. This autocatalytic and isothermic non-PCR based method utilizes two primers and two enzymes: RNA polymerase and reverse transcriptase. One primer contains a promoter sequence for RNA polymerase. In the first amplification, the  
20 promoter-primer hybridizes to the target rRNA at a defined site. Reverse transcriptase creates a DNA copy of the target rRNA by extension from the 3' end of the promoter-primer. The RNA in the resulting complex is degraded and a second primer binds to the DNA copy. A new strand of DNA is synthesized from the end of the primer by reverse transcriptase creating double stranded DNA. RNA polymerase recognizes the promoter  
25 sequence in the DNA template and initiates transcription. Each of the newly synthesized RNA amplicons re-enters the TMA process and serves as a template for a new round of replication leading to the exponential expansion of the RNA amplicon. Other methods employing amplification may also be employed to obtain a full length cDNA sequence.

30 In certain instances, it is possible to obtain a full length cDNA sequence by analysis of sequences provided in an expressed sequence tag (EST) database, such as that available from GenBank. Searches for overlapping ESTs may generally be performed using well known programs (*e.g.*, NCBI BLAST searches), and such ESTs may be used to generate a contiguous full length sequence. Full length cDNA  
35 sequences may also be obtained by analysis of genomic fragments.

Polynucleotide variants may generally be prepared by any method known in the art, including chemical synthesis by, for example, solid phase phosphoramidite chemical synthesis. Modifications in a polynucleotide sequence may also be introduced using standard mutagenesis techniques, such as oligonucleotide-directed site-specific mutagenesis (*see* Adelman et al., *DNA* 2:183, 1983).  
5 Alternatively, RNA molecules may be generated by *in vitro* or *in vivo* transcription of DNA sequences encoding a *Chlamydial* protein, or portion thereof, provided that the DNA is incorporated into a vector with a suitable RNA polymerase promoter (such as T7 or SP6). Certain portions may be used to prepare an encoded polypeptide, as  
10 described herein. In addition, or alternatively, a portion may be administered to a patient such that the encoded polypeptide is generated *in vivo* (*e.g.*, by transfecting antigen-presenting cells, such as dendritic cells, with a cDNA construct encoding a *Chlamydial* polypeptide, and administering the transfected cells to the patient).

A portion of a sequence complementary to a coding sequence (*i.e.*, an  
15 antisense polynucleotide) may also be used as a probe or to modulate gene expression. cDNA constructs that can be transcribed into antisense RNA may also be introduced into cells of tissues to facilitate the production of antisense RNA. An antisense polynucleotide may be used, as described herein, to inhibit expression of a *Chlamydial* protein. Antisense technology can be used to control gene expression through triple-  
20 helix formation, which compromises the ability of the double helix to open sufficiently for the binding of polymerases, transcription factors or regulatory molecules (*see* Gee et al., *In Huber and Carr, Molecular and Immunologic Approaches*, Futura Publishing Co. (Mt. Kisco, NY; 1994)). Alternatively, an antisense molecule may be designed to hybridize with a control region of a gene (*e.g.*, promoter, enhancer or transcription  
25 initiation site), and block transcription of the gene; or to block translation by inhibiting binding of a transcript to ribosomes.

A portion of a coding sequence, or of a complementary sequence, may also be designed as a probe or primer to detect gene expression. Probes may be labeled with a variety of reporter groups, such as radionuclides and enzymes, and are preferably  
30 at least 10 nucleotides in length, more preferably at least 20 nucleotides in length and still more preferably at least 30 nucleotides in length. Primers, as noted above, are preferably 22-30 nucleotides in length.

Any polynucleotide may be further modified to increase stability *in vivo*. Possible modifications include, but are not limited to, the addition of flanking  
35 sequences at the 5' and/or 3' ends; the use of phosphorothioate or 2' O-methyl rather than phosphodiesterase linkages in the backbone; and/or the inclusion of nontraditional

bases such as inosine, queosine and wybutosine, as well as acetyl- methyl-, thio- and other modified forms of adenine, cytidine, guanine, thymine and uridine.

Nucleotide sequences as described herein may be joined to a variety of other nucleotide sequences using established recombinant DNA techniques. For example, a polynucleotide may be cloned into any of a variety of cloning vectors, including plasmids, phagemids, lambda phage derivatives and cosmids. Vectors of particular interest include expression vectors, replication vectors, probe generation vectors and sequencing vectors. In general, a vector will contain an origin of replication functional in at least one organism, convenient restriction endonuclease sites and one or more selectable markers. Other elements will depend upon the desired use, and will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art.

Synthetic polypeptides having fewer than about 100 amino acids, and generally fewer than about 50 amino acids, may be generated using techniques well known in the art. For example, such polypeptides may be synthesized using any of the commercially available solid-phase techniques, such as the Merrifield solid-phase synthesis method, where amino acids are sequentially added to a growing amino acid chain. See Merrifield, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 85:2149-2146, 1963. Equipment for automated synthesis of polypeptides is commercially available from suppliers such as Perkin Elmer/Applied BioSystems Division, Foster City, CA, and may be operated according to the manufacturer's instructions.

As noted above, immunogenic portions of *Chlamydia* antigens may be prepared and identified using well known techniques, such as those summarized in Paul, *Fundamental Immunology*, 3d ed., Raven Press, 1993, pp. 243-247 and references cited therein. Such techniques include screening polypeptide portions of the native antigen for immunogenic properties. The representative ELISAs described herein may generally be employed in these screens. An immunogenic portion of a polypeptide is a portion that, within such representative assays, generates a signal in such assays that is substantially similar to that generated by the full length antigen. In other words, an immunogenic portion of a *Chlamydia* antigen generates at least about 20%, and preferably about 100%, of the signal induced by the full length antigen in a model ELISA as described herein.

Portions and other variants of *Chlamydia* antigens may be generated by synthetic or recombinant means. Variants of a native antigen may generally be prepared using standard mutagenesis techniques, such as oligonucleotide-directed site-specific mutagenesis. Sections of the polynucleotide sequence may also be removed using standard techniques to permit preparation of truncated polypeptides.

Recombinant polypeptides containing portions and/or variants of a native antigen may be readily prepared from a polynucleotide sequence encoding the polypeptide using a variety of techniques well known to those of ordinary skill in the art. For example, supernatants from suitable host/vector systems which secrete  
5 recombinant protein into culture media may be first concentrated using a commercially available filter. Following concentration, the concentrate may be applied to a suitable purification matrix such as an affinity matrix or an ion exchange resin. Finally, one or more reverse phase HPLC steps can be employed to further purify a recombinant protein.

10 Any of a variety of expression vectors known to those of ordinary skill in the art may be employed to express recombinant polypeptides as described herein. Expression may be achieved in any appropriate host cell that has been transformed or transfected with an expression vector containing a polynucleotide molecule that encodes a recombinant polypeptide. Suitable host cells include prokaryotes, yeast and higher  
15 eukaryotic cells. Preferably, the host cells employed are *E. coli*, yeast or a mammalian cell line, such as COS or CHO. The DNA sequences expressed in this manner may encode naturally occurring antigens, portions of naturally occurring antigens, or other variants thereof.

In general, regardless of the method of preparation, the polypeptides  
20 disclosed herein are prepared in an isolated, substantially pure, form. Preferably, the polypeptides are at least about 80% pure, more preferably at least about 90% pure and most preferably at least about 99% pure.

Within certain specific embodiments, a polypeptide may be a fusion protein that comprises multiple polypeptides as described herein, or that comprises at  
25 least one polypeptide as described herein and an unrelated sequence, such as a known *Chlamydial* protein. A fusion partner may, for example, assist in providing T helper epitopes (an immunological fusion partner), preferably T helper epitopes recognized by humans, or may assist in expressing the protein (an expression enhancer) at higher yields than the native recombinant protein. Certain preferred fusion partners are both  
30 immunological and expression enhancing fusion partners. Other fusion partners may be selected so as to increase the solubility of the protein or to enable the protein to be targeted to desired intracellular compartments. Still further fusion partners include affinity tags, which facilitate purification of the protein. A DNA sequence encoding a fusion protein of the present invention may be constructed using known recombinant  
35 DNA techniques to assemble separate DNA sequences encoding, for example, the first and second polypeptides, into an appropriate expression vector. The 3' end of a DNA

sequence encoding the first polypeptide is ligated, with or without a peptide linker, to the 5' end of a DNA sequence encoding the second polypeptide so that the reading frames of the sequences are in phase to permit mRNA translation of the two DNA sequences into a single fusion protein that retains the biological activity of both the first and the second polypeptides.

A peptide linker sequence may be employed to separate the first and the second polypeptides by a distance sufficient to ensure that each polypeptide folds into its secondary and tertiary structures. Such a peptide linker sequence is incorporated into the fusion protein using standard techniques well known in the art. Suitable peptide linker sequences may be chosen based on the following factors: (1) their ability to adopt a flexible extended conformation; (2) their inability to adopt a secondary structure that could interact with functional epitopes on the first and second polypeptides; and (3) the lack of hydrophobic or charged residues that might react with the polypeptide functional epitopes. Preferred peptide linker sequences contain Gly, Asn and Ser residues. Other near neutral amino acids, such as Thr and Ala may also be used in the linker sequence. Amino acid sequences which may be usefully employed as linkers include those disclosed in Maratea et al., *Gene* 40:39-46, 1985; Murphy et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 83:8258-8562, 1986; U.S. Patent No. 4,935,233 and U.S. Patent No. 4,751,180. The linker sequence may be from 1 to about 50 amino acids in length. As an alternative to the use of a peptide linker sequence (when desired), one can utilize non-essential N-terminal amino acid regions (when present) on the first and second polypeptides to separate the functional domains and prevent steric hindrance.

The ligated DNA sequences are operably linked to suitable transcriptional or translational regulatory elements. The regulatory elements responsible for expression of DNA are located only 5' to the DNA sequence encoding the first polypeptides. Similarly, stop codons required to end translation and transcription termination signals are only present 3' to the DNA sequence encoding the second polypeptide.

Fusion proteins are also provided that comprise a polypeptide of the present invention together with an unrelated immunogenic protein. Preferably the immunogenic protein is capable of eliciting a recall response. Examples of such proteins include tetanus, tuberculosis and hepatitis proteins (*see*, for example, Stoute et al. *New Engl. J. Med.*, 336:86-91, 1997).

Within preferred embodiments, an immunological fusion partner is derived from protein D, a surface protein of the gram-negative bacterium *Haemophilus influenza B* (WO 91/18926). Preferably, a protein D derivative comprises

approximately the first third of the protein (e.g., the first N-terminal 100-110 amino acids), and a protein D derivative may be lipidated. Within certain preferred embodiments, the first 109 residues of a Lipoprotein D fusion partner is included on the N-terminus to provide the polypeptide with additional exogenous T-cell epitopes and to increase the expression level in *E. coli* (thus functioning as an expression enhancer). The lipid tail ensures optimal presentation of the antigen to antigen presenting cells. Other fusion partners include the non-structural protein from influenzae virus, NS1 (hemagglutinin). Typically, the N-terminal 81 amino acids are used, although different fragments that include T-helper epitopes may be used.

10 In another embodiment, the immunological fusion partner is the protein known as LYTA, or a portion thereof (preferably a C-terminal portion). LYTA is derived from *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, which synthesizes an N-acetyl-L-alanine amidase known as amidase LYTA (encoded by the *LytA* gene; *Gene* 43:265-292, 1986). LYTA is an autolysin that specifically degrades certain bonds in the peptidoglycan backbone. The C-terminal domain of the LYTA protein is responsible for the affinity to the choline or to some choline analogues such as DEAE. This property has been exploited for the development of *E. coli* C-LYTA expressing plasmids useful for expression of fusion proteins. Purification of hybrid proteins containing the C-LYTA fragment at the amino terminus has been described (*see* 15 *Biotechnology* 10:795-798, 1992). Within a preferred embodiment, a repeat portion of LYTA may be incorporated into a fusion protein. A repeat portion is found in the C-terminal region starting at residue 178. A particularly preferred repeat portion incorporates residues 188-305.

In another embodiment, a Mycobacterium tuberculosis-derived Ra12 polynucleotide is linked to at least an immunogenic portion of a polynucleotide of this invention. Ra12 compositions and methods for their use in enhancing expression of heterologous polynucleotide sequences is described in U.S. Patent Application 60/158,585, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. Briefly, Ra12 refers to a polynucleotide region that is a subsequence of a 25 *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* MTB32A nucleic acid. MTB32A is a serine protease of 32 KD molecular weight encoded by a gene in virulent and avirulent strains of *M. tuberculosis*. The nucleotide sequence and amino acid sequence of MTB32A have been described (U.S. Patent Application 60/158,585; see also, Skeiky *et al.*, *Infection and Immun.* (1999) 67:3998-4007, incorporated herein by reference. In one embodiment, 30 the Ra12 polypeptide used in the production of fusion polypeptides comprises a C-terminal fragment of the MTB32A coding sequence that is effective for enhancing the 35

expression and/or immunogenicity of heterologous Chlamydial antigenic polypeptides with which it is fused. In another embodiment, the Ra12 polypeptide corresponds to an approximately 14 kD C-terminal fragment of MTB32A comprising some or all of amino acid residues 192 to 323 of MTB32A.

5           Recombinant nucleic acids, which encode a fusion polypeptide comprising a Ra12 polypeptide and a heterologous Chlamydia polypeptide of interest, can be readily constructed by conventional genetic engineering techniques. Recombinant nucleic acids are constructed so that, preferably, a Ra12 polynucleotide sequence is located 5' to a selected heterologous Chlamydia polynucleotide sequence.  
10 It may also be appropriate to place a Ra12 polynucleotide sequence 3' to a selected heterologous polynucleotide sequence or to insert a heterologous polynucleotide sequence into a site within a Ra12 polynucleotide sequence.

          In addition, any suitable polynucleotide that encodes a Ra12 or a portion or other variant thereof can be used in constructing recombinant fusion polynucleotides  
15 comprising Ra12 and one or more Chlamydia polynucleotides disclosed herein. Preferred Ra12 polynucleotides generally comprise at least about 15 consecutive nucleotides, at least about 30 nucleotides, at least about 60 nucleotides, at least about 100 nucleotides, at least about 200 nucleotides, or at least about 300 nucleotides that encode a portion of a Ra12 polypeptide.

20           Ra12 polynucleotides may comprise a native sequence (*i.e.*, an endogenous sequence that encodes a Ra12 polypeptide or a portion thereof) or may comprise a variant of such a sequence. Ra12 polynucleotide variants may contain one or more substitutions, additions, deletions and/or insertions such that the biological activity of the encoded fusion polypeptide is not substantially diminished, relative to a  
25 fusion polypeptide comprising a native Ra12 polypeptide. Variants preferably exhibit at least about 70% identity, more preferably at least about 80% identity and most preferably at least about 90% identity to a polynucleotide sequence that encodes a native Ra12 polypeptide or a portion thereof.

          In another aspect, the present invention provides methods for using one  
30 or more of the above polypeptides or fusion proteins (or polynucleotides encoding such polypeptides or fusion proteins) to induce protective immunity against Chlamydial infection in a patient. As used herein, a "patient" refers to any warm-blooded animal, preferably a human. A patient may be afflicted with a disease, or may be free of detectable disease and/or infection. In other words, protective immunity may be  
35 induced to prevent or treat Chlamydial infection.

In this aspect, the polypeptide, fusion protein or polynucleotide molecule is generally present within a pharmaceutical composition or a vaccine. Pharmaceutical compositions may comprise one or more polypeptides, each of which may contain one or more of the above sequences (or variants thereof), and a physiologically acceptable carrier. Vaccines may comprise one or more of the above polypeptides and an immunostimulant, such as an adjuvant or a liposome (into which the polypeptide is incorporated). Such pharmaceutical compositions and vaccines may also contain other *Chlamydia* antigens, either incorporated into a combination polypeptide or present within a separate polypeptide.

Alternatively, a vaccine may contain polynucleotides encoding one or more polypeptides or fusion proteins as described above, such that the polypeptide is generated *in situ*. In such vaccines, the polynucleotides may be present within any of a variety of delivery systems known to those of ordinary skill in the art, including nucleic acid expression systems, bacterial and viral expression systems. Appropriate nucleic acid expression systems contain the necessary polynucleotide sequences for expression in the patient (such as a suitable promoter and terminating signal). Bacterial delivery systems involve the administration of a bacterium (such as *Bacillus-Calmette-Guerrin*) that expresses an immunogenic portion of the polypeptide on its cell surface. In a preferred embodiment, the polynucleotides may be introduced using a viral expression system (*e.g.*, vaccinia or other pox virus, retrovirus, or adenovirus), which may involve the use of a non-pathogenic (defective) virus. Techniques for incorporating polynucleotides into such expression systems are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art. The polynucleotides may also be administered as "naked" plasmid vectors as described, for example, in Ulmer et al., *Science* 259:1745-1749, 1993 and reviewed by Cohen, *Science* 259:1691-1692, 1993. Techniques for incorporating DNA into such vectors are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art. A retroviral vector may additionally transfer or incorporate a gene for a selectable marker (to aid in the identification or selection of transduced cells) and/or a targeting moiety, such as a gene that encodes a ligand for a receptor on a specific target cell, to render the vector target specific. Targeting may also be accomplished using an antibody, by methods known to those of ordinary skill in the art.

Other formulations for therapeutic purposes include colloidal dispersion systems, such as macromolecule complexes, nanocapsules, microspheres, beads, and lipid-based systems including oil-in-water emulsions, micelles, mixed micelles, and liposomes. A preferred colloidal system for use as a delivery vehicle *in vitro* and *in vivo* is a liposome (*i.e.*, an artificial membrane vesicle). The uptake of naked

polynucleotides may be increased by incorporating the polynucleotides into and/or onto biodegradable beads, which are efficiently transported into the cells. The preparation and use of such systems is well known in the art.

In a related aspect, a polynucleotide vaccine as described above may be administered simultaneously with or sequentially to either a polypeptide of the present invention or a known *Chlamydia* antigen. For example, administration of polynucleotides encoding a polypeptide of the present invention, either "naked" or in a delivery system as described above, may be followed by administration of an antigen in order to enhance the protective immune effect of the vaccine.

Polypeptides and polynucleotides disclosed herein may also be employed in adoptive immunotherapy for the treatment of *Chlamydial* infection. Adoptive immunotherapy may be broadly classified into either active or passive immunotherapy. In active immunotherapy, treatment relies on the *in vivo* stimulation of the endogenous host immune system with the administration of immune response-modifying agents (for example, vaccines, bacterial adjuvants, and/or cytokines).

In passive immunotherapy, treatment involves the delivery of biologic reagents with established immune reactivity (such as effector cells or antibodies) that can directly or indirectly mediate anti-*Chlamydia* effects and does not necessarily depend on an intact host immune system. Examples of effector cells include T lymphocytes (for example, CD8+ cytotoxic T-lymphocyte, CD4+ T-helper), killer cells (such as Natural Killer cells, lymphokine-activated killer cells), B cells, or antigen presenting cells (such as dendritic cells and macrophages) expressing the disclosed antigens. The polypeptides disclosed herein may also be used to generate antibodies or anti-idiotypic antibodies (as in U.S. Patent No. 4,918,164), for passive immunotherapy.

The predominant method of procuring adequate numbers of T-cells for adoptive immunotherapy is to grow immune T-cells *in vitro*. Culture conditions for expanding single antigen-specific T-cells to several billion in number with retention of antigen recognition *in vivo* are well known in the art. These *in vitro* culture conditions typically utilize intermittent stimulation with antigen, often in the presence of cytokines, such as IL-2, and non-dividing feeder cells. As noted above, the immunoreactive polypeptides described herein may be used to rapidly expand antigen-specific T cell cultures in order to generate sufficient number of cells for immunotherapy. In particular, antigen-presenting cells, such as dendritic, macrophage, monocyte, fibroblast, or B-cells, may be pulsed with immunoreactive polypeptides, or polynucleotide sequence(s) may be introduced into antigen presenting cells, using a variety of standard techniques well known in the art. For example, antigen presenting

cells may be transfected or transduced with a polynucleotide sequence, wherein said sequence contains a promoter region appropriate for increasing expression, and can be expressed as part of a recombinant virus or other expression system. Several viral vectors may be used to transduce an antigen presenting cell, including pox virus, vaccinia virus, and adenovirus; also, antigen presenting cells may be transfected with polynucleotide sequences disclosed herein by a variety of means, including gene-gun technology, lipid-mediated delivery, electroporation, osmotic shock, and particulate delivery mechanisms, resulting in efficient and acceptable expression levels as determined by one of ordinary skill in the art. For cultured T-cells to be effective in therapy, the cultured T-cells must be able to grow and distribute widely and to survive long term *in vivo*. Studies have demonstrated that cultured T-cells can be induced to grow *in vivo* and to survive long term in substantial numbers by repeated stimulation with antigen supplemented with IL-2 (see, for example, Cheever, M., *et al*, "Therapy With Cultured T Cells: Principles Revisited," *Immunological Reviews*, 157:177, 1997).

The polypeptides disclosed herein may also be employed to generate and/or isolate chlamydial-reactive T-cells, which can then be administered to the patient. In one technique, antigen-specific T-cell lines may be generated by *in vivo* immunization with short peptides corresponding to immunogenic portions of the disclosed polypeptides. The resulting antigen specific CD8+ or CD4+ T-cell clones may be isolated from the patient, expanded using standard tissue culture techniques, and returned to the patient.

Alternatively, peptides corresponding to immunogenic portions of the polypeptides may be employed to generate *Chlamydia* reactive T cell subsets by selective *in vitro* stimulation and expansion of autologous T cells to provide antigen-specific T cells which may be subsequently transferred to the patient as described, for example, by Chang *et al*, (*Crit. Rev. Oncol. Hematol.*, 22(3), 213, 1996). Cells of the immune system, such as T cells, may be isolated from the peripheral blood of a patient, using a commercially available cell separation system, such as Isolex™ System, available from Nexell Therapeutics, Inc. Irvine, CA. The separated cells are stimulated with one or more of the immunoreactive polypeptides contained within a delivery vehicle, such as a microsphere, to provide antigen-specific T cells. The population of antigen-specific T cells is then expanded using standard techniques and the cells are administered back to the patient.

In other embodiments, T-cell and/or antibody receptors specific for the polypeptides disclosed herein can be cloned, expanded, and transferred into other vectors or effector cells for use in adoptive immunotherapy. In particular, T cells may

be transfected with the appropriate genes to express the variable domains from chlamydia specific monoclonal antibodies as the extracellular recognition elements and joined to the T cell receptor signaling chains, resulting in T cell activation, specific lysis, and cytokine release. This enables the T cell to redirect its specificity in an MHC-independent manner. See for example, Eshhar, Z., *Cancer Immunol Immunother*, 45(3-4):131-6, 1997 and Hwu, P., et al, *Cancer Res*, 55(15):3369-73, 1995. Another embodiment may include the transfection of chlamydia antigen specific alpha and beta T cell receptor chains into alternate T cells, as in Cole, DJ, et al, *Cancer Res*, 55(4):748-52, 1995.

10 In a further embodiment, syngeneic or autologous dendritic cells may be pulsed with peptides corresponding to at least an immunogenic portion of a polypeptide disclosed herein. The resulting antigen-specific dendritic cells may either be transferred into a patient, or employed to stimulate T cells to provide antigen-specific T cells which may, in turn, be administered to a patient. The use of peptide-pulsed dendritic cells to generate antigen-specific T cells and the subsequent use of such antigen-specific T cells to eradicate disease in a murine model has been demonstrated by Cheever et al, *Immunological Reviews*, 157:177, 1997). Additionally, vectors expressing the disclosed polynucleotides may be introduced into stem cells taken from the patient and clonally propagated *in vitro* for autologous transplant back into the same patient.

20 Within certain aspects, polypeptides, polynucleotides, T cells and/or binding agents disclosed herein may be incorporated into pharmaceutical compositions or immunogenic compositions (*i.e.*, vaccines). Alternatively, a pharmaceutical composition may comprise an antigen-presenting cell (*e.g.* a dendritic cell) transfected with a *Chlamydial* polynucleotide such that the antigen presenting cell expresses a *Chlamydial* polypeptide. Pharmaceutical compositions comprise one or more such compounds and a physiologically acceptable carrier. Vaccines may comprise one or more such compounds and an immunostimulant. An immunostimulant may be any substance that enhances or potentiates an immune response to an exogenous antigen. Examples of immunostimulants include adjuvants, biodegradable microspheres (*e.g.*, polylactic galactide) and liposomes (into which the compound is incorporated; *see e.g.*, Fullerton, U.S. Patent No. 4,235,877). Vaccine preparation is generally described in, for example, M.F. Powell and M.J. Newman, eds., "Vaccine Design (the subunit and adjuvant approach)," Plenum Press (NY, 1995). Pharmaceutical compositions and vaccines within the scope of the present invention may also contain other compounds, which may be biologically active or inactive. For example, one or more immunogenic

portions of other *Chlamydial* antigens may be present, either incorporated into a fusion polypeptide or as a separate compound, within the composition or vaccine.

A pharmaceutical composition or vaccine may contain DNA encoding one or more of the polypeptides as described above, such that the polypeptide is generated *in situ*. As noted above, the DNA may be present within any of a variety of delivery systems known to those of ordinary skill in the art, including nucleic acid expression systems, bacteria and viral expression systems. Numerous gene delivery techniques are well known in the art, such as those described by Rolland, *Crit. Rev. Therap. Drug Carrier Systems* 15:143-198, 1998, and references cited therein. Appropriate nucleic acid expression systems contain the necessary DNA sequences for expression in the patient (such as a suitable promoter and terminating signal). Bacterial delivery systems involve the administration of a bacterium (such as *Bacillus-Calmette-Guerrin*) that expresses an immunogenic portion of the polypeptide on its cell surface or secretes such an epitope.

In a preferred embodiment, the DNA may be introduced using a viral expression system (*e.g.*, vaccinia or other pox virus, retrovirus, adenovirus, baculovirus, togavirus, bacteriophage, and the like), which often involves the use of a non-pathogenic (defective), replication competent virus.

For example, many viral expression vectors are derived from viruses of the retroviridae family. This family includes the murine leukemia viruses, the mouse mammary tumor viruses, the human foamy viruses, Rous sarcoma virus, and the immunodeficiency viruses, including human, simian, and feline. Considerations when designing retroviral expression vectors are discussed in Comstock *et al.* (1997).

Excellent murine leukemia virus (MLV)-based viral expression vectors have been developed by Kim *et al.* (1998). In creating the MLV vectors, Kim *et al.* found that the entire *gag* sequence, together with the immediate upstream region, could be deleted without significantly affecting viral packaging or gene expression. Further, it was found that nearly the entire U3 region could be replaced with the immediately-early promoter of human cytomegalovirus without deleterious effects. Additionally, MCR and internal ribosome entry sites (IRES) could be added without adverse effects. Based on their observations, Kim *et al.* have designed a series of MLV-based expression vectors comprising one or more of the features described above.

As more has been learned about human foamy virus (HFV), characteristics of HFV that are favorable for its use as an expression vector have been discovered. These characteristics include the expression of pol by splicing and start of

translation at a defined initiation codon. Other aspects of HFV viral expression vectors are reviewed in Bodem *et al.* (1997).

Murakami *et al.* (1997) describe a Rous sarcoma virus (RSV)-based replication-competent avian retrovirus vectors, IRI and IR2 to express a heterologous gene at a high level. In these vectors, the IRES derived from encephalomyocarditis virus (EMCV) was inserted between the *env* gene and the heterologous gene. The IR1 vector retains the splice-acceptor site that is present downstream of the *env* gene while the IR2 vector lacks it. Murakami *et al.* have shown high level expression of several different heterologous genes by these vectors.

10 Recently, a number of lentivirus-based retroviral expression vectors have been developed. Kafri *et al.* (1997) have shown sustained expression of genes delivered directly into liver and muscle by a human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-based expression vector. One benefit of the system is the inherent ability of HIV to transduce non-dividing cells. Because the viruses of Kafri *et al.* are pseudotyped with vesicular stomatitis virus G glycoprotein (VSVG), they can transduce a broad range of tissues and cell types.

A large number of adenovirus-based expression vectors have been developed, primarily due to the advantages offered by these vectors in gene therapy applications. Adenovirus expression vectors and methods of using such vectors are the subject of a number of United States patents, including United States Patent No. 5,698,202, United States Patent No. 5,616,326, United States Patent No. 5,585,362, and United States Patent No. 5,518,913, all incorporated herein by reference.

Additional adenoviral constructs are described in Khatri *et al.* (1997) and Tomanin *et al.* (1997). Khatri *et al.* describe novel ovine adenovirus expression vectors and their ability to infect bovine nasal turbinate and rabbit kidney cells as well as a range of human cell type, including lung and foreskin fibroblasts as well as liver, prostate, breast, colon and retinal lines. Tomanin *et al.* describe adenoviral expression vectors containing the T7 RNA polymerase gene. When introduced into cells containing a heterologous gene operably linked to a T7 promoter, the vectors were able to drive gene expression from the T7 promoter. The authors suggest that this system may be useful for the cloning and expression of genes encoding cytotoxic proteins.

Poxviruses are widely used for the expression of heterologous genes in mammalian cells. Over the years, the vectors have been improved to allow high expression of the heterologous gene and simplify the integration of multiple heterologous genes into a single molecule. In an effort to diminish cytopathic effects and to increase safety, vaccinia virus mutant and other poxviruses that undergo abortive

infection in mammalian cells are receiving special attention (Oertli *et al.*, 1997). The use of poxviruses as expression vectors is reviewed in Carroll and Moss (1997).

Togaviral expression vectors, which includes alphaviral expression vectors have been used to study the structure and function of proteins and for protein production purposes. Attractive features of togaviral expression vectors are rapid and efficient gene expression, wide host range, and RNA genomes (Huang, 1996). Also, recombinant vaccines based on alphaviral expression vectors have been shown to induce a strong humoral and cellular immune response with good immunological memory and protective effects (Tubulekas *et al.*, 1997). Alphaviral expression vectors and their use are discussed, for example, in Lundstrom (1997).

In one study, Li and Garoff (1996) used Semliki Forest virus (SFV) expression vectors to express retroviral genes and to produce retroviral particles in BHK-21 cells. The particles produced by this method had protease and reverse transcriptase activity and were infectious. Furthermore, no helper virus could be detected in the virus stocks. Therefore, this system has features that are attractive for its use in gene therapy protocols.

Baculoviral expression vectors have traditionally been used to express heterologous proteins in insect cells. Examples of proteins include mammalian chemokine receptors (Wang *et al.*, 1997), reporter proteins such as green fluorescent protein (Wu *et al.*, 1997), and FLAG fusion proteins (Wu *et al.*, 1997; Koh *et al.*, 1997). Recent advances in baculoviral expression vector technology, including their use in virion display vectors and expression in mammalian cells is reviewed by Possee (1997). Other reviews on baculoviral expression vectors include Jones and Morikawa (1996) and O'Reilly (1997).

Other suitable viral expression systems are disclosed, for example, in Fisher-Hoch *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 86:317-321, 1989; Flexner *et al.*, *Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci.* 569:86-103, 1989; Flexner *et al.*, *Vaccine* 8:17-21, 1990; U.S. Patent Nos. 4,603,112, 4,769,330, and 5,017,487; WO 89/01973; U.S. Patent No. 4,777,127; GB 2,200,651; EP 0,345,242; WO 91/02805; Berkner, *Biotechniques* 6:616-627, 1988; Rosenfeld *et al.*, *Science* 252:431-434, 1991; Kolls *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 91:215-219, 1994; Kass-Eisler *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 90:11498-11502, 1993; Guzman *et al.*, *Circulation* 88:2838-2848, 1993; and Guzman *et al.*, *Cir. Res.* 73:1202-1207, 1993. Techniques for incorporating DNA into such expression systems are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art. In other systems, the DNA may be introduced as "naked" DNA, as described, for example, in Ulmer *et al.*, *Science* 259:1745-1749, 1993 and reviewed by Cohen, *Science* 259:1691-1692, 1993. The

uptake of naked DNA may be increased by coating the DNA onto biodegradable beads, which are efficiently transported into the cells.

It will be apparent that a vaccine may comprise a polynucleotide and/or a polypeptide component, as desired. It will also be apparent that a vaccine may contain pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the polynucleotides and/or polypeptides provided herein. Such salts may be prepared from pharmaceutically acceptable non-toxic bases, including organic bases (*e.g.*, salts of primary, secondary and tertiary amines and basic amino acids) and inorganic bases (*e.g.*, sodium, potassium, lithium, ammonium, calcium and magnesium salts). While any suitable carrier known to those of ordinary skill in the art may be employed in the pharmaceutical compositions of this invention, the type of carrier will vary depending on the mode of administration. Compositions of the present invention may be formulated for any appropriate manner of administration, including for example, topical, oral, nasal, intravenous, intracranial, intraperitoneal, subcutaneous or intramuscular administration. For parenteral administration, such as subcutaneous injection, the carrier preferably comprises water, saline, alcohol, a fat, a wax or a buffer. For oral administration, any of the above carriers or a solid carrier, such as mannitol, lactose, starch, magnesium stearate, sodium saccharine, talcum, cellulose, glucose, sucrose, and magnesium carbonate, may be employed. Biodegradable microspheres (*e.g.*, polylactate polyglycolate) may also be employed as carriers for the pharmaceutical compositions of this invention. Suitable biodegradable microspheres are disclosed, for example, in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,897,268 and 5,075,109.

Such compositions may also comprise buffers (*e.g.*, neutral buffered saline or phosphate buffered saline), carbohydrates (*e.g.*, glucose, mannose, sucrose or dextrans), mannitol, proteins, polypeptides or amino acids such as glycine, antioxidants, bacteriostats, chelating agents such as EDTA or glutathione, adjuvants (*e.g.*, aluminum hydroxide), solutes that render the formulation isotonic, hypotonic or weakly hypertonic with the blood of a recipient, suspending agents, thickening agents and/or preservatives. Alternatively, compositions of the present invention may be formulated as a lyophilizate. Compounds may also be encapsulated within liposomes using well known technology.

Any of a variety of immunostimulants may be employed in the vaccines of this invention. For example, an adjuvant may be included. Most adjuvants contain a substance designed to protect the antigen from rapid catabolism, such as aluminum hydroxide or mineral oil, and a stimulator of immune responses, such as lipid A, *Bordetella pertussis* or *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* derived proteins. Suitable adjuvants are commercially available as, for example, Freund's Incomplete Adjuvant

and Complete Adjuvant (Difco Laboratories, Detroit, MI); Merck Adjuvant 65 (Merck and Company, Inc., Rahway, NJ); AS-2 (SmithKline Beecham, Philadelphia, PA); aluminum salts such as aluminum hydroxide gel (alum) or aluminum phosphate; salts of calcium, iron or zinc; an insoluble suspension of acylated tyrosine; acylated sugars; 5 cationically or anionically derivatized polysaccharides; polyphosphazenes; biodegradable microspheres; monophosphoryl lipid A and quil A. Cytokines, such as GM-CSF or interleukin-2, -7, or -12, may also be used as adjuvants.

Within the vaccines provided herein, under select circumstances, the adjuvant composition may be designed to induce an immune response predominantly of 10 the Th1 type or Th2 type. High levels of Th1-type cytokines (*e.g.*, IFN- $\gamma$ , TNF $\alpha$ , IL-2 and IL-12) tend to favor the induction of cell mediated immune responses to an administered antigen. In contrast, high levels of Th2-type cytokines (*e.g.*, IL-4, IL-5, IL-6 and IL-10) tend to favor the induction of humoral immune responses. Following application of a vaccine as provided herein, a patient will support an immune response 15 that includes Th1- and Th2-type responses. Within a preferred embodiment, in which a response is predominantly Th1-type, the level of Th1-type cytokines will increase to a greater extent than the level of Th2-type cytokines. The levels of these cytokines may be readily assessed using standard assays. For a review of the families of cytokines, see Mosmann and Coffman, *Ann. Rev. Immunol.* 7:145-173, 1989.

Preferred adjuvants for use in eliciting a predominantly Th1-type response include, for example, a combination of monophosphoryl lipid A, preferably 3- 20 de-O-acylated monophosphoryl lipid A (3D-MPL), together with an aluminum salt. MPL adjuvants are available from Corixa Corporation (Seattle, WA; *see* US Patent Nos. 4,436,727; 4,877,611; 4,866,034 and 4,912,094). CpG-containing oligonucleotides (in which the CpG dinucleotide is unmethylated) also induce a predominantly Th1 25 response. Such oligonucleotides are well known and are described, for example, in WO 96/02555 and WO 99/33488. Immunostimulatory DNA sequences are also described, for example, by Sato et al., *Science* 273:352, 1996. Another preferred adjuvant is a saponin, preferably QS21 (Aquila Biopharmaceuticals Inc., Framingham, MA), which 30 may be used alone or in combination with other adjuvants. For example, an enhanced system involves the combination of a monophosphoryl lipid A and saponin derivative, such as the combination of QS21 and 3D-MPL as described in WO 94/00153, or a less reactogenic composition where the QS21 is quenched with cholesterol, as described in WO 96/33739. Other preferred formulations comprise an oil-in-water emulsion and 35 tocopherol. A particularly potent adjuvant formulation involving QS21, 3D-MPL and tocopherol in an oil-in-water emulsion is described in WO 95/17210.

Other preferred adjuvants include Montanide ISA 720 (Seppic, France), SAF (Chiron, California, United States), ISCOMS (CSL), MF-59 (Chiron), the SBAS series of adjuvants (*e.g.*, SBAS-2 or SBAS-4, available from SmithKline Beecham, Rixensart, Belgium), Detox (Corixa Corporation; Seattle, WA), RC-529 (Corixa Corporation; Seattle, WA) and other aminoalkyl glucosaminide 4-phosphates (AGPs), such as those described in pending U.S. Patent Application Serial Nos. 08/853,826 and 09/074,720, the disclosures of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entireties.

Any vaccine provided herein may be prepared using well known methods that result in a combination of antigen, immunostimulant and a suitable carrier or excipient. The compositions described herein may be administered as part of a sustained release formulation (*i.e.*, a formulation such as a capsule, sponge or gel (composed of polysaccharides, for example) that effects a slow release of compound following administration). Such formulations may generally be prepared using well known technology (*see, e.g.*, Coombes et al., *Vaccine* 14:1429-1438, 1996) and administered by, for example, oral, rectal or subcutaneous implantation, or by implantation at the desired target site. Sustained-release formulations may contain a polypeptide, polynucleotide or antibody dispersed in a carrier matrix and/or contained within a reservoir surrounded by a rate controlling membrane.

Carriers for use within such formulations are biocompatible, and may also be biodegradable; preferably the formulation provides a relatively constant level of active component release. Such carriers include microparticles of poly(lactide-co-glycolide), as well as polyacrylate, latex, starch, cellulose and dextran. Other delayed-release carriers include supramolecular biovectors, which comprise a non-liquid hydrophilic core (*e.g.*, a cross-linked polysaccharide or oligosaccharide) and, optionally, an external layer comprising an amphiphilic compound, such as a phospholipid (*see e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 5,151,254 and PCT applications WO 94/20078, WO/94/23701 and WO 96/06638). The amount of active compound contained within a sustained release formulation depends upon the site of implantation, the rate and expected duration of release and the nature of the condition to be treated or prevented.

Any of a variety of delivery vehicles may be employed within pharmaceutical compositions and vaccines to facilitate production of an antigen-specific immune response that targets *Chlamydia*-infected cells. Delivery vehicles include antigen presenting cells (APCs), such as dendritic cells, macrophages, B cells, monocytes and other cells that may be engineered to be efficient APCs. Such cells may, but need not, be genetically modified to increase the capacity for presenting the

antigen, to improve activation and/or maintenance of the T cell response, to have anti-*Chlamydia* effects *per se* and/or to be immunologically compatible with the receiver (*i.e.*, matched HLA haplotype). APCs may generally be isolated from any of a variety of biological fluids and organs, and may be autologous, allogeneic, syngeneic or  
5 xenogeneic cells.

Certain preferred embodiments of the present invention use dendritic cells or progenitors thereof as antigen-presenting cells. Dendritic cells are highly potent APCs (Banchereau and Steinman, *Nature* 392:245-251, 1998) and have been shown to be effective as a physiological adjuvant for eliciting prophylactic or therapeutic  
10 immunity (*see* Timmerman and Levy, *Ann. Rev. Med.* 50:507-529, 1999). In general, dendritic cells may be identified based on their typical shape (stellate *in situ*, with marked cytoplasmic processes (dendrites) visible *in vitro*), their ability to take up, process and present antigens with high efficiency, and their ability to activate naïve T cell responses. Dendritic cells may, of course, be engineered to express specific cell-  
15 surface receptors or ligands that are not commonly found on dendritic cells *in vivo* or *ex vivo*, and such modified dendritic cells are contemplated by the present invention. As an alternative to dendritic cells, secreted vesicles antigen-loaded dendritic cells (called exosomes) may be used within a vaccine (*see* Zitvogel et al., *Nature Med.* 4:594-600, 1998).

Dendritic cells and progenitors may be obtained from peripheral blood, bone marrow, lymph nodes, spleen, skin, umbilical cord blood or any other suitable tissue or fluid. For example, dendritic cells may be differentiated *ex vivo* by adding a combination of cytokines such as GM-CSF, IL-4, IL-13 and/or TNF $\alpha$  to cultures of monocytes harvested from peripheral blood. Alternatively, CD34 positive cells  
20 harvested from peripheral blood, umbilical cord blood or bone marrow may be differentiated into dendritic cells by adding to the culture medium combinations of GM-CSF, IL-3, TNF $\alpha$ , CD40 ligand, LPS, flt3 ligand and/or other compound(s) that induce differentiation, maturation and proliferation of dendritic cells.

Dendritic cells are conveniently categorized as "immature" and "mature"  
30 cells, which allows a simple way to discriminate between two well characterized phenotypes. However, this nomenclature should not be construed to exclude all possible intermediate stages of differentiation. Immature dendritic cells are characterized as APC with a high capacity for antigen uptake and processing, which correlates with the high expression of Fc $\gamma$  receptor and mannose receptor. The mature  
35 phenotype is typically characterized by a lower expression of these markers, but a high expression of cell surface molecules responsible for T cell activation such as class I and

class II MHC, adhesion molecules (*e.g.*, CD54 and CD11) and costimulatory molecules (*e.g.*, CD40, CD80, CD86 and 4-1BB).

APCs may generally be transfected with a polynucleotide encoding a *Chlamydial* protein (or portion or other variant thereof) such that the *Chlamydial* polypeptide, or an immunogenic portion thereof, is expressed on the cell surface. Such transfection may take place *ex vivo*, and a composition or vaccine comprising such transfected cells may then be used for therapeutic purposes, as described herein. Alternatively, a gene delivery vehicle that targets a dendritic or other antigen presenting cell may be administered to a patient, resulting in transfection that occurs *in vivo*. *In vivo* and *ex vivo* transfection of dendritic cells, for example, may generally be performed using any methods known in the art, such as those described in WO 97/24447, or the gene gun approach described by Mahvi et al., *Immunology and cell Biology* 75:456-460, 1997. Antigen loading of dendritic cells may be achieved by incubating dendritic cells or progenitor cells with the *Chlamydial* polypeptide, DNA (naked or within a plasmid vector) or RNA; or with antigen-expressing recombinant bacterium or viruses (*e.g.*, vaccinia, fowlpox, adenovirus or lentivirus vectors). Prior to loading, the polypeptide may be covalently conjugated to an immunological partner that provides T cell help (*e.g.*, a carrier molecule). Alternatively, a dendritic cell may be pulsed with a non-conjugated immunological partner, separately or in the presence of the polypeptide.

Routes and frequency of administration of pharmaceutical compositions and vaccines, as well as dosage, will vary from individual to individual. In general, the pharmaceutical compositions and vaccines may be administered by injection (*e.g.*, intracutaneous, intramuscular, intravenous or subcutaneous), intranasally (*e.g.*, by aspiration) or orally. Between 1 and 3 doses may be administered for a 1-36 week period. Preferably, 3 doses are administered, at intervals of 3-4 months, and booster vaccinations may be given periodically thereafter. Alternate protocols may be appropriate for individual patients. A suitable dose is an amount of polypeptide or DNA that, when administered as described above, is capable of raising an immune response in an immunized patient sufficient to protect the patient from *Chlamydial* infection for at least 1-2 years. In general, the amount of polypeptide present in a dose (or produced *in situ* by the DNA in a dose) ranges from about 1 pg to about 100 mg per kg of host, typically from about 10 pg to about 1 mg, and preferably from about 100 pg to about 1 µg. Suitable dose sizes will vary with the size of the patient, but will typically range from about 0.1 mL to about 5 mL.

While any suitable carrier known to those of ordinary skill in the art may be employed in the pharmaceutical compositions of this invention, the type of carrier will vary depending on the mode of administration. For parenteral administration, such as subcutaneous injection, the carrier preferably comprises water, saline, alcohol, a fat, a wax or a buffer. For oral administration, any of the above carriers or a solid carrier, such as mannitol, lactose, starch, magnesium stearate, sodium saccharine, talcum, cellulose, glucose, sucrose, and magnesium carbonate, may be employed. Biodegradable microspheres (*e.g.*, polylactic galactide) may also be employed as carriers for the pharmaceutical compositions of this invention. Suitable biodegradable microspheres are disclosed, for example, in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,897,268 and 5,075,109.

In general, an appropriate dosage and treatment regimen provides the active compound(s) in an amount sufficient to provide therapeutic and/or prophylactic benefit. Such a response can be monitored by establishing an improved clinical outcome in treated patients as compared to non-treated patients. Increases in preexisting immune responses to a *Chlamydial* protein generally correlate with an improved clinical outcome. Such immune responses may generally be evaluated using standard proliferation, cytotoxicity or cytokine assays, which may be performed using samples obtained from a patient before and after treatment.

In another aspect, the present invention provides methods for using the polypeptides described above to diagnose Chlamydial infection. In this aspect, methods are provided for detecting Chlamydial infection in a biological sample, using one or more of the above polypeptides, either alone or in combination. For clarity, the term "polypeptide" will be used when describing specific embodiments of the inventive diagnostic methods. However, it will be clear to one of skill in the art that the fusion proteins of the present invention may also be employed in such methods.

As used herein, a "biological sample" is any antibody-containing sample obtained from a patient. Preferably, the sample is whole blood, sputum, serum, plasma, saliva, cerebrospinal fluid or urine. More preferably, the sample is a blood, serum or plasma sample obtained from a patient. The polypeptides are used in an assay, as described below, to determine the presence or absence of antibodies to the polypeptide(s) in the sample, relative to a predetermined cut-off value. The presence of such antibodies indicates previous sensitization to *Chlamydia* antigens which may be indicative of *Chlamydia*-infection.

In embodiments in which more than one polypeptide is employed, the polypeptides used are preferably complementary (*i.e.*, one component polypeptide will tend to detect infection in samples where the infection would not be detected by another

component polypeptide). Complementary polypeptides may generally be identified by using each polypeptide individually to evaluate serum samples obtained from a series of patients known to be infected with *Chlamydia*. After determining which samples test positive (as described below) with each polypeptide, combinations of two or more polypeptides may be formulated that are capable of detecting infection in most, or all, of the samples tested.

A variety of assay formats are known to those of ordinary skill in the art for using one or more polypeptides to detect antibodies in a sample. See, e.g., Harlow and Lane, *Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, 1988, which is incorporated herein by reference. In a preferred embodiment, the assay involves the use of polypeptide immobilized on a solid support to bind to and remove the antibody from the sample. The bound antibody may then be detected using a detection reagent that contains a reporter group. Suitable detection reagents include antibodies that bind to the antibody/polypeptide complex and free polypeptide labeled with a reporter group (e.g., in a semi-competitive assay). Alternatively, a competitive assay may be utilized, in which an antibody that binds to the polypeptide is labeled with a reporter group and allowed to bind to the immobilized antigen after incubation of the antigen with the sample. The extent to which components of the sample inhibit the binding of the labeled antibody to the polypeptide is indicative of the reactivity of the sample with the immobilized polypeptide.

The solid support may be any solid material known to those of ordinary skill in the art to which the antigen may be attached. For example, the solid support may be a test well in a microtiter plate, or a nitrocellulose or other suitable membrane. Alternatively, the support may be a bead or disc, such as glass, fiberglass, latex or a plastic material such as polystyrene or polyvinylchloride. The support may also be a magnetic particle or a fiber optic sensor, such as those disclosed, for example, in U.S. Patent No. 5,359,681.

The polypeptides may be bound to the solid support using a variety of techniques known to those of ordinary skill in the art. In the context of the present invention, the term "bound" refers to both noncovalent association, such as adsorption, and covalent attachment (which may be a direct linkage between the antigen and functional groups on the support or may be a linkage by way of a cross-linking agent). Binding by adsorption to a well in a microtiter plate or to a membrane is preferred. In such cases, adsorption may be achieved by contacting the polypeptide, in a suitable buffer, with the solid support for a suitable amount of time. The contact time varies with temperature, but is typically between about 1 hour and 1 day. In general,

contacting a well of a plastic microtiter plate (such as polystyrene or polyvinylchloride) with an amount of polypeptide ranging from about 10 ng to about 1  $\mu$ g, and preferably about 100 ng, is sufficient to bind an adequate amount of antigen.

Covalent attachment of polypeptide to a solid support may generally be achieved by first reacting the support with a bifunctional reagent that will react with both the support and a functional group, such as a hydroxyl or amino group, on the polypeptide. For example, the polypeptide may be bound to supports having an appropriate polymer coating using benzoquinone or by condensation of an aldehyde group on the support with an amine and an active hydrogen on the polypeptide (*see, e.g.,* Pierce Immunotechnology Catalog and Handbook, 1991, at A12-A13).

In certain embodiments, the assay is an enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). This assay may be performed by first contacting a polypeptide antigen that has been immobilized on a solid support, commonly the well of a microtiter plate, with the sample, such that antibodies to the polypeptide within the sample are allowed to bind to the immobilized polypeptide. Unbound sample is then removed from the immobilized polypeptide and a detection reagent capable of binding to the immobilized antibody-polypeptide complex is added. The amount of detection reagent that remains bound to the solid support is then determined using a method appropriate for the specific detection reagent.

More specifically, once the polypeptide is immobilized on the support as described above, the remaining protein binding sites on the support are typically blocked. Any suitable blocking agent known to those of ordinary skill in the art, such as bovine serum albumin (BSA) or Tween 20™ (Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, MO) may be employed. The immobilized polypeptide is then incubated with the sample, and antibody is allowed to bind to the antigen. The sample may be diluted with a suitable diluent, such as phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) prior to incubation. In general, an appropriate contact time (*i.e.,* incubation time) is that period of time that is sufficient to detect the presence of antibody within an HGE-infected sample. Preferably, the contact time is sufficient to achieve a level of binding that is at least 95% of that achieved at equilibrium between bound and unbound antibody. Those of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that the time necessary to achieve equilibrium may be readily determined by assaying the level of binding that occurs over a period of time. At room temperature, an incubation time of about 30 minutes is generally sufficient.

Unbound sample may then be removed by washing the solid support with an appropriate buffer, such as PBS containing 0.1% Tween 20™. Detection reagent may then be added to the solid support. An appropriate detection reagent is any

compound that binds to the immobilized antibody-polypeptide complex and that can be detected by any of a variety of means known to those in the art. Preferably, the detection reagent contains a binding agent (such as, for example, Protein A, Protein G, immunoglobulin, lectin or free antigen) conjugated to a reporter group. Preferred  
5 reporter groups include enzymes (such as horseradish peroxidase), substrates, cofactors, inhibitors, dyes, radionuclides, luminescent groups, fluorescent groups and biotin. The conjugation of binding agent to reporter group may be achieved using standard methods known to those of ordinary skill in the art. Common binding agents may also be purchased conjugated to a variety of reporter groups from many commercial sources  
10 (*e.g.*, Zymed Laboratories, San Francisco, CA, and Pierce, Rockford, IL).

The detection reagent is then incubated with the immobilized antibody-polypeptide complex for an amount of time sufficient to detect the bound antibody. An appropriate amount of time may generally be determined from the manufacturer's instructions or by assaying the level of binding that occurs over a period of time.  
15 Unbound detection reagent is then removed and bound detection reagent is detected using the reporter group. The method employed for detecting the reporter group depends upon the nature of the reporter group. For radioactive groups, scintillation counting or autoradiographic methods are generally appropriate. Spectroscopic methods may be used to detect dyes, luminescent groups and fluorescent groups. Biotin  
20 may be detected using avidin, coupled to a different reporter group (commonly a radioactive or fluorescent group or an enzyme). Enzyme reporter groups may generally be detected by the addition of substrate (generally for a specific period of time), followed by spectroscopic or other analysis of the reaction products.

To determine the presence or absence of anti-*Chlamydia* antibodies in  
25 the sample, the signal detected from the reporter group that remains bound to the solid support is generally compared to a signal that corresponds to a predetermined cut-off value. In one preferred embodiment, the cut-off value is the average mean signal obtained when the immobilized antigen is incubated with samples from an uninfected patient. In general, a sample generating a signal that is three standard deviations above  
30 the predetermined cut-off value is considered positive for *Chlamydia*-infection. In an alternate preferred embodiment, the cut-off value is determined using a Receiver Operator Curve, according to the method of Sackett et al., *Clinical Epidemiology: A Basic Science for Clinical Medicine*, Little Brown and Co., 1985, pp. 106-107. Briefly, in this embodiment, the cut-off value may be determined from a plot of pairs of true  
35 positive rates (*i.e.*, sensitivity) and false positive rates (100%-specificity) that correspond to each possible cut-off value for the diagnostic test result. The cut-off

value on the plot that is the closest to the upper left-hand corner (*i.e.*, the value that encloses the largest area) is the most accurate cut-off value, and a sample generating a signal that is higher than the cut-off value determined by this method may be considered positive. Alternatively, the cut-off value may be shifted to the left along the plot, to minimize the false positive rate, or to the right, to minimize the false negative rate. In general, a sample generating a signal that is higher than the cut-off value determined by this method is considered positive for Chlamydial infection.

In a related embodiment, the assay is performed in a rapid flow-through or strip test format, wherein the antigen is immobilized on a membrane, such as nitrocellulose. In the flow-through test, antibodies within the sample bind to the immobilized polypeptide as the sample passes through the membrane. A detection reagent (*e.g.*, protein A-colloidal gold) then binds to the antibody-polypeptide complex as the solution containing the detection reagent flows through the membrane. The detection of bound detection reagent may then be performed as described above. In the strip test format, one end of the membrane to which polypeptide is bound is immersed in a solution containing the sample. The sample migrates along the membrane through a region containing detection reagent and to the area of immobilized polypeptide. Concentration of detection reagent at the polypeptide indicates the presence of anti-*Chlamydia* antibodies in the sample. Typically, the concentration of detection reagent at that site generates a pattern, such as a line, that can be read visually. The absence of such a pattern indicates a negative result. In general, the amount of polypeptide immobilized on the membrane is selected to generate a visually discernible pattern when the biological sample contains a level of antibodies that would be sufficient to generate a positive signal in an ELISA, as discussed above. Preferably, the amount of polypeptide immobilized on the membrane ranges from about 25 ng to about 1  $\mu$ g, and more preferably from about 50 ng to about 500 ng. Such tests can typically be performed with a very small amount (*e.g.*, one drop) of patient serum or blood.

Of course, numerous other assay protocols exist that are suitable for use with the polypeptides of the present invention. The above descriptions are intended to be exemplary only. One example of an alternative assay protocol which may be usefully employed in such methods is a Western blot, wherein the proteins present in a biological sample are separated on a gel, prior to exposure to a binding agent. Such techniques are well known to those of skill in the art.

The present invention further provides agents, such as antibodies and antigen-binding fragments thereof, that specifically bind to a *Chlamydial* protein. As used herein, an antibody, or antigen-binding fragment thereof, is said to "specifically

bind" to a *Chlamydial* protein if it reacts at a detectable level (within, for example, an ELISA) with a *Chlamydial* protein, and does not react detectably with unrelated proteins under similar conditions. As used herein, "binding" refers to a noncovalent association between two separate molecules such that a complex is formed. The ability  
5 to bind may be evaluated by, for example, determining a binding constant for the formation of the complex. The binding constant is the value obtained when the concentration of the complex is divided by the product of the component concentrations. In general, two compounds are said to "bind," in the context of the present invention, when the binding constant for complex formation exceeds about  $10^3$   
10 L/mol. The binding constant may be determined using methods well known in the art.

Binding agents may be further capable of differentiating between patients with and without a *Chlamydial* infection using the representative assays provided herein. In other words, antibodies or other binding agents that bind to a *Chlamydial* protein will generate a signal indicating the presence of a *Chlamydial*  
15 infection in at least about 20% of patients with the disease, and will generate a negative signal indicating the absence of the disease in at least about 90% of individuals without infection. To determine whether a binding agent satisfies this requirement, biological samples (*e.g.*, blood, sera, sputum urine and/or tissue biopsies ) from patients with and without *Chlamydial* infection (as determined using standard clinical tests) may be  
20 assayed as described herein for the presence of polypeptides that bind to the binding agent. It will be apparent that a statistically significant number of samples with and without the disease should be assayed. Each binding agent should satisfy the above criteria; however, those of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that binding agents may be used in combination to improve sensitivity.

25 Any agent that satisfies the above requirements may be a binding agent. For example, a binding agent may be a ribosome, with or without a peptide component, an RNA molecule or a polypeptide. In a preferred embodiment, a binding agent is an antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof. Antibodies may be prepared by any of a variety of techniques known to those of ordinary skill in the art. *See, e.g.*, Harlow and  
30 Lane, *Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, 1988. In general, antibodies can be produced by cell culture techniques, including the generation of monoclonal antibodies as described herein, or via transfection of antibody genes into suitable bacterial or mammalian cell hosts, in order to allow for the production of recombinant antibodies. In one technique, an immunogen comprising the polypeptide is  
35 initially injected into any of a wide variety of mammals (*e.g.*, mice, rats, rabbits, sheep or goats). In this step, the polypeptides of this invention may serve as the immunogen

without modification. Alternatively, particularly for relatively short polypeptides, a superior immune response may be elicited if the polypeptide is joined to a carrier protein, such as bovine serum albumin or keyhole limpet hemocyanin. The immunogen is injected into the animal host, preferably according to a predetermined schedule incorporating one or more booster immunizations, and the animals are bled periodically. Polyclonal antibodies specific for the polypeptide may then be purified from such antisera by, for example, affinity chromatography using the polypeptide coupled to a suitable solid support.

Monoclonal antibodies specific for an antigenic polypeptide of interest may be prepared, for example, using the technique of Kohler and Milstein, *Eur. J. Immunol.* 6:511-519, 1976, and improvements thereto. Briefly, these methods involve the preparation of immortal cell lines capable of producing antibodies having the desired specificity (*i.e.*, reactivity with the polypeptide of interest). Such cell lines may be produced, for example, from spleen cells obtained from an animal immunized as described above. The spleen cells are then immortalized by, for example, fusion with a myeloma cell fusion partner, preferably one that is syngeneic with the immunized animal. A variety of fusion techniques may be employed. For example, the spleen cells and myeloma cells may be combined with a nonionic detergent for a few minutes and then plated at low density on a selective medium that supports the growth of hybrid cells, but not myeloma cells. A preferred selection technique uses HAT (hypoxanthine, aminopterin, thymidine) selection. After a sufficient time, usually about 1 to 2 weeks, colonies of hybrids are observed. Single colonies are selected and their culture supernatants tested for binding activity against the polypeptide. Hybridomas having high reactivity and specificity are preferred.

Monoclonal antibodies may be isolated from the supernatants of growing hybridoma colonies. In addition, various techniques may be employed to enhance the yield, such as injection of the hybridoma cell line into the peritoneal cavity of a suitable vertebrate host, such as a mouse. Monoclonal antibodies may then be harvested from the ascites fluid or the blood. Contaminants may be removed from the antibodies by conventional techniques, such as chromatography, gel filtration, precipitation, and extraction. The polypeptides of this invention may be used in the purification process in, for example, an affinity chromatography step.

Within certain embodiments, the use of antigen-binding fragments of antibodies may be preferred. Such fragments include Fab fragments, which may be prepared using standard techniques. Briefly, immunoglobulins may be purified from rabbit serum by affinity chromatography on Protein A bead columns (Harlow and Lane,

*Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, 1988) and digested by papain to yield Fab and Fc fragments. The Fab and Fc fragments may be separated by affinity chromatography on protein A bead columns.

Monoclonal antibodies of the present invention may be coupled to one or  
5 more therapeutic agents. Suitable agents in this regard include radionuclides, differentiation inducers, drugs, toxins, and derivatives thereof. Preferred radionuclides include  $^{90}\text{Y}$ ,  $^{123}\text{I}$ ,  $^{125}\text{I}$ ,  $^{131}\text{I}$ ,  $^{186}\text{Re}$ ,  $^{188}\text{Re}$ ,  $^{211}\text{At}$ , and  $^{212}\text{Bi}$ . Preferred drugs include methotrexate, and pyrimidine and purine analogs. Preferred differentiation inducers include phorbol esters and butyric acid. Preferred toxins include ricin, abrin, diphtheria  
10 toxin, cholera toxin, gelonin, *Pseudomonas* exotoxin, *Shigella* toxin, and pokeweed antiviral protein.

A therapeutic agent may be coupled (*e.g.*, covalently bonded) to a suitable monoclonal antibody either directly or indirectly (*e.g.*, via a linker group). A direct reaction between an agent and an antibody is possible when each possesses a  
15 substituent capable of reacting with the other. For example, a nucleophilic group, such as an amino or sulfhydryl group, on one may be capable of reacting with a carbonyl-containing group, such as an anhydride or an acid halide, or with an alkyl group containing a good leaving group (*e.g.*, a halide) on the other.

Alternatively, it may be desirable to couple a therapeutic agent and an  
20 antibody via a linker group. A linker group can function as a spacer to distance an antibody from an agent in order to avoid interference with binding capabilities. A linker group can also serve to increase the chemical reactivity of a substituent on an agent or an antibody, and thus increase the coupling efficiency. An increase in chemical reactivity may also facilitate the use of agents, or functional groups on agents,  
25 which otherwise would not be possible.

It will be evident to those skilled in the art that a variety of bifunctional or polyfunctional reagents, both homo- and hetero-functional (such as those described in the catalog of the Pierce Chemical Co., Rockford, IL), may be employed as the linker group. Coupling may be effected, for example, through amino groups, carboxyl groups,  
30 sulfhydryl groups or oxidized carbohydrate residues. There are numerous references describing such methodology, *e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,671,958, to Rodwell et al.

Where a therapeutic agent is more potent when free from the antibody portion of the immunoconjugates of the present invention, it may be desirable to use a linker group which is cleavable during or upon internalization into a cell. A number of  
35 different cleavable linker groups have been described. The mechanisms for the intracellular release of an agent from these linker groups include cleavage by reduction

of a disulfide bond (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,489,710, to Spitler), by irradiation of a photolabile bond (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,625,014, to Senter et al.), by hydrolysis of derivatized amino acid side chains (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,638,045, to Kohn et al.), by serum complement-mediated hydrolysis (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,671,958, to Rodwell  
5 et al.), and acid-catalyzed hydrolysis (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,569,789, to Blattler et al.).

It may be desirable to couple more than one agent to an antibody. In one embodiment, multiple molecules of an agent are coupled to one antibody molecule. In another embodiment, more than one type of agent may be coupled to one antibody. Regardless of the particular embodiment, immunoconjugates with more than one agent  
10 may be prepared in a variety of ways. For example, more than one agent may be coupled directly to an antibody molecule, or linkers which provide multiple sites for attachment can be used. Alternatively, a carrier can be used.

A carrier may bear the agents in a variety of ways, including covalent bonding either directly or via a linker group. Suitable carriers include proteins such as  
15 albumins (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,507,234, to Kato et al.), peptides and polysaccharides such as aminodextran (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 4,699,784, to Shih et al.). A carrier may also bear an agent by noncovalent bonding or by encapsulation, such as within a liposome vesicle (*e.g.*, U.S. Patent Nos. 4,429,008 and 4,873,088). Carriers specific for radionuclide agents include radiohalogenated small molecules and chelating  
20 compounds. For example, U.S. Patent No. 4,735,792 discloses representative radiohalogenated small molecules and their synthesis. A radionuclide chelate may be formed from chelating compounds that include those containing nitrogen and sulfur atoms as the donor atoms for binding the metal, or metal oxide, radionuclide. For example, U.S. Patent No. 4,673,562, to Davison et al. discloses representative chelating  
25 compounds and their synthesis.

A variety of routes of administration for the antibodies and immunoconjugates may be used. Typically, administration will be intravenous, intramuscular, subcutaneous or in site-specific regions by appropriate methods. It will be evident that the precise dose of the antibody/immunoconjugate will vary depending  
30 upon the antibody used, the antigen density, and the rate of clearance of the antibody.

Antibodies may be used in diagnostic tests to detect the presence of *Chlamydia* antigens using assays similar to those detailed above and other techniques well known to those of skill in the art, thereby providing a method for detecting Chlamydial infection in a patient.

35 Diagnostic reagents of the present invention may also comprise DNA sequences encoding one or more of the above polypeptides, or one or more portions

thereof. For example, at least two oligonucleotide primers may be employed in a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) based assay to amplify *Chlamydia*-specific cDNA derived from a biological sample, wherein at least one of the oligonucleotide primers is specific for a DNA molecule encoding a polypeptide of the present invention. The  
5 presence of the amplified cDNA is then detected using techniques well known in the art, such as gel electrophoresis. Similarly, oligonucleotide probes specific for a DNA molecule encoding a polypeptide of the present invention may be used in a hybridization assay to detect the presence of an inventive polypeptide in a biological sample.

10 As used herein, the term "oligonucleotide primer/probe specific for a DNA molecule" means an oligonucleotide sequence that has at least about 80%, preferably at least about 90% and more preferably at least about 95%, identity to the DNA molecule in question. Oligonucleotide primers and/or probes which may be usefully employed in the inventive diagnostic methods preferably have at least about  
15 10-40 nucleotides. In a preferred embodiment, the oligonucleotide primers comprise at least about 10 contiguous nucleotides of a DNA molecule encoding one of the polypeptides disclosed herein. Preferably, oligonucleotide probes for use in the inventive diagnostic methods comprise at least about 15 contiguous oligonucleotides of a DNA molecule encoding one of the polypeptides disclosed herein. Techniques for  
20 both PCR based assays and hybridization assays are well known in the art (see, for example, Mullis *et al. Ibid*; Ehrlich, *Ibid*). Primers or probes may thus be used to detect *Chlamydia*-specific sequences in biological samples. DNA probes or primers comprising oligonucleotide sequences described above may be used alone or in combination with each other.

25 The following Examples are offered by way of illustration and not by way of limitation.

## EXAMPLE 1

ISOLATION OF DNA SEQUENCES ENCODING *CHLAMYDIA* ANTIGENS

*Chlamydia* antigens of the present invention were isolated by expression cloning of a genomic DNA library of *Chlamydia trachomatis* LGV II essentially as described by Sanderson et al. (*J. Exp. Med.*, 1995, 182:1751-1757) and were shown to induce PBMC proliferation and IFN- $\gamma$  in an immunoreactive T cell line.

A *Chlamydia*-specific T cell line was generated by stimulating PBMCs from a normal donor with no history of chlamydial genital tract infection with elementary bodies of *Chlamydia trachomatis* LGV II. This T cell line, referred to as TCL-8, was found to recognize both *Chlamydia trachomatis* and *Chlamydia pneumonia* infected monocyte-derived dendritic cells.

A randomly sheared genomic library of *Chlamydia trachomatis* LGV II was constructed in Lambda ZAP (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA) and the amplified library plated out in 96 well microtiter plates at a density of 30 clones/well. Bacteria were induced to express recombinant protein in the presence of 2 mM IPTG for 3 h, then pelleted and resuspended in 200  $\mu$ l of RPMI 10% FBS. 10  $\mu$ l of the induced bacterial suspension was transferred to 96 well plates containing autologous monocyte-derived dendritic cells. After a 2 h incubation, dendritic cells were washed to remove free *E. coli* and *Chlamydia*-specific T cells were added. Positive *E. coli* pools were identified by determining IFN- $\gamma$  production and proliferation of the T cells in response to the pools.

Four positive pools were identified, which were broken down to yield four pure clones (referred to as 1-B1-66, 4-D7-28, 3-G3-10 and 10-C10-31), with insert sizes of 481 bp, 183 bp, 110 bp and 1400 bp, respectively. The determined DNA sequences for 1-B1-66, 4-D7-28, 3-G3-10 and 10-C10-31 are provided in SEQ ID NO: 1-4, respectively. Clone 1-B1-66 is approximately in region 536690 of the *C. trachomatis* genome (NCBI *C. trachomatis* database). Within clone 1-B1-66, an open reading frame (ORF) has been identified (nucleotides 115 - 375) that encodes a previously identified 9 kDa protein (Stephens, et al. Genbank Accession No. AE001320), the sequence of which is provided in SEQ ID NO: 5). Clone 4-D7-28 is a smaller region of the same ORF (amino acids 22-82 of 1-B1-66). Clone 3-G3-10 is approximately in region 74559 of the *C. trachomatis* genome. The insert is cloned in the antisense orientation with respect to its orientation in the genome. The clone 10-C10-31 contains an open reading frame that corresponds to a previously published sequence for S13 ribosomal protein from *Chlamydia trachomatis* (Gu, L. et al. *J. Bacteriology*, 177:2594-2601, 1995). The predicted protein sequences for 4-D7-28 and

10-C10-31 are provided in SEQ ID NO: 6 and 12, respectively. Predicted protein sequences for 3-G3-10 are provided in SEQ ID NO: 7-11.

In a related series of screening studies, an additional T cell line was used to screen the genomic DNA library of *Chlamydia trachomatis* LGV II described above.

5 A *Chlamydia*-specific T cell line (TCT-1) was derived from a patient with a chlamydial genital tract infection by stimulating patient PBMC with autologous monocyte-derived dendritic cells infected with elementary bodies of *Chlamydia trachomatis* LGV II. One clone, 4C9-18 (SEQ ID NO: 21), containing a 1256 bp insert, elicited a specific immune response, as measured by standard proliferation assays, from the *Chlamydia*-

10 specific T cell line TCT-1. Subsequent analysis revealed this clone to contain three known sequences: lipoamide dehydrogenase (Genbank Accession No. AE001326), disclosed in SEQ ID NO: 22; a hypothetical protein CT429 (Genbank Accession No. AE001316), disclosed in SEQ ID NO: 23; and part of an open reading frame of ubiquinone methyltransferase CT428 (Genbank Accession No. AE001316), disclosed in

15 SEQ ID NO: 24.

In further studies involving clone 4C9-18 (SEQ ID NO: 21), the full-length amino acid sequence for lipoamide dehydrogenase (SEQ ID NO: 22) from *C. trachomatis* (LGV II) was expressed in clone CtL2-LPDA-FL, as disclosed in SEQ ID NO: 90.

20 To further characterize the open reading frame containing the T cell stimulating epitope(s), a cDNA fragment containing nucleotides 1-695 of clone 4C9-18 with a cDNA sequence encoding a 6X-Histidine tag on the amino terminus was subcloned into the NdeI/EcoRI site of the pET17b vector (Novagen, Madison, WI), referred to as clone 4C9-18#2 BL21 pLysS (SEQ ID NO: 25, with the corresponding

25 amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 26) and transformed into *E. coli*. Selective induction of the transformed *E. coli* with 2 mM IPTG for three hours resulted in the expression of a 26 kDa protein from clone 4C9-18#2 BL21 pLysS, as evidenced by standard Coomassie-stained SDS-PAGE. To determine the immunogenicity of the protein encoded by clone 4C9-18#2 BL21 pLysS, *E. coli* expressing the 26 kDa protein

30 were titrated onto  $1 \times 10^4$  monocyte-derived dendritic cells and incubated for two hours. The dendritic cell cultures were washed and  $2.5 \times 10^4$  T cells (TCT-1) added and allowed to incubate for an additional 72 hours, at which time the level of IFN- $\gamma$  in the culture supernatant was determined by ELISA. As shown in Fig. 1, the T-cell line TCT-1 was found to respond to induced cultures as measured by IFN-g, indicating a

35 *Chlamydia*-specific T-cell response against the lipoamide dehydrogenase sequence.

Similarly, the protein encoded by clone 4C9-18#2 BL21 pLysS was shown to stimulate the TCT-1 T-cell line by standard proliferation assays.

Subsequent studies to identify additional *Chlamydia trachomatis* antigens using the above-described CD4+ T-cell expression cloning technique yielded  
5 additional clones. The TCT-1 and TCL-8 *Chlamydia*-specific T-cell lines, as well as the TCP-21 T-cell line were utilized to screen the *Chlamydia trachomatis* LGVII genomic library. The TCP-21 T-cell line was derived from a patient having a humoral  
10 immune response to *Chlamydia pneumoniae*. The TCT-1 cell line identified 37 positive pools, the TCT-3 cell line identified 41 positive pools and the TCP-21 cell line identified 2 positive pools. The following clones were derived from 10 of these positive pools. Clone 11-A3-93 (SEQ ID NO: 64), identified by the TCP-21 cell line, is a 1339 bp genomic fragment sharing homology to the HAD superfamily (CT103). The second insert in the same clone shares homology with the fab I gene (CT104) present on the complementary strand. Clone 11-C12-91 (SEQ ID NO: 63), identified using the TCP-  
15 21 cell line, has a 269 bp insert that is part of the OMP2 gene (CT443) and shares homology with the 60 kDa cysteine rich outer membrane protein of *C. pneumoniae*.

Clone 11-G10-46, (SEQ ID NO: 62), identified using the TCT-3 cell line, contains a 688 bp insert that shares homology to the hypothetical protein CT610. Clone 11-G1-34, (SEQ ID NO: 61), identified using the TCT-3 cell line, has two partial  
20 open reading frames (ORF) with an insert size of 1215 bp. One ORF shares homology to the malate dehydrogenase gene (CT376), and the other ORF shares homology to the glycogen hydrolase gene (CT042). Clone 11-H3-68, (SEQ ID NO: 60), identified using the TCT-3 cell line, has two ORFs with a total insert size of 1180 bp. One partial ORF encodes the plasmid-encoded PGP6-D virulence protein while the second ORF is a  
25 complete ORF for the L1 ribosomal gene (CT318). Clone 11-H4-28, (SEQ ID NO: 59), identified using the TCT-3 cell line, has an insert size of 552 bp and is part of the ORF for the dnaK gene (CT396). Clone 12-B3-95, (SEQ ID NO: 58), identified using the TCT-1 cell line, has an insert size of 463 bp and is a part of the ORF for for the lipoamide dehydrogenase gene (CT557). Clones 15-G1-89 and 12-B3-95 are identical,  
30 (SEQ ID NO: 55 and 58, respectively), identified using the TCT-1 cell line, has an insert size of 463 bp and is part of the ORF for the lipoamide dehydrogenase gene (CT557). Clone 12-G3-83, (SEQ ID NO: 57), identified using the TCT-1 cell line, has an insert size of 1537 bp and has part of the ORF for the hypothetical protein CT622.

Clone 23-G7-68, (SEQ ID NO: 79), identified using the TCT-3 cell line,  
35 contains a 950 bp insert and contains a small part of the L11 ribosomal ORF, the entire ORF for L1 ribosomal protein and a part of the ORF for L10 ribosomal protein. Clone

22-F8-91, (SEQ ID NO: 80), identified using the TCT-1 cell line, contains a 395 bp insert that contains a part of the pmpC ORF on the complementary strand of the clone. Clone 21-E8-95, (SEQ ID NO: 81), identified using the TCT-3 cell line, contains a 2,085 bp insert which contains part of CT613 ORF, the complete ORF for CT612, the complete ORF for CT611 and part of the ORF for CT610. Clone 19-F12-57, (SEQ ID NO: 82), identified using the TCT-3 cell line, contains a 405 bp insert which contains part of the CT 858 ORF and a small part of the recA ORF. Clone 19-F12-53, (SEQ ID NO: 83), identified using the TCT-3 cell line, contains a 379 bp insert that is part of the ORF for CT455 encoding glutamyl tRNA synthetase. Clone 19-A5-54, (SEQ ID NO: 84), identified using the TCT-3 cell line, contains a 715 bp insert that is part of the ORF3 (complementary strand of the clone) of the cryptic plasmid. Clone 17-E11-72, (SEQ ID NO: 85), identified using the TCT-1 cell line, contains a 476 bp insert that is part of the ORF for Opp\_2 and pmpD. The pmpD region of this clone is covered by the pmpD region of clone 15-H2-76. Clone 17-C1-77, (SEQ ID NO: 86), identified using the TCT-3 cell line, contains a 1551 bp insert that is part of the CT857 ORF, as well as part of the CT858 ORF. Clone 15-H2-76, (SEQ ID NO: 87), identified using the TCT-1 cell line, contains a 3,031 bp insert that contains a large part of the pmpD ORF, part of the CT089 ORF, as well as part of the ORF for SycE. Clone 15-A3-26, (SEQ ID NO: 88), contains a 976 bp insert that contains part of the ORF for CT858. Clone 17-G4-36, (SEQ ID NO: 267), identified using the TCT-10 cell line, contains a 680 bp insert that is in frame with beta-gal in the plasmid and shares homology to part of the ORF for DNA-directed RNA polymerase beta subunit (CT315 in SerD).

Several of the clones described above share homology to various polymorphic membrane proteins. The genomic sequence of *Chlamydia trachomatis* contains a family of nine polymorphic membrane protein genes, referred to as pmp. These genes are designated pmpA, pmpB, pmpC, pmpD, pmpE, pmpF, pmpG, pmpH and pmpI. Proteins expressed from these genes are believed to be of biological relevance in generating a protective immune response to a *Chlamydial* infection. In particular, pmpC, pmpD, pmpE and pmpI contain predictable signal peptides, suggesting they are outer membrane proteins, and therefore, potential immunological targets.

Based on the *Chlamydia trachomatis* LGVII serovar sequence, primer pairs were designed to PCR amplify the full-length fragments of pmpC, pmpD, pmpE, pmpG, pmpH and pmpI. The resulting fragments were subcloned into the DNA vaccine vector JA4304 or JAL, which is JA4304 with a modified linker (SmithKline Beecham, London, England). Specifically, PmpC was subcloned into the JAL vector using the 5'

oligo GAT AGG CGC GCC GCA ATC ATG AAA TTT ATG TCA GCT ACT GCT G and the 3' oligo CAG AAC GCG TTT AGA ATG TCA TAC GAG CAC CGC A, as provided in SEQ ID NO: 197 and 198, respectively. PCR amplification of the gene under conditions well known in the art and ligation into the 5' ASCI/3' MluI sites of the

5 JAL vector was completed after inserting the short nucleotide sequence GCAATC (SEQ ID NO: 199) upstream of the ATG to create a Kozak-like sequence. The resulting expression vector contained the full-length pmpC gene comprising 5325 nucleotides (SEQ ID NO: 173) containing the hypothetical signal sequence, which encodes a 187 kD protein (SEQ ID NO: 179). The pmpD gene was subcloned into the JA4304 vaccine

10 vector following PCR amplification of the gene using the following oligos: 5' oligo- TGC AAT CAT GAG TTC GCA GAA AGA TAT AAA AAG C (SEQ ID NO: 200) and 3' oligo- CAG AGC TAG CTT AAA AGA TCA ATC GCA ATC CAG TAT TC (SEQ ID NO: 201). The gene was ligated into the a 5' blunted HIII/3' MluI site of the JA4304 vaccine vector using standard techniques well known in the art. The CAATC

15 (SEQ ID NO: 202) was inserted upstream of the ATG to create a Kozak-like sequence. This clone is unique in that the last threonine of the HindIII site is missing due to the blunting procedure, as is the last glycine of the Kozak-like sequence. The insert, a 4593 nucleotide fragment (SEQ ID NO: 172) is the full-length gene for pmpD containing the hypothetical signal sequence, which encodes a 161 kD protein (SEQ ID NO: 178).

20 PmpE was subcloned into the JA4304 vector using the 5' oligo- TGC AAT CAT GAA AAA AGC GTT TTT CTT TTT C (SEQ ID NO: 203), and the 3' oligo- CAG AAC GCG TCT AGA ATC GCA GAG CAA TTT C (SEQ ID NO: 204). Following PCR amplification, the gene was ligated into the 5' blunted HIII/3' MluI site of JA4304. To facilitate this, a short nucleotide sequence, TGCAATC (SEQ ID NO: 293), was added

25 upstream of the initiation codon for creating a Kozak-like sequence and reconstituting the HindIII site. The insert is the full-length pmpE gene (SEQ ID NO: 171) containing the hypothetical signal sequence. The pmpE gene encodes a 105 kD protein (SEQ ID NO: 177). The pmpG gene was PCR amplified using the 5' oligo- GTG CAA TCA TGA TTC CTC AAG GAA TTT ACG ( SEQ ID NO: 205), and the 3' oligo- CAG

30 AAC GCG TTT AGA ACC GGA CTT TAC TTC C (SEQ ID NO: 206) and subcloned into the JA4304 vector. Similar cloning strategies were followed for the pmpI and pmpK genes. In addition, primer pairs were designed to PCR amplify the full-length or overlapping fragments of the pmp genes, which were then subcloned for protein expression in the pET17b vector (Novagen, Madison, WI) and transfected into E. coli BL21 pLysS for expression and subsequent purification utilizing the histidine-nickel

35 chromatographic methodology provided by Novagen. Several of the genes encoding

the recombinant proteins, as described below, lack the native signal sequence to facilitate expression of the protein. Full-length protein expression of pmpC was accomplished through expression of two overlapping fragments, representing the amino and carboxy termini. Subcloning of the pmpC-amino terminal portion, which lacks the signal sequence, (SEQ ID NO: 187, with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 195) used the 5' oligo- CAG ACA TAT GCA TCA CCA TCA CCA TCA CGA GGC GAG CTC GAT CCA AGA TC (SEQ ID NO: 207), and the 3' oligo- CAG AGG TAC CTC AGA TAG CAC TCT CTC CTA TTA AAG TAG G (SEQ ID NO: 208) into the 5' NdeI/3' KPN cloning site of the vector. The carboxy terminus portion of the gene, pmpC-carboxy terminal fragment (SEQ ID NO: 186, with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 194), was subcloned into the 5' NheI/3' KPN cloning site of the expression vector using the following primers: 5' oligo- CAG AGC TAG CAT GCA TCA CCA TCA CCA TCA CGT TAA GAT TGA GAA CTT CTC TGG C (SEQ ID NO: 209), and 3' oligo- CAG AGG TAC CTT AGA ATG TCA TAC GAG CAC CGC AG (SEQ ID NO: 210). PmpD was also expressed as two overlapping proteins. The pmpD-amino terminal portion, which lacks the signal sequence, (SEQ ID NO: 185, with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 193) contains the initiating codon of the pET17b and is expressed as a 80 kD protein. For protein expression and purification purposes, a six-histidine tag follows the initiation codon and is fused at the 28<sup>th</sup> amino acid (nucleotide 84) of the gene. The following primers were used, 5' oligo, CAG ACA TAT GCA TCA CCA TCA CCA TCA CGG GTT AGC (SEQ ID NO: 211), and the 3' oligo- CAG AGG TAC CTC AGC TCC TCC AGC ACA CTC TCT TC (SEQ ID NO: 212), to splice into the 5' NdeI/3' KPN cloning site of the vector. The pmpD-carboxy terminus portion (SEQ ID NO: 184) was expressed as a 92 kD protein (SEQ ID NO: 192). For expression and subsequent purification, an additional methionine, alanine and serine was included, which represent the initiation codon and the first two amino acids from the pET17b vector. A six-histidine tag downstream of the methionine, alanine and serine is fused at the 691<sup>st</sup> amino acid (nucleotide 2073) of the gene. The 5' oligo- CAG AGC TAG CCA TCA CCA TCA CCA TCA CGG TGC TAT TTC TTG CTT ACG TGG (SEQ ID NO: 213) and the 3' oligo- CAG AGG TAC TTn AAA AGA TCA ATC GCA ATC CAG TAT TCG (SEQ ID NO: 214) were used to subclone the insert into the 5' NheI/3' KPN cloning site of the expression vector. PmpE was expressed as a 106kD protein (SEQ ID NO: 183 with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 191). The pmpE insert also lacks the native signal sequence. PCR amplification of the gene under conditions well known in the art was performed using

the following oligo primers: 5' oligo- CAG AGG ATC CAC ATC ACC ATC ACC ATC ACG GAC TAG CTA GAG AGG TTC (SEQ ID NO: 215), and the 3' oligo- CAG AGA ATT CCT AGA ATC GCA GAG CAA TTT C (SEQ ID NO: 216), and the amplified insert was ligated into a 5' BamHI/3' EcoRI site of JA4304. The short nucleotide sequence, as provided in SEQ ID NO: 217, was inserted upstream of the initiation codon for creating the Kozak-like sequence and reconstituting the HindIII site. The expressed protein contains the initiation codon and the downstream 21 amino acids from the pET17b expression vector, i.e., MASMTGGQQMGRDSSLVPSDDP (SEQ ID NO: 218). In addition, a six-histidine tag is included upstream of the sequence described above and is fused at the 28<sup>th</sup> amino acid (nucleotide 84) of the gene, which eliminates the hypothetical signal peptide. The sequences provided in SEQ ID NO: 183 with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 191 do not include these additional sequences. The pmpG gene (SEQ ID NO: 182, with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID No; 190) was PCR amplified under conditions well known in the art using the following oligo primers: 5' oligo- CAG AGG TAC CGC ATC ACC ATC ACC ATC ACA TGA TTC CTC AAG GAA TTT ACG (SEQ ID NO: 219), and the 3' oligo- CAG AGC GGC CGC TTA GAA CCG GAC TTT ACT TCC (SEQ ID NO: 220), and ligated into the 5' KPN/3' NotI cloning site of the expression vector. The expressed protein contains an additional amino acid sequence at the amino end, namely, MASMTGGQQNGRDSSLVPHHHHHH (SEQ ID NO: 221), which comprises the initiation codon and additional sequence from the pET17b expression vector. The pmpI gene (SEQ ID NO: 181, with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID No; 189) was PCR amplified under conditions well known in the art using the following oligo primers: 5' oligo- CAG AGC TAG CCA TCA CCA TCA CCA TCA CCT CTT TGG CCA GGA TCC C (SEQ ID NO: 222), and the 3' oligo- CAG AAC TAG TCT AGA ACC TGT AAG TGG TCC (SEQ ID NO: 223), and ligated into the expression vector at the 5' NheI/3' SpeI cloning site. The 95 kD expressed protein contains the initiation codon plus an additional alanine and serine from the pET17b vector at the amino end of the protein. In addition, a six-histidine tag is fused at the 21<sup>st</sup> amino acid of the gene, which eliminates the hypothetical signal peptide.

Clone 14H1-4, (SEQ ID NO: 56), identified using the TCT-3 cell line, contains a complete ORF for the TSA gene, thiol specific antioxidant – CT603 (the CT603 ORF is a homolog of CPn0778 from *C. pneumoniae*). The TSA open reading frame in clone 14-H1-4 was amplified such that the expressed protein possess an additional methionine and a 6x histidine tag (amino terminal end). This amplified insert

was sub-cloned into the Nde/EcoRI sites of the pET17b vector. Upon induction of this clone with IPTG, a 22.6 kDa protein was purified by Ni-NTA agarose affinity chromatography. The determined amino acid sequence for the 195 amino acid ORF of clone 14-H1-4 encoding the TSA gene is provided in SEQ ID NO: 65. Further analysis yielded a full-length clone for the TSA gene, referred to as CTL2-TSA-FL, with the full-length amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 92.

Further studies yielded 10 additional clones identified by the TCT-1 and TCT-3 T-cell lines, as described above. The clones identified by the TCT-1 line are: 16-D4-22, 17-C5-19, 18-C5-2, 20-G3-45 and 21-C7-66; clones identified by the TCT-3 cell line are: 17-C10-31, 17-E2-9, 22-A1-49 and 22-B3-53. Clone 21-G12-60 was recognized by both the TCT-1 and TCT-3 T cell lines. Clone 16-D4-22 (SEQ ID NO: 119), identified using the TCT-1 cell line contains a 953 bp insert that contains two genes, parts of open reading frame 3 (ORF3) and ORF4 of the *C. trachomatis* plasmid for growth within mammalian cells. Clone 17-C5-19 (SEQ ID NO: 118), contains a 951 bp insert that contains part of the ORF for DT431, encoding for clpP\_1 protease and part of the ORF for CT430 (diaminopimelate epimerase). Clone 18-C5-2 (SEQ ID NO: 117) is part of the ORF for S1 ribosomal protein with a 446 bp insert that was identified using the TCT-1 cell line. Clone 20-G3-45 (SEQ ID NO: 116), identified by the TCT-1 cell line, contains a 437 bp insert that is part of the pmpB gene (CT413). Clone 21-C7-66 (SEQ ID NO: 115), identified by the TCT-1 line, contains a 995bp insert that encodes part of the dnaK like protein. The insert of this clone does not overlap with the insert of the TCT-3 clone 11-H4-28 (SEQ ID NO: 59), which was shown to be part of the dnaK gene CT396. Clone 17-C10-31 (SEQ ID NO: 114), identified by the TCT-3 cell line, contains a 976 bp insert. This clone contains part of the ORF for CT858, a protease containing IRBP and DHR domains. Clone 17-E2-9 (SEQ ID NO: 113) contains part of ORFs for two genes, CT611 and CT610, that span a 1142 bp insert. Clone 22-A1-49 (SEQ ID NO: 112), identified using the TCT-3 line, also contains two genes in a 698 bp insert. Part of the ORF for CT660 (DNA gyrase{gyrA\_2}) is present on the top strand where as the complete ORF for a hypothetical protein CT659 is present on the complementary strand. Clone 22-B3-53 (SEQ ID NO: 111), identified by the TCT-1 line, has a 267 bp insert that encodes part of the ORF for GroEL (CT110). Clone 21-G12-60 (SEQ ID NO: 110), identified by both the TCT-1 and TCT-3 cell lines contains a 1461 bp insert that contains partial ORFs for hypothetical proteins CT875, CT229 and CT228.

Additional *Chlamydia* antigens were obtained by screening a genomic expression library of *Chlamydia trachomatis* (LGV II serovar) in Lambda Screen-1

vector (Novagen, Madison, WI) with sera pooled from several *Chlamydia*-infected individuals using techniques well known in the art. The following immuno-reactive clones were identified and the inserts containing *Chlamydia* genes sequenced: CTL2#1 (SEQ ID NO: 71); CTL2#2 (SEQ ID NO: 70); CTL2#3-5' (SEQ ID NO: 72, a first  
5 determined genomic sequence representing the 5' end); CTL2#3-3' (SEQ ID NO: 73, a second determined genomic sequence representing the 3' end); CTL2#4 (SEQ ID NO: 53); CTL2#5 (SEQ ID NO: 69); CTL2#6 (SEQ ID NO: 68); CTL2#7 (SEQ ID NO: 67); CTL2#8b (SEQ ID NO: 54); CTL2#9 (SEQ ID NO: 66); CTL2#10-5' (SEQ ID NO: 74, a first determined genomic sequence representing the 5' end); CTL2#10-3' (SEQ ID  
10 NO: 75, a second determined genomic sequence representing the 3' end); CTL2#11-5' (SEQ ID NO: 45, a first determined genomic sequence representing the 5' end); CTL2#11-3' (SEQ ID NO: 44, a second determined genomic sequence representing the 3' end); CTL2#12 (SEQ ID NO: 46); CTL2#16-5' (SEQ ID NO: 47); CTL2#18-5' (SEQ ID NO: 49, a first determined genomic sequence representing the 5' end);  
15 CTL2#18-3' (SEQ ID NO: 48, a second determined genomic sequence representing the 3' end); CTL2#19-5' (SEQ ID NO: 76, the determined genomic sequence representing the 5' end); CTL2#21 (SEQ ID NO: 50); CTL2#23 (SEQ ID NO: 51; and CTL2#24 (SEQ ID NO: 52).

Additional *Chlamydia trachomatis* antigens were identified by  
20 serological expression cloning. These studies used sera pooled from several *Chlamydia*-infected individuals, as described above, but, IgA, and IgM antibodies were used in addition to IgG as a secondary antibody. Clones screened by this method enhance detection of antigens recognized by an early immune response to a *Chlamydial* infection, that is a mucosal humoral immune response. The following immunoreactive  
25 clones were characterized and the inserts containing *Chlamydia* genes sequenced: CTL2gam-1 (SEQ ID NO: 290), CTL2gam-2 (SEQ ID NO: 289), CTL2gam-5 (SEQ ID NO: 288), CTL2gam-6-3' (SEQ ID NO: 287, a second determined genomic sequence representing the 3' end), CTL2gam-6-5' (SEQ ID NO: 286, a first determined genomic sequence representing the 5' end), CTL2gam-8 (SEQ ID NO: 285), CTL2gam-10 (SEQ  
30 ID NO: 284), CTL2gam-13 (SEQ ID NO: 283), CTL2gam-15-3' (SEQ ID NO: 282, a second determined genomic sequence representing the 3' end), CTL2gam-15-5' (SEQ ID NO: 281, a first determined genomic sequence representing the 5' end), CTL2gam-17 (SEQ ID NO: 280), CTL2gam-18 (SEQ ID NO: 279), CTL2gam-21 (SEQ ID NO: 278), CTL2gam-23 (SEQ ID NO: 277), CTL2gam-24 (SEQ ID NO: 276), CTL2gam-26  
35 (SEQ ID NO: 275), CTL2gam-27 (SEQ ID NO: 274), CTL2gam-28 (SEQ ID NO: 273), CTL2gam-30-3' (SEQ ID NO: 272, a second determined genomic sequence

representing the 3' end) and CTL2gam-30-5' (SEQ ID NO: 271, a first determined genomic sequence representing the 5' end).

## EXAMPLE 2

### 5 INDUCTION OF T CELL PROLIFERATION AND INTERFERON- $\gamma$ PRODUCTION BY *CHLAMYDIA TRACHOMATIS* ANTIGENS

The ability of recombinant *Chlamydia trachomatis* antigens to induce T cell proliferation and interferon- $\gamma$  production is determined as follows.

Proteins are induced by IPTG and purified by Ni-NTA agarose affinity  
10 chromatograph (Webb et al., *J. Immunology* 157:5034-5041, 1996). The purified polypeptides are then screened for the ability to induce T-cell proliferation in PBMC preparations. PBMCs from *C. trachomatis* patients as well as from normal donors whose T-cells are known to proliferate in response to *Chlamydia* antigens, are cultured in medium comprising RPMI 1640 supplemented with 10% pooled human serum and  
15 50  $\mu$ g/ml gentamicin. Purified polypeptides are added in duplicate at concentrations of 0.5 to 10  $\mu$ g/mL. After six days of culture in 96-well round-bottom plates in a volume of 200  $\mu$ l, 50  $\mu$ l of medium is removed from each well for determination of IFN- $\gamma$  levels, as described below. The plates are then pulsed with 1  $\mu$ Ci/well of tritiated thymidine for a further 18 hours, harvested and tritium uptake determined using a gas  
20 scintillation counter. Fractions that result in proliferation in both replicates three fold greater than the proliferation observed in cells cultured in medium alone are considered positive.

IFN- $\gamma$  is measured using an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). ELISA plates are coated with a mouse monoclonal antibody directed to  
25 human IFN- $\gamma$  (PharMingen, San Diego, CA) in PBS for four hours at room temperature. Wells are then blocked with PBS containing 5% (W/V) non-fat dried milk for 1 hour at room temperature. The plates are washed six times in PBS/0.2% TWEEN-20 and samples diluted 1:2 in culture medium in the ELISA plates are incubated overnight at room temperature. The plates are again washed and a polyclonal rabbit anti-human  
30 IFN- $\gamma$  serum diluted 1:3000 in PBS/10% normal goat serum is added to each well. The plates are then incubated for two hours at room temperature, washed and horseradish peroxidase-coupled anti-rabbit IgG (Sigma Chemical So., St. Louis, MO) is added at a 1:2000 dilution in PBS/5% non-fat dried milk. After a further two hour incubation at room temperature, the plates are washed and TMB substrate added. The reaction is  
35 stopped after 20 min with 1 N sulfuric acid. Optical density is determined at 450 nm using 570 nm as a reference wavelength. Fractions that result in both replicates giving

an OD two fold greater than the mean OD from cells cultured in medium alone, plus 3 standard deviations, are considered positive.

Using the above methodology, recombinant 1B1-66 protein (SEQ ID NO: 5) as well as two synthetic peptides corresponding to amino acid residues 48-67 (SEQ ID NO: 13; referred to as 1-B1-66/48-67) and 58-77 (SEQ ID NO: 14, referred to as 1B1-66/58-77), respectively, of SEQ ID NO: 5, were found to induce a proliferative response and IFN- $\gamma$  production in a Chlamydia-specific T cell line used to screen a genomic library of *C. trachomatis* LGV II.

Further studies have identified a *C. trachomatis*-specific T-cell epitope in the ribosomal S13 protein. Employing standard epitope mapping techniques well known in the art, two T-cell epitopes in the ribosomal S13 protein (rS13) were identified with a *Chlamydia*-specific T-cell line from donor CL-8 (T-cell line TCL-8 EB/DC). Fig. 8 illustrates that the first peptide, rS13 1-20 (SEQ ID NO: 106), is 100% identical with the corresponding *C. pneumoniae* sequence, explaining the cross-reactivity of the T-cell line to recombinant *C. trachomatis*- and *C. pneumoniae*-rS13. The response to the second peptide rS13 56-75 (SEQ ID NO: 108) is *C. trachomatis*-specific, indicating that the rS13 response in this healthy asymptomatic donor was elicited by exposure to *C. trachomatis* and not to *C. pneumoniae*, or any other microbial infection.

As described in Example 1, Clone 11-C12-91 (SEQ ID NO: 63), identified using the TCP-21 cell line, has a 269 bp insert that is part of the OMP2 gene (CT443) and shares homology with the 60 kDa cysteine rich outer membrane protein of *C. pneumoniae*, referred to as OMCB. To further define the reactive epitope(s), epitope mapping was performed using a series of overlapping peptides and the immunoassay previously described. Briefly, proliferative responses were determined by stimulating  $2.5 \times 10^4$  TCP-21 T-cells in the presence of  $1 \times 10^4$  monocyte-derived dendritic cells with either non-infectious elementary bodies derived from *C. trachomatis* and *C. pneumoniae*, or peptides derived from the protein sequence of *C. trachomatis* or *C. pneumoniae* OMCB protein (0.1  $\mu$ g/ml). The TCP-21 T-cells responded to epitopes CT-OMCB #167-186, CT-OMCB #171-190, CT-OMCB #171-186, and to a lesser extent, CT-OMCB #175-186 (SEQ ID NO: 249-252, respectively). Notably, the TCP-21 T-cell line also gave a proliferative response to the homologous *C. pneumoniae* peptide CP-OMCB #171-186 (SEQ ID NO: 253), which was equal to or greater than the response to the *C. trachomatis* peptides. The amino acid substitutions in position two (i.e., Asp for Glu) and position four (i.e., Cys for Ser) did not alter the proliferative

response of the T-cells and therefore demonstrating this epitope to be a cross-reactive epitope between *C. trachomatis* and *C. pneumoniae*.

To further define the epitope described above, an additional T-cell line, TCT-3; was used in epitope mapping experiments. The immunoassays were performed  
5 as described above, except that only peptides from *C. trachomatis* were tested. The T-cells gave a proliferative response to two peptides, CT-OMCB #152-171 and CT-OMCB #157-176 (SEQ ID NO: 246 and 247, respectively), thereby defining an additional immunogenic epitope in the cysteine rich outer membrane protein of *C. trachomatis*.

10 Clone 14H1-4, (SEQ ID NO: 56, with the corresponding full-length amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 92), was identified using the TCT-3 cell line in the CD4 T-cell expression cloning system previously described, and was shown to contain a complete ORF for the, thiol specific antioxidant gene (CT603), referred to as TSA. Epitope mapping immunoassays were performed, as described above, to  
15 further define the epitope. The TCT-3 T-cells line exhibited a strong proliferative response to the overlapping peptides CT-TSA #96-115, CT-TSA #101-120 and CT-TSA #106-125 (SEQ ID NO: 254-256, respectively) demonstrating an immunoreactive epitope in the thiol specific antioxidant gene of *C. trachomatis* serovar LGVII.

20

### EXAMPLE 3

#### PREPARATION OF SYNTHETIC POLYPEPTIDES

Polypeptides may be synthesized on a Millipore 9050 peptide synthesizer using FMOC chemistry with HPTU (O-Benzotriazole-N,N,N',N'-tetramethyluronium hexafluorophosphate) activation. A Gly-Cys-Gly sequence may be  
25 attached to the amino terminus of the peptide to provide a method of conjugating or labeling of the peptide. Cleavage of the peptides from the solid support may be carried out using the following cleavage mixture: trifluoroacetic acid:ethanedithiol:thioanisole:water:phenol (40:1:2:2:3). After cleaving for 2 hours, the peptides may be precipitated in cold methyl-t-butyl-ether. The peptide pellets may then  
30 be dissolved in water containing 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) and lyophilized prior to purification by C18 reverse phase HPLC. A gradient of 0-60% acetonitrile (containing 0.1% TFA) in water (containing 0.1% TFA) may be used to elute the peptides. Following lyophilization of the pure fractions, the peptides may be characterized using electrospray mass spectrometry and by amino acid analysis.

## EXAMPLE 4

ISOLATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF DNA SEQUENCES ENCODING  
*CHLAMYDIA* ANTIGENS USING RETROVIRAL EXPRESSION VECTOR SYSTEMS  
AND SUBSEQUENT IMMUNOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

5 A genomic library of *Chlamydia trachomatis* LGV II was constructed by limited digests using BamHI, BglII, BstYI and MboI restriction enzymes. The restriction digest fragments were subsequently ligated into the BamHI site of the retroviral vectors pBIB-KS1,2,3. This vector set was modified to contain a Kosak  
10 translation initiation site and stop codons in order to allow expression of proteins from short DNA genomic fragments, as shown in Fig. 2. DNA pools of 80 clones were prepared and transfected into the retroviral packaging line Phoenix-Ampho, as described in Pear, W.S., Scott, M.L. and Nolan, G.P., Generation of High Titre, Helper-free Retroviruses by Transient Transfection. Methods in Molecular Medicine: Gene  
15 Therapy Protocols, Humana Press, Totowa, NJ, pp. 41-57. The *Chlamydia* library in retroviral form was then transduced into H2-Ld expressing P815 cells, which were then used as target cells to stimulate an antigen specific T-cell line.

A *Chlamydia*-specific, murine H2<sup>d</sup> restricted CD8<sup>+</sup> T-cell line was expanded in culture by repeated rounds of stimulation with irradiated *C. trachomatis*-  
20 infected J774 cells and irradiated syngeneic spleen cells, as described by Starnbach, M., in *J. Immunol.*, 153:5183, 1994. This *Chlamydia*-specific T-cell line was used to screen the above *Chlamydia* genomic library expressed by the retrovirally-transduced P815 cells. Positive DNA pools were identified by detection of IFN- $\gamma$  production using Elispot analysis (*see* Lalvani et al., *J. Experimental Medicine* 186:859-865, 1997).

25 Two positive pools, referred to as 2C7 and 2E10, were identified by IFN- $\gamma$  Elispot assays. Stable transductants of P815 cells from pool 2C7 were cloned by limiting dilution and individual clones were selected based upon their capacity to elicit IFN- $\gamma$  production from the *Chlamydia*-specific CTL line. From this screening process, four positive clones were selected, referred to as 2C7-8, 2C7-9, 2C7-19 and 2C7-21.  
30 Similarly, the positive pool 2E10 was further screened, resulting in an additional positive clone, which contains three inserts. The three inserts are fragments of the CT016, tRNA syntase and clpX genes (SEQ ID NO: 268-270, respectively).

Transgenic DNA from these four positive 2C7 clones were PCR amplified using pBIB-KS specific primers to selectively amplify the *Chlamydia* DNA  
35 insert. Amplified inserts were gel purified and sequenced. One immunoreactive clone, 2C7-8 (SEQ ID NO: 15, with the predicted amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID

NO: 32), is a 160 bp fragment with homology to nucleotides 597304-597145 of *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar D (NCBI, BLASTN search; SEQ ID NO: 33, with the predicted amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 34). The sequence of clone 2C7-8 maps within two putative open reading frames from the region of high homology described immediately above, and in particular, one of these putative open reading frames, consisting of a 298 amino acid fragment (SEQ ID NO: 16, with the predicted amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 17), was demonstrated to exhibit immunological activity.

Full-length cloning of the 298 amino acid fragment (referred to as CT529 and/or the Cap1 gene) from serovar L2 was obtained by PCR amplification using 5'-ttttgaagcaggtaggtgaatatg (forward) (SEQ ID NO: 159) and 5'-ttaagaaatttaaaaaatccctta (reverse) (SEQ ID NO: 160) primers, using purified *C. trachomatis* L2 genomic DNA as template. This PCR product was gel-purified, cloned into pCRBlunt (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) for sequencing, and then subcloned into the *EcoRI* site of pBIB-KMS, a derivative of pBIB-KS for expression. The *Chlamydia pneumoniae* homologue of CT529 is provided in SEQ ID NO: 291, with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 292.

Full-length DNA encoding various CT529 serovars were amplified by PCR from bacterial lysates containing  $10^5$  IFU, essentially as described (Denamur, E., C. Sayada, A. Souriau, J. Orfila, A. Rodolakis and J. Elion. 1991. J. Gen. Microbiol. 137: 2525). The following serovars were amplified as described: Ba (SEQ ID NO: 134, with the corresponding predicted amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 135); E (BOUR) and E (MTW447) (SEQ ID NO: 122, with the corresponding predicted amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 123); F (NI1) (SEQ ID NO: 128, with the corresponding predicted amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 129); G; (SEQ ID NO: 126, with the corresponding predicted amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 127); Ia (SEQ ID NO: 124, with the corresponding predicted amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 125); L1 (SEQ ID NO: 130, with the corresponding predicted amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 131); L3 (SEQ ID NO: 132, with the corresponding predicted amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 133); I (SEQ ID NO: 263, with the corresponding predicted amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 264); K (SEQ ID NO: 265, with the corresponding predicted amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 266); and MoPn (SEQ ID NO: 136, with the corresponding predicted amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 137). PCR reactions were performed with Advantage Genomic PCR Kit (Clontech, Palo Alto, CA) using primers specific for serovar L2 DNA (external to the ORF). Primers sequences were 5'-

ggtataatatctctctaaatttg (forward-SEQ ID NO: 161) and 5'-agataaaaaaggctgttcc' (reverse-SEQ ID NO: 162) except for MoPn which required 5'-ttttgaagcaggtaggatgaatg (forward-SEQ ID NO: 163) and 5'-tttacaataagaaaagctaagcactttgt (reverse-SEQ ID NO: 164). PCR amplified DNA was purified with QIAquick PCR purification kit (Qiagen, Valencia, CA) and cloned in pCR2.1 (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) for sequencing.

Sequencing of DNA derived from PCR amplified inserts of immunoreactive clones was done on an automated sequencer (ABI 377) using both a pBIB-KS specific forward primer 5'-ccttacacagtcctgctgac (SEQ ID NO: 165) and a reverse primer 3'-gtttccgggcctcacttg (SEQ ID NO: 166). PCRBlunt cloned DNA coding for CT529 serovar L2 and pCR2.1 cloned DNA coding for CT529 serovar Ba, E (BOUR), E (MTW447), F (NI1), G, Ia, K, L1, L3 and MoPn were sequenced using T7 promoter primer and universal M13 forward and M13 reverse primers.

To determine if these two putative open reading frames (SEQ ID NO: 16 and 20) encoded a protein with an associated immunological function, overlapping peptides (17-20 amino acid lengths) spanning the lengths of the two open reading frames were synthesized, as described in Example 3. A standard chromium release assay was utilized to determine the per cent specific lysis of peptide-pulsed H2<sup>d</sup> restricted target cells. In this assay, aliquots of P815 cells (H2<sup>d</sup>) were labeled at 37° C for one hour with 100 µCi of <sup>51</sup>Cr in the presence or absence of 1 µg/ml of the indicated peptides. Following this incubation, labeled P815 cells were washed to remove excess <sup>51</sup>Cr and peptide, and subsequently plated in duplicate in microculture plates at a concentration of 1,000 cells/well. Effector CTL (*Chlamydia*-specific CD8 T cells) were added at the indicated effector:target ratios. Following a 4 hour incubation, supernatants were harvested and measured by gamma-counter for release of <sup>51</sup>Cr into the supernatant. Two overlapping peptides from the 298 amino acid open reading frame did specifically stimulate the CTL line. The peptides represented in SEQ ID NO: 138-156 were synthesized, representing the translation of the L2 homologue of the serovar D open reading frame for CT529 (Cap1 gene) and 216 amino acid open reading frame. As shown in Fig. 3, peptides CtC7.8-12 (SEQ ID NO: 18, also referred to as Cap1#132-147, SEQ ID NO: 139) and CtC7.8-13 (SEQ ID NO: 19, also referred to as Cap1#138-155, SEQ ID NO: 140) were able to elicit 38 to 52% specific lysis, respectively, at an effector to target ratio of 10:1. Notably, the overlap between these two peptides contained a predicted H2<sup>d</sup> (K<sup>d</sup> and L<sup>d</sup>) binding peptide. A 10 amino acid peptide was synthesized to correspond to this overlapping sequence (SEQ ID NO: 31) and was found to generate a strong immune response from the anti-*Chlamydia* CTL line by elispot assay. Significantly, a search of the most recent Genbank database revealed no

proteins have previously been described for this gene. Therefore, the putative open reading frame encoding clone 2C7-8 (SEQ ID NO: 15) defines a gene which encompasses an antigen from *Chlamydia* capable of stimulating antigen-specific CD8+ T-cells in a MHC-I restricted manner, demonstrating this antigen could be used to  
5 develop a vaccine against *Chlamydia*.

To confirm these results and to further map the epitope, truncated peptides (SEQ ID NO: 138-156) were made and tested for recognition by the T-cells in an IFN-g ELISPOT assay. Truncations of either Ser139 (Cap1#140-147, SEQ ID NO: 146) or Leu147 (Cap1#138-146, SEQ ID NO: 147) abrogate T-cell recognition. These  
10 results indicate that the 9-mer peptide Cap1#139-147 (SFIGGITYL, SEQ ID NO: 145) is the minimal epitope recognized by the *Chlamydia*-specific T-cells.

Sequence alignments of Cap1 (CT529) from selected serovars of *C. trachomatis* (SEQ ID NO: 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137 and 139) shows one of the amino acid differences is found in position 2 of the proposed epitope. The  
15 homologous serovar D peptide is SIIGGITYL (SEQ ID NO: 168). The ability of SFIGGITYL and SIIGGITYL to target cells for recognition by the *Chlamydia* specific T-cells was compared. Serial dilutions of each peptide were incubated with P815 cells and tested for recognition by the T-cells in a <sup>51</sup>Cr release assay, as described above. The *Chlamydia*-specific T-cells recognize the serovar L2 peptide at a minimum  
20 concentration of 1 nM and the serovar D peptide at a minimum concentration of 10 nM.

Further studies have shown that a Cap1#139-147-specific T-cell clone recognizes *C. trachomatis* infected cells. To confirm that Cap1<sub>139-147</sub> is presented on the surface of *Chlamydia* infected cells, Balb-3T3 (H-2<sup>d</sup>) cells were infected with *C. trachomatis* serovar L2 and tested to determine whether these cells are recognized by a  
25 CD8+ T-cell clone specific for Cap1#139-147 epitope (SEQ ID NO: 145). The T-cell clone specific for Cap1#139-147 epitope was obtained by limiting dilution of the line 69 T-cells. The T-cell clone specifically recognized the *Chlamydia* infected cells. In these experiments, target cells were *C. trachomatis* infected (positive control) or uninfected Balb/3T3 cells, showing 45%, 36% and 30% specific lysis at 30:1, 10:1 and  
30 3:1 effector to target ratios, respectively; or Cap1#139-147 epitope (SEQ ID NO: 145) coated, or untreated P815 cells, showing 83%, 75% and 58% specific lysis at 30:1, 10:1 and 3:1 effector to target ratios, respectively (negative controls having less than 5% lysis in all cases). This data suggests that the epitope is presented during infection.

In vivo studies show Cap1#139-147 epitope-specific T-cells are primed  
35 during murine infection with *C. trachomatis*. To determine if infection with *C. trachomatis* primes a Cap1#139-147 epitope-specific T-cell response, mice were

infected i.p. with  $10^8$  IFU of *C. trachomatis* serovar L2. Two weeks after infection, the mice were sacrificed and spleen cells were stimulated on irradiated syngeneic spleen cells pulsed with Cap1#139-147 epitope peptide. After 5 days of stimulation, the cultures were used in a standard  $^{51}\text{Cr}$  release assay to determine if there were Cap1#139-147 epitope-specific T-cells present in the culture. Specifically, spleen cells from a *C. trachomatis* serovar L2 immunized mouse or a control mouse injected with PBS after a 5 days culture with Cap1#139-147 peptide-coated syngeneic spleen cells and CD8+ T-cells able to specifically recognize Cap1#139-147 epitope gave 73%, 60% and 32% specific lysis at a30:1, 10:1 and 3:1 effector to target ratios, respectively. The control mice had a percent lysis of approximately 10% at a 30:1 effector to target ratio, and steadily declining with lowering E:T ratios. Target cells were Cap1#139-147 peptide-coated, or untreated P815 cells. These data suggest that Cap1#139-147 peptide-specific T-cells are primed during murine infection with *C. trachomatis*.

Studies were performed demonstrating that Ct529 (referred to herein as Cap-1) localizes to the inclusion membrane of *C. trachomatis*-infected cells and is not associated with elementary bodies or reticulate bodies. As described above, Cap-1 was identified as a product from *Chlamydia* that stimulates CD8+ CTL. These CTL are protective in a murine model of infection, thus making Cap-1 a good vaccine candidate. Further, since these CTL are MHC-I restricted, the Cap-1 gene must have access to the cytosol of infected cells, which may be a unique characteristic of specific *Chlamydial* gene products. Therefore, determination of the cellular localization of the gene products would be useful in characterizing Cap-1 as a vaccine candidate. To detect the intracellular localization of Cap-1, rabbit polyclonal antibodies directed against a recombinant polypeptide encompassing the N-terminal 125 amino acids of Cap-1 (SEQ ID NO: 305, with the amino acid sequence including the N-terminal 6-His tag provided in SEQ ID NO: 304) were used to stain McCoy cells infected with *Chlamydiae*.

Rabbit-anti-Cap-1 polyclonal antibodies were obtained by hyper-immunization of rabbits with a recombinant polypeptide, rCt529c1-125 (SEQ ID NO: 305) encompassing the N-terminal portion of Cap-1. Recombinant rCt529e1-125 protein was obtained from *E. coli* transformed with a pET expression plasmid (as described above) encoding the nucleotides 1-375 encoding the N-terminal 1-125 amino acids of Cap-1. Recombinant protein was purified by Ni-NTA using techniques well known in the art. For a positive control antiserum, polyclonal antisera directed against elementary bodies were made by immunization of rabbits with purified *C. trachomatis* elementary bodies (Biodesign, Sacco, Maine). Pre-immune sera derived from rabbits prior to immunization with the Cap-1 polypeptide was used as a negative control.

Immunocytochemistry was performed on McCoy cell monolayers grown on glass coverslips inoculated with either *C. trachomatis* serovar L2 or *C. psittaci*, strain 6BC, at a concentration of  $10^6$  IFU (Inclusion Forming Units) per ml. After 2 hours, medium was aspirated and replaced with fresh RP-10 medium supplemented with cycloheximide (1.0  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ ). Infected cells were incubated at in 7%  $\text{CO}_2$  for 24 hours and fixed by aspirating medium, rinsing cells once with PBS and methanol fixation for 5 minutes. For antigen staining, fixed cell monolayers were washed with PBS and incubated at 37°C for 2 hours with 1:100 dilutions of specific or control antisera. Cells were rinsed with PBS and incubated for 1 hour with fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC)-labeled, anti-rabbit IgG (KPL, Gaithersburg) and stained with Evans blue (0.05%) in PBS. Fluorescence was observed with a 100X objective (Zeiss epifluorescence microscope), and photographed (Nikon UFX-11A camera).

Results from this study show Cap-1 localizes to the inclusion membrane of *C. trachomatis*-infected cells. Cap-1 specific antibody labeled the inclusion membranes of *C. trachomatis*-infected cells, but not *Chlamydial* elementary bodies contained in these inclusions or released by the fixation process. Conversely, the anti-elementary body antibody clearly labeled the bacterial bodies, not only within the inclusions, but those released by the fixation process. Specificity of the anti-Cap-1 antibody is demonstrated by the fact that it does not stain *C. psittaci*-infected cells. Specificity of the Cap-1 labeling is also shown by the absence of reactivity in pre-immune sera. These results suggest that Cap-1 is released from the bacteria and becomes associated with the *Chlamydial* inclusion membrane. Therefore, Cap-1 is a gene product which may be useful for stimulating CD8+ T cells in the development of a vaccine against infections caused by *Chlamydia*.

The relevance of the Cap-1 gene as a potential CTL antigen in a vaccine against *Chlamydia* infection is further illustrated by two additional series of studies. First, CTL specific for the MHC-I epitope of Cap-1 CT529 #138-147 peptide of *C. trachomatis* (SEQ ID NO: 144) have been shown to be primed to a high frequency during natural infection. Specifically, Balb/C mice were inoculated with  $10^6$  I.F.U. of *C. trachomatis*, serova L2. After 2 weeks, spleens were harvested and quantified by Elispot analysis for the number of IFN- $\gamma$  secreting cells in response to Cap-1 #138-147 peptide-pulsed antigen presenting cells. In two experiments, the number of IFN- $\gamma$ -secreting cells in  $10^5$  splenocytes was about 1% of all CD8+ T-cells. This high frequency of responding CD8+ CTL to the MHC-1 epitope (Cap-1 CT529 #138-147 peptide) suggest that Cap-1 is highly immunogenic in infections.

Results from a second series of studies have shown that the Cap-1 protein is almost immediately accessible to the cytosol of the host cell upon infection. This is shown in a time-course of Cap-1 CT529 #138-147 peptide presentation. Briefly, 3T3 cells were infected with *C. trachomatis* serovar L2 for various lengths of time, and then tested for recognition by Cap-1 CT529 #138-147 peptide-specific CTL. The results show that *C. trachomatis*-infected 3T3 cells are targeted for recognition by the antigen-specific CTL after only 2 hours of infection. These results suggest that Cap-1 is an early protein synthesized in the development of *C. trachomatis* elementary bodies to reticulate bodies. A CD8+ CTL immune response directed against a gene product expressed early in infection may be particularly efficacious in a vaccine against *Chlamydia* infection.

#### EXAMPLE 5

##### GENERATION OF ANTIBODY AND T-CELL RESPONSES IN MICE IMMUNIZED WITH *CHLAMYDIA* ANTIGENS

Immunogenicity studies were conducted to determine the antibody and CD4+ T cell responses in mice immunized with either purified SWIB or S13 proteins formulated with Montanide adjuvant, or DNA-based immunizations with pcDNA-3 expression vectors containing the DNA sequences for SWIB or S13. SWIB is also referred to as clone 1-B1-66 (SEQ ID NO: 1, with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 5), and S13 ribosomal protein is also referred to as clone 10-C10-31 (SEQ ID NO: 4, with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 12). In the first experiment, groups of three C57BL/6 mice were immunized twice and monitored for antibody and CD4+ T-cell responses. DNA immunizations were intradermal at the base of the tail and polypeptide immunizations were administered by subcutaneous route. Results from standard <sup>3</sup>H-incorporation assays of spleen cells from immunized mice shows a strong proliferative response from the group immunized with purified recombinant SWIB polypeptide (SEQ ID NO: 5). Further analysis by cytokine induction assays, as previously described, demonstrated that the group immunized with SWIB polypeptide produced a measurable IFN- $\gamma$  and IL-4 response. Subsequent ELISA-based assays to determine the predominant antibody isotype response in the experimental group immunized with the SWIB polypeptide were performed. Fig. 4 illustrates the SWIB-immunized group gave a humoral response that was predominantly IgG1.

In a second experiment, C3H mice were immunized three times with 10  $\mu$ g purified SWIB protein (also referred to as clone 1-B1-66, SEQ ID NO: 5)

formulated in either PBS or Montanide at three week intervals and harvested two weeks after the third immunization. Antibody titers directed against the SWIB protein were determined by standard ELISA-based techniques well known in the art, demonstrating the SWIB protein formulated with Montanide adjuvant induced a strong humoral immune response. T-cell proliferative responses were determined by a XTT-based assay (Scudiero, et al, *Cancer Research*, 1988, 48:4827). As shown in Fig. 5, splenocytes from mice immunized with the SWIB polypeptide plus Montanide elicited an antigen specific proliferative response. In addition, the capacity of splenocytes from immunized animals to secrete IFN- $\gamma$  in response to soluble recombinant SWIB polypeptide was determined using the cytokine induction assay previously described. The splenocytes from all animals in the group immunized with SWIB polypeptide formulated with montanide adjuvant secreted IFN- $\gamma$  in response to exposure to the SWIB Chlamydia antigen, demonstrating an *Chlamydia*-specific immune response.

In a further experiment, C3H mice were immunized at three separate time points at the base of the tail with 10  $\mu$ g of purified SWIB or S13 protein (*C. trachomatis*, SWIB protein, clone 1-B1-66, SEQ ID NO: 5, and S13 protein, clone 10-C10-31, SEQ ID NO: 4) formulated with the SBAS2 adjuvant (SmithKline Beecham, London, England). Antigen-specific antibody titers were measured by ELISA, showing both polypeptides induced a strong IgG response, ranging in titers from  $1 \times 10^4$  to  $1 \times 10^5$ . The IgG1 and IgG2a components of this response were present in fairly equal amounts. Antigen-specific T-cell proliferative responses, determined by standard  $^3$ H-incorporation assays on spleen cells isolated from immunized mice, were quite strong for SWIB (50,000 cpm above the negative control) and even stronger for s13 (100,000 cpm above the negative control). The IFN $\gamma$  production was assayed by standard ELISA techniques from supernatant from the proliferating culture. *In vitro* restimulation of the culture with S13 protein induced high levels of IFN $\gamma$  production, approximately 25 ng/ml versus 2 ng/ml for the negative control. Restimulation with the SWIB protein also induced IFN $\gamma$ , although to a lesser extent.

In a related experiment, C3H mice were immunized at three separate time points with 10  $\mu$ g of purified SWIB or S13 protein (*C. trachomatis*, SWIB protein, clone 1-B1-66, SEQ ID NO: 5, and S13 protein, clone 10-C10-31, SEQ ID NO: 4) mixed with 10  $\mu$ g of Cholera Toxin. Mucosal immunization was through intranasal inoculation. Antigen-specific antibody responses were determined by standard ELISA techniques. Antigen-specific IgG antibodies were present in the blood of SWIB-immunized mice, with titers ranging from  $1 \times 10^3$  to  $1 \times 10^4$ , but non-detectable in the S13-immunized animals. Antigen-specific T-cell responses from isolated splenocytes,

as measured by IFN $\gamma$  production, gave similar results to those described immediately above for systemic immunization.

An animal study was conducted to determine the immunogenicity of the CT529 serovar LGVII CTL epitope, defined by the CT529 10mer consensus peptide (CSFIGGITYL – SEQ ID NO: 31), which was identified as an H2-Kd restricted CTL epitope. BALB/c mice (3 mice per group) were immunized three times with 25  $\mu$ g of peptide combined with various adjuvants. The peptide was administered systemically at the base of the tail in either SKB Adjuvant System SBAS-2'', SBAS-7 (SmithKline Beecham, London, England) or Montanide. The peptide was also administered intranasally mixed with 10ug of Cholera Toxin (CT). Naive mice were used as a control. Four weeks after the 3rd immunization, spleen cells were restimulated with LPS-blasts pulsed with 10ug/ml CT529 10mer consensus peptide at three different effector to LPS-blasts ratios : 6, 1.5 and 0.4 at  $1 \times 10^6$  cell/ml. After 2 restimulations, effector cells were tested for their ability to lyse peptide pulsed P815 cells using a standard chromium release assay. A non-relevant peptide from chicken egg ovalbumin was used as a negative control. The results demonstrate that a significant immune response was elicited towards the CT529 10mer consensus peptide and that antigen-specific T-cells capable of lysing peptide-pulsed targets were elicited in response to immunization with the peptide. Specifically, antigen-specific lytic activities were found in the SBAS-7 and CT adjuvanted group while Montanide and SBAS-2" failed to adjuvant the CTL epitope immunization.

#### EXAMPLE 6

##### EXPRESSION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF *CHLAMYDIA PNEUMONIAE* GENES

The human T-cell line, TCL-8, described in Example 1, recognizes *Chlamydia trachomatis* as well as *Chlamydia pneumonia* infected monocyte-derived dendritic cells, suggesting *Chlamydia trachomatis* and *pneumonia* may encode cross-reactive T-cell epitopes. To isolate the *Chlamydia pneumonia* genes homologous to *Chlamydia trachomatis* LGV II clones 1B1-66, also referred to as SWIB (SEQ ID NO: 1) and clone 10C10-31, also referred to as S13 ribosomal protein (SEQ ID NO: 4), HeLa 229 cells were infected with *C. pneumonia* strain TWAR (CDC/CWL-029). After three days incubation, the *C. pneumonia*-infected HeLa cells were harvested, washed and resuspended in 200  $\mu$ l water and heated in a boiling water bath for 20 minutes. Ten microliters of the disrupted cell suspension was used as the PCR template.

*C. pneumonia* specific primers were designed for clones 1B1-66 and 10C10-31 such that the 5' end had a 6X-Histidine tag and a Nde I site inserted, and the

3' end had a stop codon and a BamHI site included (Fig. 6). The PCR products were amplified and sequenced by standard techniques well known in the art. The *C. pneumonia*-specific PCR products were cloned into expression vector pET17B (Novagen, Madison, WI) and transfected into *E. coli* BL21 pLysS for expression and subsequent purification utilizing the histidine-nickel chromatographic methodology provided by Novagen. Two proteins from *C. pneumonia* were thus generated, a 10-11 kDa protein referred to as CpSWIB (SEQ ID NO: 27, and SEQ ID NO: 78 having a 6X His tag, with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 28, respectively), a 15 kDa protein referred to as CpS13 (SEQ ID NO: 29, and SEQ ID NO: 77, having a 6X His tag, with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 30 and 91, respectively).

#### EXAMPLE 7

##### INDUCTION OF T CELL PROLIFERATION AND INTERFERON- $\gamma$ PRODUCTION BY *CHLAMYDIA PNEUMONIAE* ANTIGENS

The ability of recombinant *Chlamydia pneumoniae* antigens to induce T cell proliferation and interferon- $\gamma$  production is determined as follows.

Proteins are induced by IPTG and purified by Ni-NTA agarose affinity chromatography (Webb et al., *J. Immunology* 157:5034-5041, 1996). The purified polypeptides are then screened for the ability to induce T-cell proliferation in PBMC preparations. PBMCs from *C. pneumoniae* patients as well as from normal donors whose T-cells are known to proliferate in response to *Chlamydia* antigens, are cultured in medium comprising RPMI 1640 supplemented with 10% pooled human serum and 50  $\mu$ g/ml gentamicin. Purified polypeptides are added in duplicate at concentrations of 0.5 to 10  $\mu$ g/mL. After six days of culture in 96-well round-bottom plates in a volume of 200  $\mu$ l, 50  $\mu$ l of medium is removed from each well for determination of IFN- $\gamma$  levels, as described below. The plates are then pulsed with 1  $\mu$ Ci/well of tritiated thymidine for a further 18 hours, harvested and tritium uptake determined using a gas scintillation counter. Fractions that result in proliferation in both replicates three fold greater than the proliferation observed in cells cultured in medium alone are considered positive.

IFN- $\gamma$  was measured using an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). ELISA plates are coated with a mouse monoclonal antibody directed to human IFN- $\gamma$  (PharMingen, San Diego, CA) in PBS for four hours at room temperature. Wells are then blocked with PBS containing 5% (W/V) non-fat dried milk for 1 hour at room temperature. The plates are washed six times in PBS/0.2% TWEEN-20 and samples diluted 1:2 in culture medium in the ELISA plates are incubated overnight at

room temperature. The plates are again washed and a polyclonal rabbit anti-human IFN- $\gamma$  serum diluted 1:3000 in PBS/10% normal goat serum is added to each well. The plates are then incubated for two hours at room temperature, washed and horseradish peroxidase-coupled anti-rabbit IgG (Sigma Chemical So., St. Louis, MO) is added at a  
5 1:2000 dilution in PBS/5% non-fat dried milk. After a further two hour incubation at room temperature, the plates are washed and TMB substrate added. The reaction is stopped after 20 min with 1 N sulfuric acid. Optical density is determined at 450 nm using 570 nm as a reference wavelength. Fractions that result in both replicates giving an OD two fold greater than the mean OD from cells cultured in medium alone, plus 3  
10 standard deviations, are considered positive.

A human anti-*Chlamydia* T-cell line (TCL-8) capable of cross-reacting to *C. trachomatis* and *C. pneumonia* was used to determine whether the expressed proteins described in the example above, (i.e., CpSWIB, SEQ ID NO: 27, and SEQ ID NO: 78 having a 6X His tag, with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in  
15 SEQ ID NO: 28, respectively, and the 15 kDa protein referred to as CpS13 SEQ ID NO: 29, and SEQ ID NO: 77, having a 6X His tag, with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 30 and 91, respectively), possessed T-cell epitopes common to both *C. trachomatis* and *C. pneumonia*. Briefly, *E. coli* expressing  
20 *Chlamydial* proteins were titered on  $1 \times 10^4$  monocyte-derived dendritic cells. After two hours, the dendritic cells cultures were washed and  $2.5 \times 10^4$  T cells (TCL-8) added and allowed to incubate for an additional 72 hours. The amount of INF- $\gamma$  in the culture supernatant was then determined by ELISA. As shown in Figs. 7A and 7B, the TCL-8 T-cell line specifically recognized the S13 ribosomal protein from both *C. trachomatis*  
25 and *C. pneumonia* as demonstrated by the antigen-specific induction of IFN- $\gamma$ , whereas only the SWIB protein from *C. trachomatis* was recognized by the T-cell line. To validate these results, the T cell epitope of *C. trachomatis* SWIB was identified by epitope mapping using target cells pulsed with a series of overlapping peptides and the T-cell line TCL-8. 3H-thymidine incorporation assays demonstrated that the peptide,  
30 referred to as C.t.SWIB 52-67, of SEQ ID NO: 39 gave the strongest proliferation of the TCL-8 line. The homologous peptides corresponding to the SWIB of *C. pneumoniae* sequence (SEQ ID NO: 40), the topoisomerase-SWIB fusion of *C. pneumoniae* (SEQ ID NO: 43) and *C. trachomatis* (SEQ ID NO: 42) as well as the human SWI domain (SEQ ID NO: 41) were synthesized and tested in the above assay. The T-cell line TCL-8 only recognized the *C. trachomatis* peptide of SEQ ID NO: 39 and not the  
35 corresponding *C. pneumoniae* peptide (SEQ ID NO: 40), or the other corresponding peptides described above (SEQ ID NO; 41-43).

Chlamydia-specific T cell lines were generated from donor CP-21 with a positive serum titer against *C. pneumoniae* by stimulating donor PBMC with either *C. trachomatis* or *C. pneumoniae*-infected monocyte-derived dendritic cells, respectively. T-cells generated against *C. pneumoniae* responded to recombinant *C. pneumoniae*-  
5 SWIB but not *C. trachomatis*-SWIB, whereas the T-cell line generated against *C. trachomatis* did not respond to either *C. trachomatis*- or *C. pneumoniae*-SWIB (see Fig. 9). The *C. pneumoniae*-SWIB specific immune response of donor CP-21 confirms the *C. pneumoniae* infection and indicates the elicitation of *C. pneumoniae*-SWIB specific T-cells during *in vivo C. pneumoniae* infection.

10 Epitope mapping of the T-cell response to *C. pneumoniae*-SWIB has shown that Cp-SWIB-specific T-cells responded to the overlapping peptides Cp-SWIB 32-51 (SEQ ID NO: 101) and Cp-SWIB 37-56 (SEQ ID NO: 102), indicating a *C. pneumoniae*-SWIB-specific T-cell epitope Cp-SWIB 37-51 (SEQ ID NO: 100).

In additional experiments, T-cell lines were generated from donor CP1,  
15 also a *C. pneumoniae* seropositive donor, by stimulating PBMC with non-infectious elementary bodies from *C. trachomatis* and *C. pneumoniae*, respectively. In particular, proliferative responses were determined by stimulating  $2.5 \times 10^4$  T-cells in the presence of  $1 \times 10^4$  monocyte-derived dendritic cells and non-infectious elementary bodies derived from *C. trachomatis* and *C. pneumoniae*, or either recombinant *C. trachomatis*  
20 or *C. pneumoniae* SWIB protein. The T-cell response against SWIB resembled the data obtained with T-cell lines from CP-21 in that *C. pneumoniae*-SWIB, but not *C. trachomatis*-SWIB elicited a response by the *C. pneumoniae* T-cell line. In addition, the *C. trachomatis* T-cell line did not proliferate in response to either *C. trachomatis* or *C. pneumoniae* SWIB, though it did proliferate in response to both CT and CP  
25 elementary bodies. As described in Example 1, Clone 11-C12-91 (SEQ ID NO: 63), identified using the TCP-21 cell line, has a 269 bp insert that is part of the OMP2 gene (CT443) and shares homology with the 60 kDa cysteine rich outer membrane protein of *C. pneumoniae*, referred to as OMCB. To further define the reactive epitope(s), epitope mapping was performed using a series of overlapping peptides and the immunoassay  
30 previously described. Briefly, proliferative responses were determined by stimulating  $2.5 \times 10^4$  TCP-21 T-cells in the presence of  $1 \times 10^4$  monocyte-derived dendritic cells with either non-infectious elementary bodies derived from *C. trachomatis* and *C. pneumoniae*, or peptides derived from the protein sequence of *C. trachomatis* or *C. pneumoniae* OMCB protein (0.1  $\mu$ g/ml). The TCP-21 T-cells responded to epitopes  
35 CT-OMCB #167-186, CT-OMCB #171-190, CT-OMCB #171-186, and to a lesser extent, CT-OMCB #175-186 (SEQ ID NO: 249-252, respectively). Notably, the TCP-

21 T-cell line also gave a proliferative response to the homologous *C. pneumoniae* peptide CP-OMCB #171-186 (SEQ ID NO: 253), which was equal to or greater than the response to the to the *C. trachomatis* peptides. The amino acid substitutions in position two (i.e., Asp for Glu) and position four (i.e., Cys for Ser) did not alter the proliferative  
5 response of the T-cells and therefore demonstrating this epitope to be a cross-reactive epitope between *C. trachomatis* and *C. pneumoniae*.

### EXAMPLE 8

#### IMMUNE RESPONSES OF HUMAN PBMC AND T-CELL LINES

#### 10 AGAINST *CHLAMYDIA* ANTIGENS

The examples provided herein suggest that there is a population of healthy donors among the general population that have been infected with *C. trachomatis* and generated a protective immune response controlling the *C. trachomatis* infection. These donors remained clinically asymptomatic and seronegative for *C.*  
15 *trachomatis*. To characterize the immune responses of normal donors against *chlamydial* antigens which had been identified by CD4 expression cloning, PBMC obtained from 12 healthy donors were tested against a panel of recombinant *chlamydial* antigens including *C. trachomatis*-, *C. pneumoniae*-SWIB and *C. trachomatis*-, *C. pneumoniae*-S13. The data are summarized in Table I below. All donors were  
20 seronegative for *C. trachomatis*, whereas 6/12 had a positive *C. pneumoniae* titer. Using a stimulation index of >4 as a positive response, 11/12 of the subjects responded to *C. trachomatis* elementary bodies and 12/12 responded to *C. pneumoniae* elementary bodies. One donor, AD104, responded to recombinant *C. pneumoniae*-S13 protein, but not to recombinant *C. trachomatis*-S13 protein, indicating a *C. pneumoniae*-specific  
25 response. Three out of 12 donors had a *C. trachomatis*-SWIB, but not a *C. pneumoniae*-SWIB specific response, confirming a *C. trachomatis* infection. *C. trachomatis* and *C. pneumoniae*- S13 elicited a response in 8/12 donors suggesting a chlamydial infection. These data demonstrate the ability of SWIB and S13 to elicit a T-cell response in PBMC of normal study subjects.

TABLE I

Immune response of normal study subjects against <i>Chlamydia</i>										
Donor	Sex	<i>Chlamydia</i> IgG titer	CT EB	CP EB	CT Swib	CP Swib	CT S13	CP S13	CT lpdA	CT TSA
AD100	male	negative	++	+++	+	-	++	++	-	n.t.
AD104	female	negative	+++	++	-	-	-	++	-	n.t.
AD108	male	CP 1:256	++	++	+	+/-	+	+	+	n.t.
AD112	female	negative	++	++	+	-	+	-	+/-	n.t.
AD120	male	negative	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	n.t.
AD124	female	CP 1:128	++	++	-	-	-	-	-	n.t.
AD128	male	CP 1:512	+	++	-	-	++	+	++	-
AD132	female	negative	++	++	-	-	+	+	-	-
AD136	female	CP 1:128	+	++	-	-	+/-	-	-	-
AD140	male	CP 1:256	++	++	-	-	+	+	-	-
AD142	female	CP 1:512	++	++	-	-	+	+	+	-
AD146	female	negative	++	++	-	-	++	+	+	-

CT= *Chlamydia trachomatis*; CP= *Chlamydia pneumoniae*; EB= *Chlamydia* elementary  
5 bodies; Swib= recombinant *Chlamydia* Swib protein; S13= recombinant *Chlamydia*  
S13 protein; lpdA= recombinant *Chlamydia* lpdA protein; TSA= recombinant  
*Chlamydia* TSA protein. Values represent results from standard proliferation assays.  
Proliferative responses were determined by stimulating  $3 \times 10^5$  PBMC with  $1 \times 10^4$   
10 monocyte-derived dendritic cells pre-incubated with the respective recombinant  
antigens or elementary bodies (EB). Assays were harvested after 6 days with a  $^3\text{H}$ -  
thymidine pulse for the last 18h.

	SI: Stimulation index	
	+/-: SI ~	4
	+: SI >	4
	++: SI	10-30
5	+++: SI >	30

In a first series of experiments, T-cell lines were generated from a healthy female individual (CT-10) with a history of genital exposure to *C. trachomatis* by stimulating T-cells with *C. trachomatis* LGV II elementary bodies as previously described. Although the study subject was exposed to *C. trachomatis*, she did not seroconvert and did not develop clinical symptoms, suggesting donor CT-10 may have developed a protective immune response against *C. trachomatis*. As shown in Fig. 10, a primary *Chlamydia*-specific T-cell line derived from donor CT-10 responded to *C. trachomatis*-SWIB, but not *C. pneumoniae*-SWIB recombinant proteins, confirming the exposure of CT-10 to *C. trachomatis*. Epitope mapping of the T-cell response to *C. trachomatis*-SWIB showed that this donor responded to the same epitope Ct-SWIB 52-67 (SEQ ID NO: 39) as T-cell line TCL-8, as shown in Fig. 11.

Additional T-cell lines were generated as described above for various *C. trachomatis* patients. A summary of the patients' clinical profile and proliferative responses to various *C. trachomatis* and *C. pneumoniae* elementary bodies and recombinant proteins are summarized in Table II .

TABLE II

Proliferative response of <i>C. trachomatis</i> patients										
Patients	Clinical manifestation	IgG titer	CT EB	CP EB	CT Swib	CP Swib	CT S13	CP S13	CT IpdA	CT TSA
CT-1	NGU	negative	+	+	-	-	++	++	++	+
CT-2	NGU	negative	++	++	-	-	+	+/-	-	-
CT-3	asymptomatic shed Eb Dx was HPV	Ct 1:512 Cp 1:1024 Cps 1:256	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	-
CT-4	asymptomatic shed Eb	Ct 1:1024	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
CT-5	BV	Ct 1:256 Cp 1:256	++	++	-	-	+	-	-	-
CT-6	perinial rash discharge	Cp 1:1024	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
CT-7	BV genital ulcer	Ct 1:512 Cp 1:1024	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-
CT-8	Not known	Not tested	++	++	-	-	-	-	-	-
CT-9	asymptomatic	Ct 1:128 Cp 1:128	+++	++	-	-	++	+	+	-
CT-10	Itch mild vulvar	negative	++	++	-	-	-	-	-	-
CT-11	BV, abnormal pap	Ct 1: 512	+++	+++	-	-	+++	+/-	++	+
CT-12	asymptomatic	Cp 1: 512	++	++	-	-	++	+	+	-

NGU= Non-Gonococcal Urethritis; BV= Bacterial Vaginosis; CT= *Chlamydia trachomatis*; CP= *Chlamydia pneumoniae*; EB= *Chlamydia* elementary bodies; Swib= recombinant *Chlamydia* Swib protein; S13= recombinant *Chlamydia* S13 protein; IpdA= recombinant *Chlamydia* IpdA protein; TSA= recombinant *Chlamydia* TSA protein

Values represent results from standard proliferation assays. Proliferative responses were determined by stimulating  $3 \times 10^5$  PBMC with  $1 \times 10^4$  monocyte-

derived dendritic cells pre-incubated with the respective recombinant antigens or elementary bodies (EB). Assays were harvested after 6 days with a  $^3\text{H}$ -thymidine pulse for the last 18 hours.

5	SI: Stimulation index		
	+/-:	SI ~	4
	+	SI >	4
	++:	SI	10-30
	+++:	SI >	30

10

Using the panel of asymptomatic (as defined above) study subjects and *C. trachomatis* patients, as summarized in Tables I and II, a comprehensive study of the immune responses of PBMC derived from the two groups was conducted. Briefly, PBMCs from *C. pneumoniae* patients as well as from normal donors are cultured in  
 15 medium comprising RPMI 1640 supplemented with 10% pooled human serum and 50  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  gentamicin. Purified polypeptides, a panel of recombinant *chlamydial* antigens including *C. trachomatis*-, *C. pneumoniae*-SWIB and S13, as well as *C. trachomatis* lpdA and TSA are added in duplicate at concentrations of 0.5 to 10  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ . After six  
 20 days of culture in 96-well round-bottom plates in a volume of 200  $\mu\text{l}$ , 50  $\mu\text{l}$  of medium is removed from each well for determination of IFN- $\gamma$  levels, as described below. The plates are then pulsed with 1  $\mu\text{Ci/well}$  of tritiated thymidine for a further 18 hours, harvested and tritium uptake determined using a gas scintillation counter. Fractions that result in proliferation in both replicates three fold greater than the proliferation observed in cells cultured in medium alone are considered positive.

25

Proliferative responses to the recombinant *Chlamydiae* antigens demonstrated that the majority of asymptomatic donors and *C. trachomatis* patients recognized the *C. trachomatis* S13 antigen (8/12) and a majority of the *C. trachomatis* patients recognized the *C. pneumoniae* S13 antigen (8/12), with 4/12 asymptomatic donors also recognizing the *C. pneumoniae* S13 antigen. Also, six out of twelve of the  
 30 *C. trachomatis* patients and four out of twelve of the asymptomatic donors gave a proliferative response to the lpdA antigen of *C. trachomatis*. These results demonstrate that the *C. trachomatis* and *C. pneumoniae* S13 antigen, *C. trachomatis* Swib antigen and the *C. trachomatis* lpdA antigen are recognized by the asymptomatic donors, indicating these antigens were recognized during exposure to *Chlamydia* and an  
 35 immune response elicited against them. This implies these antigens may play a role in conferring protective immunity in a human host. In addition, the *C. trachomatis* and *C. pneumoniae* S13 antigen is recognized equally well among the *C. trachomatis* patients,

therefore indicating there may be epitopes shared between *C. trachomatis* and *C. pneumonia* in the S13 protein. Table III summarizes the results of these studies.

TABLE III

A. Antigen	NORMAL DONORS	C.T. PATIENTS
C.t.-Swib	3/12	0/12
C.p.-Swib	0/12	0/12
C.t.-S13	8/12	8/12
C.p.-S13	4/12	8/12
lpdA	4/12	6/12
TSA	0/12	2/12

5

A series of studies were initiated to determine the cellular immune response to short-term T-cell lines generated from asymptomatic donors and *C. trachomatis* patients. Cellular immune responses were measured by standard proliferation assays and IFN- $\gamma$ , as described in Example 7. Specifically, the majority of the antigens were in the form of single *E. coli* clones expressing Chlamydial antigens, although some recombinant proteins were also used in the assays. The single *E. coli* clones were titered on  $1 \times 10^4$  monocyte-derived dendritic cells and after two hours, the culture was washed and  $2.5 \times 10^4$  T-cells were added. The assay using the recombinant proteins were performed as previously described. Proliferation was determined after four days with a standard  $^3\text{H}$ -thymidine pulse for the last 18 hours. Induction of IFN- $\gamma$  was determined from culture supernatants harvested after four days using standard ELISA assays, as described above. The results show that all the *C. trachomatis* antigens tested, except for C.T. Swib, elicited a proliferative response from one or more different T-cell lines derived from *C. trachomatis* patients. In addition, proliferative responses were elicited from both the *C. trachomatis* patients and asymptomatic donors for the following *Chlamydia* genes, CT622, groEL, pmpD, CT610 and rS13.

The 12G3-83 clone also contains sequences to CT734 and CT764 in addition to CT622, and therefore these gene sequence may also have immunoreactive epitopes. Similarly, clone 21G12-60 contains sequences to the hypothetical protein genes CT229 and CT228 in addition to CT875; and 15H2-76 also contains sequences

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from CT812 and CT088, as well as sharing homology to the *sycE* gene. Clone 11H3-61 also contains sequences sharing homology to the PGP6-D virulence protein.

TABLE IV

Clone	C. t. Antigen (putative*)	TCL from Asymp. Donors	TCL from C. t. Patients	SEQ ID NO:
1B1-66 (E. coli)	Swib	2/2	0/4	5
1B1-66 (protein)	Swib	2/2	0/4	5
12G3-83 (E. coli)	CT622*	2/2	4/4	57
22B3-53 (E. coli)	GROEL	1/2	4/4	111
22B3-53 (protein)	GROEL	1/2	4/4	111
15H2-76 (E. coli)	PMPD*	1/2	3/4	87
11H3-61 (E. coli)	rL1*	0/2	3/4	60
14H1-4 (E. coli)	TSA	0/2	3/4	56
14H1-4 (protein)	TSA	0/2	3/4	56
11G10-46 (E. coli)	CT610	1/2	1/4	62
10C10-17 (E. coli)	rS13	1/2	1/4	62
10C10-17 (protein)	RS13	1/2	1/4	62
21G12-60 (E. coli)	CT875*	0/2	2/4	110
11H4-32 (E. coli)	DNAK	0/2	2/4	59
21C7-8 (E. coli)	DNAK	0/2	2/4	115
17C10-31 (E. coli)	CT858	0/2	2/4	114

5

## EXAMPLE 9

PROTECTION STUDIES USING *CHLAMYDIA* ANTIGENS

Protection studies were conducted in mice to determine whether immunization with chlamydial antigens can impact on the genital tract disease resulting from chlamydial inoculation. Two models were utilized; a model of intravaginal inoculation that uses a human isolate containing a strain of *Chlamydia psittaci* (MTW447), and a model of intrauterine inoculation that involves a human isolate identified as *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar F (strain NI1). Both strains induce inflammation in the upper genital tract, which resemble endometritis and salpingitis caused by *Chlamydia trachomatis* in women. In the first experiment, C3H mice (4

10

mice per group) were immunized three times with 100 µg of pcDNA-3 expression vector containing *C. trachomatis* SWIB DNA (SEQ ID NO: 1, with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 5). Inoculations were at the base of the tail for systemic immunization. Two weeks after the last immunization, animals were  
5 progesterone treated and infected, either thru the vagina or by injection of the inoculum in the uterus. Two weeks after infection, the mice were sacrificed and genital tracts sectioned, stained and examined for histopathology. Inflammation level was scored (from + for very mild, to +++++ for very severe). Scores attributed to each single oviduct /ovary were summed and divided by the number of organs examined to get a  
10 mean score of inflammation for the group. In the model of uterine inoculation, negative control-immunized animals receiving empty vector showed consistent inflammation with an ovary /oviduct mean inflammation score of 6.12, in contrast to 2.62 for the DNA-immunized group. In the model of vaginal inoculation and ascending infection, negative control-immunized mice had an ovary /oviduct mean inflammation score of  
15 8.37, versus 5.00 for the DNA-immunized group. Also, in the later model, vaccinated mice showed no signs of tubal occlusion while negative control vaccinated groups had inflammatory cells in the lumen of the oviduct

In a second experiment, C3H mice (4 mice per group) were immunized three times with 50 µg of pcDNA-3 expression vector containing *C. trachomatis* SWIB  
20 DNA (SEQ ID NO: 1, with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 5) encapsulated in Poly Lactide co-Glycolide microspheres (PLG); immunizations were made intra-peritoneally. Two weeks after the last immunization, animal were progesterone treated and infected by inoculation of *C. psittaci* in the vagina. Two weeks after infection, mice were sacrificed and genital tracts sectioned, stained and  
25 examined for histopathology. Inflammation level was scored as previously described. Scores attributed to each single oviduct /ovary were summed and divided by the number of examined organs to get a mean of inflammation for the group. Negative control-immunized animals receiving PLG-encapsulated empty vector showed consistent infammation with an ovary /oviduct mean inflammation score of 7.28, versus 5.71 for  
30 the PLG-encapsulated DNA immunized group. Inflammation in the peritoneum was 1.75 for the vaccinated group versus 3. 75 for the control.

In a third experiment, C3H mice (4 per group) were immunized three times with 10 µg of purified recombinant protein, either SWIB (SEQ ID NO: 1, with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 5, or S13 (SEQ ID  
35 NO: 4, with the corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 12) mixed with Cholera Toxin (CT); the preparation was administred intranasally upon anaesthesia

in a 20 uL volume. Two weeks after the last immunization, animal were progesterone treated and infected, either by vaginal inoculation of *C. psittaci* or by injection of *C. trachomatis* serovar F in the uterus. Two weeks after infection, the mice were sacrificed and genital tracts sectioned, stained and examined for histopathology. The degree of inflammation was scored as described above. Scores attributed to each single oviduct /ovary were summed and divided by the number of examined organs to get a mean score of inflammation for the group. In the model of uterine inoculation, negative control- immunized animals receiving cholera toxin alone showed an ovary /oviduct mean inflammation score of 4.25 (only 2 mice analyzed ; 2 other died) versus 5.00 for the s13 plus cholera toxin-immunized group, and 1.00 for the SWIB plus cholera toxin. Untreated infected animals had an ovary /oviduct mean inflammation score of 7. In the model of vaginal inoculation and ascending infection, negative control-immunized mice had an ovary /oviduct mean inflammation score of 7.37 versus 6.75 for the s13 plus cholera toxin-immunized group and 5.37 for the SWIB plus cholera toxin-immunized group. Untreated infected animals had an ovary /oviduct mean inflammation score of 8.

The three experiments described above suggest that SWIB-specific protection is obtainable. This protective effect is more marked in the model of homologous infection but is still present when in a heterologous challenge infection with *C. psittaci*.

#### EXAMPLE 10

##### PMP/RA12 FUSION PROTEINS

Various Pmp/Ra12 fusion constructs were generated by first synthesizing PCR fragments of a Pmp gene using primers containing a Not I restriction site. Each PCR fragment was then ligated into the NotI restriction site of pCRX1. The pCRX1 vector contains the 6HisRa12 portion of the fusion. The Ra12 portion of the fusion construct encodes a polypeptide corresponding to amino acid residues 192-323 of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* MTB32A, as described in U.S. Patent Application 60/158,585, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference. The correct orientation of each insert was determined by its restriction enzyme pattern and its sequence was verified. Multiple fusion constructs were made for PmpA, PmpB, PmpC, PmpF and PmpH, as described further below:

## PMPA FUSION PROTEINS

PmpA is 107 kD protein containing 982 aa and was cloned from serovar E. The PmpA protein was divided into 2 overlapping fragments, the PmpA(N-terminal) and (C-terminal) portions.

PmpA(N-term) was amplified by the sense and antisense primers:

GAGAGCGGCCGCTCATGTTTATAACAAAGGAACTTATG (SEQ ID NO:306)

GAGAGCGGCCGCTTACTTAGGTGAGAAGAAGGGAGTTTC  
(SEQ ID NO:307)

respectively. The resulting fusion construct has a DNA sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 308, encoding a 66 kD protein (619aa) expressing the segment I-473 aa of PmpA. The amino acid sequence of the fusion protein is set forth in SEQ ID NO: 309.

PmpA(C-term) was amplified by the sense and antisense primers:

GAGAGCGGCCGCTCCATTCTATTCATTTCTTTGATCCTG (SEQ ID NO:310)

GAGAGCGGCCGCTTAGAAGCCAACATAGCCTCC (SEQ ID NO:311)

respectively. The resulting fusion construct has a DNA sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 312, encoding a 74 kD protein (691aa) expressing the segment 438-982 aa of PmpA. The amino acid sequence of the fusion protein is set forth in SEQ ID NO: 313.

## PMPF FUSION PROTEINS

PmpF is 112 kD protein containing 1034 aa and was cloned from the serovar E. PmpF protein was divided into 2 overlapping fragments, the PmpF(N-term) and (C-term) portions.

PmpF(N-term) was amplified by the sense and antisense primers:

GAGAGCGGCCGCTCATGATTAAGAACTTCTCTATCC (SEQ ID NO:314)

GAGAGCGGCCGCTTATAATTCTGCATCATCTTCTATGGC (SEQ ID NO:315)

respectively. The resulting fusion has a DNA sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 316, encoding a 69 kD protein (646aa) expressing the segment I-499 aa of PmpF. The amino acid sequence of the fusion protein is set forth in SEQ ID NO: 317.

PmpF(C-term) was amplified by the sense and antisense primers:

GAGAGCGGCCGCTCGACATACGAACTCTGATGGG (SEQ ID NO:318)

5 GAGAGCGGCCGCTTAAAAGACCAGAGCTCCTCC (SEQ ID NO:319)

respectively. The resulting fusion has a DNA sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 320, encoding a 77 kD protein (715aa) expressing the segment 466-1034aa of PmpF. The amino acid sequence of the fusion protein is set forth in SEQ ID NO: 321.

10

#### PMPH FUSION PROTEINS

PmpH is 108 kD protein containing 1016 aa and was cloned from the serovar E. PmpH protein was divided into 2 overlapping fragments, the PmpH(N-term)and (C-term)portions.

PmpH(N-term) was amplified by the sense and antisense primers:

15 GAGAGCGGCCGCTCATGCCTTTTTCTTTGAGATCTAC (SEQ ID NO:322)

GAGAGCGGCCGCTTACACAGATCCATTACCGGACTG (SEQ ID NO:323)

20 respectively. The resulting fusion has a DNA sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 324, encoding a 64 kD protein (631aa) expressing the segment 1-484 aa of PmpH. The amino acid sequence of the fusion protein is set forth in SEQ ID NO: 325.

PmpH(C-term) was amplified by the sense and antisense primers:

GAGAGCGGCCGCTCGATCCTGTAGTACAAAATAATTCAGC (SEQ ID NO:326)

25 GAGAGCGGCCGCTTAAAAGATTCTATTCAAGCC (SEQ ID NO:327)

respectively. The resulting fusion construct has a DNA sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 328, encoding a 77 kD protein (715aa) expressing the segment 449-1016aa of PmpH. The amino acid sequence of the fusion protein is set forth in SEQ ID NO: 329.

30

#### PMPB FUSION PROTEINS

PmpB is 183 kD protein containing 1750 aa and was cloned from the serovar E. PmpB protein was divided into 4 overlapping fragments, PmpB(1), (2), (3) and (4).

35

PmpB(1) was amplified by the sense and antisense primers:

GAGAGCGGCCGCTCATGAAATGGCTGTCAGCTACTGCG (SEQ ID NO:330)

GAGAGCGGCCGCTTACTTAATGCGAATTTCTTCAAG (SEQ ID NO:331)

5 respectively. The resulting fusion has a DNA sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 332, and encodes is a 53 kD protein (518aa) expressing the segment 1-372 aa of PmpB. The amino acid sequence of the fusion protein is set forth in SEQ ID NO: 333.

PmpB(2) was amplified by the sense and antisense primers:

10 GAGAGCGGCCGCTCGGTGACCTCTCAATTCAATCTTC (SEQ ID NO:334)

GAGAGCGGCCGCTTAGTTCTCTGTTACAGATAAGGAGAC (SEQ ID NO:335)

15 respectively. The resulting fusion has a DNA sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 336 and encodes a 60 kD protein (585aa) expressing the segment 330-767 aa of PmpB. The amino acid sequence of the fusion protein is set forth in SEQ ID NO: 337.

PmpB(3) was amplified by the sense and antisense primers:

GAGAGCGGCCGCTCGACCAACTGAATATCTCTGAGAAC (SEQ ID NO:338)

20 GAGCGGCCGCTTAAGAGACTACGTGGAGTTCTG (SEQ ID NO:339)

respectively. The resulting fusion has a DNA sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 340 encodes a 67 kD protein (654aa) expressing the segment 732-1236 aa of PmpB. The amino acid sequence of the fusion protein is set forth in SEQ ID NO: 341

PmpB(4) was amplified by the sense and antisense primers:

25 GAGAGCGGCCGCTCGGAACTATTGTGTTCTCTTCTG (SEQ ID NO:342)

GAGAGCGGCCGCTTAGAAGATCATGCGAGCACCGC (SEQ ID NO:343)

30 respectively. The resulting fusion construct has a DNA sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 344 encodes a 76 kD protein (700aa) expressing the segment 1160-1750 of PmpB. The amino acid sequence of the fusion protein is set forth in SEQ ID NO: 345.

## PMPC FUSION PROTEINS

PmpC is 187 kD protein containing 1774 aa and was cloned from the serovar E/L2. PmpC protein was divided into 3 overlapping fragments, PmpC(1), (2) and (3).

PmpC(1) was amplified by the sense and antisense primers:

GAGAGCGGCCGCTCATGAAATTTATGTCAGCTACTGC (SEQ ID NO:346)

GAGAGCGGCCGCTTACCCTGTAATTCCAGTGATGGTC (SEQ ID NO:347)

respectively. The resulting fusion construct has a DNA sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 348 and encodes a 51 kD protein (487aa) expressing the segment 1-340 aa of PmpC. The amino acid sequence of the fusion protein is set forth in SEQ ID NO: 349.

PmpC(2) was amplified by the sense and antisense primers:

GAGAGCGGCCGCTCGATACACAAGTATCAGAATCACC (SEQ ID NO:350)

GAGAGCGGCCGCTTAAGAGGACGATGAGACACTCTCG (SEQ ID NO:351)

respectively. The resulting fusion construct has a DNA sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 352 and encodes a 60 kD protein (583aa) expressing the segment 305-741 aa of PmpC. The amino acid sequence of the fusion protein is set forth in SEQ ID NO: 353.

PmpC(3) was amplified by the sense and antisense primers:

GAGAGCGGCCGCTCGATCAATCTAACGAAAACACAGACG (SEQ ID NO:354)

GAGAGCGGCCGCTTAGACCAAAGCTCCATCAGCAAC (SEQ ID NO:355)

respectively. The resulting fusion construct has a DNA sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 356 and encodes a 70 kD protein (683aa) expressing the segment 714-1250 aa of PmpC. The amino acid sequence of the fusion protein is set forth in SEQ ID NO: 357.

Although the present invention has been described in some detail by way of illustration and example for purposes of clarity of understanding, changes and modifications can be carried out without departing from the scope of the invention which is intended to be limited only by the scope of the appended claims.

## CLAIMS

1. An isolated polypeptide comprising an immunogenic portion of a *Chlamydia* antigen, wherein said antigen comprises an amino acid sequence encoded by a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of: (a) sequences recited in SEQ ID NO: 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-290 ; (b) sequences complementary to a sequence of (a); and (c) polynucleotide sequences that hybridize to a sequence of (a) or (b) under moderately stringent conditions.
2. The polypeptide of claim 1 wherein the polypeptide comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 175-180, 189-196, 264 and 266.
3. An isolated polynucleotide molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide according to any one of claims 1 and 2.
4. A recombinant expression vector comprising a polynucleotide molecule according to claim 3.
5. A host cell transformed with an expression vector according to claim 4.
6. The host cell of claim 5 wherein the host cell is selected from the group consisting of *E. coli*, yeast and mammalian cells.
7. A fusion protein comprising a polypeptide according to any one of claims 1 and 2.
8. A fusion protein according to claim 7, wherein the fusion protein comprises an expression enhancer that increases expression of the fusion protein in a host cell transfected with a polynucleotide encoding the fusion protein.
9. A fusion protein according to claim 7, wherein the fusion protein comprises a T helper epitope that is not present within the polypeptide of claim 1.
10. A fusion protein according to claim 7, wherein the fusion protein comprises an affinity tag.

11. An isolated polynucleotide encoding a fusion protein according to claim 7.
12. An isolated monoclonal antibody, or antigen-binding fragment thereof, that specifically binds to a Chlamydia protein that comprises an amino acid sequence that is encoded by a polynucleotide sequence according to claim 1, or a complement of any of the foregoing polynucleotide sequences.
13. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a polypeptide according to claim 1, and a physiologically acceptable carrier.
14. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a polynucleotide molecule according to claim 3 and a physiologically acceptable carrier.
15. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a polypeptide and a physiologically acceptable carrier, wherein the polypeptide is encoded by polynucleotide molecule selected from the group consisting of: (a) sequences recited in SEQ ID NO: 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-291; (b) sequences complementary to a sequence of (a); and (c) sequences that hybridize to a sequence of (a) or (b) under moderately stringent conditions.
16. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a polynucleotide molecule and a physiologically acceptable carrier, wherein the polynucleotide molecule comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of: (a) sequences recited in SEQ ID NO: 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-291; (b) sequences complementary to a sequence of (a); and (c) sequences that hybridize to a sequence of (a) or (b) under moderately stringent conditions.
17. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a physiologically acceptable carrier and at least one component selected from the group consisting of:
  - (a) a fusion protein according to claim 7;
  - (b) a polynucleotide according to claim 11; and
  - (c) an antibody according to claim 12.
18. A vaccine comprising a polypeptide according to claim 1, and an immunostimulant.

19. A vaccine comprising a polynucleotide molecule according to claim 3 and an immunostimulant.

20. A vaccine comprising a polypeptide and an immunostimulant, wherein the polypeptide is encoded by a sequence selected from the group consisting of: (a) sequences recited in SEQ ID NO: 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-291 ; (b) sequences complementary to a sequence of (a); and (c) sequences that hybridize to a sequence of (a) or (b) under moderately stringent conditions.

21. A vaccine comprising a DNA molecule and an immunostimulant, wherein the DNA molecule comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of: (a) sequences recited in SEQ ID NO: 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-291; (b) sequences complementary to a sequence of (a); and (c) sequences that hybridize to a sequence of (a) or (b) under moderately stringent conditions.

22. A vaccine comprising an immunostimulant and at least one component selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) a fusion protein according to claim 7;
- (b) a polynucleotide according to claim 11; and
- (c) an antibody according to claim 12.

23. The vaccine of any one of claims 18-22 wherein the immunostimulant is an adjuvant.

24. A method for inducing protective immunity in a patient, comprising administering to a patient a pharmaceutical composition according to any one of claims 13-17.

25. A method for inducing protective immunity in a patient, comprising administering to a patient a vaccine according to any one of claims 18-22.

26. An isolated polyclonal antibody, or antigen-binding fragment thereof, that specifically binds to a Chlamydia protein that comprises an amino acid sequence that is encoded by a polynucleotide sequence according to claim I, or a complement of any of the foregoing polynucleotide sequences.

27. A method for detecting *Chlamydia* infection in a patient, comprising:
- (a) obtaining a biological sample from the patient;
  - (b) contacting the sample with a polypeptide comprising an immunogenic portion of a *Chlamydia* antigen, wherein said antigen comprises an amino acid sequence encoded by a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of: (i) a sequence recited in SEQ ID NO: 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-291. (ii) sequences complementary to a sequence of (i), and (c) polynucleotide sequences that hybridize to a sequence of (i) or (ii) under moderately stringent conditions; and
  - (c) detecting the presence of antibodies that bind to the polypeptide.
28. A method for detecting *Chlamydia* infection in a patient, comprising:
- (a) obtaining a biological sample from the patient;
  - (b) contacting the sample with a fusion protein comprising a polypeptide, the polypeptide comprising an immunogenic portion of a *Chlamydia* antigen, wherein said antigen comprises an amino acid sequence encoded by a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of (i) a sequence recited in SEQ ID NO: 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-291 (ii) sequences complementary to a sequence of (i), and (c) polynucleotide sequences that hybridize to a sequence of (i) or (ii) under moderately stringent conditions; and
  - (c) detecting the presence of antibodies that bind to the fusion protein.
29. The method of any one of claims 27 and 28 wherein the biological sample is selected from the group consisting of whole blood, serum, plasma, saliva, cerebrospinal fluid and urine.
30. A method for detecting *Chlamydia* infection in a biological sample, comprising:
- (a) contacting the sample with at least two oligonucleotide primers in a polymerase chain reaction, wherein at least one of the oligonucleotide primers is specific for a polynucleotide molecule comprising a sequence of SEQ ID NO: 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-291; and
  - (b) detecting in the sample a polynucleotide sequence that amplifies in the presence of the oligonucleotide primers, thereby detecting *Chlamydia* infection.

31. The method of claim 30, wherein at least one of the oligonucleotide primers comprises at least about 10 contiguous nucleotides of a polynucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-291.

32. A method for detecting *Chlamydia* infection in a biological sample, comprising:

(a) contacting the sample with one or more oligonucleotide probes specific for a polynucleotide molecule comprising a sequence of SEQ ID NO: 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-291; and

(b) detecting in the sample a polynucleotide sequence that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide probe, thereby detecting *Chlamydia* infection.

33. The method of claim 32 wherein the probe comprises at least about 15 contiguous nucleotides of a polynucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-291.

34. A method for detecting *Chlamydia* infection in a biological sample, comprising:

(a) contacting the biological sample with a binding agent which is capable of binding to a polypeptide comprising an immunogenic portion of a *Chlamydia* antigen, wherein said antigen comprises an amino acid sequence encoded by a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of: (i) a sequence recited in SEQ ID NO: 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-291, (ii) sequences complementary to a sequence of (i), and (c) polynucleotide sequences that hybridize to a sequence of (i) or (ii) under moderately stringent conditions; and

(b) detecting in the sample a polypeptide that binds to the binding agent, thereby detecting *Chlamydia* infection in the biological sample.

35. A method of detecting *Chlamydia* infection in a biological sample, comprising:

(a) contacting the biological sample with a binding agent which is capable of binding to a fusion protein comprising a polypeptide, the polypeptide comprising an immunogenic portion of a *Chlamydia* antigen, wherein said antigen comprises an amino acid sequence encoded by a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of: (i) a sequence recited in SEQ ID NO: 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-291, (ii) sequences

complementary to a sequence of (i), and (c) polynucleotide sequences that hybridize to a sequence of (i) or (ii) under moderately stringent conditions; and

(b) detecting in the sample a polypeptide that binds to the binding agent, thereby detecting *Chlamydia* infection in the biological sample.

36. The method of any one of claims 34 and 35 wherein the binding agent is a monoclonal antibody.

37. The method of any one of claims 34 and 35 wherein the binding agent is a polyclonal antibody.

38. The method of any one of claims 34 and 35 wherein the biological sample is selected from the group consisting of whole blood, sputum, serum, plasma, saliva, cerebrospinal fluid and urine.

39. A diagnostic kit comprising:

(a) a polypeptide comprising an immunogenic portion of a *Chlamydia* antigen, wherein said antigen comprises an amino acid sequence encoded by a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of: (i) a sequence recited in SEQ ID NO: 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-291, (ii) sequences complementary to a sequence of (i), and (c) polynucleotide sequences that hybridize to a sequence of (i) or (ii) under moderately stringent conditions; and

(b) a detection reagent.

40. A diagnostic kit comprising:

(a) a fusion protein comprising a polypeptide, the polypeptide comprising an immunogenic portion of a *Chlamydia* antigen, wherein said antigen comprises an amino acid sequence encoded by a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of: (i) a sequence recited in SEQ ID NO: 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-291 (ii) sequences complementary to a sequence of (i), and (c) polynucleotide sequences that hybridize to a sequence of (i) or (ii) under moderately stringent conditions; and

(b) a detection reagent.

41. The kit of claims 39 or 40 wherein the polypeptide is immobilized on a solid support.

42. The kit of claims 39 or 40 wherein the detection reagent comprises a reporter group conjugated to a binding agent.

43. The kit of claim 42 wherein the binding agent is selected from the group consisting of anti-immunoglobulins, Protein G, Protein A and lectins.

44. The kit of claim 42 wherein the reporter group is selected from the group consisting of radioisotopes, fluorescent groups, luminescent groups, enzymes, biotin and dye particles.

45. A diagnostic kit comprising at least two oligonucleotide primers, at least one of the oligonucleotide primers being specific for a polynucleotide molecule comprising a polynucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-291.

46. A diagnostic kit according to claim 43, wherein at least one of the oligonucleotide primers comprises at least about 10 contiguous nucleotides of a sequence of SEQ ID NO: 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-291.

47. A diagnostic kit comprising at least one oligonucleotide probe, the oligonucleotide probe being specific for a polynucleotide molecule comprising a sequence of SEQ ID NO: 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-291.

48. A kit according to claim 47, wherein the oligonucleotide probe comprises at least about 15 contiguous nucleotides of a polynucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-291.

49. A diagnostic kit comprising:  
(a) at least one antibody, or antigen-binding fragment thereof, according to claim 22; and  
(b) a detection reagent.

50. A method for treating *Chlamydia* infection in a patient, comprising the steps of:

(a) obtaining peripheral blood cells from the patient;

(b) incubating the cells in the presence of at least one polypeptide, the polypeptide comprising an immunogenic portion of a *Chlamydia* antigen, wherein said antigen comprises an amino acid sequence encoded by a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of: (i) a sequence recited in SEQ ID NO: 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-291 (ii) sequences complementary to a sequence of (i), and (c) polynucleotide sequences that hybridize to a sequence of (i) or (ii) under moderately stringent conditions, such that T cells proliferate; and

(c) administering to the patient the proliferated T cells.

51. A method for treating *Chlamydia* infection in a patient, comprising the steps of:

(a) obtaining peripheral blood cells from the patient;

(b) incubating the cells in the presence of at least one polynucleotide, comprises a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of: (i) a sequence recited in SEQ ID NO: 169-174, 181-188, 263, 265 and 267-291 (ii) sequences complementary to a sequence of (i), and (c) polynucleotide sequences that hybridize to a sequence of (i) or (ii) under moderately stringent conditions, such that T cells proliferate; and

(c) administering to the patient the proliferated T cells.

52. The method of any one of claims 50 and 51 wherein the step of incubating the T cells is repeated one or more times.

53. The method of any one of claims 50 and 51 wherein step (a) further comprises separating T cells from the peripheral blood cells, and the cells incubated in step (b) are the T cells.

54. The method of any one of claims 50 and 51 wherein step (a) further comprises separating CD4+ cells or CD8+ T cells from the peripheral blood cells, and the cells proliferated in step (b) are CD4+ or CD8+ T cells.

55. The method of any one of claims 50 and 51 wherein step (a) further comprises separating gamma/delta T lymphocytes from the peripheral blood cells, and the cells proliferated in step (b) are gamma/delta T lymphocytes.

56. The method of any one of claims 50 and 51 wherein step (b) further comprises cloning one or more T cells that proliferated in the presence of the polypeptide.

57. A pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of *Chlamydia* infection in a patient, comprising T cells proliferated in the presence of a polypeptide of claim 1, in combination with a physiologically acceptable carrier.

58. A pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of *Chlamydia* infection in a patient, comprising T cells proliferated in the presence of a polynucleotide of claim 3, in combination with a physiologically acceptable carrier.

59. A method for treating *Chlamydia* infection in a patient, comprising the steps of:

- (a) incubating antigen presenting cells in the presence of at least one polypeptide of claim 1;
- (b) administering to the patient the incubated antigen presenting cells.

60. A method for treating *Chlamydia* infection in a patient, comprising the steps of:

- (a) introducing at least one polynucleotide of claim 3 into antigen presenting cells;
- (b) administering to the patient the antigen presenting cells.

61. The method of claims 59 or 60 wherein the antigen presenting cells are selected from the group consisting of dendritic cells, macrophage cells, B cells fibroblast cells, monocyte cells, and stem cells.

62. A pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of *Chlamydia* infection in a patient, comprising antigen presenting cells incubated in the presence of a polypeptide of claim 1, in combination with a physiologically acceptable carrier.

63. A pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of *Chlamydia* infection in a patient, comprising antigen presenting cells incubated in the presence of a polynucleotide of claim 3, in combination with a physiologically acceptable carrier.

64. A polypeptide comprising an immunogenic portion of a *Chlamydia* antigen, wherein said immunogenic portion comprises a sequence of SEQ ID NO: 246, 247 and 254-256.

65. An immunogenic epitope of a *Chlamydia* antigen, comprising a sequence of SEQ ID NO: 246, 247 or 254-256.

66. An isolated polypeptide comprising a sequence recited in any one of SEQ ID NO: 224-262, 246, 247, 254-256, 292 and 294-305.

67. A recombinant fusion polypeptide comprising a an amino acid sequence of a Ra12 polypeptide and an amino acid sequence of a Chlamydial polypeptide.

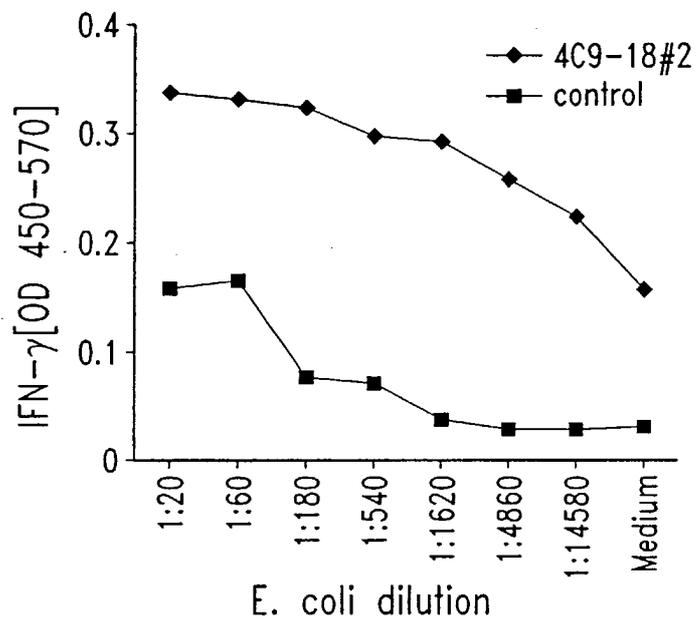
68. The recombinant polypeptide of claims 67, wherein the Chlamydial polypeptide is a Pmp polypeptide.

69. The recombinant polypeptide of claims 67, wherein the Chlamydial polypeptide is a PmpA, PmpF, PmpH, PmpB, or PmpC.

70. The recombinant polypeptide of claims 67, wherein the amino acid sequence of the fusion polypeptide is a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 309, 313, 317, 321, 325, 329, 333, 337, 341, 345, 349, 353 and 357.

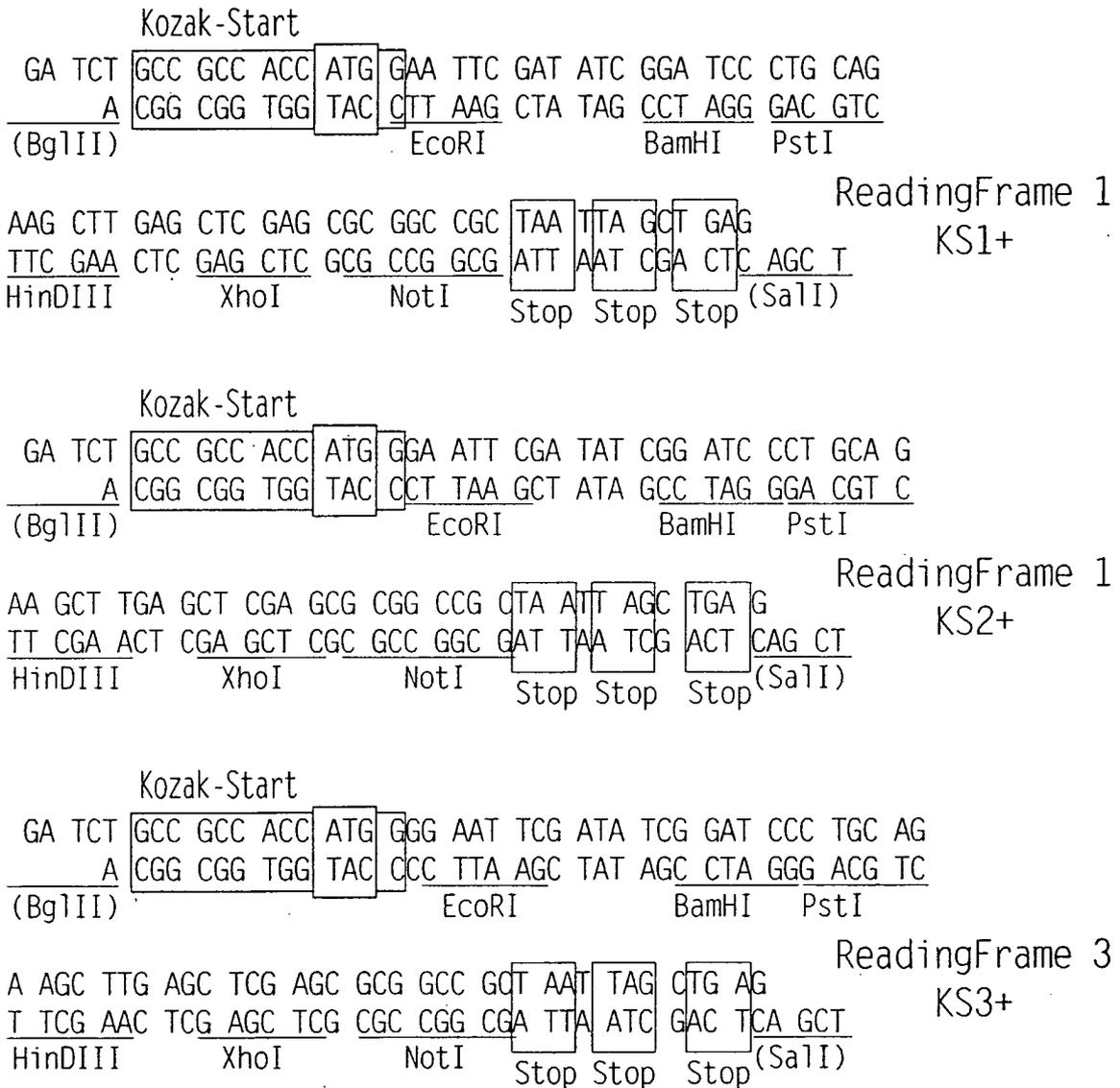
71. A recombinant DNA molecule encoding a fusion polypeptide according to claim 67.

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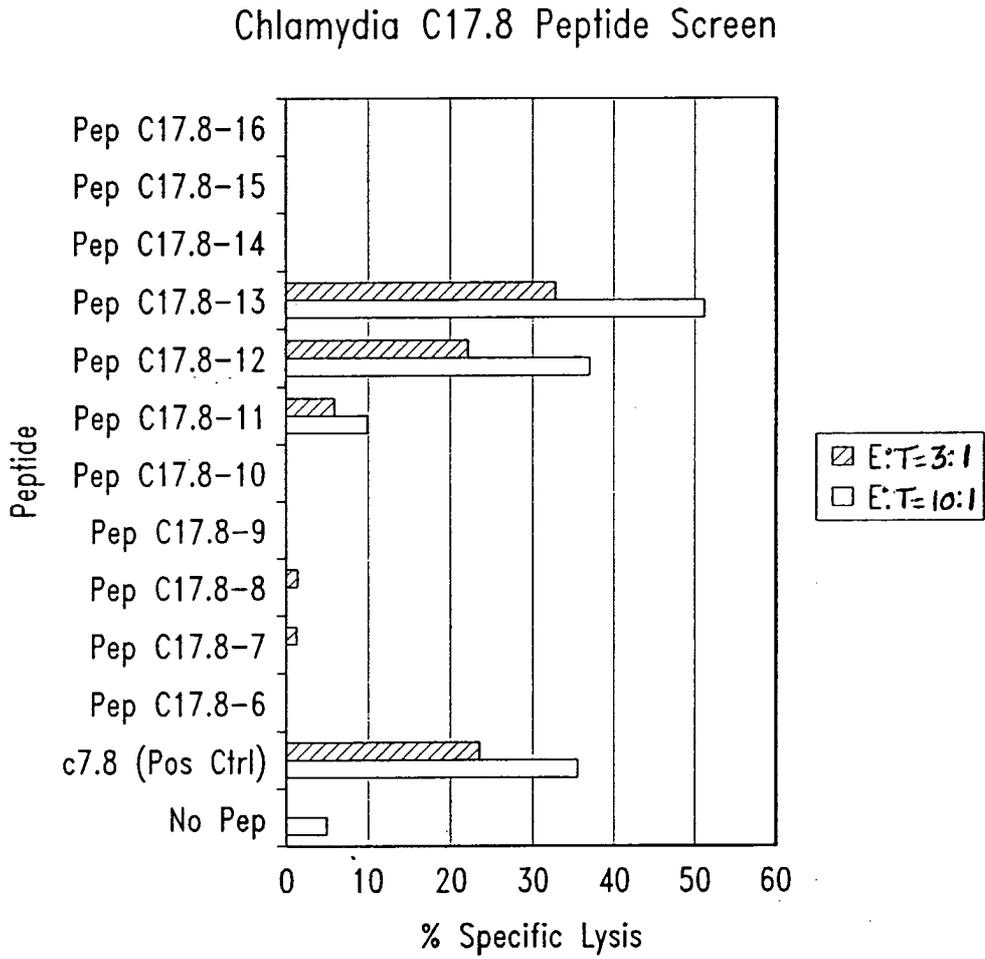


*Fig. 1*

Retroviral vector  
pBIB-KS



*Fig. 2*



*Fig. 3*

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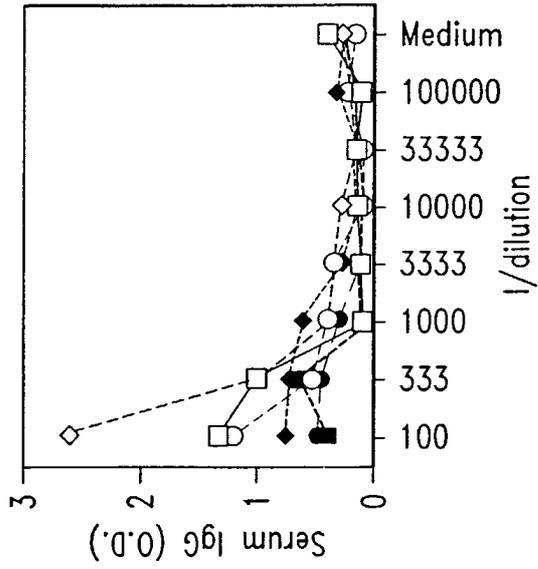


Fig. 4C

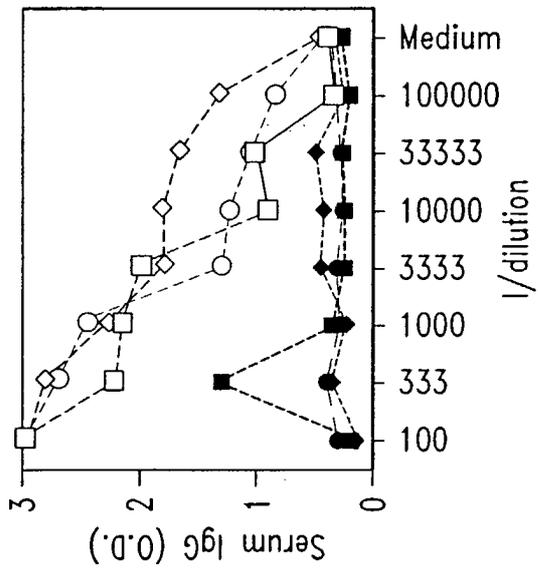


Fig. 4B

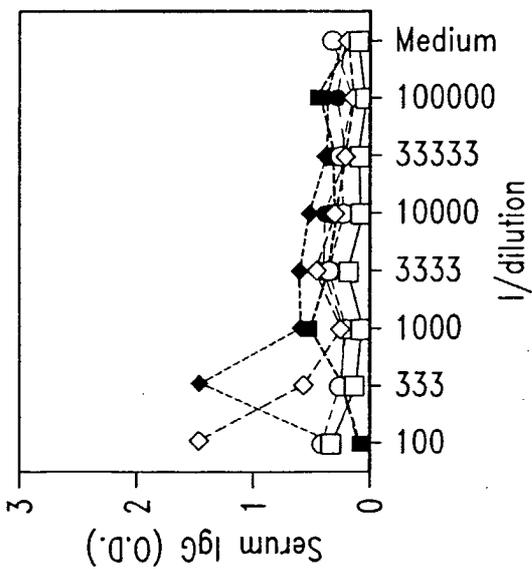
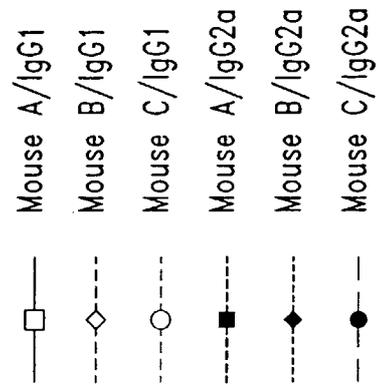


Fig. 4A



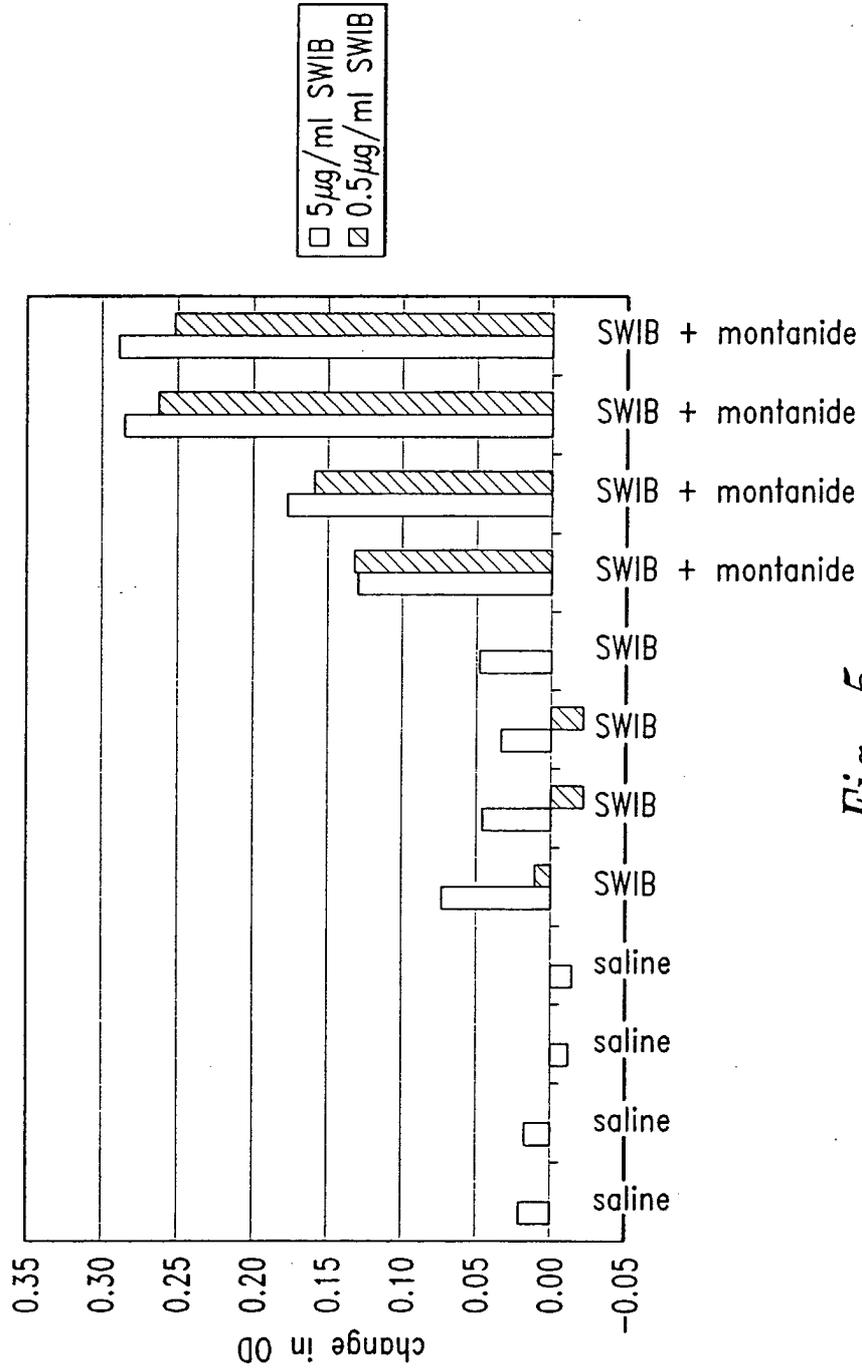


Fig. 5

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CP SWIB Nde (5' primer)

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CP SWIB EcoRI (3' primer)

5' CTCGAGGAATTCTATTTACAATATGTTTGA

CP S13 Nde (5' primer)

5' GATATACATATGCATCACCATCACCATCACATGCCACGCATCATTGGAATGAT

CP S13 EcoRI (3' primer)

5' CTCGAGGAATTCTATTTCTTCTTACCTGC

*Fig. 6*

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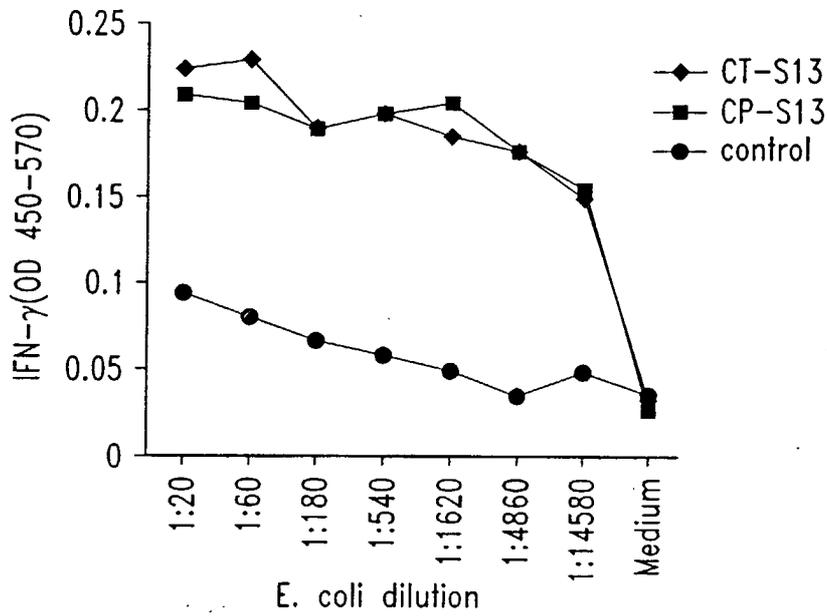


Fig. 7A

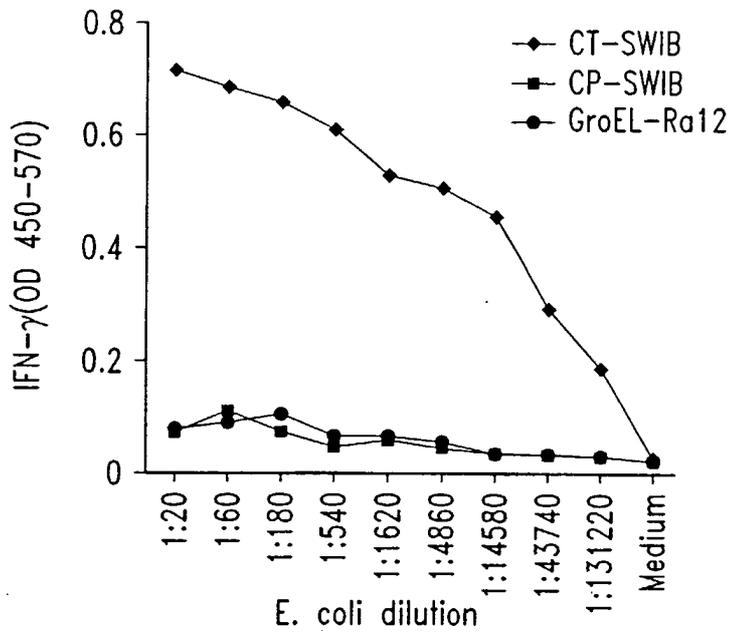
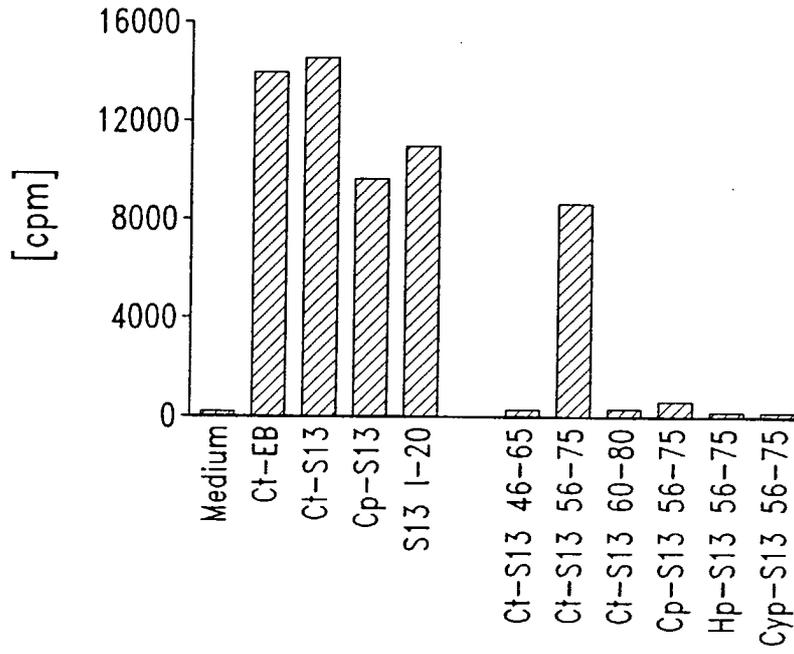


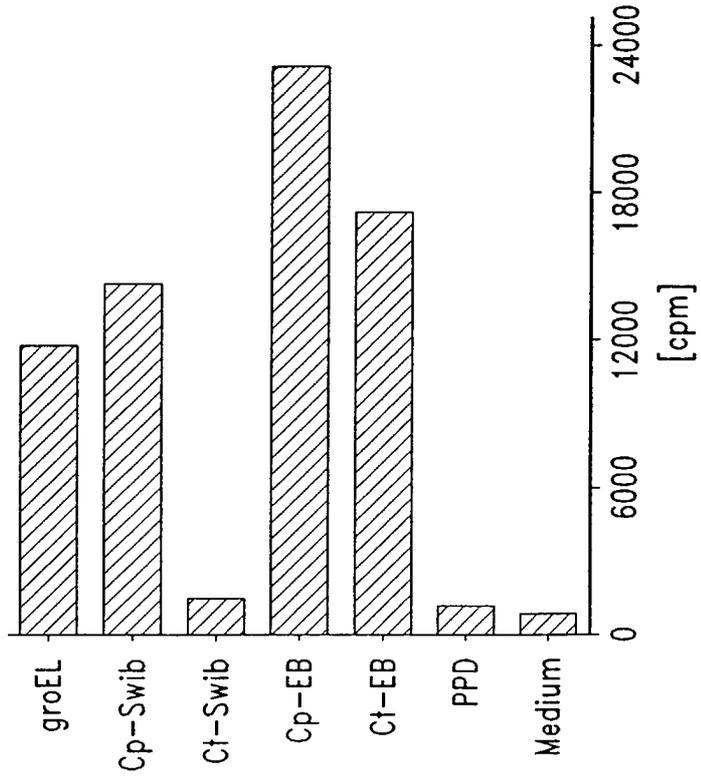
Fig. 7B

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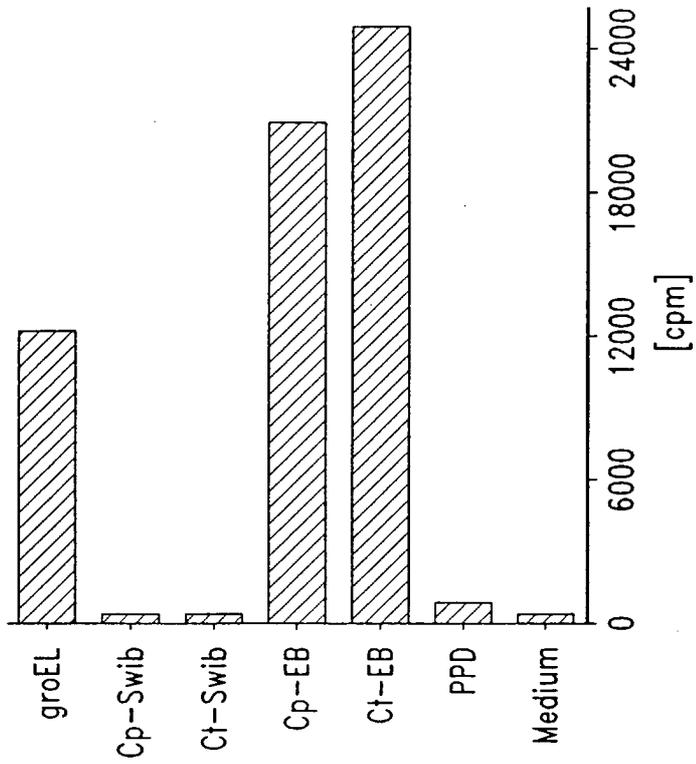


*Fig. 8*

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*Fig. 9B*



*Fig. 9A*

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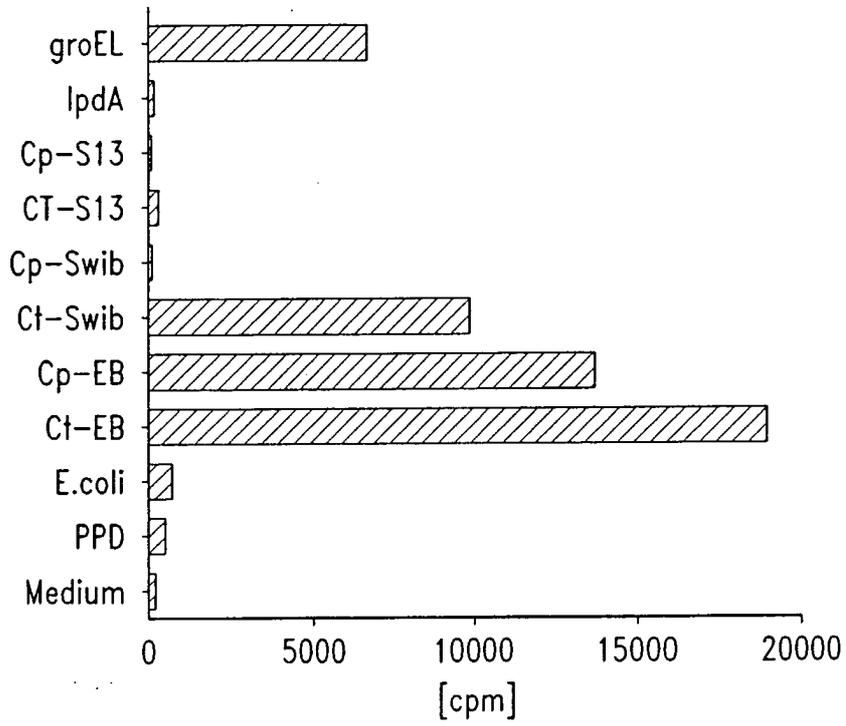


Fig. 10

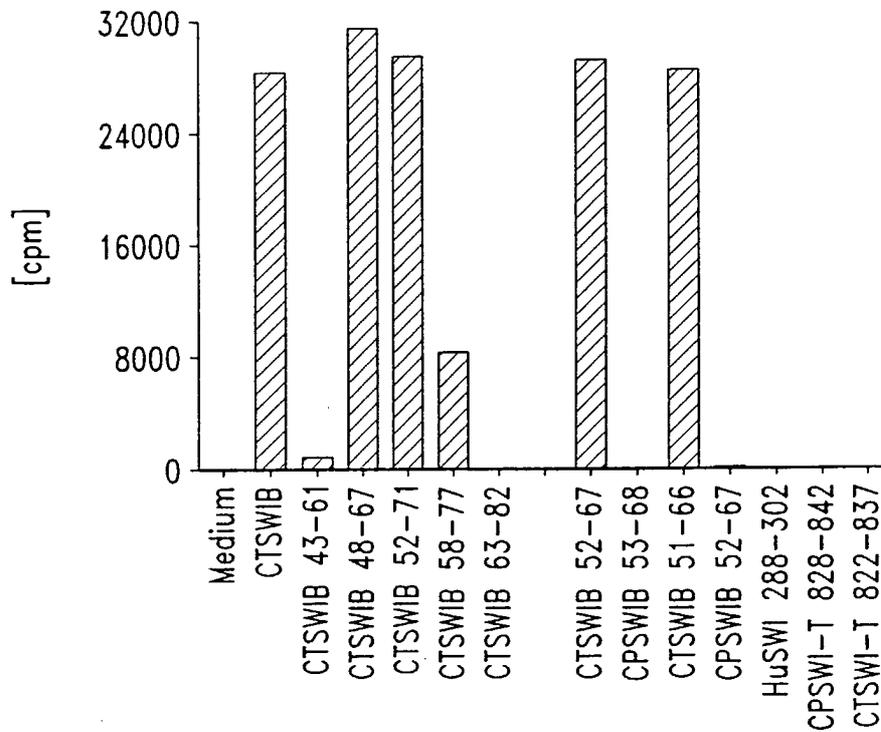


Fig. 11

SEQUENCE LISTING

<110> Corixa Corporation  
 Probst, Peter  
 Bhatia, Ajay  
 Skeiky, Yasir A. W.  
 Fling, Steven P.  
 Scholler, John

<120> COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR TREATMENT AND  
 DIAGNOSIS OF CHLAMYDIAL INFECTION

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 ctgcagagtt gactgaggaa gaggttggtc gactaaacgc tcttttacag tcggattacg 240  
 ttgttgaagg ggatttgctc cgctcgtgtc aatctgatat caaacgtctg attactatcc 300  
 atgcttatcg tggacaaaga catagacttt ctttgctgtg tcgtggtcag agaacaaaaa 360  
 caaattctcg cacgcgtaag ggtaaacgta aaactattgc aggtaagaag aaataataat 420  
 ttttaggaga gagtgttttg gttaaaaatc aagcgcaaaa aagaggcgta aaaagaaaac 480  
 aagtaaaaaa cattccttcg ggcgttgctc atggttaaggc tacttttaat aatacaattg 540  
 taaccataac agacc 555

<210> 5  
 <211> 86  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 5  
 Met Ser Gln Asn Lys Asn Ser Ala Phe Met Gln Pro Val Asn Val Ser  
 1 5 10 15  
 Ala Asp Leu Ala Ala Ile Val Gly Ala Gly Pro Met Pro Arg Thr Glu  
 20 25 30  
 Ile Ile Lys Lys Met Trp Asp Tyr Ile Lys Glu Asn Ser Leu Gln Asp  
 35 40 45  
 Pro Thr Asn Lys Arg Asn Ile Asn Pro Asp Asp Lys Leu Ala Lys Val  
 50 55 60  
 Phe Gly Thr Glu Lys Pro Ile Asp Met Phe Gln Met Thr Lys Met Val  
 65 70 75 80  
 Ser Gln His Ile Ile Lys  
 85

<210> 6  
 <211> 61  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 6  
 Ile Val Gly Ala Gly Pro Met Pro Arg Thr Glu Ile Ile Lys Lys Met  
 1 5 10 15  
 Trp Asp Tyr Ile Lys Glu Asn Ser Leu Gln Asp Pro Thr Asn Lys Arg  
 20 25 30  
 Asn Ile Asn Pro Asp Asp Lys Leu Ala Lys Val Phe Gly Thr Glu Lys  
 35 40 45  
 Pro Ile Asp Met Phe Gln Met Thr Lys Met Val Ser Gln  
 50 55 60

<210> 7  
 <211> 36  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 7  
 Ala Ala Thr Ser Cys Glu Leu Ala Asn Gln His Gly His Leu Gln Phe  
 1 5 10 15  
 Pro Leu Leu Thr Arg Ser Leu Glu Leu Met Leu Leu Pro Ser Gln Ser  
 20 25 30  
 Gln Ser His Arg  
 35

<210> 8  
 <211> 18  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 8  
 Leu Arg His His Ala Ser Leu Gln Thr Asn Met Asp Ile Ser Asn Phe  
 1 5 10 15  
 Pro Phe

<210> 9  
 <211> 5  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 9  
 Leu Ala Leu Trp Asn  
 1 5

<210> 10  
 <211> 11  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 10  
 Cys Cys Tyr Arg Val Asn His Asn His Ile Asp  
 1 5 10

<210> 11  
 <211> 36  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 11  
 Val Asp Val Ile Val Ile Asp Ser Val Ala Ala Leu Val Pro Lys Ser  
 1 5 10 15  
 Glu Leu Glu Gly Glu Ile Gly Asp Val His Val Gly Leu Gln Ala Arg  
 20 25 30  
 Met Met Ser Gln  
 35

<210> 12  
 <211> 122  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 12  
 Met Pro Arg Ile Ile Gly Ile Asp Ile Pro Ala Lys Lys Lys Leu Lys

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

```

```

<210> 13
<211> 20
<212> PRT
<213> Chlamydia trachomatis

```

```

<400> 13
Asp Pro Thr Asn Lys Arg Asn Ile Asn Pro Asp Asp Lys Leu Ala Lys
1           5           10           15
Val Phe Gly Thr
                20

```

```

<210> 14
<211> 20
<212> PRT
<213> Chlamydia trachomatis

```

```

<400> 14
Asp Asp Lys Leu Ala Lys Val Phe Gly Thr Glu Lys Pro Ile Asp Met
1           5           10           15
Phe Gln Met Thr
                20

```

```

<210> 15
<211> 161
<212> DNA
<213> Chlamydia trachomatis

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<400> 15
atctttgtgt gtctcataag cgcagagcgg ctgctgctgt ctgtagcttc atcggaggaa      60
ttacctacct cgcgacattc ggagctatcc gtccgattct gtttgtcaac aaaatgctgg      120
cgcaaccggt tctttcttcc caaactaaag caaatatggg a                               161

```

```

<210> 16
<211> 897
<212> DNA
<213> Chlamydia trachomatis

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```

<400> 16
atggcttcta tatgcgagc tttagggctt ggtacagggg atgctctaaa agcttttttt      60
acacagccca acaataaaat ggcaagggtg gtaaataaga cgaaggggat ggataagact      120
attaagggtg ccaagtctgc tgccgaattg accgcaaata ttttggaaac agctggaggc      180
cggggctctt ccgcacacat tacagcttcc caagtgtcca aaggattagg ggatgcgaga      240

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actggtgtcg ctttagggaa tgcctttaac ggagcgttgc caggaacagt tcaaagtgcg 300  
 caaagcttct tctctcacat gaaagctgct agtcagaaaa cgcaagaagg ggatgagggg 360  
 ctcacagcag atctttgtgt gtctcataag cgcagagcgg ctgcggctgt ctgtagcatc 420  
 atcggaggaa ttacctacct cgcgacattc ggagctatcc gtccgattct gtttgtcaac 480  
 aaaatgctgg caaaaccggt tctttcttcc caaactaaag caaatatggg atcttctgtt 540  
 agctatatta tggcgggctaa ccatgcagcg tctgtggtgg gtgctggact cgctatcagt 600  
 gcggaagag cagattgcga agcccgtgc gctcgtattg cgagagaaga gtcgttactc 660  
 gaagtgccgg gagaggaaaa tgcttgcgag aagaaagtcg ctggagagaa agccaagacg 720  
 ttcacgcga tcaagtatgc actcctcact atgctcgaga agtttttggg atgcgttgcc 780  
 gacgttttca aattgggtgcc gctgcctatt acaatgggta ttcgtgcgat tgggctgct 840  
 ggatgtacgt tcacttctgc aattattgga ttgtgcactt tctgcgccag agcataa 897

<210> 17

<211> 298

<212> PRT

<213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 17

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

<210> 18

<211> 18  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 18  
 Arg Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Val Cys Ser Phe Ile Gly Gly Ile Thr  
 1 5 10 15  
 Tyr Leu

<210> 19  
 <211> 18  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 19  
 Cys Ser Phe Ile Gly Gly Ile Thr Tyr Leu Ala Thr Phe Gly Ala Ile  
 1 5 10 15  
 Arg Pro

<210> 20  
 <211> 216  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 20  
 Met Arg Gly Ser Gln Gln Ile Phe Val Cys Leu Ile Ser Ala Glu Arg  
 1 5 10 15  
 Leu Arg Leu Ser Val Ala Ser Ser Glu Glu Leu Pro Thr Ser Arg His  
 20 25 30  
 Ser Glu Leu Ser Val Arg Phe Cys Leu Ser Thr Lys Cys Trp Gln Asn  
 35 40 45  
 Arg Phe Phe Leu Pro Lys Leu Lys Gln Ile Trp Asp Leu Leu Leu Ala  
 50 55 60  
 Ile Leu Trp Arg Leu Thr Met Gln Arg Leu Trp Trp Val Leu Asp Ser  
 65 70 75 80  
 Leu Ser Val Arg Lys Glu Gln Ile Ala Lys Pro Ala Ala Leu Val Leu  
 85 90 95  
 Arg Glu Lys Ser Arg Tyr Ser Lys Cys Arg Glu Arg Lys Met Leu Ala  
 100 105 110  
 Arg Arg Lys Ser Leu Glu Arg Lys Pro Arg Arg Ser Arg Ala Ser Ser  
 115 120 125  
 Met His Ser Ser Leu Cys Ser Arg Ser Phe Trp Asn Ala Leu Pro Thr  
 130 135 140  
 Phe Ser Asn Trp Cys Arg Cys Leu Leu Gln Trp Val Phe Val Arg Leu  
 145 150 155 160  
 Trp Leu Leu Asp Val Arg Ser Leu Leu Gln Leu Leu Asp Cys Ala Leu  
 165 170 175  
 Ser Ala Pro Glu His Lys Gly Phe Phe Lys Phe Leu Lys Lys Lys Ala  
 180 185 190  
 Val Ser Lys Lys Lys Gln Pro Phe Leu Ser Thr Lys Cys Leu Ala Phe  
 195 200 205  
 Leu Ile Val Lys Ile Val Phe Leu  
 210 215

<210> 21  
 <211> 1256

<212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 21

ctcgtgcccgg	cacgagcaaa	gaaatccctc	aaaaaatggc	cattattggc	ggtggtgtga	60
tcggttgcgga	attcgttcc	ttattccata	cgttaggtc	cgaagtttct	gtgatcgaag	120
caagctctca	aatccttgct	ttgaataatc	cagatatttc	aaaaaccatg	ttcgataaat	180
tcacccgaca	aggactccgt	ttcgtactag	aagcctctgt	atcaaatatt	gaggatatag	240
gagatcgcgt	tcggttaact	atcaatggga	atgtcgaaga	atacgattac	gttctcgtat	300
ctataggacg	ccgtttgaat	acagaaaata	ttggcttggga	taaagctggt	gttatttgty	360
atgaacgcgg	agtcacccct	accgatgcca	caatgcgcac	aaacgtacct	aacatttatg	420
ctattggaga	tatcacagga	aaatggcaac	ttgccatgt	agcttctcat	caaggaatca	480
ttgcagcacg	gaatataggt	ggccataaag	aggaaatcga	ttactctgct	gtcccttctg	540
tgatctttac	cttcctgaa	gtcgttccag	taggcctctc	cccaacagca	gctcaacaac	600
atctccttct	tcgcttactt	tttctgaaaa	atttgataca	gaagaagaat	tcctcgcaac	660
cttgcgagga	ggagggcgct	tggagacca	gttgaattta	gctaagtttt	ctgagcgttt	720
tgattctttg	cgagaattat	ccgctaagct	tggttacgat	agcgatggag	agactgggga	780
tttcttcaac	gaggagtacg	acgacgaaga	agaggaaatc	aaaccgaaga	aaactacgaa	840
acgtggacgt	aagaagagcc	gttcataagc	cttgctttta	aggtttggtg	gttttacttc	900
tctaaaatcc	aatgggttgc	tgtgcaaaaa	agtagtttgc	gtttccggat	agggcgtaaa	960
tgcgctgcat	gaaagattgc	ttcgagagcg	gcacgcgctg	ggagatcccg	gatactttct	1020
ttcagatagc	aataagcata	gctgttccca	gaataaaaaac	ggccgacgct	aggaacaaca	1080
agatttagat	agagcttgtg	tagcaggtaa	actgggttat	atgttgctgg	gcgtgttagt	1140
tctagaatac	ccaagtgtcc	tccaggttgt	aatactcgat	acacttcctc	aagagcctct	1200
aatggatag	ataagttccg	taatccatag	goccatagaag	ctaaacgaaa	cgtatt	1256

<210> 22  
 <211> 601  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 22

ctcgtgcccgg	cacgagcaaa	gaaatccctc	aaaaaatggc	cattattggc	ggtggtgtga	60
tcggttgcgga	attcgttcc	ttattccata	cgttaggtc	cgaagtttct	gtgatcgaag	120
caagctctca	aatccttgct	ttgaataatc	cagatatttc	aaaaaccatg	ttcgataaat	180
tcacccgaca	aggactccgt	ttcgtactag	aagcctctgt	atcaaatatt	gaggatatag	240
gagatcgcgt	tcggttaact	atcaatggga	atgtcgaaga	atacgattac	gttctcgtat	300
ctataggacg	ccgtttgaat	acagaaaata	ttggcttggga	taaagctggt	gttatttgty	360
atgaacgcgg	agtcacccct	accgatgcca	caatgcgcac	aaacgtacct	aacatttatg	420
ctattggaga	tatcacagga	aaatggcaac	ttgccatgt	agcttctcat	caaggaatca	480
ttgcagcacg	gaatataggt	ggccataaag	aggaaatcga	ttactctgct	gtcccttctg	540
tgatctttac	cttcctgaa	gtcgttccag	taggcctctc	cccaacagca	gctcaacaac	600
a						601

<210> 23  
 <211> 270  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 23

acatctcctt	cttcgcttac	tttttctgaa	aaatttgata	cagaagaaga	attcctcgca	60
cacttgcgag	gaggagggcg	tctggaagac	cagttgaatt	tagctaagtt	ttctgagcgt	120
tttgattctt	tgcgagaatt	atccgctaag	cttggttacg	atagcgatgg	agagactggg	180
gatttcttca	acgaggagta	cgacgacgaa	gaagaggaaa	tcaaaccgaa	gaaaactacg	240
aaacgtggac	gtaagaagag	ccgttcataa				270

<210> 24  
 <211> 363

<212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 24  
 ttacttctct aaaatccaaa tggttgctgt gccaaaaagt agtttgcggt tccggatagg 60  
 gcgtaaatgc gctgcatgaa agattgcttc gagagcggca tgcggtggga gatcccggat 120  
 actttctttc agatacgaat aagcatagct gttcccagaa taaaaacggc cgacgcttag 180  
 aacaacaaga ttagataga gcttgtgtag caggtaaaact gggttatatg ttgctggggcg 240  
 tgtagttctt agaataccca agtgtcctcc aggttgtaat actcgataca cttccctaag 300  
 agcctctaatt ggataggata agttccgtaa tccataggcc atagaagcta aacgaaacgt 360  
 att 363

<210> 25  
 <211> 696  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 25  
 gctcgtgccg gcacgagcaa agaaatccct caaaaaatgg ccattattgg cgggtggtgtg 60  
 atcggttgcg aattcgcttc cttattccat acgtaggct ccgaagtttc tgtgatcgaa 120  
 gcaagctctc aaatccttgc tttgaataat ccagatattt caaaaacat gttcgataaa 180  
 ttaccgccac aaggactccg tttcgtacta gaagcctctg tatcaaatat tgaggatata 240  
 ggagatcgcg ttcggttaac tatcaatggg aatgtcgaag aatacgatta cgttctcgta 300  
 tctataggac gccggttgaa tacagaaaat attggcttgg ataaagctgg tgttatttgt 360  
 gatgaacgcy gagtcatccc taccgatgcc acaatgcgca caaacgtacc taacatttat 420  
 gctattggag atatacaggg aaaatggcaa cttgccatg tagcttctca tcaaggaatc 480  
 attgcagcac ggaatatagg tggccataaa gaggaaatcg attactctgc tgtcccttct 540  
 gtgatcttta ccttccctga agtcgcttca gtaggcctct cccaacagc agctcaacaa 600  
 catctccttc ttcgcttact ttttctgaaa aatttgatac agaagaagaa ttcctcgcac 660  
 acttgcgagg aggagggcgt ctggaagacc agttga 696

<210> 26  
 <211> 231  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 26  
 Ala Arg Ala Gly Thr Ser Lys Glu Ile Pro Gln Lys Met Ala Ile Ile  
 1 5 10 15  
 Gly Gly Gly Val Ile Gly Cys Glu Phe Ala Ser Leu Phe His Thr Leu  
 20 25 30  
 Gly Ser Glu Val Ser Val Ile Glu Ala Ser Ser Gln Ile Leu Ala Leu  
 35 40 45  
 Asn Asn Pro Asp Ile Ser Lys Thr Met Phe Asp Lys Phe Thr Arg Gln  
 50 55 60  
 Gly Leu Arg Phe Val Leu Glu Ala Ser Val Ser Asn Ile Glu Asp Ile  
 65 70 75 80  
 Gly Asp Arg Val Arg Leu Thr Ile Asn Gly Asn Val Glu Glu Tyr Asp  
 85 90 95  
 Tyr Val Leu Val Ser Ile Gly Arg Arg Leu Asn Thr Glu Asn Ile Gly  
 100 105 110  
 Leu Asp Lys Ala Gly Val Ile Cys Asp Glu Arg Gly Val Ile Pro Thr  
 115 120 125  
 Asp Ala Thr Met Arg Thr Asn Val Pro Asn Ile Tyr Ala Ile Gly Asp  
 130 135 140  
 Ile Thr Gly Lys Trp Gln Leu Ala His Val Ala Ser His Gln Gly Ile  
 145 150 155 160  
 Ile Ala Ala Arg Asn Ile Gly Gly His Lys Glu Glu Ile Asp Tyr Ser

			165						170				175		
Ala	Val	Pro	Ser	Val	Ile	Phe	Thr	Phe	Pro	Glu	Val	Ala	Ser	Val	Gly
			180					185					190		
Leu	Ser	Pro	Thr	Ala	Ala	Gln	Gln	His	Leu	Leu	Leu	Arg	Leu	Leu	Phe
			195				200					205			
Leu	Lys	Asn	Leu	Ile	Gln	Lys	Lys	Asn	Ser	Ser	His	Thr	Cys	Glu	Glu
	210					215					220				
Glu	Gly	Val	Trp	Lys	Thr	Ser									
225					230										

<210> 27  
 <211> 264  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia pneumoniae

<400> 27  
 atgagtcaaa aaaataaaaa ctctgctttt atgcatcccg tgaatatttc cacagattta 60  
 gcagttatag ttggcaaggg acctatgccc agaaccgaaa ttgtaaagaa agtttgggaa 120  
 tacattaataa aacacaactg tcaggatcaa aaaaataaac gtaatatcct tcccgatgcg 180  
 aatcttgcca aagtcttttg ctctagtgat cctatcgaca tgttccaaat gaccaaagcc 240  
 ctttccaaac atattgtaaa ataa 264

<210> 28  
 <211> 87  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Chlamydia pneumoniae

<400> 28  
 Met Ser Gln Lys Asn Lys Asn Ser Ala Phe Met His Pro Val Asn Ile  
 1 5 10 15  
 Ser Thr Asp Leu Ala Val Ile Val Gly Lys Gly Pro Met Pro Arg Thr  
 20 25 30  
 Glu Ile Val Lys Lys Val Trp Glu Tyr Ile Lys Lys His Asn Cys Gln  
 35 40 45  
 Asp Gln Lys Asn Lys Arg Asn Ile Leu Pro Asp Ala Asn Leu Ala Lys  
 50 55 60  
 Val Phe Gly Ser Ser Asp Pro Ile Asp Met Phe Gln Met Thr Lys Ala  
 65 70 75 80  
 Leu Ser Lys His Ile Val Lys  
 85

<210> 29  
 <211> 369  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia pneumoniae

<400> 29  
 atgccacgca tcattggaat tgatattcct gcaaagaaaa agttaaaaaat aagtctgaca 60  
 tatatttatg gaataggatc agctcgttct gatgaaatca ttaaaaagtt gaagttagat 120  
 cctgaggcaa gagcctctga attaactgaa gaagaagtag gacgactgaa ctctctgcta 180  
 caatcagaat ataccgtaga aggggatttg cgacgtcgtg ttcaatcgga tatcaaaaga 240  
 ttgatcgcca tccattctta tcgaggtcag agacatagac tttctttacc agtaagagga 300  
 caacgtacaa aaactaattc tcgtactcga aaaggtaaaa gaaaaacagt cgcaggtaag 360  
 aagaaataa 369

<210> 30  
 <211> 122  
 <212> PRT

<213> Chlamydia pneumoniae

<400> 30

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

<210> 31

<211> 10

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in the lab

<400> 31

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Cys Ser Phe Ile Gly Gly Ile Thr Tyr Leu
 1          5          10
    
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<210> 32

<211> 53

<212> PRT

<213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 32

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Leu Cys Val Ser His Lys Arg Arg Ala Ala Ala Val Cys Ser Phe
 1          5          10          15
Ile Gly Gly Ile Thr Tyr Leu Ala Thr Phe Gly Ala Ile Arg Pro Ile
 20          25          30
Leu Phe Val Asn Lys Met Leu Ala Gln Pro Phe Leu Ser Ser Gln Thr
 35          40          45
Lys Ala Asn Met Gly
 50
    
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<210> 33

<211> 161

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 33

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atctttgtgt gtctcataag cgcagagcgg ctgcccgtgt ctgtagcatc atcggaggaa      60
ttacctacct cgcgacattc ggagctatcc gtccgattct gtttgtcaac aaaatgctgg      120
caaaaccggt tctttcttcc caaactaaag caaatatggg a                               161
    
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<210> 34

<211> 53  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 34  
 Leu Cys Val Ser His Lys Arg Arg Ala Ala Ala Val Cys Ser Ile  
 1 5 10 15  
 Ile Gly Gly Ile Thr Tyr Leu Ala Thr Phe Gly Ala Ile Arg Pro Ile  
 20 25 30  
 Leu Phe Val Asn Lys Met Leu Ala Lys Pro Phe Leu Ser Ser Gln Thr  
 35 40 45  
 Lys Ala Asn Met Gly  
 50

<210> 35  
 <211> 55  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia pneumoniae

<400> 35  
 gatatacata tgcatacaca tcaccatcac atgagtcaaa aaaaataaaa actct 55

<210> 36  
 <211> 33  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia pneumoniae

<400> 36  
 ctcgaggaat tcttatttta caatatgttt gga 33

<210> 37  
 <211> 53  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia pneumoniae

<400> 37  
 gatatacata tgcatacaca tcaccatcac atgccacgca tcattggaat gat 53

<210> 38  
 <211> 30  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia pneumoniae

<400> 38  
 ctcgaggaat tcttatttct tcttacctgc 30

<210> 39  
 <211> 16  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>  
 <223> Made in the lab

<400> 39  
 Lys Arg Asn Ile Asn Pro Asp Asp Lys Leu Ala Lys Val Phe Gly Thr  
 1 5 10 15



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tgctgcagcc gtgttgagaga tacaagatct tgtgcctcat ttacgagttg tagtccaaaa 240
tacacaatta gatggaacgg aaagaagaga agcttgagaga tctttatgtg ttcttactcg 300
gcctcatagt ggtgtattaa ctggcataga tcaagcttta atgacctgtg agatgttaaa 360
ggaatatacct gaaaagtgta cggagaaca gattcgtaca ttattggctg cagatcatcc 420
agaagtgcag gtagctactt tacagatcat tctgagagga ggtagagtat tccggtcatc 480
ttctataatg gaatcgggtc tcgtgcccgg 509

```

<210> 45  
<211> 481  
<212> DNA  
<213> Chlamydia

<220>  
<221> unsure  
<222> (23)  
<223> n=A,T,C or G

```

<400> 45
gatccgaatt cggcaccgagg cantatztat tcccaacatt acggttccaa ataagcgata 60
aggtcttcta ataaggaagt taatgtaaga ggctttttta ttgcttttcg taaggtagta 120
ttgcaaccgc acgcgattga atgatacgca agccatttcc atcatggaaa agaacccttg 180
gacaaaaata caaaggaggt tcaactoctaa ccagaaaaag ggagagttag tttccatggg 240
ttttccttat atacaccogt ttcacacaat taggagccgc gtctagtatt tggaaataca 300
attgtcccca agcgaatddd gttcctggtt cagggatttc tctaattgt tctgtcagcc 360
atccgcctat ggtaacgcaa ttagctgtag taggaagatc aactccaaac aggtcataga 420
aatcagaaaag ctcataggtg cctgcagcaa taacaacatt cttgtctgag tgagcgaatt 480
g 481

```

<210> 46  
<211> 427  
<212> DNA  
<213> Chlamydia

<220>  
<221> unsure  
<222> (20)  
<223> n=A,T,C or G

```

<400> 46
gatccgaatt cggcaccgagn tttttcctgt tttttcttag tttttagtgt tcccggagca 60
ataacacaga tcaaagaacg gccattcagt ttaggctctg actcaacaaa acctatgtcc 120
tctaagccct gacacattct ttgaacaacc ttatgccogt gttcgggata agccaactct 180
cgcccccgaa acatacaaga aacctttact ttatttctct tctcaataaa ggctctagct 240
tgctttgctt tcgtaagaaa gtcgttatca tcgatattag gcttaagctt aacctctttg 300
atacgcactt ggtgctgtgc tttcttacta tctttttctt ttttagttat gtcgtaacga 360
tacttcccgt agtccatgat tttgcacaca ggaggctctg agtttgaagc aacctcgtgc 420
cgaattc 427

```

<210> 47  
<211> 600  
<212> DNA  
<213> Chlamydia

<220>  
<221> unsure  
<222> (522)  
<223> n=A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 47

```

gatccgaatt cggcaccgaga tgcttctatt acaattgggtt tggatgcgga aaaagcttac 60
cagcttattc tagaaaagtt gggagatcaa attccttgggtg gaattgctga tactattggt 120
gatagtacag tccaagatat tttagacaaa atcacaacag acccttctct aggtttggtg 180
aaagctttta acaactttcc aatcactaat aaaattcaat gcaacgggtt attcactccc 240
aggaacattg aaactttatt aggaggaact gaaataggaa aattcacagt cacacccaaa 300
agctctggga gcatgttctt agtctcagca gatattattg catcaagaat ggaaggcggc 360
gttgttctag ctttggtagc agaaggtgat tctaagccct acgcgattag ttatggatac 420
tcatcaggcg ttctaattt atgtagtcta agaaccagaa ttattaatac aggattgact 480
ccgacaacgt attcattacg tgtaggcggt ttagaaagcg gngtggtatg ggtaaatgcc 540
ctttctaattg gcaatgatat tttaggaata acaaatcttc taatgtatct tttttggagg 600

```

&lt;210&gt; 48

&lt;211&gt; 600

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Chlamydia

&lt;400&gt; 48

```

ggagctcgaa ttcggcagca gctctatgaa tatccaattc tctaaactgt tcggataaaa 60
atgatgcagg aattagggtcc aactatctt tttttgtttc gcaaatgatt gatttttaat 120
cgtttgatgt gtatactatg tctgtgaagc ctttttggtt acttctgaca cttagcccca 180
atccagaaga taaattggat tgcgggtcta ggtagcaag taacactttt ttccctaaaa 240
attgggccaa gttgcatccc acgttttagag aaagtgtgtt ttttccagtt cctcccttaa 300
aagagcaaaa aactaagggtg tgc aaatcaa ctccaacggt agagtaagtt atctattcag 360
ccttggaaaa catgtctttt cttagacaaga taagcataat caaagccttt tttagcttta 420
aactgttata ctctaatttt tcaagaacag gagagtctgg gaataatcct aaagagtttt 480
ctatttggtg aagcagtcct agaattagtg agacactttt atggtagagt tctaaggagg 540
aatttaagaa agttactttt tccttgttta ctogtatttt taggtctaata tcgggggaaat 600

```

&lt;210&gt; 49

&lt;211&gt; 600

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Chlamydia

&lt;400&gt; 49

```

gatccgaatt cggcaccgaga tgcttctatt acaattgggtt tggatgcgga aaaagcttac 60
cagcttattc tagaaaagtt gggagatcaa attccttgggtg gaattgctga tactattggt 120
gatagtacag tccaagatat tttagacaaa atcacaacag acccttctct aggtttggtg 180
aaagctttta acaactttcc aatcactaat aaaattcaat gcaacgggtt attcactccc 240
aggaacattg aaactttatt aggaggaact gaaataggaa aattcacagt cacacccaaa 300
agctctggga gcatgttctt agtctcagca gatattattg catcaagaat ggaaggcggc 360
gttgttctag ctttggtagc agaaggtgat tctaagccct acgcgattag ttatggatac 420
tcatcaggcg ttctaattt atgtagtcta agaaccagaa ttattaatac aggattgact 480
ccgacaacgt attcattacg tgtaggcggt ttagaaagcg gtgtggtatg ggtaaatgcc 540
ctttctaattg gcaatgatat tttaggaata acaataactt ctaatgtatc tttttggagg 600

```

&lt;210&gt; 50

&lt;211&gt; 406

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Chlamydia

&lt;400&gt; 50

```

gatccgaatt cggcaccgagt tcttagcttg ctttaattacg taattaacca aactaaaggg 60
gctatcaaatt agcttattca gtctttcatt agttaaacga tcttttctag ccatgactca 120
tcctatggtc ttcagctata aaaatacttc ttaaaacttg atatgctgta atcaaatcat 180
cattaaccac aacataatca aattcgctag cggcagcaat ttcgacagcg ctatgctcta 240
atctttcttt cttctggaaa tctttctctg aatcccgagc attcaaacgg cgctcaagtt 300
cttcttgaga gggagcttga ataaaaatgt gactgcgggc atttgcttct tcagagccaa 360

```

agctccttgt acatcaatca cggctatgca gtctcgtgcc gaattc 406

<210> 51  
 <211> 602  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 51  
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 ttgaaagctt ttaacaactt tccaatcact aataaaattc aatgcaacgg gttattcact 120  
 cccaggaaca ttgaaacttt attaggagga actgaaatag gaaaattcac agtcacaccc 180  
 aaaagctctg ggagcatggt cttagtctca gcagatatta ttgcatcaag aatggaaggc 240  
 ggcgttggtc tagctttggg acgagaagggt gattctaagc cctacgcgat tagttatgga 300  
 tactcatcag gcgttcctaa tttatgtagt ctaagaacca gaattattaa tacaggattg 360  
 actccgacaa cgtattcatt acgtgtaggc ggtttagaaa gcggtgtggt atgggttaat 420  
 gccctttcta atggcaatga tatttttagga ataacaaata cttctaattg atcttttttg 480  
 gaggttaatac ctcaaacaaa cgcttaaaca atttttattg gatttttctt ataggtttta 540  
 tatttagaga aaaaagttcg aattacgggg tttgttatgc aaaataaact cgtgccgaat 600  
 tc 602

<210> 52  
 <211> 145  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 52  
 gatccgaatt cggcaccgagc tcgtgccgat gtgttcaaca gcattccatag gatgggcagt 60  
 caaatatact ccaagtaatt ctttttctct tttcaacaac tccttaggag agcgttggat 120  
 aacattttca gctcgtgcgc aattc 145

<210> 53  
 <211> 450  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 53  
 gatccgaatt cggcaccgagg taatcggcac cgcactgctg acactcatct cctcgagctc 60  
 gatcaaacc acacttggga caagtaccta caacataacg gtcgcgctaaa aacttccctt 120  
 cttcctcaga atacagctgt tcggtcacct gattctctac cagtcgcggt tcttgcaagt 180  
 ttcgatagaa atcttgcaca atagcaggat gataagcgtt cgtagttctg gaaaagaaat 240  
 ctacagaaat tccaatttc ttgaaggat ctttatgaag cttatgatac atgtcgacat 300  
 attcttgata ccccatgcct gccaaactctg cattaagggt aattgcgatt ccgtattcat 360  
 cagaaccaca aatatacaaa acctctttgc cttgtagtct ctgaaaacgc gcataaacat 420  
 ctgcaggcaa ataagcctcg tgccgaattc 450

<210> 54  
 <211> 716  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 54  
 gatcgaatt cggcaccgagc ggcaccgagtt ttctgatagc gatttacaat cttttattca 60  
 acttttgcct agagaggcac actatactaa gaagtttctt ggggtgtgtg cacagtcctg 120  
 tcgtcagggg attctgctag aggggtaggg gaaaaaaccc ttattactat gaccatgcgc 180  
 atgtggaatt acattccata gactttcgca tcattcccaa catttacaca gctctacacc 240  
 tcttaagaag aggtgacgtg gattgggtgg ggcagccttg gcaccaaggg attccttttg 300  
 agcttcggac tacctctgct ctctacaccc attaccctgt agatggcaca ttctggctta 360  
 ttcttaatcc caaagatcct gtactttcct ctctatctaa tcgtcagcga ttgattgctg 420

```

ccatccaaaa ggaaaaactg gtgaagcaag ctttaggaac acaatatcga gttagctgaaa 480
gctctccatc tccagagggg atcatagctc atcaagaagc ttctactcct tttcctggga 540
aaattacttt gatatatccc aataatatta cgcgctgtca gcgtttggcc gaggtatcca 600
aaaaatgatc gacaaggagc acgctaaatt tgtacatacc ccaaaatcaa tcagccatct 660
aggcaaatgg aatatcaaag taaacagtat acaactgggg atctcgtgcc gaattc 716

```

<210> 55

<211> 463

<212> DNA

<213> *Chlamydia trachomatis*

<400> 55

```

tctcaaatcc ttgctttgaa taatccagat atttcaaaaa ccatgttcga taaattcacc 60
cgacaaggac tccgtttcgt actagaagcc tctgtatcaa atattgagga tataggagat 120
cgcgttcggg taactatcaa tgggaatgtc gaagaatacg attacgttct cgtatctata 180
ggacgccggt tgaatacaga aatatattggc ttggataaag ctgggtgttat ttgtgatgaa 240
cgcggagtc tccctaccga tgccacaatg cgcacaaaacg tacctaacat ttatgctatt 300
ggagatatca caggaaaatg gcaacttgcc catgtagctt ctcatcaagg aatcattgca 360
gcacggaata taggtggcca taaagaggaa atcgattact ctgctgtccc ttctgtgatc 420
tttaccttcc ctgaagtcgc ttcagtaggc ctctccccaa cag 463

```

<210> 56

<211> 829

<212> DNA

<213> *Chlamydia trachomatis*

<400> 56

```

gtactatggg atcattagtt ggaagacagg ctccggattt ttctggtaaa gccgttgttt 60
gtggagaaga gaaagaaatc tctctagcag actttcgtgg taagtatgta gtgctcttct 120
tttatoctaa agatthttacc tatgtttgtc ctacagaatt acatgctttt caagatagat 180
tggtagatth tgaagagcat ggtgcagtcg tcttgggttg ctccggtgac gacattgaga 240
cacattctcg ttggctcact gtagcgagag atgcaggagg gatagagggg acagaatatc 300
ctctgttagc agaccctct tttaaaatat cagaagcttt tgggtgtttg aatcctgaag 360
gatcgtcgc tttaaagagct actttcctta tcgataaaca tgggggttatt cgtcatgcgg 420
ttatcaatga tcttccctta gggcgttcca ttgacgagga attgctgatt ttagattcat 480
tgatcttctt tgagaaccac ggaatggtht gtccagctaa ctggcgttct ggagagcgtg 540
gaatggtgcc ttctgaagag ggattaaaag aatacttcca gacgatggat taagcatctt 600
tgaaagtaag aaagtcgtac agatcttgat ctgaaaagag aagaaggctt tttaatthtc 660
tgcagagagc cagcagggct tcaataatgt tgaagtctcc gacaccaggc aatgctaagg 720
cgacgatatt agttagttaa gtctgagtat taaggaaatg aaggccaaag aaatagctat 780
caataaagaa gccttcttcc ttgactctaa agaatagtat gtcgtatcc 829

```

<210> 57

<211> 1537

<212> DNA

<213> *Chlamydia trachomatis*

<400> 57

```

acatcaagaa atagcggact cgcctthtagt gaaaaaagct gaggagcaga ttaatcaagc 60
acaacaagat attcaaacga tcacacotag tggthttggat attcctatcg ttggthccgag 120
tgggtcagct gcttccgcag gaagtgcggc aggagcgttg aaatcctcta acaattcagg 180
aagaatthtc ttgttgcttg atgatgtaga caatgaaatg gcagcgattg caatgcaagg 240
thttcगतct atgatcgaac aatthaatgt aaacaatcct gcaacagcta aagagctaca 300
agctatggag gctcagctga ctgctgatgc agatcaactg gthggthcgg atggcagct 360
cccagccgaa atacaagcaa tcaaagatgc tctthcgcaa gctthgaaac aacctcagc 420
agatggthta gctacagcta tgggacaagt ggtthttgca gctgccaagg thggaggagg 480
ctccgcagga acagctggca ctgtccagat gaatgtaaaa cagctthtaca agacagcgtt 540
thcttcgact tcttccagct cthtatgcagc agcactthtc gatggatatt ctgctthaca 600

```

```

aacactgaac tctttatatt cogaagcag aagcggcgtg cagtcagcta ttagtcaaac 660
tgcaaatccc gcgctttcca gaagcgtttc tcgttctggc atagaaagtc aaggacgcag 720
tgcagatgct agccaaagag cagcagaaac tattgtcaga gatagccaaa cgtaggtga 780
tgtatatagc cgcttacagg ttctggattc tttgatgtct acgattgtga gcaatccgca 840
agcaaatcaa gaagagatta tgcagaagct cacggcatct attagcaaag ctccacaatt 900
tgggtatcct gctgttcaga attctgtgga tagcttgcaag aagtttgctg cacaattgga 960
aagagagttt gttgatgggg aacgtagtct cgcagaatct caagagaatg cgtttagaaa 1020
acagcccgcct ttcattcaac aggtgttggt aaacattgct tctctattct ctggttatct 1080
ttcttaacgt gtgattgaag tttgtgaatt gagggggagc caaaaaagaa tttctttttt 1140
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ttagttccaa aagaagaaaa tatataaaag aaaaaactcc taattcattt aaaaagtgtc 1260
cggcagactt cgtggaaaat gtctgtaaag ctggaggggga atcagcagaa agatgcaaga 1320
tatccgagaa aaaaggctca ggctcgtgcc gaattcggca cgagactacg aaagaaaggt 1380
cttttctttc ggaatctgtc attggatctg cgtaagactt aaagttcggc aacacaggct 1440
ctgtcttctc tttaggtttc ttgcgcgaga aaaattttct caagtaacaa gaagatttct 1500
ttttacagcc ggcacccggc ttctcgcgaa gtataaac 1537

```

<210> 58  
 <211> 463  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia trachomatis

```

<400> 58
tctcaaatcc ttgctttgaa taatccagat atttcaaaaa ccatgttcga taaattcacc 60
cgacaaggac tccgtttcgt actagaagcc tctgtatcaa atattgagga tataggagat 120
cgcggttcggt taactatcaa tgggaatgtc gaagaatacg attacgttct cgtatctata 180
ggacgccggt tgaatacaga aatatattggc ttggataaag ctggtgttat ttgtgatgaa 240
cgcggagtc tccctaccga tgcacaaatg cgcacaaacg tacctaactt ttatgctatt 300
ggagatatca caggaaaatg gcaacttgcc catgtagctt ctcatcaagg aatcattgca 360
gcacggaata taggtggcca taaagaggaa atcgtattact ctgctgtccc ttctgtgatc 420
tttaccttcc ctgaagtcgc ttcagtaggc ctctcccaaa cag 463

```

<210> 59  
 <211> 552  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia trachomatis

```

<400> 59
acattcctcc tgctcctcgc ggccatccac aaattgaggt aaccttcgat attgatgcca 60
acggaatfff acacgtttct gctaaagatg ctgctagtgg acgccaacaa aaaatccgta 120
ttgaagcaag ctctggatta aaagaagatg aaattcaaca aatgatccgc gatgcagagc 180
ttcataaaga ggaagacaaa caacgaaaag aagcttctga tgtgaaaaat gaagccgatg 240
gaatgatctt tagagccgaa aaagctgtga aagattacca cgacaaaatt cctgcagaac 300
ttgttaaaga aattgaagag catattgaga aagtacgcca agcaatcaaa gaagatgctt 360
ccacaacagc tatcaaagca gcttctgatg agttgagtac tcgtatgcaa aaaatcggag 420
aagctatgca ggctcaatcc gcatccgcag cagcatcttc tgcagcgaat gctcaaggag 480
ggccaacat taactccgaa gatctgaaaa aacatagttt cagcacacga cctccagcag 540
gaggaagcgc ct 552

```

<210> 60  
 <211> 1180  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia trachomatis

```

<400> 60
atcctagcgg taaaactgct tactggtcag ataaaatcca tacagaagca acacgtactt 60
cttttaggag aaaaaatcta taatgctaga aaaatcctga gtaaggatca cttctcctca 120
acaacttttt catcttggat agagttagtt tttagaacta agtcttctgc ttacaatgct 180

```

cttgcataatt acgagctttt tataaacctc cccaacccaaa ctctacaaaa agagtttcaa 240  
 tcgatcccct ataaatccgc atatatatttg gccgctagaa aaggcgattt aaaaaccaag 300  
 gtcgatgtga tagggaaagt atgtggaatc tcgtgccgaa ttcggcacga gcggcacgag 360  
 gatgtagagt aattagttaa agagctgcat aattatgaca aagcatggaa aacgcattcg 420  
 tggatccaa gagacttacg atttagctaa gtcgtattct ttgggtgaag cgatagatat 480  
 tttaaaacag tgcctactg tgcgtttcga tcaaacgggt gatgtgtctg ttaaattagg 540  
 gatcgatcca agaaagagt atcagcaaat tcgtgggtcg gtttctttac ctcacggtac 600  
 aggtaaagtt ttgcgaattt tagtttttgc tgcctggagat aaggctgcag aggtattga 660  
 agcaggagcg gactttgttg gtagcgacga cttggtagaa aaaatcaaag gtggatgggt 720  
 tgacttcgat gttgcggttg ccactcccga tatgatgaga gaggtcggaa agctaggaaa 780  
 agtttttaggt ccaagaaacc ttatgcctac gcctaaagcc ggaactgtaa caacagatgt 840  
 ggttaaaact attgcggaac tgcgaaaagg taaaattgaa tttaaagctg atcgagctgg 900  
 tgtatgcaac gtcggagttg cgaagctttc tttcgatagt gcgcaaatca aagaaaatgt 960  
 tgaagcgttg tgtgcagcct tagttaaagc taagcccgca actgctaaag gacaatattt 1020  
 agttaatttc actatttctc cgaccatggg gccaggggtt accgtggata ctaggagatt 1080  
 gattgcgtta taattctaag tttaaagagg aaaaatgaaa gaagagaaaa agttgctgct 1140  
 tcgagagggt gaagaaaaga taaccgcttc tcggcacgag 1180

<210> 61  
 <211> 1215  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 61  
 attacagcgt gtgcaggtaa cgacatcatt gcgatgctt tttgatggca ttgatgcggc 60  
 attccttata gggtcagttc ctagaggccc agaatggag agaagagatc ttctaaagaa 120  
 aaatggggag attgttgcta cgcaaggaaa agctttgaac acaacagcca agcgggatgc 180  
 aaagattttt gttgttggga accctgtgaa taccaattgc tggatagcaa tgaatcatgc 240  
 tcccagatta ttgagaaaga actttcatgc gatgctacga ttggaccaga atcgtatgca 300  
 tagcatgtta tcgcatagag cagaagtacc tttatcggct gtatcacaag ttgtggtttg 360  
 gggaaatcac tccgccaac aagtgcctga ttttacgcaa gctctgatta atgaccgtcc 420  
 tatcgcagag acgatagcgg atcgtgattg gttagagaat attatgggtc cttctgtaca 480  
 gagtcgtggg agtgcagtaa ttgaagcag agggaaagtct tcggcagctt ctgcagcacg 540  
 agcttttagca gaggctgctc gatcaatata tcagccaaaa gaaggactcg tgccgaattc 600  
 ggcacgagta tcgaaattgc aggcatttct agtgaatggc cgtatgctta taaactacgt 660  
 ggtacagact tgagctctca aaagtttgct acagattctt acatcgcaga cccttattct 720  
 aagaatatct actcccctca actatttggg tcccctaaac aagaaaagga ttacgcattt 780  
 agttacctga aatatgagga ttttgactgg gaaggcgaca ctcccttgca ccttccaaaa 840  
 gaaaattact tcatattatga aatgcatggt cggtcattca cccgagatcc gtcttcccag 900  
 gtttcccate ctggaacttt ccttggatc atcgaaaaaa tagaccacct caaacaacta 960  
 ggcgttcatg cagttgaact ccttctatt ttcgaattcg atgaaaccgt ccatccattt 1020  
 aaaaatcagg acttccccca cctgtgtaac tattgggggt attcttcggg gaattttttc 1080  
 tgcccctctc gccgttatac ttatggggca gacccttgcg ctccggcccg agagttcaag 1140  
 actcttgtca aagcgttaca ccgtgcggga atcgaagtca ttctcgatgt cgttttcaat 1200  
 catacaggct ttgaa 1215

<210> 62  
 <211> 688  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 62  
 gtggatccaa aaaagaatct aaaaagccat acaagattg cgttacttct tgcgatgcct 60  
 ctaacacttt atcagcgtca tctttgagaa gcactcctaat gagcgtttt tcttctctag 120  
 catgccgcac atccgcttct tcatgttctg tgaaatatgc atagtcttca ggattggaaa 180  
 atccaaagta ctcaagtcaat ccacgaattt tctctctagc gatacgtgga atttgactct 240  
 cataagaata caaagcagcc actcctgcag ctaaagaatc tcctgtacac caccgcatga 300  
 aagtagctac tttcgctttt gctgcttcac taggctcatg agcctctaac tcttctggag 360

taactcctag agcaaacaca aactgcttcc acaaatcaat atgattaggg taaccgttct 420  
 cttcatccat caagttatct aacaataact tacgcgctc taaatcatcg caacgactat 480  
 gaatcgcaga taaatattta ggaaaggctt tgatagttaa ataatagtct ttggcagag 540  
 cctgtaattg ctcttttagta agctccccct tcgaccattt cacataaaac gtgtgttcta 600  
 gcatatgctt attttgaata attaaatcta actgatctaa aaaattcata aacacctcca 660  
 tcatttcttt tcttgactcc acgtaacc 688

<210> 63  
 <211> 269  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 63  
 atgttgaaat cacacaagct gttcctaaat atgctacggg aggatctccc tatcctggtg 60  
 aaattactgc tacaggtaaa agggattgtg ttgatgttat cattactcag caattacat 120  
 gtgaagcaga gttcgtacgc agtgatccag cgacaactcc tactgctgat ggtaagctag 180  
 tttggaaaat tgaccgctta ggacaaggcg aaaagagtaa aattactgta tgggtaaac 240  
 ctcttaaaga aggttgctgc tttacagct 269

<210> 64  
 <211> 1339  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 64  
 cttttattat ggcttctggg gatgatgtca acgatatcga cctgctatct cgaggagatt 60  
 ttaaaattgt tatacagacg gctccagagg agatgcatgg attagcggac tttttggctc 120  
 cccggcgaa ggatcttggg attctctccg cctgggaagc tggtgagctg cgttacaaac 180  
 agctagttaa tccttaggaa acatttctgg acctatgccc atcacattgg ctccgtgatc 240  
 cacatagaga gtttctcccg taattgcgct agctagggga gagactaaga aggctgctgc 300  
 tgcgcctact tgctcagctt ccattggaga aggtagtgga gccagctctt ggtagtatc 360  
 caccattctc tcaataaatc caatagcttt tcctgcacgg ctagtctaatg gccctgccga 420  
 gatagtattc actcggactc cccaacgctg gccggcttcc caagccagta cttttgtatc 480  
 actttctaaa gcagcttttg ctgcgttcat tcctccgcca taccctggaa cagcacgcat 540  
 ggaagcaaga taagttagag agatggtgct agctcctgca ttcataattg ggccaaaatg 600  
 agagagaagg ctgataaagg agtagctgga tgtacttaag gcggcaagat agcctttacg 660  
 agaggtatca agtaatgggt tagcaatttc cggactggtt gctaaagagt gaacaagaat 720  
 atcaatgtgt ccaaaatctt tttcacctg ttctacaact tcggatacag tgtaccaga 780  
 aagatctttg taacgtttat tttccaaaat ttctgagga atatcttctg ggggtcga 840  
 actggcatcc atgggataga ttttagcgaa agtttagcaat tctccattgg agagttcacg 900  
 agatgcattg aattttctta actcccaaga ttgagagaaa attttataga taggaacca 960  
 ggtccccaca agtatgggtg cgctgcttc tgctaacatt ttggcaatgc cccagccata 1020  
 cccgttatca tcgcctatgc cggctatgaa agcaatttt cctgttaa at caattttcaa 1080  
 catgagctaa cccattttg tcttcttgag agaggagagt agcagattct ttattattga 1140  
 gaaacgggac tcataatata taaggagtag attcactggc tggatccagg tttctagagt 1200  
 aaagagtttc cttgtcaaat tcttatatgg gtagagttaa tcaactggtt tcaagtgatt 1260  
 tatgtttatt ttaaaataat ttgttttaac aactgtttaa tagttttaat ttttaaagtg 1320  
 tgaaaaacag gttttatat 1339

<210> 65  
 <211> 195  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 65  
 Met Gly Ser Leu Val Gly Arg Gln Ala Pro Asp Phe Ser Gly Lys Ala  
 5 10 15

Val Val Cys Gly Glu Glu Lys Glu Ile Ser Leu Ala Asp Phe Arg Gly  
 20 25 30

Lys Tyr Val Val Leu Phe Phe Tyr Pro Lys Asp Phe Thr Tyr Val Cys  
 35 40 45

Pro Thr Glu Leu His Ala Phe Gln Asp Arg Leu Val Asp Phe Glu Glu  
 50 55 60

His Gly Ala Val Val Leu Gly Cys Ser Val Asp Asp Ile Glu Thr His  
 65 70 75 80

Ser Arg Trp Leu Thr Val Ala Arg Asp Ala Gly Gly Ile Glu Gly Thr  
 85 90 95

Glu Tyr Pro Leu Leu Ala Asp Pro Ser Phe Lys Ile Ser Glu Ala Phe  
 100 105 110

Gly Val Leu Asn Pro Glu Gly Ser Leu Ala Leu Arg Ala Thr Phe Leu  
 115 120 125

Ile Asp Lys His Gly Val Ile Arg His Ala Val Ile Asn Asp Leu Pro  
 130 135 140

Leu Gly Arg Ser Ile Asp Glu Glu Leu Arg Ile Leu Asp Ser Leu Ile  
 145 150 155 160

Phe Phe Glu Asn His Gly Met Val Cys Pro Ala Asn Trp Arg Ser Gly  
 165 170 175

Glu Arg Gly Met Val Pro Ser Glu Glu Gly Leu Lys Glu Tyr Phe Gln  
 180 185 190

Thr Met Asp  
 195

<210> 66  
 <211> 520  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 66  
 gatccgaatt cggcaccgagg aggaatggaa gggccctccg attttaaatc tgctaccatg 60  
 ccattcacta gaaactccat aacagcgggt ttctctgatg gcgagtaaga agcaagcatt 120  
 tgatgtaa atagcgaatt agagggggat gaggttactt ggaaatataa ggagcgaagc 180  
 gatgaaggag atgtatttgc tctggaagca aaggtttctg aagctaacag aacattgcgt 240  
 cctccaacaa tcgcctgagg attctggctc atcagttgat gctttgcctg aatgagagcg 300  
 gacttaagtt tcccatcaga gggagctatt tgaattagat aatcaagagc tagatccttt 360  
 attgtgggat cagaaaattt acttgtgagc gcatcgagaa tttcgtcaga agaagaatca 420  
 tcatcgaacg aatttttcaa tctctgaaaa tcttctccag agacttcgga aagatcttct 480  
 gtgaaacgat cttcaagagg agtatcgctt ttttctctg 520

<210> 67  
 <211> 276  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

&lt;400&gt; 67

```

gatccgaatt cggcacgagg tattgaagga gaaggatctg actcgatcta tgaaatcatg 60
atgcctatct atgaagttat gaatatggat ctagaaacac gaagatcttt tgcggtacag 120
caagggcaact atcaggaccc aagagcttca gattatgacc tcccacgtgc tagcgactat 180
gatttgctta gaagcccata tcctactcca cctttgcctt ctagatatca gctacagaat 240
atggatgtag aagcagggtt ccgtgaggca gtttat 276

```

&lt;210&gt; 68

&lt;211&gt; 248

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Chlamydia

&lt;400&gt; 68

```

gatccgaatt cggcacgagg tgttcaagaa tatgtccttc aagaatgggt taaattgaaa 60
gatctaccgg tagaagagtt gctagaaaaa cgatatcaga aattccgaac gataggtcta 120
tatgaaactt cttctgaaag cgattctgag gcataagaag catttagttt tattcggttt 180
ttctctttta tccatattag ggctaacgat aacgtctcaa gcagaaattt tttctctag 240
tcttattg 248

```

&lt;210&gt; 69

&lt;211&gt; 715

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Chlamydia

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; unsure

&lt;222&gt; (34)

&lt;223&gt; n=A, T, C or G

&lt;400&gt; 69

```

gatccgaatt cggcacgaga aggtagatcc gatntcagca aaagtgctcc taaaggaaga 60
ttccttcggt atcctgcagc aaataagggtg gcacactcca tctcggacag tttgagcttt 120
atthtcatat agttttcgac ggaactcttt attaaactcc caaaaccgaa tgttagtctg 180
gtgggtgatg cctatatggt aagggagggt tttggcttcg agaatattgg tgatcatttt 240
ttgtacgaca aaattagcta atgcagggac ctctgggggg aagtatgcat ctgatgttcc 300
atcttttcgg atgctagcaa cagggacaaa ataatctcct atttggtagt gggatcttaa 360
gcctccgcac atgcccaca tgatcgctgc tgtagcattg ggaaggaag aacacagatc 420
tacggtaaga gctgctcctg gagagcctaa tttaaatcg atgattgagg tgtgaatttg 480
aggcgcagtc gctgcccgaac acatggatcc tgcgaaaaca gggacctgat agatttcagc 540
gaaaacatcc acggtaatac ccmaaattag taagaaggag atagggctgg aactcttgaa 600
tggtagagcc ggtatagcgc tctagcatgt cacaggcgat tgtttcttcg ctgatttttt 660
tatgttgatg ggtcataaat cacagatatt ataatggtta gagaatcttt ttttc 715

```

&lt;210&gt; 70

&lt;211&gt; 323

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Chlamydia

&lt;400&gt; 70

```

gatccgaatt cggcacgagc agaacgtaaa cagcacactt aaaccgtgta tgaggtttaa 60
cactgtttgg caagcaaaca accattcctc ttccacatc gttcttacca atacctctga 120
ggagcaatcc aacattctct cctgcacgac ctctctggag ttctttctg aacatttcaa 180
ccccagtaac aatcgtttct ttagtatctc taagaccgac caactgaact ttatcggaaa 240
ctttaacaat tccacgctca atacgtccag ttactacagt tcctcgtccg gagatagaga 300
acacgtcctc aatgggcatt aag 323

```

&lt;210&gt; 71

&lt;211&gt; 715

<212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 71  
 gatccgaatt cggcaccgagg aaaaaaagat tctctaacca ttataatatac tgtgatttat 60  
 gacccatcaa cataaaaaaa tcagcgaaga aacaatcgcc tgtgacatgc tagagcggct 120  
 ataccggctc taccattcaa gagttccagc cctatctcct tcttactaat tttgggtatt 180  
 acgtggatgt tttcgctgaa atctatcagg tccctgtttc tcgaggatcc atgttttcgg 240  
 gcagcgcatac cgcctcaaat tcacacctca atcatcgatt ttaaattagg ctctccagga 300  
 gcagctctta ccgtagatct gtggtctttc cttcccaatg ctacagcagc gatcatggtg 360  
 ggcattgtgcg gaggtttaag atcccactac caaataggagc attattttgt ccctgttgct 420  
 agcatccgaa aagatggaac atcagatgca tacttcccc cagagggtccc tgcattagct 480  
 aatthttgtcg tacaataaat gatcaccaat attctcgaag ccaaaaacct cccttaccat 540  
 ataggcatca cccacacgac taacattcgg ttttgggagt ttaataaaga gttccgtcga 600  
 aaactatatg aaaataaagc tcaaactgtc gagatggagt gtgccacctt atttgcctga 660  
 ggataccgaa ggaatcttcc tttaggagca cttttgctga tatcggatct acctt 715

<210> 72  
 <211> 641  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<220>  
 <221> unsure  
 <222> (550)  
 <223> n=A, T, C or G  
 <221> unsure  
 <222> (559)  
 <223> n=A, T, C or G  
 <221> unsure  
 <222> (575)  
 <223> n=A, T, C or G  
 <221> unsure  
 <222> (583)  
 <223> n=A, T, C or G  
 <221> unsure  
 <222> (634)  
 <223> n=A, T, C or G  
 <221> unsure  
 <222> (638)  
 <223> n=A, T, C or G

<400> 72  
 gatccgaatt cggcaccgaga tctcctogag ctogatcaaa cccacacttg ggacaagtac 60  
 ctacaacata acgggtccgct aaaaacttcc cttcttcctc agaatacagc tgttcgggtca 120  
 cctgattctc taccagtcgg cgttcctgca agtttcgata gaaatcttgc acaatagcag 180  
 gatgataagc gttcgtagtt ctggaaaaga aatctacaga aattcccaat ttcttgaagg 240  
 tatctttatg aagcttatga tacatgtcga catattcttg ataccccatg cctgccaact 300  
 ctgcattaag ggtaattgag attccgtatt catcagaacc acaaatatac aaaacctctt 360  
 tgcctttagt tctctgaaaa cgcgcataaa catctgcagg caaataagca ccggtaatat 420  
 gtccaaaatg caaaggacca tttgcgtaag gcaacgcaga agtaataaga atacgggaag 480  
 attccactat ttcacgtcgc tccagttgta cagagaagga tctttttctc tggatgttcc 540  
 gaaaccttgn tctcttcgnc tctctcctgt agcanacaaa tgnctctctc gacatctctt 600  
 tcagcgtatt cggactgatg ccctaaagat cccngganngt t 641

<210> 73  
 <211> 584  
 <212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<220>

<221> unsure

<222> (460)

<223> n=A, T, C or G

<221> unsure

<222> (523)

<223> n=A, T, C or G

<221> unsure

<222> (541)

<223> n=A, T, C or G

<221> unsure

<222> (546)

<223> n=A, T, C or G

<400> 73

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gaattcggca cgagacattt ctagaatgga accggcaaca aacaaaaact ttgtatctga 60
agatgacttt aagcaatctt tagatagggg agattttttg gaatgggtct ttttatttgg 120
gacttattac ggaacgagta agggcgagat ttctagagtt ctgcaaaaagg gtaagcactg 180
catagccgtg attgatgtac aaggagcttt ggctctgaag aagcaaatgc cggcagtcac 240
tatttttatt caagctccct ctcaagaaga acttgagcgc cgtttgaatg ctcgggattc 300
agagaaagat ttccagaaga aagaaagatt agagcatagc gctgtcgaaa ttgctgccgc 360
tagcgaattt gattatgttg tggttaatga tgatttgatt acagcatatc aagttttaag 420
aagtattttt atagctgaag aacataggat gagtcatggn tagaaaagat cgtttaacta 480
atgaaagact gaataagcta tttgatagcc cctttagttt ggntaattac gtaattaagc 540
nagctnagaa caaaattgct agaggagatg ttcgttcttc taac 584

```

<210> 74

<211> 465

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 74

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gatccgaatt cggcacgagc tcgtgccgtt tgggatcgtg taatcgcac ggagaatggg 60
taagaaatta ttttcgagtg aaagagctag gcgtaatcat tacagatagc catactactc 120
caatgcggcg tggagtactg ggtatcgggc tgtgttggtg tggattttct ccattacaca 180
actatatagg atcgctagat tgtttcggtc gtcccttaca gatgacgcaa agtaactctg 240
tagatgcctt agcagttgcg gctgttggtt gtatgggaga ggggaatgag caaacaccgt 300
tagcggtgat agagcaggca cctaatatgg tctaccattc atatcctact tctcgagaag 360
agtattgttc tttgcgcata gatgaaacag aggacttata cggacccttt ttgcaagcgg 420
ttaccgtgga gtcaagaaaa gaaatgatgg aggtgtttat gaatt 465

```

<210> 75

<211> 545

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 75

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gaattcggca cgagatgaaa agttagcgtc acaggggatt ctccctaccaa agaattccga 60
aaagttttct tccaaaaacc tcttctctct ttgattagtg atccctctgc aactacttta 120
ctatatgttc tgtgaaatat gcatagtctt caggattgga aaatccaaag tactcagtca 180
atccacgaat tttctctcta gcgatacgtg gaatttgact ctcataagaa tacaagcag 240
ccactcctgc agctaaagaa tctcctgtac accaccgcac gaaagtagct actttcgtt 300
ttgctgcttc actaggctca tgagcctcta actctctgg agtaactcct agagcaaaca 360
caaactgctt ccacaaatca atatgattag ggtaaccggt ctcttcatcc atcaagttat 420
ctaacaataa cttacgcgcc tctaaatcat cgcaacgact atgaatcgca gataaatatt 480
taggaaaggc tttgatatgt aaataatagt ctttggcata cgctgtaat tgctctttag 540

```

taagc

545

<210> 76  
 <211> 797  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<220>  
 <221> unsure  
 <222> (788)  
 <223> n=A, T, C or G  
 <221> unsure  
 <222> (789)  
 <223> n=A, T, C or G

<400> 76  
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 aaaccagggtg acttcccacg atcttccttc tctagtagcg ctccctcatgc tccagtacct 120  
 caatctgaga ttccaacgct acctacctca acacagcctc catcacccta acttgtaaaa 180  
 actgtaataa aaagagcgcg cttcctttat gcaaaatcaa tttgaacaac tccttactga 240  
 attagggact caaatcaaca gccctcttac tcttgattcc aataatgcct gtatagtctg 300  
 ctttggatac aacaatggtg ctgtacaaat tgaagaggat ggtaattcag gatttttagt 360  
 tgctggagtc atgcttggaa aacttccaga gaataccttt agacaaaaaa ttttcaaagc 420  
 tgctttgtct atcaatggat ctccgcaatc taatattaaa ggcactctag gatacgggtga 480  
 aatctctaac caactctatc tctgtgatcg gcttaacatg acctatctaa atggagaaaa 540  
 gctcgcocgt tacttagttc ttttttcgca gcatgccaat atctggatgc aatctatctc 600  
 aaaaggagaa cttccagatt tacatgctct aggtatgtat cacctgtaaa ttatgccgtc 660  
 attatcccaa tcccgacgta tcatccagca atcttccatt cgaaagattt ggaatcagat 720  
 agatacttct cctaagcatg ggggtatgcg taccggttat ttttctcttc atactcaaaa 780  
 aaagttgnng ggaata 797

<210> 77  
 <211> 399  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 77  
 catatgcatc accatcacca tcacatgcca cgcatcattg gaattgatat tcttgcaaaag 60  
 aaaaagttaa aaataagtct gacatatatt tatggaatag gatcagctcg ttctgatgaa 120  
 atcattaaaa agttgaagtt agatcctgag gcaagagcct ctgaattaac tgaagaagaa 180  
 gtaggacgac tgaactctct gctacaatca gaatataccg tagaagggga tttgacgacgt 240  
 cgtgttcaat cggatatcaa aagattgatc gccatccatt cttatcgagg tcagagacat 300  
 agactttctt taccagtaag aggacaaagt acaaaaacta attctcgtac tcgaaaaggt 360  
 aaaagaaaaa cagtcgcagg taagaagaaa taagaattc 399

<210> 78  
 <211> 285  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 78  
 atgcatcacc atcaccatca catgagtcaa aaaaataaaa actctgcttt tatgcatccc 60  
 gtgaatattt ccacagattt agcagttata gttggcaagg gacctatgcc cagaaccgaa 120  
 attgtaaaga aagtttggga atacattaaa aaacacaact gtcaggatca aaaaaataaa 180  
 cgtaatatcc ttcccgatgc gaatcttgcc aaagtctttg gctctagtga tcctatcgac 240  
 atgttccaaa tgaccaaaag cttttccaaa catattgtaa aataa 285

<210> 79

<211> 950  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 79  
 aaattaactc gagcacaat tacggcaatt gctgagcaaa agatgaagga catggatgtc 60  
 gttcttttag agtccgccga gagaatgggt gaagggactg cccgaagcat ggggtgtagat 120  
 gtagagtaat tagttaaaga gctgcataat tatgacaaag catggaaaac gcattcgtgg 180  
 tatccaagag acttacgatt tagctaagtc gtattctttg ggtgaagcga tagatatttt 240  
 aaaacagtgt cctactgtgc gtttcgatca aacggtgat gtgtctgtta aattagggat 300  
 cgatccaaga aagagtgatc agcaaattcg tggttcgggt tctttacctc acggtacagg 360  
 taaagttttg cgaattttag tttttgctgc tggagataag gctgcagagg ctattgaagc 420  
 aggagcggac tttgttggta ggcagcactt ggtagaaaaa atcaaagggt gatgggttga 480  
 cttcgatggt gcggttgcca ctcccgatat gatgagagag gtcggaaaagc taggaaaagt 540  
 tttaggtcca agaaacctta tgccctacgcc taaagccgga actgtaacaa cagatgtggt 600  
 taaaactatt gcggaactgc gaaaaggtaa aattgaattt aaagctgatc gagctggtgt 660  
 atgcaacgtc ggagttgcga agctttcttt cgatagtgcg caaatcaaag aaaatgttga 720  
 agcgttgtgt gcagccttag ttaaagctaa gcccgcaact gctaaaggac aatatttagt 780  
 taatttcaact atttcctcga ccatggggcc aggggttacc gtggatacta gggagttgat 840  
 tgcgttataa ttctaagttt aaagaggaaa aatgaaagaa gagaaaaagt tgctgcttcg 900  
 cgaggttgaa gaaaagataa ccgcttctca aggttttatt ttgttgagat 950

<210> 80  
 <211> 395  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 80  
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 ggctgggttta gcatctaagg caacagaagc tctctgctg taataagtga attcttcaga 120  
 agtaggtggt cctacttgcc atagcatcgt tcttagtctt gatatccaca ggttggtata 180  
 gctaacttca tcaaagcgag ctagattcat tttatcgttg agcaagcctt gtttgactgt 240  
 gaccattgac atttgagatc ccagaatcga gttcgcatag aatgattgt ctctaggtag 300  
 ataagcccat tgtctataag agtcaaattt ccagagcgct gagatcgttc cattttgtag 360  
 ttgatcagga tccagagtga gtgttctctg atatac 395

<210> 81  
 <211> 2085  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 81  
 atttggcgaa ggagtttggg ctacggctat taataaatca ttcgtgttcg ctgcctccaa 60  
 gaccagattg tgtactttct tatgaagaat ctctattga gcaaatggtg cgttggggag 120  
 agtctcagtt agaacaattt gctcaagtag gtttagatac aagttggcaa gttgttttcg 180  
 atccaggaat aggatttggg aagactcccg ttcagtcgat gttattgatg gatggagtaa 240  
 agcagtttaa acgtgtttta gagtgtcctg tattaatagg ccattctaga aaatcgtgtt 300  
 tgagtatggt gggccgattt aatagtgacg atcgtgattg ggaaacgatc ggctgttctg 360  
 tatctcttca tgatcgagga gttgattatc tacgtgtgca tcaggttgaa ggtaacagac 420  
 gtgccttagc cgtctgtctt tgggctggta tgtttgtatg atccaagcaa caggatcgt 480  
 tgctattgat cccagaggag tgatgggagc tttaggcaag ctcccttggg gttatcccga 540  
 agatctacgt ttttttgcag aaaccattcg aaatcatccc atcattatgg gacgaaagac 600  
 ttgggagtcct ctccagaca agtataagca tggggcgggat atcgttgtct tttctcgcag 660  
 gatcatcca ccacaatgca taggagtttc ttcctttgca gagtatggga cactatcttt 720  
 gaacatccg ttttttaattg ggggagcggg gctctttgaa agttttttcc aacaaaaact 780  
 tctgaaagct tgttttgtca cacatatcaa aaagaaatat tggggcgata ctttcttccc 840  
 tatcacgca ttatcaggat ggaagaagga atgtatttgt aatacagagg atttcagtat 900  
 ttattattat gaaaataact ccgatcaaaa cacgtaaagt atttgcacat gattcgtctc 960

aagagatctt gcaagaggct ttgccgcctc tgcaagaacg gagtgtggta gttgtctctt 1020  
 caaagattgt gagtttatgt gaaggcgctg tgcgtgatgc aagaatgtgc aaagcagagt 1080  
 tgataaaaaa agaagcggat gcttatctgt tttgtgagaa aagcgggata tatctaacga 1140  
 aaaaagaagg tattttgatt ccttctgcag ggattgatga atcgaatacg gaccagcctt 1200  
 ttgttttata tcctaaagat attttgggat cgtgtaatcg catcggagaa tggttaagaa 1260  
 attattttcg agtgaaagag ctaggcgtaa tcattacaga tagccatact actccaatgc 1320  
 ggcgtggagt actgggtatc gggctgtggt ggtatggatt ttctccatta cacaactata 1380  
 taggatcgct agattgtttc ggtcgtccct tacagatgac gcaaagtaat cttgtagatg 1440  
 ccttagcagt tgcggctggt gtttgtatgg gagaggggaa tgagcaaaca ccgttagcgg 1500  
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 <211> 405  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

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 <211> 379  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

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<210> 84  
 <211> 715  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 84  
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 caaagacgca gthttgagtg ttatacaaat aaaaaccaga atthccatt thaaaactct 660  
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 <211> 476  
 <212> DNA  
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<210> 86  
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 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

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<210> 87

<211> 3031  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 87  
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<211> 976  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

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<210> 89  
 <211> 94  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 89  
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 20 25 30  
 Lys Gly Pro Met Pro Arg Thr Glu Ile Val Lys Lys Val Trp Glu Tyr  
 35 40 45  
 Ile Lys Lys His Asn Cys Gln Asp Gln Lys Asn Lys Arg Asn Ile Leu  
 50 55 60  
 Pro Asp Ala Asn Leu Ala Lys Val Phe Gly Ser Ser Asp Pro Ile Asp  
 65 70 75 80  
 Met Phe Gln Met Thr Lys Ala Leu Ser Lys His Ile Val Lys  
 85 90

<210> 90  
 <211> 474  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 90  
 Met Ala Ser His His His His His His Met Asn Glu Ala Phe Asp Cys  
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Gly	Ala	Glu	Val	Val	Thr	Gln	Ile	Arg	His	Ala	Asp	Gln	Phe	Gly	Ile				
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Asp	Ser	Val	Val	Arg	Ser	Ile	Arg	Asp	Gly	Leu	Asn	Gly	Leu	Ile	Arg				
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Ser	Asn	Lys	Ile	Thr	Val	Phe	Ser	Gly	Arg	Gly	Ser	Leu	Ile	Ser	Ser				
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Thr	Glu	Val	Lys	Ile	Leu	Gly	Glu	Asn	Pro	Ser	Val	Ile	Lys	Ala	His				
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Ser	Ile	Ile	Leu	Ala	Thr	Gly	Ser	Glu	Pro	Arg	Ala	Phe	Pro	Gly	Ile				
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Pro	Phe	Ser	Ala	Glu	Ser	Pro	Arg	Ile	Leu	Cys	Ser	Thr	Gly	Val	Leu				
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Asn	Leu	Lys	Glu	Ile	Pro	Gln	Lys	Met	Ala	Ile	Ile	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val				
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Ile	Gly	Cys	Glu	Phe	Ala	Ser	Leu	Phe	His	Thr	Leu	Gly	Ser	Glu	Val				
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Ser	Val	Ile	Glu	Ala	Ser	Ser	Gln	Ile	Leu	Ala	Leu	Asn	Asn	Pro	Asp				
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Arg	Leu	Thr	Ile	Asn	Gly	Asn	Val	Glu	Glu	Tyr	Asp	Tyr	Val	Leu	Val				
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Asn Ile Gly Gly His Lys Glu Glu Ile Asp Tyr Ser Ala Val Pro Ser  
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Val Ile Phe Thr Phe Pro Glu Val Ala Ser Val Gly Leu Ser Pro Thr  
 355 360 365

Ala Ala Gln Gln Gln Lys Ile Pro Val Lys Val Thr Lys Phe Pro Phe  
 370 375 380

Arg Ala Ile Gly Lys Ala Val Ala Met Gly Glu Ala Asp Gly Phe Ala  
 385 390 395 400

Ala Ile Ile Ser His Glu Thr Thr Gln Gln Ile Leu Gly Ala Tyr Val  
 405 410 415

Ile Gly Pro His Ala Ser Ser Leu Ile Ser Glu Ile Thr Leu Ala Val  
 420 425 430

Arg Asn Glu Leu Thr Leu Pro Cys Ile Tyr Glu Thr Ile His Ala His  
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<210> 91  
 <211> 129  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 91  
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Pro Ala Lys Lys Lys Leu Lys Ile Ser Leu Thr Tyr Ile Tyr Gly Ile  
 20 25 30

Gly Ser Ala Arg Ser Asp Glu Ile Ile Lys Lys Leu Lys Leu Asp Pro  
 35 40 45

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

Ser Leu Leu Gln Ser Glu Tyr Thr Val Glu Gly Asp Leu Arg Arg Arg  
 65 70 75 80

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

Gln Arg His Arg Leu Ser Leu Pro Val Arg Gly Gln Arg Thr Lys Thr  
 100 105 110

Asn Ser Arg Thr Arg Lys Gly Lys Arg Lys Thr Val Ala Gly Lys Lys  
 115 120 125



<223> made in a lab

<400> 93

Glu Asn Ser Leu Gln Asp Pro Thr Asn Lys Arg Asn Ile Asn Pro Asp  
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Asp Lys Leu

<210> 94

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 94

Asp Pro Thr Asn Lys Arg Asn Ile Asn Pro Asp Asp Lys Leu Ala Lys  
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Val Phe Gly Thr  
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<210> 95

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 95

Lys Arg Asn Ile Asn Pro Asp Asp Lys Leu Ala Lys Val Phe Gly Thr  
1 5 10 15  
Glu Lys Pro Ile  
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<210> 96

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 96

Asp Asp Lys Leu Ala Lys Val Phe Gly Thr Glu Lys Pro Ile Asp Met  
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<210> 97

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 97  
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<210> 98  
 <211> 20  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>  
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 98  
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 Thr Glu Lys Pro  
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<210> 99  
 <211> 16  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>  
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 99  
 Asn Lys Arg Asn Ile Leu Pro Asp Ala Asn Leu Ala Lys Val Phe Gly  
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<210> 100  
 <211> 15  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>  
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 100  
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 1 5 10 15

<210> 101  
 <211> 20  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>  
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 101  
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 1 5 10 15  
 Gln Asp Gln Lys  
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<210> 102  
<211> 20  
<212> PRT  
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>  
<223> Made in a lab

<400> 102  
Lys Val Trp Glu Tyr Ile Lys Lys His Asn Cys Gln Asp Gln Lys Asn  
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Lys Arg Asn Ile  
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<210> 103  
<211> 15  
<212> PRT  
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>  
<223> Made in a lab

<400> 103  
Lys Val Trp Glu Tyr Ile Lys Lys His Asn Cys Gln Asp Gln Lys  
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<210> 104  
<211> 20  
<212> PRT  
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>  
<223> Made in a lab

<400> 104  
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<210> 105  
<211> 21  
<212> PRT  
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<220>  
<223> Made in a lab

<400> 105  
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<210> 106  
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<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 106

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 Ile Ser Leu Thr  
 20

<210> 107

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 107

Ala Glu Leu Thr Glu Glu Glu Val Gly Arg Leu Asn Ala Leu Leu Gln  
 1 5 10 15  
 Ser Asp Tyr Val  
 20

<210> 108

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 108

Leu Asn Ala Leu Leu Gln Ser Asp Tyr Val Val Glu Gly Asp Leu Arg  
 1 5 10 15  
 Arg Arg Val Gln  
 20

<210> 109

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 109

Leu Asn Ser Leu Leu Gln Ser Glu Tyr Thr Val Glu Gly Asp Leu Arg  
 1 5 10 15  
 Arg Arg Val Gln  
 20

<210> 110

<211> 1461

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 110

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tgcctagaag cccatatcct actccacctt tgccttctag atatcagcta cagaatatgg 180
atgtagaagc agggttccgt gaggcagttt atgcttcttt tgtagcagga atgtacaatt 240
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gtgatatgct taccaacggg tcacagacat ttagcaacct gatgcagcgt tgggatagag 360
aagtcgatag ggaataaact ggtatctacc ataggtttgt atcaaaaaac taagcccacc 420
aagaagaaat tctctttggt gggcttcttt ttttattcaa aaaagaaagc cctcttcaag 480
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attgccaaaga gttggaagaa aaaatattag atttgtgtaa gcgtcatgcc gcaacaattt 600
gctccattga ggaggatgct aaacaagaaa ttcgtcatca gacagaaagg tttaaacagc 660
ggttgcaaca aaatcagaac acttgcagtc aattaacagc agagtgtgtt aaattgagat 720
ctgagaataa ggcattatcg gagcggctgc aggtgcaggc atcccgtcgt aaaaaataat 780
taaagactcc tcagatattg catctgagag ttaggggttc cttttgctta cggcgcttta 840
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atcctcttat gctagcttag aagcaaaaaa tgttttggct gagcaacgct tgcgtaactc 1260
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tcttacggac gatctccaag ctttgggaagc taaggtaatg gaatttgaga ttgattgttt 1380
ggacagatta gagaaaaatg agcaagcttt attgtccgat gtgcgcttag ttttatctag 1440
ctacacaaga tggttggata g 1461

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<210> 111  
 <211> 267  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

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<400> 111
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gaaaagctat gttggaagac atcgctatct taactggcgg tcaactcatt agcgaagagt 180
tgggcatgaa attagaaaac gctaaacttag ctatgttagg taaagctaaa aaagttatcg 240
tttctaaaga agacacgacc atcgctcg 267

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<210> 112  
 <211> 698  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

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<400> 112
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tgaaaattcc tacgagaagg agctggcatg cttagaaaag aaacgcagta gcgtacaaaa 120
agatctgagc caactgaaaa aatacacagt tctctacatc aagaagctgc tcgaaacctt 180
cagacaactc gggcatcgaa agacaaaaat tgcaaaattt gatgacctac ctaccgagag 240
agtctccgct cataagaaag caaaagaact cgctgcgctc gatcaagaag agaacttcta 300
aaacgtgact cggcccttga gatccttaa ctctcgggcc aaaaagacta cagtcttctc 360
gagaagaaaa acggtgttag aaaatacgcg cgctaagact ttctctaaca atgactcaaa 420
aagctgtaaa cgtatacgtt taccgctctt ccataatttc taggctgact ttcacattat 480
ctcgacttgc tacggaaaac aataaagtac ggatagcctt aatagtgcgt ccttctttac 540
cgataatttt accgatattc cccttagcaa cagtcaattc gtagataatc gtattggttc 600
cctgcacctc tttcagatgc acttctctcg gcttatcaac aagatttttt acaatgtacg 660
ctaaaaactc tttcatgcga agcaaatcct acacaagc 698

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<210> 113

<211> 1142  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 113  
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 aacgaaaaaa gaaggtatct tgattccttc tgcagggatt gatgaatcga atacggacca 180  
 gccttttggt ttataccta aagatatttt gggatcgtgt aatcgcatcg gagaatgggt 240  
 aagaaattat ttcgagtgga aagagctagg cgtaatcatt acagatagcc atactactcc 300  
 aatgcggcgt ggagtactgg gtatcgggct gtgttggtat ggattttctc cattacacaa 360  
 ctatatagga tcgctagatt gtttcggctc tcccttacag atgacgcaaa gtaatcttgt 420  
 agatgcctta gcagttgcgg ctggtgtttg tatgggagag gggaatgagc aaacaccgtt 480  
 agcggtgata gagcaggcac ctaatatggt ctaccattca taccctactt ctcgagaaga 540  
 gtattgttct ttgcgcatag atgaaacaga ggacttatac ggaccttttt tgcaagcggg 600  
 tacgtggagt caagaaaaga aatgatggag gtgtttatga atttttttaga tcagttagat 660  
 ttaattattc aaaataagca tatgctagaa cacacgtttt atgtgaaatg gtcgaagggg 720  
 gagcttacta aagagcaatt acaggcgtat gccaaagact attatttaca tatcaaagcc 780  
 tttcctaaat atttatctgc gattcatagt cgttgcgatg atttagaggc gcgtaagtta 840  
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 cagtttgtgt ttgctctagg agttactcca gaagagttag aggctcatga gcctagttaa 960  
 gcagcaaaaag cgaaagtagc tactttcatg cggtggtgta caggagattc tttagctgca 1020  
 ggaagtggctg ctttgtattc ttatgagagt caaattccac gtatcgctag agagaaaatt 1080  
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 ca 1142

<210> 114  
 <211> 976  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 114  
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 ggactgcagc tgaagagtcg gctgctttaa gaacactatt ttctcgcatg gcctctttag 120  
 ggcacaaagt accttctggg cgcactactt taaagattcg tcgtcctttt ggtactacga 180  
 gagaagttcg tgtgaaatgg cgttatgttc ctgaagggtg aggagatttg gctaccatag 240  
 ctcttctat cagggtctcca cagttacaga aatcgatgag aagctttttc cctaagaaag 300  
 atgatgcgtt tcatcggctc agttcgtct tctactctcc aatggttccg catttttggg 360  
 cagagcttcg caatcattat gcaacgagtg gtttgaagag cgggtacaat attgggagta 420  
 ccgatggggt tctccctgtc attgggcctg ttatatggga gtcggagggg cttttccgcg 480  
 cttatatttc ttcggtgact gatggggatg gtaagagcca taaagtagga tttctaagaa 540  
 ttctacata tagttggcag gacatggaag attttgatcc ttcaggaccg cctccttggg 600  
 aagaatttgc taagattatt caagtatttt cttctaatac agaagctttg attatcgacc 660  
 aaacgaacaa cccagggtgg agtgtccttt atctttatgc actgctttcc atgttgacag 720  
 accgtccttt agaacttctt aaacatagaa tgattctgac tcaggatgaa gtgggtgatg 780  
 ctttagattg gttaacctcg ttggaaaacg tagacacaaa cgtggagtct cgccttgctc 840  
 tgggagacaa catggaagga tatactgtgg atctacaggt tgccgagtat ttaaaaagct 900  
 ttggacgtca agtattgaat tgttggagta aaggggatat cgagttatca acacctattc 960  
 ctctttttgg ttttga 976

<210> 115  
 <211> 995  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 115  
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 tatcgacctg gggacgacca actccttgcgt ctctgttatg gaaggtggcc aacctaaagt 120

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tattgcctct tctgaaggaa ctcgactac tccttctatc gttgcttita aaggtggcga 180
aactcttggt ggaattcctg caaaacgtca ggcagtaacc aatcctgaaa aaacattggc 240
ttctactaag cgattcatcg gtagaaaatt ctctgaagtc gaatctgaaa ttaaaacagt 300
cccctacaaa gttgctccta actcgaaaagg agatgcggtc tttgatgtgg aacaaaaact 360
gtacactcca gaagaaatcg gcgctcagat cctcatgaag atgaaggaaa ctgctgaggc 420
ttatctcgga gaaacagtaa cggaagcagt cattaccgta ccagcttact ttaacgattc 480
tcaaagagct tctacaaaag atgctggacg tatcgcagga ttagatgta aacgcattat 540
tcctgaacca acagcggccg ctcttgctta tggattgat aaggaaggag ataaaaaaat 600
cgcgctcttc gacttaggag gaggaacttt cgatatttct atcttgaaa tcggtgacgg 660
agtttttgaa gttctctcaa ccaacgggga tactcacttg ggaggagacg acttcgacgg 720
agtcatcatc aactggatgc ttgatgaatt caaaaaacaa gaaggcattg atctaagcaa 780
agataacatg gctttgcaaa gattgaaaga tgctgctgaa aaagcaaaaa tagaattgtc 840
tgggtgatcg tctactgaaa tcaatcagcc attcatcact atcgacgcta atggacctaa 900
acatttggct ttaactctaa ctcgcgctca attcgaacac ctagcttctct ctctcattga 960
gcgaacccaaa caaccttgtg ctcaggcttt aaaag 995

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<210> 116

<211> 437

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 116

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gtcacagcta aaggcgggtgg gctttatact gataagaatc tttcgattac taacatcaca 60
ggaattatcg aaattgcaaa taacaaagcg acagatggtg gaggtgggtgc ttacgtaaaa 120
ggaaccctta cttgtaaaaa ctctcaccgt ctacaatttt tgaaaaactc ttccgataaa 180
caagggtggag gaatctacgg agaagacaac atcacccctat ctaatttgac agggaaagact 240
ctattccaag agaatactgc caaaaaagag ggcgggtggac tcttcataaa aggtacagat 300
aaagctctta caatgacagg actggatagt ttctgtttaa ttaataacac atcagaaaaa 360
catgggtggg gagcctttgt taccaaagaa atctctcaga cttacacctc tgatgtggaa 420
acaattccag gaatcac 437

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<210> 117

<211> 446

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 117

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aagtttacct agaccaaact gaagatgacg aaggaaaagt tgttttatcc agagaaaaag 60
caacaagaca acgacaatgg gaatacattc ttgctcactg cgaggaagggt tctattgtta 120
agggacaaat taccgaaaaa gttaaggggt gtttgatcgt agatattgggt atggaagcct 180
tccttcagg atcccaaata gacaataaga agatcaagaa cttagatgat tacgtaggca 240
aggtttgtga gttcaaaatt ctcaaaatca acgtggatcg tcggaacggt gttgtatcta 300
gaagagaact tctcgaagct gaacgcattt ctaagaaagc agagttgatc gagcaaatca 360
ctatcgggtga acgtcgcaaa ggtatcggtta agaatatcac agatttcgga gtattcttgg 420
atcttgatgg cattgacggc ctactc 446

```

<210> 118

<211> 951

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 118

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agtattgcga aatattactg tgagaagcaa tgctgagagc ggttctagta aaagtgaggg 60
gagagctgtc agaagggatc gctcaggaag cgagacaacg tgtggctgat ttattaggaa 120
gattccctct ttatcctgaa atcgatctgg aaacgctagt ttagtgggag actctatgcc 180
tgaaggggaa atgatgcata agttgcaaga tgtcatagat agaaagttgt tggattctcg 240
tcgtatcttc ttctcgaac ctgtaacgga gaaaagtgtc gcagaagcca tcaaaaagct 300
ttggtatctg gaactcacca atcctgggca gccaatgtta tttgtcatta atagccctgg 360

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agggtctggt gatgctgggt ttgctgtttg ggaccaaatt aaaatgatct cttctccttt 420
gactacagtt gttacagggt tagcagcatc tatgggatct gtattgagtt tgtgtgctgt 480
tccaggaaga cgttttgcta cgcctcatgc gcgcattatg attcaccagc cttctattgg 540
aggaaccatt actggtcaag ccacggactt ggatattcat gctcgtgaaa ttttaaaaac 600
aaaagcacgc attattgatg tgtatgtcga ggcaactgga caatctccag aggtgataga 660
gaaagctatc gatcgagata tgtggatgag tgcaaatgaa gcaatggagt ttggactggt 720
agatgggatt ctcttctctt ttaacgactt gtagatatct tttatattct ggagcaggaa 780
acagtttcat tttgggagaa tcgatgcctt ctcttgagga tgttctgttt ttatgccagg 840
aagagatggt tgatggggtt ttatgtgtag agtcttctga aatagcagat gctaaactca 900
ctgtttttaa tagtgatgga tctatcgcgt ctatgtgcgg gaatgggttg c 951

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<210> 119
<211> 953
<212> DNA
<213> Chlamydia

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<400> 119
atatcaaagt tgggcaaagt acagagccgc tcaaggacca gcaaataatc cttgggacaa 60
catcaacacc tgtcgcagcc aaaatgacag cttctgatgg aatatcttta acagtctcca 120
ataatccatc aaccaatgct tctattacaa ttggtttgga tgcggaaaaa gcttaccagc 180
ttattctaga aaagttggga gatcaaattc ttggtggaat tgctgatact attgttgata 240
gtacagtcca agatatttta gacaaaatca caacagaccc ttctctaggt ttgttgaaag 300
cttttaacaa ctttccaatc actaataaaa ttcaatgcaa cgggttattc actcccagga 360
acattgaaac tttattagga ggaactgaaa taggaaaatt cacagtcaca cccaaaagct 420
ctgggagcat gttcttagtc tcagcagata ttattgcatc aagaatggaa ggcgcgcttg 480
ttctagcttt ggtacgagaa ggtgattcta agccctacgc gattagttat ggatactcat 540
caggcgttcc taatttatgt agtctaagaa ccagaattat taatacagga ttgactccga 600
caacgtattc attacgtgta ggcggtttag aaagcgggtg ggtatgggtt aatgcccttt 660
ctaattggcaa tgatatttta ggaataacaa atacttctaa tgtatctttt ttggaggtaa 720
tacctcaaac aaacgcttaa acaattttta ttggattttt cttatagggt ttatatattag 780
agaaaaaagt tcgaattacg gggtttggtt tgcaaaaataa aagcaaagtg agggacgatt 840
ttattaaat tgttaaagat tcctgggatc ggtctgcgat tccgactcgt ccaacatcaa 900
tacaacctat taatttcccc tcgtcaaaaa taagggttatc aagtgagaaa tca 953

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<210> 120
<211> 897
<212> DNA
<213> Chlamydia

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<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (1)...(897)
<223> n = A,T,C or G

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<400> 120
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gttaaggteg ccaagtctgc tgccgaattg accgcaata ttttggaaaca agctggaggc 180
gcgggctctt ccgcacacat tacagcttcc caagtgtcca aaggattagg ggatgcgaga 240
actgttctcg ctttagggaa tgcccttaac ggagcgttgc caggaacagt tcaaagtgcg 300
caaagcttct tctcttacat gaaagctgct agtcagaaac cgcaagaagg ggatgagggg 360
ctcgtagcag atctttgtgt gtctcataag cgcanaagcgg ctgocgctgt ctgtagcttc 420
atcggaggaa ttacctacct cgcgacattc ggagctatcc gtocgattct gtttgtcaac 480
aaaatgctgg cgcaaccggt tctttcttcc caaattaaag caaatatggg atcttctggt 540
agctatatta tggcggctaa ccatgcagcg tttgtgggtg gttctggact cgctatcagt 600
gcggaaagag cagattgcga agcccgtgc gctcgtattg cgagagaaga gtcgtcactc 660
gaattgtcgg gagaggaaaa tgcttgocgag agggagatcg ctggagagaa agccaagacg 720

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ttcacgcgca tcaagtatgc actcctcact atgctcgaga agtttttggga atgcggttgc 780  
 gacgttttca aattggtgcc gttgcctatt acaatgggta ttcgtgcaat tgtggctgcg 840  
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<210> 121  
 <211> 298  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 121  
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 Lys Ala Phe Phe Thr Gln Pro Ser Asn Lys Met Ala Arg Val Val Asn  
 20 25 30  
 Lys Thr Lys Gly Met Asp Lys Thr Val Lys Val Ala Lys Ser Ala Ala  
 35 40 45  
 Glu Leu Thr Ala Asn Ile Leu Glu Gln Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Ser Ser  
 50 55 60  
 Ala His Ile Thr Ala Ser Gln Val Ser Lys Gly Leu Gly Asp Ala Arg  
 65 70 75 80  
 Thr Val Leu Ala Leu Gly Asn Ala Phe Asn Gly Ala Leu Pro Gly Thr  
 85 90 95  
 Val Gln Ser Ala Gln Ser Phe Phe Ser Tyr Met Lys Ala Ala Ser Gln  
 100 105 110  
 Lys Pro Gln Glu Gly Asp Glu Gly Leu Val Ala Asp Leu Cys Val Ser  
 115 120 125  
 His Lys Arg Arg Ala Ala Ala Ala Val Cys Ser Phe Ile Gly Gly Ile  
 130 135 140  
 Thr Tyr Leu Ala Thr Phe Gly Ala Ile Arg Pro Ile Leu Phe Val Asn  
 145 150 155 160  
 Lys Met Leu Ala Gln Pro Phe Leu Ser Ser Gln Ile Lys Ala Asn Met  
 165 170 175  
 Gly Ser Ser Val Ser Tyr Ile Met Ala Ala Asn His Ala Ala Phe Val  
 180 185 190  
 Val Gly Ser Gly Leu Ala Ile Ser Ala Glu Arg Ala Asp Cys Glu Ala  
 195 200 205  
 Arg Cys Ala Arg Ile Ala Arg Glu Glu Ser Ser Leu Glu Leu Ser Gly  
 210 215 220  
 Glu Glu Asn Ala Cys Glu Arg Arg Val Ala Gly Glu Lys Ala Lys Thr  
 225 230 235 240  
 Phe Thr Arg Ile Lys Tyr Ala Leu Leu Thr Met Leu Glu Lys Phe Leu  
 245 250 255  
 Glu Cys Val Ala Asp Val Phe Lys Leu Val Pro Leu Pro Ile Thr Met  
 260 265 270  
 Gly Ile Arg Ala Ile Val Ala Ala Gly Cys Thr Phe Thr Ser Ala Val  
 275 280 285  
 Ile Gly Leu Trp Thr Phe Cys Ala Arg Ala  
 290 295

<210> 122  
 <211> 897  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 122  
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 gttaaggtcg ccaagtctgc tgccgaattg accgcaataa ttttgggaaca agctggagggc 180

gcgggctcct cgcacacat tacagcttcc caagtgtcca aaggattagg ggatacagaga 240  
 actggtgtcg ctttagggaa tgcctttaac ggagcgttgc caggaacagt tcaaagtgcg 300  
 caaagcttct tctctcacat gaaagctgct agtcagaaaa cgcaagaagg ggatgagggg 360  
 ctcacagcag atccttgtgt gtctcataag cgcagagcgg ctgcggctgt ctgtggcttc 420  
 atcggaggaa ttacctacct cgcgacattc ggagttatcc gtccgattct gtttgtcaac 480  
 aaaatgctgg tgaaccogtt tctttcttcc caaactaaag caaatatggg atcttctgtt 540  
 agctatatta tggcggctaa ccatgcagcg tctgtggtgg gtgctggact cgctatcagt 600  
 gcggaaagag cagattgcga agcccgtgc gctcgtattg cgagagaaga gtcgttactc 660  
 gaagtgtcgg gagaggaaaa tgcttgcgag aagagagtcg ctggagagaa agccaagacg 720  
 ttcacgcgca tcaagtatgc actcctcact atgctcgaga agtttttggg atgcgttgcc 780  
 gacgttttca aattggtgcc gctgcctatt acaatgggta ttcgtgcgat tgtggtgct 840  
 ggatgtacgt tcacttctgc aattattgga ttgtgcactt tctgcgccag agcataa 897

<210> 123  
 <211> 298  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 123  
 Met Ala Ser Ile Cys Gly Arg Leu Gly Ser Gly Thr Gly Asn Ala Leu  
 1 5 10 15  
 Lys Ala Phe Phe Thr Gln Pro Ser Asn Lys Met Ala Arg Val Val Asn  
 20 25 30  
 Lys Thr Lys Gly Met Asp Lys Thr Val Lys Val Ala Lys Ser Ala Ala  
 35 40 45  
 Glu Leu Thr Ala Asn Ile Leu Glu Gln Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Ser Ser  
 50 55 60  
 Ala His Ile Thr Ala Ser Gln Val Ser Lys Gly Leu Gly Asp Thr Arg  
 65 70 75 80  
 Thr Val Val Ala Leu Gly Asn Ala Phe Asn Gly Ala Leu Pro Gly Thr  
 85 90 95  
 Val Gln Ser Ala Gln Ser Phe Phe Ser His Met Lys Ala Ala Ser Gln  
 100 105 110  
 Lys Thr Gln Glu Gly Asp Glu Gly Leu Thr Ala Asp Leu Cys Val Ser  
 115 120 125  
 His Lys Arg Arg Ala Ala Ala Val Cys Gly Phe Ile Gly Gly Ile  
 130 135 140  
 Thr Tyr Leu Ala Thr Phe Gly Val Ile Arg Pro Ile Leu Phe Val Asn  
 145 150 155 160  
 Lys Met Leu Val Asn Pro Phe Leu Ser Ser Gln Thr Lys Ala Asn Met  
 165 170 175  
 Gly Ser Ser Val Ser Tyr Ile Met Ala Ala Asn His Ala Ala Ser Val  
 180 185 190  
 Val Gly Ala Gly Leu Ala Ile Ser Ala Glu Arg Ala Asp Cys Glu Ala  
 195 200 205  
 Arg Cys Ala Arg Ile Ala Arg Glu Glu Ser Leu Leu Glu Val Ser Gly  
 210 215 220  
 Glu Glu Asn Ala Cys Glu Lys Arg Val Ala Gly Glu Lys Ala Lys Thr  
 225 230 235 240  
 Phe Thr Arg Ile Lys Tyr Ala Leu Leu Thr Met Leu Glu Lys Phe Leu  
 245 250 255  
 Glu Cys Val Ala Asp Val Phe Lys Leu Val Pro Leu Pro Ile Thr Met  
 260 265 270  
 Gly Ile Arg Ala Ile Val Ala Ala Gly Cys Thr Phe Thr Ser Ala Ile  
 275 280 285  
 Ile Gly Leu Cys Thr Phe Cys Ala Arg Ala  
 290 295

<210> 124  
 <211> 897  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 124  
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 acacagccca acaataaaat ggcaagggta gtaaataaga cgaaggggaat ggataagact 120  
 attaaggttg ccaagtctgc tgccgaattg accgcaaata ttttggaca agctggaggc 180  
 gcgggctctt ccgcacacat tacagcttcc caagtgtcca aaggattagg ggatgcgaga 240  
 actggtgtcg ctttagggaa tgcctttaac ggagcgttgc caggaacagt tcaaagtgcg 300  
 caaagcttct tctctcacat gaaagctgct agtcagaaaa cgcaagaagg ggatgagggg 360  
 ctcacagcag atctttgtgt gtctcataag cgcagagcgg ctgcggtgt ctgtagcatc 420  
 atcggaggaa ttacctacct cgcgacattc ggagctatcc gtccgattct gtttgtcaac 480  
 aaaatgctgg caaaaccggt tctttcttcc caaactaaag caaatatggg atcttctggt 540  
 agctatatta tggcggctaa ccatgcagcg tctgtgggtg gtgctggact cgctatcagt 600  
 gcggaaagag cagattgoga agcccgtgc gctcgtattg cgagagaaga gtcgttactc 660  
 gaagtgccgg gagaggaaaa tgcttgcgag aagaaagtcg ctggagagaa agccaagacg 720  
 ttcacgcgca tcaagtatgc actcctcact atgctcgaga agtttttggg atgcgttgcc 780  
 gacgttttca aattgggtgcc gctgcctatt acaatgggta ttcgtgcgat tgtggtgct 840  
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<210> 125  
 <211> 298  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 125  
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 1 5 10 15  
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 Lys Thr Lys Gly Met Asp Lys Thr Ile Lys Val Ala Lys Ser Ala Ala  
 35 40 45  
 Glu Leu Thr Ala Asn Ile Leu Glu Gln Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Ser Ser  
 50 55 60  
 Ala His Ile Thr Ala Ser Gln Val Ser Lys Gly Leu Gly Asp Ala Arg  
 65 70 75 80  
 Thr Val Val Ala Leu Gly Asn Ala Phe Asn Gly Ala Leu Pro Gly Thr  
 85 90 95  
 Val Gln Ser Ala Gln Ser Phe Phe Ser His Met Lys Ala Ala Ser Gln  
 100 105 110  
 Lys Thr Gln Glu Gly Asp Glu Gly Leu Thr Ala Asp Leu Cys Val Ser  
 115 120 125  
 His Lys Arg Arg Ala Ala Ala Ala Val Cys Ser Ile Ile Gly Gly Ile  
 130 135 140  
 Thr Tyr Leu Ala Thr Phe Gly Ala Ile Arg Pro Ile Leu Phe Val Asn  
 145 150 155 160  
 Lys Met Leu Ala Lys Pro Phe Leu Ser Ser Gln Thr Lys Ala Asn Met  
 165 170 175  
 Gly Ser Ser Val Ser Tyr Ile Met Ala Ala Asn His Ala Ala Ser Val  
 180 185 190  
 Val Gly Ala Gly Leu Ala Ile Ser Ala Glu Arg Ala Asp Cys Glu Ala  
 195 200 205  
 Arg Cys Ala Arg Ile Ala Arg Glu Glu Ser Leu Leu Glu Val Pro Gly  
 210 215 220  
 Glu Glu Asn Ala Cys Glu Lys Lys Val Ala Gly Glu Lys Ala Lys Thr  
 225 230 235 240

Phe Thr Arg Ile Lys Tyr Ala Leu Leu Thr Met Leu Glu Lys Phe Leu  
 245 250 255  
 Glu Cys Val Ala Asp Val Phe Lys Leu Val Pro Leu Pro Ile Thr Met  
 260 265 270  
 Gly Ile Arg Ala Ile Val Ala Ala Gly Cys Thr Phe Thr Ser Ala Ile  
 275 280 285  
 Ile Gly Leu Cys Thr Phe Cys Ala Arg Ala  
 290 295

<210> 126  
 <211> 897  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 126  
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 attaagggtg ccaagtctgc tgccgaattg accgcaaata ttttggaaca agctggaggc 180  
 gcgggctctt ccgcacacat tacagcttcc caagtgtcca aaggattagg ggatgcgaga 240  
 actggtgtcg ctttagggaa tgcctttaac ggagcgttgc caggaacagt tcaaagtgcg 300  
 caaagcttct tctctcacat gaaagctgct agtcagaaaa cgcaagaagg ggatgagggg 360  
 ctcacagcag atctttgtgt gtctcataag cgcagagcgg ctgcggtgt ctgtagcatc 420  
 atcggaggaa ttacctacct cgcgacattc ggagctatcc gtccgattct gtttgcac 480  
 aaaatgctgg caaaaccgtt tctttcttcc caaactaaag caaatatggg atcttctgtt 540  
 agctatatta tggcgggctaa ccatgcagcg tctgtggtgg gtgctggact cgctatcagt 600  
 gcggaaagag cagattgcga agcccgtgc gctcgtattg cgagagaaga gtcgttactc 660  
 gaagtgccgg gagaggaaaa tgcttgcgag aagaaagtgc ctggagagaa agccaagacg 720  
 ttcacgcgca tcaagtatgc actcctcact atgctcgaga agtttttgga atgctgtgcc 780  
 gacgttttca aattggtgcc gctgcctatt acaatgggta ttcgtgcgat tgtggctgct 840  
 ggatgtacgt tcacttctgc aattattgga ttgtgcactt tctgcgccag agcataa 897

<210> 127  
 <211> 298  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 127  
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 1 5 10 15  
 Lys Ala Phe Phe Thr Gln Pro Asn Asn Lys Met Ala Arg Val Val Asn  
 20 25 30  
 Lys Thr Lys Gly Met Asp Lys Thr Ile Lys Val Ala Lys Ser Ala Ala  
 35 40 45  
 Glu Leu Thr Ala Asn Ile Leu Glu Gln Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Ser Ser  
 50 55 60  
 Ala His Ile Thr Ala Ser Gln Val Ser Lys Gly Leu Gly Asp Ala Arg  
 65 70 75 80  
 Thr Val Val Ala Leu Gly Asn Ala Phe Asn Gly Ala Leu Pro Gly Thr  
 85 90 95  
 Val Gln Ser Ala Gln Ser Phe Phe Ser His Met Lys Ala Ala Ser Gln  
 100 105 110  
 Lys Thr Gln Glu Gly Asp Glu Gly Leu Thr Ala Asp Leu Cys Val Ser  
 115 120 125  
 His Lys Arg Arg Ala Ala Ala Val Cys Ser Ile Ile Gly Gly Ile  
 130 135 140  
 Thr Tyr Leu Ala Thr Phe Gly Ala Ile Arg Pro Ile Leu Phe Val Asn  
 145 150 155 160  
 Lys Met Leu Ala Lys Pro Phe Leu Ser Ser Gln Thr Lys Ala Asn Met

				165					170					175		
Gly	Ser	Ser	Val	Ser	Tyr	Ile	Met	Ala	Ala	Asn	His	Ala	Ala	Ser	Val	
				180				185						190		
Val	Gly	Ala	Gly	Leu	Ala	Ile	Ser	Ala	Glu	Arg	Ala	Asp	Cys	Glu	Ala	
			195				200					205				
Arg	Cys	Ala	Arg	Ile	Ala	Arg	Glu	Glu	Ser	Leu	Leu	Glu	Val	Pro	Gly	
	210					215					220					
Glu	Glu	Asn	Ala	Cys	Glu	Lys	Lys	Val	Ala	Gly	Glu	Lys	Ala	Lys	Thr	
225					230					235					240	
Phe	Thr	Arg	Ile	Lys	Tyr	Ala	Leu	Leu	Thr	Met	Leu	Glu	Lys	Phe	Leu	
			245						250					255		
Glu	Cys	Val	Ala	Asp	Val	Phe	Lys	Leu	Val	Pro	Leu	Pro	Ile	Thr	Met	
			260					265					270			
Gly	Ile	Arg	Ala	Ile	Val	Ala	Ala	Gly	Cys	Thr	Phe	Thr	Ser	Ala	Ile	
		275					280					285				
Ile	Gly	Leu	Cys	Thr	Phe	Cys	Ala	Arg	Ala							
	290					295										

<210> 128  
 <211> 897  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 128

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gttaaggtcg	ccaagtctgc	tgccgaattg	accgcaaata	ttttggaaca	agctggaggc	180
gcgggctctt	ccgcacacat	tacagcttcc	caagtgtcca	aaggattagg	ggatacgaga	240
actgttgtcg	ctttagggaa	tgctttaa	ggagcgttgc	caggaacagt	tcaaagtgcg	300
caaagcttct	tctctcacat	gaaagctgct	agtcagaaaa	cgcaagaagg	ggatgagggg	360
ctcacagcag	atctttgtgt	gtctcataag	cgcagagcgg	ctgctggctgt	ctgtggcttc	420
atcggaggaa	ttacctacct	cgcgacattc	ggagttatcc	gtccgattct	gtttgtcaac	480
aaaatgctgg	tgaaccctgt	tctttcttcc	caaactaaag	caaatatggg	atcttctggt	540
agctatatta	tggcggctaa	ccatgcagcg	tctgtgggtgg	gtgctggact	cgctatcagt	600
gcggaaagag	cagattgcga	agcccgtcgc	gctcgtattg	cgagagaaga	gtcgttactc	660
gaagtgtcgg	gagaggaaaa	tgcttgcgag	aagagatcgc	ctggagagaa	agccaagacg	720
ttcacgcgca	tcaagtatgc	actcctcact	atgctcgaga	agtttttggg	atgcggtgcc	780
gacgttttca	aattggtgcc	gctgcctatt	acaatgggta	ttcgtgcgat	tgtggctgct	840
ggatgtacgt	tcacttctgc	aattattgga	ttgtgcactt	tctgcgccag	agcataa	897

<210> 129  
 <211> 298  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 129

Met	Ala	Ser	Ile	Cys	Gly	Arg	Leu	Gly	Ser	Gly	Thr	Gly	Asn	Ala	Leu
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Lys	Ala	Phe	Phe	Thr	Gln	Pro	Ser	Asn	Lys	Met	Ala	Arg	Val	Val	Asn
			20					25					30		
Lys	Thr	Lys	Gly	Met	Asp	Lys	Thr	Val	Lys	Val	Ala	Lys	Ser	Ala	Ala
		35				40					45				
Glu	Leu	Thr	Ala	Asn	Ile	Leu	Glu	Gln	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ser	Ser
	50					55					60				
Ala	His	Ile	Thr	Ala	Ser	Gln	Val	Ser	Lys	Gly	Leu	Gly	Asp	Thr	Arg
65					70					75					80
Thr	Val	Val	Ala	Leu	Gly	Asn	Ala	Phe	Asn	Gly	Ala	Leu	Pro	Gly	Thr
			85						90					95	

Val Gln Ser Ala Gln Ser Phe Phe Ser His Met Lys Ala Ala Ser Gln  
 100 105 110  
 Lys Thr Gln Glu Gly Asp Glu Gly Leu Thr Ala Asp Leu Cys Val Ser  
 115 120 125  
 His Lys Arg Arg Ala Ala Ala Val Cys Gly Phe Ile Gly Gly Ile  
 130 135 140  
 Thr Tyr Leu Ala Thr Phe Gly Val Ile Arg Pro Ile Leu Phe Val Asn  
 145 150 155 160  
 Lys Met Leu Val Asn Pro Phe Leu Ser Ser Gln Thr Lys Ala Asn Met  
 165 170 175  
 Gly Ser Ser Val Ser Tyr Ile Met Ala Ala Asn His Ala Ala Ser Val  
 180 185 190  
 Val Gly Ala Gly Leu Ala Ile Ser Ala Glu Arg Ala Asp Cys Glu Ala  
 195 200 205  
 Arg Cys Ala Arg Ile Ala Arg Glu Glu Ser Leu Leu Glu Val Ser Gly  
 210 215 220  
 Glu Glu Asn Ala Cys Glu Lys Arg Val Ala Gly Glu Lys Ala Lys Thr  
 225 230 235 240  
 Phe Thr Arg Ile Lys Tyr Ala Leu Leu Thr Met Leu Glu Lys Phe Leu  
 245 250 255  
 Glu Cys Val Ala Asp Val Phe Lys Leu Val Pro Leu Pro Ile Thr Met  
 260 265 270  
 Gly Ile Arg Ala Ile Val Ala Ala Gly Cys Thr Phe Thr Ser Ala Ile  
 275 280 285  
 Ile Gly Leu Cys Thr Phe Cys Ala Arg Ala  
 290 295

<210> 130  
 <211> 897  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 130  
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 gttaaggctcg ccaagtctgc tgccgaattg accgcaaata ttttggaca agctggaggc 180  
 gcgggctcct ccgcacacat tacagcttcc caagtgtcca aaggattagg ggatgcgaga 240  
 actgttctcg ctttagggaa tgcctttaac ggagcgttgc caggaacagt tcaaagtgcg 300  
 caaagcttct tctcttacct gaaagctgct agtcagaaac cgcaagaagg ggatgagggg 360  
 ctcgtagcag atctttgtgt gtctcataag cgcagagcgg ctgctggctgt ctgtagcttc 420  
 atcggaggaa ttacctacct cgcgacattc ggagctatcc gtccgattct gtttgtcaac 480  
 aaaatgctgg cgcaaccggt tctttcttcc caaactaaag caaatatggg atcttctggt 540  
 agctatatta tggcgggctaa ccatgcagcg tttgtgggtg gttctggact cgctatcagt 600  
 gcggaaagag cagattgcga agcccgtgc gctcgtattg cgagagaaga gtcgtcactc 660  
 gaattgtcgg gagaggaaaa tgcttgocag aggggagtcg ctggagagaa agccaagacg 720  
 ttcacgcgca tcaagtatgc actcctcact atgctcgaga agtttttgga atgcggtgcc 780  
 gacgttttca aattgggtgcc gttgcctatt acaatgggta ttcgtgcaat tgtggctgcg 840  
 ggatgtacgt tcacttctgc agttattgga ttgtggactt tctgcaacag agtataa 897

<210> 131  
 <211> 298  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 131  
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Lys Thr	Lys Gly Met Asp	Lys Thr Val Lys Val Ala Lys Ser Ala Ala			
	35	40	45		
Glu Leu	Thr Ala Asn Ile Leu Glu Gln Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Ser Ser				
	50	55	60		
Ala His	Ile Thr Ala Ser Gln Val Ser Lys Gly Leu Gly Asp Ala Arg				
65	70	75	80		
Thr Val	Leu Ala Leu Gly Asn Ala Phe Asn Gly Ala Leu Pro Gly Thr				
	85	90	95		
Val Gln	Ser Ala Gln Ser Phe Phe Ser Tyr Met Lys Ala Ala Ser Gln				
	100	105	110		
Lys Pro	Gln Glu Gly Asp Glu Gly Leu Val Ala Asp Leu Cys Val Ser				
	115	120	125		
His Lys	Arg Arg Ala Ala Ala Val Cys Ser Phe Ile Gly Gly Ile				
130	135	140			
Thr Tyr	Leu Ala Thr Phe Gly Ala Ile Arg Pro Ile Leu Phe Val Asn				
145	150	155	160		
Lys Met	Leu Ala Gln Pro Phe Leu Ser Ser Gln Thr Lys Ala Asn Met				
	165	170	175		
Gly Ser	Ser Val Ser Tyr Ile Met Ala Ala Asn His Ala Ala Phe Val				
	180	185	190		
Val Gly	Ser Gly Leu Ala Ile Ser Ala Glu Arg Ala Asp Cys Glu Ala				
	195	200	205		
Arg Cys	Ala Arg Ile Ala Arg Glu Glu Ser Ser Leu Glu Leu Ser Gly				
	210	215	220		
Glu Glu	Asn Ala Cys Glu Arg Gly Val Ala Gly Glu Lys Ala Lys Thr				
225	230	235	240		
Phe Thr	Arg Ile Lys Tyr Ala Leu Leu Thr Met Leu Glu Lys Phe Leu				
	245	250	255		
Glu Cys	Val Ala Asp Val Phe Lys Leu Val Pro Leu Pro Ile Thr Met				
	260	265	270		
Gly Ile	Arg Ala Ile Val Ala Ala Gly Cys Thr Phe Thr Ser Ala Val				
	275	280	285		
Ile Gly	Leu Trp Thr Phe Cys Asn Arg Val				
	290	295			

- <210> 132
- <211> 897
- <212> DNA
- <213> Chlamydia

<400> 132

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gttaaggtcg	ccaagtctgc	tgccgaattg	accgcaaata	ttttggaaca	agctggaggc	180
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ctcgtagcag	atctttgtgt	gtctcataag	cgcagagcgg	ctgcggctgt	ctgtagcttc	420
atcggaggaa	ttacctacct	cgcgacattc	ggagctatcc	gtccgattct	gtttgtcaac	480
aaaatgctgg	cgcaaccggt	tctttcttcc	caaactaaag	caaatatggg	atcttctggt	540
agctatatta	tggcggctaa	ccatgcagcg	tttgtggtgg	gttctggact	cgctatcagt	600
gcggaaagag	cagattgcga	agcccgtgc	gctcgtattg	cgagagaaga	gtcgtcactc	660
gaattgtcgg	gagaggaaaa	tgcttgtgag	aggagagtcg	ctggagagaa	agccaagacg	720
ttcacgcgca	tcaagtagtc	actcctcact	atgctcga	agtttttggg	atgcgttgcc	780
gacgttttca	aattggtgcc	gttgectatt	acaatgggta	ttcgtgcaat	tgtggctgcg	840
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<210> 133  
 <211> 298  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 133  
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 Lys Thr Lys Gly Met Asp Lys Thr Val Lys Val Ala Lys Ser Ala Ala  
 35 40 45  
 Glu Leu Thr Ala Asn Ile Leu Glu Gln Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Ser Ser  
 50 55 60  
 Ala His Ile Thr Ala Ser Gln Val Ser Lys Gly Leu Gly Asp Ala Arg  
 65 70 75 80  
 Thr Val Leu Ala Leu Gly Asn Ala Phe Asn Gly Ala Leu Pro Gly Thr  
 85 90 95  
 Val Gln Ser Ala Gln Ser Phe Phe Ser Tyr Met Lys Ala Ala Ser Gln  
 100 105 110  
 Lys Pro Gln Glu Gly Asp Glu Gly Leu Val Ala Asp Leu Cys Val Ser  
 115 120 125  
 His Lys Arg Arg Ala Ala Ala Val Cys Ser Phe Ile Gly Gly Ile  
 130 135 140  
 Thr Tyr Leu Ala Thr Phe Gly Ala Ile Arg Pro Ile Leu Phe Val Asn  
 145 150 155 160  
 Lys Met Leu Ala Gln Pro Phe Leu Ser Ser Gln Thr Lys Ala Asn Met  
 165 170 175  
 Gly Ser Ser Val Ser Tyr Ile Met Ala Ala Asn His Ala Ala Phe Val  
 180 185 190  
 Val Gly Ser Gly Leu Ala Ile Ser Ala Glu Arg Ala Asp Cys Glu Ala  
 195 200 205  
 Arg Cys Ala Arg Ile Ala Arg Glu Glu Ser Ser Leu Glu Leu Ser Gly  
 210 215 220  
 Glu Glu Asn Ala Cys Glu Arg Arg Val Ala Gly Glu Lys Ala Lys Thr  
 225 230 235 240  
 Phe Thr Arg Ile Lys Tyr Ala Leu Leu Thr Met Leu Glu Lys Phe Leu  
 245 250 255  
 Glu Cys Val Ala Asp Val Phe Lys Leu Val Pro Leu Pro Ile Thr Met  
 260 265 270  
 Gly Ile Arg Ala Ile Val Ala Ala Gly Cys Thr Phe Thr Ser Ala Val  
 275 280 285  
 Ile Gly Leu Trp Thr Phe Cys Asn Arg Val  
 290 295

<210> 134  
 <211> 897  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 134  
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 attaaggttg ccaagtctgc tgccgaattg accgcaaata ttttggaaaca agctggaggc 180  
 gcgggctctt ccgcacacat tacagcttcc caagtgtcca aaggattagg ggatgocgaga 240  
 actgttgtcg ctttagggaa tgcctttaac ggagcgttgc caggaacagt tcaaagtgcg 300  
 caaagcttct tctctcacat gaaagctgct agtcagaaaa cgcaagaagg ggatgagggg 360  
 ctcacagcag atctttgtgt gtctcataag cgcagagcgg ctgcggtgt ctgtagcatc 420

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 aaaatgctgg caaaaccggt tctttcttcc caaactaaag caaatatggg atcttctgtt 540  
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 gcggaaagag cagattgcga agcccgtgc gctcgtattg cgagagaaga gtcgttactc 660  
 gaaatgccgg gagaggaaaa tgcttgcgag aagaaaagtcg ctggagagaa agccaagacg 720  
 ttcacgcgca tcaagtatgc actcctcact atgctcgaga agtttttggga atgcgttgcc 780  
 gacgttttca aattggtgcc gctgcctatt acaatgggta ttcgtgcatg tgtggctgct 840  
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<210> 135  
 <211> 298  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 135  
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 Lys Thr Lys Gly Met Asp Lys Thr Ile Lys Val Ala Lys Ser Ala Ala  
 35 40 45  
 Glu Leu Thr Ala Asn Ile Leu Glu Gln Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Ser Ser  
 50 55 60  
 Ala His Ile Thr Ala Ser Gln Val Ser Lys Gly Leu Gly Asp Ala Arg  
 65 70 75 80  
 Thr Val Val Ala Leu Gly Asn Ala Phe Asn Gly Ala Leu Pro Gly Thr  
 85 90 95  
 Val Gln Ser Ala Gln Ser Phe Phe Ser His Met Lys Ala Ala Ser Gln  
 100 105 110  
 Lys Thr Gln Glu Gly Asp Glu Gly Leu Thr Ala Asp Leu Cys Val Ser  
 115 120 125  
 His Lys Arg Arg Ala Ala Ala Ala Val Cys Ser Ile Ile Gly Gly Ile  
 130 135 140  
 Thr Tyr Leu Ala Thr Phe Gly Ala Ile Arg Pro Ile Leu Phe Val Asn  
 145 150 155 160  
 Lys Met Leu Ala Lys Pro Phe Leu Ser Ser Gln Thr Lys Ala Asn Met  
 165 170 175  
 Gly Ser Ser Val Ser Tyr Ile Met Ala Ala Asn His Ala Ala Ser Val  
 180 185 190  
 Val Gly Ala Gly Leu Ala Ile Ser Ala Glu Arg Ala Asp Cys Glu Ala  
 195 200 205  
 Arg Cys Ala Arg Ile Ala Arg Glu Glu Ser Leu Leu Glu Met Pro Gly  
 210 215 220  
 Glu Glu Asn Ala Cys Glu Lys Lys Val Ala Gly Glu Lys Ala Lys Thr  
 225 230 235 240  
 Phe Thr Arg Ile Lys Tyr Ala Leu Leu Thr Met Leu Glu Lys Phe Leu  
 245 250 255  
 Glu Cys Val Ala Asp Val Phe Lys Leu Val Pro Leu Pro Ile Thr Met  
 260 265 270  
 Gly Ile Arg Ala Ile Val Ala Ala Gly Cys Thr Phe Thr Ser Ala Ile  
 275 280 285  
 Ile Gly Leu Cys Thr Phe Cys Ala Arg Ala  
 290 295

<210> 136  
 <211> 882  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 136  
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ataaaggttg ggaagtctgc tgctgaatta acggcgagta ttttagagca aactgggggg 180  
gcagggactg atgcacatgt tacggcggcc aaggtgtcta aagcacttgg ggacgcgcga 240  
acagtaatgg ctctagggaa tgtcttcaat gggctctgtc cagcaacat tcaaagtgcg 300  
cgaagctgtc tcgcccattt acgagcggcc ggcaaagaag aagaaacatg ctccaaggtg 360  
aaagatctct gtgtttctca tagacgaaga gctgcggctg aggcttgtaa tgttattgga 420  
ggagcaactt atattacaac tttcggagcg attcgtccga cttactcgt taacaagctt 480  
cttgccaac cattcctttc ctcccaagcc aaagaagggt tgggagcttc tgttggttat 540  
atcatggcag cgaaccatgc ggcacatctgt cttgggtctg ctttaagat tagcgcagaa 600  
agagcagact gtgaagagcg gtgtgatcgc attcgatgta gtgaggatgg tgaatttgc 660  
gaaggcaata aattaacagc tatttcggaa gagaaggcta gatcatggac tctcattaag 720  
tacagattcc ttactatgat agaaaaacta tttgagatgg tggcggatat cttcaagtta 780  
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tctgcagtta ttggcttagg tactttttgg tctagagcat aa 882

<210> 137  
<211> 293  
<212> PRT  
<213> Chlamydia

<400> 137  
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Asn Ala Phe Phe Thr Arg Pro Gly Asn Lys Leu Ser Arg Phe Val Asn  
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Ser Ala Lys Gly Leu Asp Arg Ser Ile Lys Val Gly Lys Ser Ala Ala  
35 40 45  
Glu Leu Thr Ala Ser Ile Leu Glu Gln Thr Gly Gly Ala Gly Thr Asp  
50 55 60  
Ala His Val Thr Ala Ala Lys Val Ser Lys Ala Leu Gly Asp Ala Arg  
65 70 75 80  
Thr Val Met Ala Leu Gly Asn Val Phe Asn Gly Ser Val Pro Ala Thr  
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100 105 110  
Glu Glu Glu Thr Cys Ser Lys Val Lys Asp Leu Cys Val Ser His Arg  
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Arg Arg Ala Ala Ala Glu Ala Cys Asn Val Ile Gly Gly Ala Thr Tyr  
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Leu Ala Lys Pro Phe Leu Ser Ser Gln Ala Lys Glu Gly Leu Gly Ala  
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Ser Val Gly Tyr Ile Met Ala Ala Asn His Ala Ala Ser Val Leu Gly  
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Ser Ala Leu Ser Ile Ser Ala Glu Arg Ala Asp Cys Glu Glu Arg Cys  
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Asp Arg Ile Arg Cys Ser Glu Asp Gly Glu Ile Cys Glu Gly Asn Lys  
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Leu Thr Ala Ile Ser Glu Lys Ala Arg Ser Trp Thr Leu Ile Lys  
225 230 235 240  
Tyr Arg Phe Leu Thr Met Ile Glu Lys Leu Phe Glu Met Val Ala Asp  
245 250 255  
Ile Phe Lys Leu Ile Pro Leu Pro Ile Ser His Gly Ile Arg Ala Ile  
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<400> 144  
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tttgttacca	aagaaatctc	tcagacttac	acctctgatg	tggaacaat	tccaggaatc	1740
acgcctgtac	atggtgaaac	agtcattact	ggcaataaat	ctacaggagg	taatggtgga	1800
ggcgtgtgta	aaaaacgtct	tgctttatct	aaccttcaaa	gcatttctat	atccggggaat	1860
tctgcagcag	aaaatggtgg	tggagcccac	acatgcccag	atagcttccc	aacggcggat	1920
actgcagaac	agcccgcagc	agcttctgcc	gcgacgtcta	ctcccaaatc	tgcccgcgctc	1980
tcaactgctc	taagcacacc	ttcatcttct	accgtctctt	cattaacctt	actagcagcc	2040
tcttcacaag	cctctcctgc	aacctctaata	aaggaaaactc	aagatcctaa	tgctgataca	2100
gacttattga	tcgattatgt	agttgatagc	actatcagca	aaaacactgc	taagaaaggc	2160
ggtggaatct	atgctaaaaa	agccaagatg	tcccgcatag	accaactgaa	tatctctgag	2220
aactccgcta	cagagatagg	tggaggatc	tgctgtaaag	aatctttaga	actagatgct	2280
ctagtctcct	tatctgtaac	agagaacctt	gttgggaaag	aagtgagg	cttacatgct	2340
aaaactgtaa	atatttctaa	tctgaaatca	ggcttctctt	tctcgaacaa	caaagcaaac	2400
tcctcatcca	caggagtcgc	aacaacagct	tcagcacctg	ctgcagctgc	tgcttcctca	2460
caagcagccg	cagcagccgc	accatcatct	ccagcaaacac	caacttatct	aggtgtagta	2520
ggaggagcta	tctatggaga	aaaggttaca	ttctctcaat	gtagcgggac	ttgtcagttc	2580
tctgggaacc	aagctatcga	taacaatccc	tcccaatcat	cgttgaacgt	acaaggagga	2640
gccatctatg	ccaaaacctc	tttgtctatt	ggatcttccg	atgctggaac	ctcctatatt	2700
ttctcggggg	acagtgtctc	cactgggaaa	tctcaacaa	cagggcaaat	agcgggagga	2760
gcgatctact	cccctactgt	tacattgaat	tgctctgca	cattctctaa	caatacagcc	2820
tctatagcta	caccgaagac	ttcttctgaa	gatggatcct	caggaaattc	tattaaagat	2880
accattggag	gagccattgc	agggacagcc	attaccctat	ctggagtctc	tcgattttca	2940
gggaatacgg	ctgatttagg	agctgcaata	ggaactctag	ctaatagcaa	tacaccagct	3000
gcaactagcg	gatctcaaaa	tagcattaca	gaaaaaatta	ctttagaaaa	cggttctttt	3060
atTTTTgaaa	gaaaccaagc	taataaacgt	ggagcagattt	actctcctag	cgtttccatt	3120
aaagggaaata	atattacctt	caatcaaaat	acatccactc	atgatggaag	cgctatctac	3180
tttacaaaag	atgctacgat	tgagtcttta	ggatctgttc	tttttacagg	aaataacggt	3240
acagctacac	aagctagttc	tgcaacatct	ggacaaaata	caaatactgc	caactatggg	3300
gcagccatct	ttggagatcc	aggaaccact	caatcgtctc	aaacagatgc	cattttaacc	3360
cttcttgctt	cttctggaaa	cattactttt	agcaacaaca	gtttacagaa	taaccaaggt	3420
gatactcccg	ctagcaagtt	ttgtagtatt	gcaggatagc	tcaaactctc	tctacaagcc	3480
gctaaagggg	agactattag	ctttttcgat	tgtgtgcaca	cctctacca	aaaaacaggt	3540
tcaacacaaa	acgtttatga	aacttttagat	attaataaag	aagagaacag	taatccatat	3600
acaggaacta	ttgtgtctc	ttctgaatta	catgaaaaa	aatcttacat	cccacagaat	3660
gcaatccttc	acaacggaac	tttagttctt	aaagagaaaa	cagaactcca	cgtagtctct	3720
tttgagcaga	aagaagggtc	taaattaatt	atggaaaccg	gagctgtggt	atctaaccaa	3780
aacatagcta	acggagctct	agctatcaat	gggttaacga	ttgatctttc	cagtatgggg	3840
actcctcaag	caggggaaat	cttctctcct	ccagaattac	gtatcgttgc	cacgacctct	3900
agtgcatccg	gaggaagcgg	ggtcagcagc	agtataccaa	caaatacctaa	aaggatttct	3960
gcagcagtg	cttcagggtc	tgccgcaact	actccaacta	tgagcgagaa	caaagttttc	4020
ctaacaggag	accttacttt	aatagatcct	aatggaaact	tttaccaaaa	ccctatgtta	4080
ggaagcgatc	tagatgtacc	actaatgaag	cttccgacta	acacaagtga	cgctcaagtc	4140
tatgatttaa	ctttatctgg	ggatcttttc	cctcagaaag	ggtacatggg	aacctggaca	4200
ttagattcta	atccacaaac	agggaaactt	caagccagat	ggacattcga	tacctatcgt	4260
cgctgggtat	acatacctag	ggataatcat	ttttatgcga	actctatctt	aggctcccaa	4320
aactcaatga	ttgttgtgaa	gcaagggctt	atcaacaaca	tgttgaataa	tgcccgcctc	4380
gatgatatcg	cttacaataa	cttctgggtt	tcaggagtag	gaactttctt	agctcaacaa	4440
ggaactcctc	tttccgaaga	attcagttac	tacagccgog	gaacttcagt	tgccatcgat	4500
gcaaaccta	gacaagattt	tatcctagga	gctgcattta	gtaagatagt	ggggaaaacc	4560
aaagccatca	aaaaaatgca	taattacttc	cataagggct	ctgagtactc	ttaccaagct	4620
tctgtctatg	gaggtaaatt	cctgtatttc	ttgctcaata	agcaacatgg	ttgggcactt	4680
cctttcctaa	tacaaggagt	cgtgtcctat	ggacatatta	aacatgatac	aacaacactt	4740
tacccttcta	tccatgaaag	aaataaagga	gattgggaag	atthaggatg	gttagcggat	4800
cttcgatatct	ctatggatct	taaagaacct	tctaaagatt	cttctaaacg	gatcactgtc	4860
tatggggaac	tcgagtattc	cagcattcgc	cagaaacagt	tcacagaaat	cgattacgat	4920
ccaagacact	tcgatgattg	tgcttacaga	aatctgtcgc	ttcctgtggg	atgcgctgtc	4980
gaaggagcta	tcatgaactg	taatattctt	atgtataata	agcttgcat	agcctacatg	5040

ccttctatct acagaaataa tcctgtctgt aaatatcggg tattgtcttc gaatgaagct 5100  
 ggtcaagtta tctgctggagt gccaaactaga acctctgcta gagcagaata cagtactcaa 5160  
 ctatatcttg gtcccttctg gactctctac ggaaactata ctatcgatgt aggcatgtat 5220  
 acgctatcgc aaatgactag ctgctgggtgct cgcgatgatct tctaa 5265

<210> 175  
 <211> 880  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Chlamydia

<220>  
 <221> VARIANT  
 <222> (1)...(880)  
 <223> Xaa = Any Amino Acid

<400> 175  
 Ala Ile Met Arg Pro Asp His Met Asn Phe Cys Cys Leu Cys Ala Ala  
 1 5 10 15  
 Ile Leu Ser Ser Thr Ala Val Leu Phe Gly Gln Asp Pro Leu Gly Glu  
 20 25 30  
 Thr Ala Leu Leu Thr Lys Asn Pro Asn His Val Val Cys Thr Phe Phe  
 35 40 45  
 Glu Asp Cys Thr Met Glu Ser Leu Phe Pro Ala Leu Cys Ala His Ala  
 50 55 60  
 Ser Gln Asp Asp Pro Leu Tyr Val Leu Gly Asn Ser Tyr Cys Trp Phe  
 65 70 75 80  
 Val Ser Lys Leu His Ile Thr Asp Pro Lys Glu Ala Leu Phe Lys Glu  
 85 90 95  
 Lys Gly Asp Leu Ser Ile Gln Asn Phe Arg Phe Leu Ser Phe Thr Asp  
 100 105 110  
 Cys Ser Ser Lys Glu Ser Ser Pro Ser Ile Ile His Gln Lys Asn Gly  
 115 120 125  
 Gln Leu Ser Leu Arg Asn Asn Gly Ser Met Ser Phe Cys Arg Asn His  
 130 135 140  
 Ala Glu Gly Ser Gly Gly Ala Ile Ser Ala Asp Ala Phe Ser Leu Gln  
 145 150 155 160  
 His Asn Tyr Leu Phe Thr Ala Phe Glu Glu Asn Ser Ser Lys Gly Asn  
 165 170 175  
 Gly Gly Ala Ile Gln Ala Gln Thr Phe Ser Leu Ser Arg Asn Val Ser  
 180 185 190  
 Pro Ile Ser Phe Ala Arg Asn Arg Ala Asp Leu Asn Gly Gly Ala Ile  
 195 200 205  
 Cys Cys Ser Asn Leu Ile Cys Ser Gly Asn Val Asn Pro Leu Phe Phe  
 210 215 220  
 Thr Gly Asn Ser Ala Thr Asn Gly Gly Ala Ile Cys Cys Ile Ser Asp  
 225 230 235 240  
 Leu Asn Thr Ser Glu Lys Gly Ser Leu Ser Leu Ala Cys Asn Gln Glu  
 245 250 255  
 Thr Leu Phe Ala Ser Asn Ser Ala Lys Glu Lys Gly Gly Ala Ile Tyr  
 260 265 270  
 Ala Lys His Met Val Leu Arg Tyr Asn Gly Pro Val Ser Phe Ile Asn  
 275 280 285  
 Asn Ser Ala Lys Ile Gly Gly Ala Ile Ala Ile Gln Ser Gly Gly Ser  
 290 295 300  
 Leu Ser Ile Leu Ala Gly Glu Gly Ser Val Leu Phe Gln Asn Asn Ser  
 305 310 315 320

Gln Arg Thr Ser Asp Gln Gly Leu Val Arg Asn Ala Ile Tyr Leu Xaa  
 325 330 335  
 Lys Asp Ala Ile Leu Ser Ser Leu Glu Ala Arg Asn Gly Asp Ile Leu  
 340 345 350  
 Phe Phe Asp Pro Ile Val Gln Glu Ser Ser Ser Lys Glu Ser Pro Leu  
 355 360 365  
 Pro Ser Ser Leu Gln Ala Ser Val Thr Ser Pro Thr Pro Ala Thr Ala  
 370 375 380  
 Ser Pro Leu Val Ile Gln Thr Ser Ala Asn Arg Ser Val Ile Phe Ser  
 385 390 395 400  
 Ser Glu Arg Leu Ser Glu Glu Glu Lys Thr Pro Asp Asn Leu Thr Ser  
 405 410 415  
 Gln Leu Gln Gln Pro Ile Glu Leu Lys Ser Gly Arg Leu Val Leu Lys  
 420 425 430  
 Asp Arg Ala Val Leu Ser Ala Pro Ser Leu Ser Gln Asp Pro Gln Ala  
 435 440 445  
 Leu Leu Ile Met Glu Ala Gly Thr Ser Leu Lys Thr Ser Ser Asp Leu  
 450 455 460  
 Lys Leu Ala Thr Leu Ser Ile Pro Leu His Ser Leu Asp Thr Glu Lys  
 465 470 475 480  
 Ser Val Thr Ile His Ala Pro Asn Leu Ser Ile Gln Lys Ile Phe Leu  
 485 490 495  
 Ser Asn Ser Gly Asp Glu Asn Phe Tyr Glu Asn Val Glu Leu Leu Ser  
 500 505 510  
 Lys Glu Gln Asn Asn Ile Pro Leu Leu Thr Leu Pro Lys Glu Gln Ser  
 515 520 525  
 His Leu His Leu Pro Asp Gly Asn Leu Ser Ser His Phe Gly Tyr Gln  
 530 535 540  
 Gly Asp Trp Thr Phe Ser Trp Lys Asp Ser Asp Glu Gly His Ser Leu  
 545 550 555 560  
 Ile Ala Asn Trp Thr Pro Lys Asn Tyr Val Pro His Pro Glu Arg Gln  
 565 570 575  
 Ser Thr Leu Val Ala Asn Thr Leu Trp Asn Thr Tyr Ser Asp Met Gln  
 580 585 590  
 Ala Val Gln Ser Met Ile Asn Thr Thr Ala His Gly Gly Ala Tyr Leu  
 595 600 605  
 Phe Gly Thr Trp Gly Ser Ala Val Ser Asn Leu Phe Tyr Val His Asp  
 610 615 620  
 Ser Ser Gly Lys Pro Ile Asp Asn Trp His His Arg Ser Leu Gly Tyr  
 625 630 635 640  
 Leu Phe Gly Ile Ser Thr His Ser Leu Asp Asp His Ser Phe Cys Leu  
 645 650 655  
 Ala Ala Gly Gln Leu Leu Gly Lys Ser Ser Asp Ser Phe Ile Thr Ser  
 660 665 670  
 Thr Glu Thr Thr Ser Tyr Ile Ala Thr Val Gln Ala Gln Leu Ala Thr  
 675 680 685  
 Ser Leu Met Lys Ile Ser Ala Gln Ala Cys Tyr Asn Glu Ser Ile His  
 690 695 700  
 Glu Leu Lys Thr Lys Tyr Arg Ser Phe Ser Lys Glu Gly Phe Gly Ser  
 705 710 715 720  
 Trp His Ser Val Ala Val Ser Gly Glu Val Cys Ala Ser Ile Pro Ile  
 725 730 735  
 Val Ser Asn Gly Ser Gly Leu Phe Ser Ser Phe Ser Ile Phe Ser Lys  
 740 745 750  
 Leu Gln Gly Phe Ser Gly Thr Gln Asp Gly Phe Glu Glu Ser Ser Gly  
 755 760 765  
 Glu Ile Arg Ser Phe Ser Ala Ser Ser Phe Arg Asn Ile Ser Leu Pro  
 770 775 780

Ile Gly Ile Thr Phe Glu Lys Lys Ser Gln Lys Thr Arg Thr Tyr Tyr  
 785 790 795 800  
 Tyr Phe Leu Gly Ala Tyr Ile Gln Asp Leu Lys Arg Asp Val Glu Ser  
 805 810 815  
 Gly Pro Val Val Leu Leu Lys Asn Ala Val Ser Trp Asp Ala Pro Met  
 820 825 830  
 Ala Asn Leu Asp Ser Arg Ala Tyr Met Phe Arg Leu Thr Asn Gln Arg  
 835 840 845  
 Ala Leu His Arg Leu Gln Thr Leu Leu Asn Val Ser Cys Val Leu Arg  
 850 855 860  
 Gly Gln Ser His Ser Tyr Ser Leu Asp Leu Gly Thr Thr Tyr Arg Phe  
 865 870 875 880

<210> 176  
 <211> 982  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Chlamydia

<220>  
 <221> VARIANT  
 <222> (1)...(982)  
 <223> Xaa = Any Amino Acid

<400> 176  
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 Pro Tyr Thr Val Ile Gly Asp Pro Ser Gly Thr Thr Val Phe Ser Ala  
 20 25 30  
 Gly Glu Leu Thr Leu Lys Asn Leu Asp Asn Ser Ile Ala Ala Leu Pro  
 35 40 45  
 Leu Ser Cys Phe Gly Asn Leu Leu Gly Ser Phe Thr Val Leu Gly Arg  
 50 55 60  
 Gly His Ser Leu Thr Phe Glu Asn Ile Arg Thr Ser Thr Asn Gly Ala  
 65 70 75 80  
 Ala Leu Ser Asn Ser Ala Ala Asp Gly Leu Phe Thr Ile Glu Gly Phe  
 85 90 95  
 Lys Glu Leu Ser Phe Ser Asn Cys Asn Ser Leu Leu Ala Val Leu Pro  
 100 105 110  
 Ala Ala Thr Thr Asn Lys Gly Ser Gln Thr Pro Thr Thr Thr Ser Thr  
 115 120 125  
 Pro Ser Asn Gly Thr Ile Tyr Ser Lys Thr Asp Leu Leu Leu Leu Asn  
 130 135 140  
 Asn Glu Lys Phe Ser Phe Tyr Ser Asn Leu Val Ser Gly Asp Gly Gly  
 145 150 155 160  
 Ala Ile Asp Ala Lys Ser Leu Thr Val Gln Gly Ile Ser Lys Leu Cys  
 165 170 175  
 Val Phe Gln Glu Asn Thr Ala Gln Ala Asp Gly Gly Ala Cys Gln Val  
 180 185 190  
 Val Thr Ser Phe Ser Ala Met Ala Asn Glu Ala Pro Ile Ala Phe Val  
 195 200 205  
 Ala Asn Val Ala Gly Val Arg Gly Gly Gly Ile Ala Ala Val Gln Asp  
 210 215 220  
 Gly Gln Gln Gly Val Ser Ser Ser Thr Ser Thr Glu Asp Pro Val Val  
 225 230 235 240  
 Ser Phe Ser Arg Asn Thr Ala Val Glu Phe Asp Gly Asn Val Ala Arg  
 245 250 255  
 Val Gly Gly Gly Ile Tyr Ser Tyr Gly Asn Val Ala Phe Leu Asn Asn  
 260 265 270

Gly Lys Thr Leu Phe Leu Asn Asn Val Ala Ser Pro Val Tyr Ile Ala  
 275 280 285  
 Ala Lys Gln Pro Thr Ser Gly Gln Ala Ser Asn Thr Ser Asn Asn Tyr  
 290 295 300  
 Gly Asp Gly Gly Ala Ile Phe Cys Lys Asn Gly Ala Gln Ala Gly Ser  
 305 310 315 320  
 Asn Asn Ser Gly Ser Val Ser Phe Asp Gly Glu Gly Val Val Phe Phe  
 325 330 335  
 Ser Ser Asn Val Ala Ala Gly Lys Gly Gly Ala Ile Tyr Ala Lys Lys  
 340 345 350  
 Leu Ser Val Ala Asn Cys Gly Pro Val Gln Phe Leu Arg Asn Ile Ala  
 355 360 365  
 Asn Asp Gly Gly Ala Ile Tyr Leu Gly Glu Ser Gly Glu Leu Ser Leu  
 370 375 380  
 Ser Ala Asp Tyr Gly Asp Ile Ile Phe Asp Gly Asn Leu Lys Arg Thr  
 385 390 395 400  
 Ala Lys Glu Asn Ala Ala Asp Val Asn Gly Val Thr Val Ser Ser Gln  
 405 410 415  
 Ala Ile Ser Met Gly Ser Gly Gly Lys Ile Thr Thr Leu Arg Ala Lys  
 420 425 430  
 Ala Gly His Gln Ile Leu Phe Asn Asp Pro Ile Glu Met Ala Asn Gly  
 435 440 445  
 Asn Asn Gln Pro Ala Gln Ser Ser Lys Leu Leu Lys Ile Asn Asp Gly  
 450 455 460  
 Glu Gly Tyr Thr Gly Asp Ile Val Phe Ala Asn Gly Ser Ser Thr Leu  
 465 470 475 480  
 Tyr Gln Asn Val Thr Ile Glu Gln Gly Arg Ile Val Leu Arg Glu Lys  
 485 490 495  
 Ala Lys Leu Ser Val Asn Ser Leu Ser Gln Thr Gly Gly Ser Leu Tyr  
 500 505 510  
 Met Glu Ala Gly Ser Thr Leu Asp Phe Val Thr Pro Gln Pro Pro Gln  
 515 520 525  
 Gln Pro Pro Ala Ala Asn Gln Leu Ile Thr Leu Ser Asn Leu His Leu  
 530 535 540  
 Ser Leu Ser Ser Leu Leu Ala Asn Asn Ala Val Thr Asn Pro Pro Thr  
 545 550 555 560  
 Asn Pro Pro Ala Gln Asp Ser His Pro Ala Val Ile Gly Ser Thr Thr  
 565 570 575  
 Ala Gly Ser Val Thr Ile Ser Gly Pro Ile Phe Phe Glu Asp Leu Asp  
 580 585 590  
 Asp Thr Ala Tyr Asp Arg Tyr Asp Trp Leu Gly Ser Asn Gln Lys Ile  
 595 600 605  
 Asn Val Leu Lys Leu Gln Leu Gly Thr Lys Pro Pro Ala Asn Ala Pro  
 610 615 620  
 Ser Asp Leu Thr Leu Gly Asn Glu Met Pro Lys Tyr Gly Tyr Gln Gly  
 625 630 635 640  
 Ser Trp Lys Leu Ala Trp Asp Pro Asn Thr Ala Asn Asn Gly Pro Tyr  
 645 650 655  
 Thr Leu Lys Ala Thr Trp Thr Lys Thr Gly Tyr Asn Pro Gly Pro Glu  
 660 665 670  
 Arg Val Ala Ser Leu Val Pro Asn Ser Leu Trp Gly Ser Ile Leu Asp  
 675 680 685  
 Ile Arg Ser Ala His Ser Ala Ile Gln Ala Ser Val Asp Gly Arg Ser  
 690 695 700  
 Tyr Cys Arg Gly Leu Trp Val Ser Gly Val Ser Asn Phe Phe Tyr His  
 705 710 715 720  
 Asp Arg Asp Ala Leu Gly Gln Gly Tyr Arg Tyr Ile Ser Gly Gly Tyr  
 725 730 735

Ser Leu Gly Ala Asn Ser Tyr Phe Gly Ser Ser Met Phe Gly Leu Ala  
 740 745 750  
 Phe Thr Glu Val Phe Gly Arg Ser Lys Asp Tyr Val Val Cys Arg Ser  
 755 760 765  
 Asn His Ala Cys Ile Gly Ser Val Tyr Leu Ser Thr Gln Gln Ala  
 770 775 780  
 Leu Cys Gly Ser Tyr Leu Phe Gly Asp Ala Phe Ile Arg Ala Ser Tyr  
 785 790 795 800  
 Gly Phe Gly Asn Gln His Met Lys Thr Ser Tyr Thr Phe Ala Glu Glu  
 805 810 815  
 Ser Asp Val Arg Trp Asp Asn Asn Cys Leu Ala Gly Glu Ile Gly Ala  
 820 825 830  
 Gly Leu Pro Ile Val Ile Thr Pro Ser Lys Leu Tyr Leu Asn Glu Leu  
 835 840 845  
 Arg Pro Phe Val Gln Ala Glu Phe Ser Tyr Ala Asp His Glu Ser Phe  
 850 855 860  
 Thr Glu Glu Gly Asp Gln Ala Arg Ala Phe Lys Ser Gly His Leu Leu  
 865 870 875 880  
 Asn Leu Ser Val Pro Val Gly Val Lys Phe Asp Arg Cys Ser Ser Thr  
 885 890 895  
 His Pro Asn Lys Tyr Ser Phe Met Ala Ala Tyr Ile Cys Asp Ala Tyr  
 900 905 910  
 Arg Thr Ile Ser Gly Thr Glu Thr Thr Leu Leu Ser His Gln Glu Thr  
 915 920 925  
 Trp Thr Thr Asp Ala Phe His Leu Ala Arg His Gly Val Val Val Arg  
 930 935 940  
 Gly Ser Met Tyr Ala Ser Leu Thr Ser Asn Ile Glu Val Tyr Gly His  
 945 950 955 960  
 Gly Arg Tyr Glu Tyr Arg Asp Ala Ser Arg Gly Tyr Gly Leu Ser Ala  
 965 970 975  
 Gly Ser Lys Val Xaa Phe  
 980

<210> 177  
 <211> 964  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 177  
 Met Lys Lys Ala Phe Phe Phe Phe Leu Ile Gly Asn Ser Leu Ser Gly  
 1 5 10 15  
 Leu Ala Arg Glu Val Pro Ser Arg Ile Phe Leu Met Pro Asn Ser Val  
 20 25 30  
 Pro Asp Pro Thr Lys Glu Ser Leu Ser Asn Lys Ile Ser Leu Thr Gly  
 35 40 45  
 Asp Thr His Asn Leu Thr Asn Cys Tyr Leu Asp Asn Leu Arg Tyr Ile  
 50 55 60  
 Leu Ala Ile Leu Gln Lys Thr Pro Asn Glu Gly Ala Ala Val Thr Ile  
 65 70 75 80  
 Thr Asp Tyr Leu Ser Phe Phe Asp Thr Gln Lys Glu Gly Ile Tyr Phe  
 85 90 95  
 Ala Lys Asn Leu Thr Pro Glu Ser Gly Gly Ala Ile Gly Tyr Ala Ser  
 100 105 110  
 Pro Asn Ser Pro Thr Val Glu Ile Arg Asp Thr Ile Gly Pro Val Ile  
 115 120 125  
 Phe Glu Asn Asn Thr Cys Cys Arg Leu Phe Thr Trp Arg Asn Pro Tyr  
 130 135 140  
 Ala Ala Asp Lys Ile Arg Glu Gly Gly Ala Ile His Ala Gln Asn Leu

145                                    150                                    155                                    160  
 Tyr Ile Asn His Asn His Asp Val Val Gly Phe Met Lys Asn Phe Ser  
     165                                    170                                    175  
 Tyr Val Gln Gly Gly Ala Ile Ser Thr Ala Asn Thr Phe Val Val Ser  
     180                                    185                                    190  
 Glu Asn Gln Ser Cys Phe Leu Phe Met Asp Asn Ile Cys Ile Gln Thr  
     195                                    200                                    205  
 Asn Thr Ala Gly Lys Gly Gly Ala Ile Tyr Ala Gly Thr Ser Asn Ser  
     210                                    215                                    220  
 Phe Glu Ser Asn Asn Cys Asp Leu Phe Phe Ile Asn Asn Ala Cys Cys  
 225                                    230                                    235                                    240  
 Ala Gly Gly Ala Ile Phe Ser Pro Ile Cys Ser Leu Thr Gly Asn Arg  
     245                                    250                                    255  
 Gly Asn Ile Val Phe Tyr Asn Asn Arg Cys Phe Lys Asn Val Glu Thr  
     260                                    265                                    270  
 Ala Ser Ser Glu Ala Ser Asp Gly Gly Ala Ile Lys Val Thr Thr Arg  
     275                                    280                                    285  
 Leu Asp Val Thr Gly Asn Arg Gly Arg Ile Phe Phe Ser Asp Asn Ile  
 290                                    295                                    300  
 Thr Lys Asn Tyr Gly Gly Ala Ile Tyr Ala Pro Val Val Thr Leu Val  
 305                                    310                                    315  
 Asp Asn Gly Pro Thr Tyr Phe Ile Asn Asn Ile Ala Asn Asn Lys Gly  
     325                                    330                                    335  
 Gly Ala Ile Tyr Ile Asp Gly Thr Ser Asn Ser Lys Ile Ser Ala Asp  
     340                                    345                                    350  
 Arg His Ala Ile Ile Phe Asn Glu Asn Ile Val Thr Asn Val Thr Asn  
     355                                    360                                    365  
 Ala Asn Gly Thr Ser Thr Ser Ala Asn Pro Pro Arg Arg Asn Ala Ile  
 370                                    375                                    380  
 Thr Val Ala Ser Ser Ser Gly Glu Ile Leu Leu Gly Ala Gly Ser Ser  
 385                                    390                                    395                                    400  
 Gln Asn Leu Ile Phe Tyr Asp Pro Ile Glu Val Ser Asn Ala Gly Val  
     405                                    410                                    415  
 Ser Val Ser Phe Asn Lys Glu Ala Asp Gln Thr Gly Ser Val Val Phe  
     420                                    425                                    430  
 Ser Gly Ala Thr Val Asn Ser Ala Asp Phe His Gln Arg Asn Leu Gln  
     435                                    440                                    445  
 Thr Lys Thr Pro Ala Pro Leu Thr Leu Ser Asn Gly Phe Leu Cys Ile  
 450                                    455                                    460  
 Glu Asp His Ala Gln Leu Thr Val Asn Arg Phe Thr Gln Thr Gly Gly  
 465                                    470                                    475                                    480  
 Val Val Ser Leu Gly Asn Gly Ala Val Leu Ser Cys Tyr Lys Asn Gly  
     485                                    490                                    495  
 Thr Gly Asp Ser Ala Ser Asn Ala Ser Ile Thr Leu Lys His Ile Gly  
     500                                    505                                    510  
 Leu Asn Leu Ser Ser Ile Leu Lys Ser Gly Ala Glu Ile Pro Leu Leu  
     515                                    520                                    525  
 Trp Val Glu Pro Thr Asn Asn Ser Asn Asn Tyr Thr Ala Asp Thr Ala  
 530                                    535                                    540  
 Ala Thr Phe Ser Leu Ser Asp Val Lys Leu Ser Leu Ile Asp Asp Tyr  
 545                                    550                                    555                                    560  
 Gly Asn Ser Pro Tyr Glu Ser Thr Asp Leu Thr His Ala Leu Ser Ser  
     565                                    570                                    575  
 Gln Pro Met Leu Ser Ile Ser Glu Ala Ser Asp Asn Gln Leu Gln Ser  
     580                                    585                                    590  
 Glu Asn Ile Asp Phe Ser Gly Leu Asn Val Pro His Tyr Gly Trp Gln  
     595                                    600                                    605  
 Gly Leu Trp Thr Trp Gly Trp Ala Lys Thr Gln Asp Pro Glu Pro Ala



Gly Pro Gln Ala Val Leu Leu Leu Asp Gln Ile Arg Asp Leu Phe Val  
 50 55 60  
 Gly Ser Lys Asp Ser Gln Ala Glu Gly Gln Tyr Arg Leu Ile Val Gly  
 65 70 75 80  
 Asp Pro Ser Ser Phe Gln Glu Lys Asp Ala Asp Thr Leu Pro Gly Lys  
 85 90 95  
 Val Glu Gln Ser Thr Leu Phe Ser Val Thr Asn Pro Val Val Phe Gln  
 100 105 110  
 Gly Val Asp Gln Gln Asp Gln Val Ser Ser Gln Gly Leu Ile Cys Ser  
 115 120 125  
 Phe Thr Ser Ser Asn Leu Asp Ser Pro Arg Asp Gly Glu Ser Phe Leu  
 130 135 140  
 Gly Ile Ala Phe Val Gly Asp Ser Ser Lys Ala Gly Ile Thr Leu Thr  
 145 150 155 160  
 Asp Val Lys Ala Ser Leu Ser Gly Ala Ala Leu Tyr Ser Thr Glu Asp  
 165 170 175  
 Leu Ile Phe Glu Lys Ile Lys Gly Gly Leu Glu Phe Ala Ser Cys Ser  
 180 185 190  
 Ser Leu Glu Gln Gly Gly Ala Cys Ala Ala Gln Ser Ile Leu Ile His  
 195 200 205  
 Asp Cys Gln Gly Leu Gln Val Lys His Cys Thr Thr Ala Val Asn Ala  
 210 215 220  
 Glu Gly Ser Ser Ala Asn Asp His Leu Gly Phe Gly Gly Gly Ala Phe  
 225 230 235 240  
 Phe Val Thr Gly Ser Leu Ser Gly Glu Lys Ser Leu Tyr Met Pro Ala  
 245 250 255  
 Gly Asp Met Val Val Ala Asn Cys Asp Gly Ala Ile Ser Phe Glu Gly  
 260 265 270  
 Asn Ser Ala Asn Phe Ala Asn Gly Gly Ala Ile Ala Ala Ser Gly Lys  
 275 280 285  
 Val Leu Phe Val Ala Asn Asp Lys Lys Thr Ser Phe Ile Glu Asn Arg  
 290 295 300  
 Ala Leu Ser Gly Gly Ala Ile Ala Ala Ser Ser Asp Ile Ala Phe Gln  
 305 310 315 320  
 Asn Cys Ala Glu Leu Val Phe Lys Gly Asn Cys Ala Ile Gly Thr Glu  
 325 330 335  
 Asp Lys Gly Ser Leu Gly Gly Gly Ala Ile Ser Ser Leu Gly Thr Val  
 340 345 350  
 Leu Leu Gln Gly Asn His Gly Ile Thr Cys Asp Lys Asn Glu Ser Ala  
 355 360 365  
 Ser Gln Gly Gly Ala Ile Phe Gly Lys Asn Cys Gln Ile Ser Asp Asn  
 370 375 380  
 Glu Gly Pro Val Val Phe Arg Asp Ser Thr Ala Cys Leu Gly Gly Gly  
 385 390 395 400  
 Ala Ile Ala Ala Gln Glu Ile Val Ser Ile Gln Asn Asn Gln Ala Gly  
 405 410 415  
 Ile Ser Phe Glu Gly Gly Lys Ala Ser Phe Gly Gly Gly Ile Ala Cys  
 420 425 430  
 Gly Ser Phe Ser Ser Ala Gly Gly Ala Ser Val Leu Gly Thr Ile Asp  
 435 440 445  
 Ile Ser Lys Asn Leu Gly Ala Ile Ser Phe Ser Arg Thr Leu Cys Thr  
 450 455 460  
 Thr Ser Asp Leu Gly Gln Met Glu Tyr Gln Gly Gly Gly Ala Leu Phe  
 465 470 475 480  
 Gly Glu Asn Ile Ser Leu Ser Glu Asn Ala Gly Val Leu Thr Phe Lys  
 485 490 495  
 Asp Asn Ile Val Lys Thr Phe Ala Ser Asn Gly Lys Ile Leu Gly Gly  
 500 505 510

Gly Ala Ile Leu Ala Thr Gly Lys Val Glu Ile Thr Asn Asn Ser Gly  
 515 520 525  
 Gly Ile Ser Phe Thr Gly Asn Ala Arg Ala Pro Gln Ala Leu Pro Thr  
 530 535 540  
 Gln Glu Glu Phe Pro Leu Phe Ser Lys Lys Glu Gly Arg Pro Leu Ser  
 545 550 555 560  
 Ser Gly Tyr Ser Gly Gly Ala Ile Leu Gly Arg Glu Val Ala Ile  
 565 570 575  
 Leu His Asn Ala Ala Val Val Phe Glu Gln Asn Arg Leu Gln Cys Ser  
 580 585 590  
 Glu Glu Glu Ala Thr Leu Leu Gly Cys Cys Gly Gly Gly Ala Val His  
 595 600 605  
 Gly Met Asp Ser Thr Ser Ile Val Gly Asn Ser Ser Val Arg Phe Gly  
 610 615 620  
 Asn Asn Tyr Ala Met Gly Gln Gly Val Ser Gly Gly Ala Leu Leu Ser  
 625 630 635 640  
 Lys Thr Val Gln Leu Ala Gly Asn Gly Ser Val Asp Phe Ser Arg Asn  
 645 650 655  
 Ile Ala Ser Leu Gly Gly Gly Ala Leu Gln Ala Ser Glu Gly Asn Cys  
 660 665 670  
 Glu Leu Val Asp Asn Gly Tyr Val Leu Phe Arg Asp Asn Arg Gly Arg  
 675 680 685  
 Val Tyr Gly Gly Ala Ile Ser Cys Leu Arg Gly Asp Val Val Ile Ser  
 690 695 700  
 Gly Asn Lys Gly Arg Val Glu Phe Lys Asp Asn Ile Ala Thr Arg Leu  
 705 710 715 720  
 Tyr Val Glu Glu Thr Val Glu Lys Val Glu Glu Val Glu Pro Ala Pro  
 725 730 735  
 Glu Gln Lys Asp Asn Asn Glu Leu Ser Phe Leu Gly Ser Val Glu Gln  
 740 745 750  
 Ser Phe Ile Thr Ala Ala Asn Gln Ala Leu Phe Ala Ser Glu Asp Gly  
 755 760 765  
 Asp Leu Ser Pro Glu Ser Ser Ile Ser Ser Glu Glu Leu Ala Lys Arg  
 770 775 780  
 Arg Glu Cys Ala Gly Gly Ala Ile Phe Ala Lys Arg Val Arg Ile Val  
 785 790 795 800  
 Asp Asn Gln Glu Ala Val Val Phe Ser Asn Asn Phe Ser Asp Ile Tyr  
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 Gly Gly Ala Ile Phe Thr Gly Ser Leu Arg Glu Glu Asp Lys Leu Asp  
 820 825 830  
 Gly Gln Ile Pro Glu Val Leu Ile Ser Gly Asn Ala Gly Asp Val Val  
 835 840 845  
 Phe Ser Gly Asn Ser Ser Lys Arg Asp Glu His Leu Pro His Thr Gly  
 850 855 860  
 Gly Gly Ala Ile Cys Thr Gln Asn Leu Thr Ile Ser Gln Asn Thr Gly  
 865 870 875 880  
 Asn Val Leu Phe Tyr Asn Asn Val Ala Cys Ser Gly Gly Ala Val Arg  
 885 890 895  
 Ile Glu Asp His Gly Asn Val Leu Leu Glu Ala Phe Gly Gly Asp Ile  
 900 905 910  
 Val Phe Lys Gly Asn Ser Ser Phe Arg Ala Gln Gly Ser Asp Ala Ile  
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 Tyr Phe Ala Gly Lys Glu Ser His Ile Thr Ala Leu Asn Ala Thr Glu  
 930 935 940  
 Gly His Ala Ile Val Phe His Asp Ala Leu Val Phe Glu Asn Leu Lys  
 945 950 955 960  
 Glu Arg Lys Ser Ala Glu Val Leu Leu Ile Asn Ser Arg Glu Asn Pro  
 965 970 975

Gly Tyr Thr Gly Ser Ile Arg Phe Leu Glu Ala Glu Ser Lys Val Pro  
 980 985 990  
 Gln Cys Ile His Val Gln Gln Gly Ser Leu Glu Leu Leu Asn Gly Ala  
 995 1000 1005  
 Thr Leu Cys Ser Tyr Gly Phe Lys Gln Asp Ala Gly Ala Lys Leu Val  
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 Leu Ala Ala Gly Ser Lys Leu Lys Ile Leu Asp Ser Gly Thr Pro Val  
 1025 1030 1035 1040  
 Gln Gly His Ala Ile Ser Lys Pro Glu Ala Glu Ile Glu Ser Ser Ser  
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 Glu Pro Glu Gly Ala His Ser Leu Trp Ile Ala Lys Asn Ala Gln Thr  
 1060 1065 1070  
 Thr Val Pro Met Val Asp Ile His Thr Ile Ser Val Asp Leu Ala Ser  
 1075 1080 1085  
 Phe Ser Ser Ser Gln Gln Glu Gly Thr Val Glu Ala Pro Gln Val Ile  
 1090 1095 1100  
 Val Pro Gly Gly Ser Tyr Val Arg Ser Gly Glu Leu Asn Leu Glu Leu  
 1105 1110 1115 1120  
 Val Asn Thr Thr Gly Thr Gly Tyr Glu Asn His Ala Leu Leu Lys Asn  
 1125 1130 1135  
 Glu Ala Lys Val Pro Leu Met Ser Phe Val Ala Ser Ser Asp Glu Ala  
 1140 1145 1150  
 Ser Ala Glu Ile Ser Asn Leu Ser Val Ser Asp Leu Gln Ile His Val  
 1155 1160 1165  
 Ala Thr Pro Glu Ile Glu Glu Asp Thr Tyr Gly His Met Gly Asp Trp  
 1170 1175 1180  
 Ser Glu Ala Lys Ile Gln Asp Gly Thr Leu Val Ile Asn Trp Asn Pro  
 1185 1190 1195 1200  
 Thr Gly Tyr Arg Leu Asp Pro Gln Lys Ala Gly Ala Leu Val Phe Asn  
 1205 1210 1215  
 Ala Leu Trp Glu Glu Gly Ala Val Leu Ser Ala Leu Lys Asn Ala Arg  
 1220 1225 1230  
 Phe Ala His Asn Leu Thr Ala Gln Arg Met Glu Phe Asp Tyr Ser Thr  
 1235 1240 1245  
 Asn Val Trp Gly Phe Ala Phe Gly Gly Phe Arg Thr Leu Ser Ala Glu  
 1250 1255 1260  
 Asn Leu Val Ala Ile Asp Gly Tyr Lys Gly Ala Tyr Gly Gly Ala Ser  
 1265 1270 1275 1280  
 Ala Gly Val Asp Ile Gln Leu Met Glu Asp Phe Val Leu Gly Val Ser  
 1285 1290 1295  
 Gly Ala Ala Phe Leu Gly Lys Met Asp Ser Gln Lys Phe Asp Ala Glu  
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 Val Ser Arg Lys Gly Val Val Gly Ser Val Tyr Thr Gly Phe Leu Ala  
 1315 1320 1325  
 Gly Ser Trp Phe Phe Lys Gly Gln Tyr Ser Leu Gly Glu Thr Gln Asn  
 1330 1335 1340  
 Asp Met Lys Thr Arg Tyr Gly Val Leu Gly Glu Ser Ser Ala Ser Trp  
 1345 1350 1355 1360  
 Thr Ser Arg Gly Val Leu Ala Asp Ala Leu Val Glu Tyr Arg Ser Leu  
 1365 1370 1375  
 Val Gly Pro Val Arg Pro Thr Phe Tyr Ala Leu His Phe Asn Pro Tyr  
 1380 1385 1390  
 Val Glu Val Ser Tyr Ala Ser Met Lys Phe Pro Gly Phe Thr Glu Gln  
 1395 1400 1405  
 Gly Arg Glu Ala Arg Ser Phe Glu Asp Ala Ser Leu Thr Asn Ile Thr  
 1410 1415 1420  
 Ile Pro Leu Gly Met Lys Phe Glu Leu Ala Phe Ile Lys Gly Gln Phe  
 1425 1430 1435 1440

Ser Glu Val Asn Ser Leu Gly Ile Ser Tyr Ala Trp Glu Ala Tyr Arg  
 1445 1450 1455  
 Lys Val Glu Gly Gly Ala Val Gln Leu Leu Glu Ala Gly Phe Asp Trp  
 1460 1465 1470  
 Glu Gly Ala Pro Met Asp Leu Pro Arg Gln Glu Leu Arg Val Ala Leu  
 1475 1480 1485  
 Glu Asn Asn Thr Glu Trp Ser Ser Tyr Phe Ser Thr Val Leu Gly Leu  
 1490 1495 1500  
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 <212> PRT  
 <213> Chlamydia

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

305 310 315 320  
 Asp Val Leu Gly Lys Gly Gly Gly Ile Tyr Thr Glu Lys Ser Leu Thr  
 Ile Thr Gly Ile Thr Gly Thr Ile Asp Phe Val Ser Asn Ile Ala Thr  
 Asp Ser Gly Ala Gly Val Phe Thr Lys Glu Asn Leu Ser Cys Thr Asn  
 Thr Asn Ser Leu Gln Phe Leu Lys Asn Ser Ala Gly Gln His Gly Gly  
 Gly Ala Tyr Val Thr Gln Thr Met Ser Val Thr Asn Thr Thr Ser Glu  
 385 390 395 400  
 Ser Ile Thr Thr Pro Pro Leu Val Gly Glu Val Ile Phe Ser Glu Asn  
 Thr Ala Lys Gly His Gly Gly Gly Ile Cys Thr Asn Lys Leu Ser Leu  
 Ser Asn Leu Lys Thr Val Thr Leu Thr Lys Asn Ser Ala Lys Glu Ser  
 Gly Gly Ala Ile Phe Thr Asp Leu Ala Ser Ile Pro Thr Thr Asp Thr  
 Pro Glu Ser Ser Thr Pro Ser Ser Ser Ser Pro Ala Ser Thr Pro Glu  
 Val Val Ala Ser Ala Lys Ile Asn Arg Phe Phe Ala Ser Thr Ala Glu  
 Pro Ala Ala Pro Ser Leu Thr Glu Ala Glu Ser Asp Gln Thr Asp Gln  
 Thr Glu Thr Ser Asp Thr Asn Ser Asp Ile Asp Val Ser Ile Glu Asn  
 Ile Leu Asn Val Ala Ile Asn Gln Asn Thr Ser Ala Lys Lys Gly Gly  
 Ala Ile Tyr Gly Lys Lys Ala Lys Leu Ser Arg Ile Asn Asn Leu Glu  
 Leu Ser Gly Asn Ser Ser Gln Asp Val Gly Gly Gly Leu Cys Leu Thr  
 Glu Ser Val Glu Phe Asp Ala Ile Gly Ser Leu Leu Ser His Tyr Asn  
 Ser Ala Ala Lys Glu Gly Gly Val Ile His Ser Lys Thr Val Thr Leu  
 Ser Asn Leu Lys Ser Thr Phe Thr Phe Ala Asp Asn Thr Val Lys Ala  
 Ile Val Glu Ser Thr Pro Glu Ala Pro Glu Glu Ile Pro Pro Val Glu  
 Gly Glu Glu Ser Thr Ala Thr Glu Asn Pro Asn Ser Asn Thr Glu Gly  
 Ser Ser Ala Asn Thr Asn Leu Glu Gly Ser Gln Gly Asp Thr Ala Asp  
 Thr Gly Thr Gly Val Val Asn Asn Glu Ser Gln Asp Thr Ser Asp Thr  
 Gly Asn Ala Glu Ser Gly Glu Gln Leu Gln Asp Ser Thr Gln Ser Asn  
 Glu Glu Asn Thr Leu Pro Asn Ser Ser Ile Asp Gln Ser Asn Glu Asn  
 Thr Asp Glu Ser Ser Asp Ser His Thr Glu Glu Ile Thr Asp Glu Ser  
 Val Ser Ser Ser Ser Lys Ser Gly Ser Ser Thr Pro Gln Asp Gly Gly  
 Ala Ala Ser Ser Gly Ala Pro Ser Gly Asp Gln Ser Ile Ser Ala Asn  
 Ala Cys Leu Ala Lys Ser Tyr Ala Ala Ser Thr Asp Ser Ser Pro Val

770	775	780
Ser Asn Ser Ser Gly Ser Asp Val Thr Ala Ser Ser Asp Asn Pro Asp		
785	790	795
Ser Ser Ser Ser Gly Asp Ser Ala Gly Asp Ser Glu Gly Pro Thr Glu		
	805	810
Pro Glu Ala Gly Ser Thr Thr Glu Thr Pro Thr Leu Ile Gly Gly Gly		
	820	825
Ala Ile Tyr Gly Glu Thr Val Lys Ile Glu Asn Phe Ser Gly Gln Gly		
	835	840
Ile Phe Ser Gly Asn Lys Ala Ile Asp Asn Thr Thr Glu Gly Ser Ser		
	850	855
Ser Lys Ser Asn Val Leu Gly Gly Ala Val Tyr Ala Lys Thr Leu Phe		
865	870	875
Asn Leu Asp Ser Gly Ser Ser Arg Arg Thr Val Thr Phe Ser Gly Asn		
	885	890
Thr Val Ser Ser Gln Ser Thr Thr Gly Gln Val Ala Gly Gly Ala Ile		
	900	905
Tyr Ser Pro Thr Val Thr Ile Ala Thr Pro Val Val Phe Ser Lys Asn		
	915	920
Ser Ala Thr Asn Asn Ala Asn Asn Ala Thr Asp Thr Gln Arg Lys Asp		
930	935	940
Thr Phe Gly Gly Ala Ile Gly Ala Thr Ser Ala Val Ser Leu Ser Gly		
945	950	955
Gly Ala His Phe Leu Glu Asn Val Ala Asp Leu Gly Ser Ala Ile Gly		
	965	970
Leu Val Pro Asp Thr Gln Asn Thr Glu Thr Val Lys Leu Glu Ser Gly		
	980	985
Ser Tyr Tyr Phe Glu Lys Asn Lys Ala Leu Lys Arg Ala Thr Ile Tyr		
	995	1000
Ala Pro Val Val Ser Ile Lys Ala Tyr Thr Ala Thr Phe Asn Gln Asn		
1010	1015	1020
Arg Ser Leu Glu Glu Gly Ser Ala Ile Tyr Phe Thr Lys Glu Ala Ser		
1025	1030	1035
Ile Glu Ser Leu Gly Ser Val Leu Phe Thr Gly Asn Leu Val Thr Pro		
	1045	1050
Thr Leu Ser Thr Thr Glu Gly Thr Pro Ala Thr Thr Ser Gly Asp		
	1060	1065
Val Thr Lys Tyr Gly Ala Ala Ile Phe Gly Gln Ile Ala Ser Ser Asn		
	1075	1080
Gly Ser Gln Thr Asp Asn Leu Pro Leu Lys Leu Ile Ala Ser Gly Gly		
	1090	1095
Asn Ile Cys Phe Arg Asn Asn Glu Tyr Arg Pro Thr Ser Ser Asp Thr		
1105	1110	1115
Gly Thr Ser Thr Phe Cys Ser Ile Ala Gly Asp Val Lys Leu Thr Met		
	1125	1130
Gln Ala Ala Lys Gly Lys Thr Ile Ser Phe Phe Asp Ala Ile Arg Thr		
	1140	1145
Ser Thr Lys Lys Thr Gly Thr Gln Ala Thr Ala Tyr Asp Thr Leu Asp		
	1155	1160
Ile Asn Lys Ser Glu Asp Ser Glu Thr Val Asn Ser Ala Phe Thr Gly		
1170	1175	1180
Thr Ile Leu Phe Ser Ser Glu Leu His Glu Asn Lys Ser Tyr Ile Pro		
1185	1190	1195
Gln Asn Val Val Leu His Ser Gly Ser Leu Val Leu Lys Pro Asn Thr		
	1205	1210
Glu Leu His Val Ile Ser Phe Glu Gln Lys Glu Gly Ser Ser Leu Val		
	1220	1225
Met Thr Pro Gly Ser Val Leu Ser Asn Gln Thr Val Ala Asp Gly Ala		
	1230	



			1700					1705				1710			
Lys	Tyr	Gln	Val	Leu	Ser	Ser	Gly	Glu	Gly	Gly	Glu	Ile	Ile	Cys	Gly
		1715					1720					1725			
Val	Pro	Thr	Arg	Asn	Ser	Ala	Arg	Gly	Glu	Tyr	Ser	Thr	Gln	Leu	Tyr
		1730				1735					1740				
Pro	Gly	Pro	Leu	Trp	Thr	Leu	Tyr	Gly	Ser	Tyr	Thr	Ile	Glu	Ala	Asp
1745					1750					1755					1760
Ala	His	Thr	Leu	Ala	His	Met	Met	Asn	Cys	Gly	Ala	Arg	Met	Thr	Phe
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 <212> PRT  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 180

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

Ser Lys Gln Ser Leu Phe Asn Ser Asn Tyr Ser Lys Gln Gly Gly Gly  
 340 345 350  
 Ala Leu Tyr Val Glu Gly Gly Ile Asn Phe Gln Asp Leu Glu Glu Ile  
 355 360 365  
 Arg Ile Lys Tyr Asn Lys Ala Gly Thr Phe Glu Thr Lys Lys Ile Thr  
 370 375 380  
 Leu Pro Ser Leu Lys Ala Gln Ala Ser Ala Gly Asn Ala Asp Ala Trp  
 385 390 395 400  
 Ala Ser Ser Ser Pro Gln Ser Gly Ser Gly Ala Thr Thr Val Ser Asp  
 405 410 415  
 Ser Gly Asp Ser Ser Ser Gly Ser Asp Ser Asp Thr Ser Glu Thr Val  
 420 425 430  
 Pro Val Thr Ala Lys Gly Gly Gly Leu Tyr Thr Asp Lys Asn Leu Ser  
 435 440 445  
 Ile Thr Asn Ile Thr Gly Ile Ile Glu Ile Ala Asn Asn Lys Ala Thr  
 450 455 460  
 Asp Val Gly Gly Gly Ala Tyr Val Lys Gly Thr Leu Thr Cys Glu Asn  
 465 470 475 480  
 Ser His Arg Leu Gln Phe Leu Lys Asn Ser Ser Asp Lys Gln Gly Gly  
 485 490 495  
 Gly Ile Tyr Gly Glu Asp Asn Ile Thr Leu Ser Asn Leu Thr Gly Lys  
 500 505 510  
 Thr Leu Phe Gln Glu Asn Thr Ala Lys Glu Glu Gly Gly Leu Phe  
 515 520 525  
 Ile Lys Gly Thr Asp Lys Ala Leu Thr Met Thr Gly Leu Asp Ser Phe  
 530 535 540  
 Cys Leu Ile Asn Asn Thr Ser Glu Lys His Gly Gly Gly Ala Phe Val  
 545 550 555 560  
 Thr Lys Glu Ile Ser Gln Thr Tyr Thr Ser Asp Val Glu Thr Ile Pro  
 565 570 575  
 Gly Ile Thr Pro Val His Gly Glu Thr Val Ile Thr Gly Asn Lys Ser  
 580 585 590  
 Thr Gly Gly Asn Gly Gly Gly Val Cys Thr Lys Arg Leu Ala Leu Ser  
 595 600 605  
 Asn Leu Gln Ser Ile Ser Ile Ser Gly Asn Ser Ala Ala Glu Asn Gly  
 610 615 620  
 Gly Gly Ala His Thr Cys Pro Asp Ser Phe Pro Thr Ala Asp Thr Ala  
 625 630 635 640  
 Glu Gln Pro Ala Ala Ala Ser Ala Ala Thr Ser Thr Pro Lys Ser Ala  
 645 650 655  
 Pro Val Ser Thr Ala Leu Ser Thr Pro Ser Ser Ser Thr Val Ser Ser  
 660 665 670  
 Leu Thr Leu Leu Ala Ala Ser Ser Gln Ala Ser Pro Ala Thr Ser Asn  
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 Lys Glu Thr Gln Asp Pro Asn Ala Asp Thr Asp Leu Leu Ile Asp Tyr  
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 Val Val Asp Thr Thr Ile Ser Lys Asn Thr Ala Lys Lys Gly Gly Gly  
 705 710 715 720  
 Ile Tyr Ala Lys Lys Ala Lys Met Ser Arg Ile Asp Gln Leu Asn Ile  
 725 730 735  
 Ser Glu Asn Ser Ala Thr Glu Ile Gly Gly Gly Ile Cys Cys Lys Glu  
 740 745 750  
 Ser Leu Glu Leu Asp Ala Leu Val Ser Leu Ser Val Thr Glu Asn Leu  
 755 760 765  
 Val Gly Lys Glu Gly Gly Gly Leu His Ala Lys Thr Val Asn Ile Ser  
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 Asn Leu Lys Ser Gly Phe Ser Phe Ser Asn Asn Lys Ala Asn Ser Ser  
 785 790 795 800

Ser Thr Gly Val Ala Thr Thr Ala Ser Ala Pro Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala  
 805 810 815  
 Ser Leu Gln Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Pro Ser Ser Pro Ala Thr Pro  
 820 825 830  
 Thr Tyr Ser Gly Val Val Gly Gly Ala Ile Tyr Gly Glu Lys Val Thr  
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 Phe Ser Gln Cys Ser Gly Thr Cys Gln Phe Ser Gly Asn Gln Ala Ile  
 850 855 860  
 Asp Asn Asn Pro Ser Gln Ser Ser Leu Asn Val Gln Gly Gly Ala Ile  
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 Tyr Ala Lys Thr Ser Leu Ser Ile Gly Ser Ser Asp Ala Gly Thr Ser  
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 Tyr Ile Phe Ser Gly Asn Ser Val Ser Thr Gly Lys Ser Gln Thr Thr  
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 Gly Gln Ile Ala Gly Gly Ala Ile Tyr Ser Pro Thr Val Thr Leu Asn  
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 Cys Pro Ala Thr Phe Ser Asn Asn Thr Ala Ser Ile Ala Thr Pro Lys  
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 Thr Ser Ser Glu Asp Gly Ser Ser Gly Asn Ser Ile Lys Asp Thr Ile  
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 Phe Ser Gly Asn Thr Ala Asp Leu Gly Ala Ala Ile Gly Thr Leu Ala  
 980 985 990  
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 995 1000 1005  
 Glu Lys Ile Thr Leu Glu Asn Gly Ser Phe Ile Phe Glu Arg Asn Gln  
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 Gly Gln Asn Thr Asn Thr Ala Asn Tyr Gly Ala Ala Ile Phe Gly Asp  
 1090 1095 1100  
 Pro Gly Thr Thr Gln Ser Ser Gln Thr Asp Ala Ile Leu Thr Leu Leu  
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 Ala Ser Ser Gly Asn Ile Thr Phe Ser Asn Asn Ser Leu Gln Asn Asn  
 1125 1130 1135  
 Gln Gly Asp Thr Pro Ala Ser Lys Phe Cys Ser Ile Ala Gly Tyr Val  
 1140 1145 1150  
 Lys Leu Ser Leu Gln Ala Ala Lys Gly Lys Thr Ile Ser Phe Phe Asp  
 1155 1160 1165  
 Cys Val His Thr Ser Thr Lys Lys Thr Gly Ser Thr Gln Asn Val Tyr  
 1170 1175 1180  
 Glu Thr Leu Asp Ile Asn Lys Glu Glu Asn Ser Asn Pro Tyr Thr Gly  
 1185 1190 1195 1200  
 Thr Ile Val Phe Ser Ser Glu Leu His Glu Asn Lys Ser Tyr Ile Pro  
 1205 1210 1215  
 Gln Asn Ala Ile Leu His Asn Gly Thr Leu Val Leu Lys Glu Lys Thr  
 1220 1225 1230  
 Glu Leu His Val Val Ser Phe Glu Gln Lys Glu Gly Ser Lys Leu Ile  
 1235 1240 1245  
 Met Glu Pro Gly Ala Val Leu Ser Asn Gln Asn Ile Ala Asn Gly Ala  
 1250 1255 1260

Leu Ala Ile Asn Gly Leu Thr Ile Asp Leu Ser Ser Met Gly Thr Pro  
 1265 1270 1275 1280  
 Gln Ala Gly Glu Ile Phe Ser Pro Pro Glu Leu Arg Ile Val Ala Thr  
 1285 1290 1295  
 Thr Ser Ser Ala Ser Gly Gly Ser Gly Val Ser Ser Ser Ile Pro Thr  
 1300 1305 1310  
 Asn Pro Lys Arg Ile Ser Ala Ala Val Pro Ser Gly Ser Ala Ala Thr  
 1315 1320 1325  
 Thr Pro Thr Met Ser Glu Asn Lys Val Phe Leu Thr Gly Asp Leu Thr  
 1330 1335 1340  
 Leu Ile Asp Pro Asn Gly Asn Phe Tyr Gln Asn Pro Met Leu Gly Ser  
 1345 1350 1355 1360  
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 1365 1370 1375  
 Gln Val Tyr Asp Leu Thr Leu Ser Gly Asp Leu Phe Pro Gln Lys Gly  
 1380 1385 1390  
 Tyr Met Gly Thr Trp Thr Leu Asp Ser Asn Pro Gln Thr Gly Lys Leu  
 1395 1400 1405  
 Gln Ala Arg Trp Thr Phe Asp Thr Tyr Arg Arg Trp Val Tyr Ile Pro  
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- <212> DNA
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Trp Phe Val Ser Lys Leu His Ile Thr Asp Pro Lys Glu Ala Leu Phe  
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 Val Pro His His His His His His Met Ile Pro Gln Gly Ile Tyr Asp  
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 Gly Glu Thr Leu Thr Val Ser Phe Pro Tyr Thr Val Ile Gly Asp Pro  
 35 40 45  
 Ser Gly Thr Thr Val Phe Ser Ala Gly Glu Leu Thr Leu Lys Asn Leu  
 50 55 60  
 Asp Asn Ser Ile Ala Ala Leu Pro Leu Ser Cys Phe Gly Asn Leu Leu  
 65 70 75 80  
 Gly Ser Phe Thr Val Leu Gly Arg Gly His Ser Leu Thr Phe Glu Asn  
 85 90 95  
 Ile Arg Thr Ser Thr Asn Gly Ala Ala Leu Ser Asn Ser Ala Ala Asp  
 100 105 110  
 Gly Leu Phe Thr Ile Glu Gly Phe Lys Glu Leu Ser Phe Ser Asn Cys  
 115 120 125  
 Asn Ser Leu Leu Ala Val Leu Pro Ala Ala Thr Thr Asn Lys Gly Ser  
 130 135 140  
 Gln Thr Pro Thr Thr Thr Ser Thr Pro Ser Asn Gly Thr Ile Tyr Ser  
 145 150 155 160  
 Lys Thr Asp Leu Leu Leu Leu Asn Asn Glu Lys Phe Ser Phe Tyr Ser  
 165 170 175  
 Asn Leu Val Ser Gly Asp Gly Gly Ala Ile Asp Ala Lys Ser Leu Thr  
 180 185 190  
 Val Gln Gly Ile Ser Lys Leu Cys Val Phe Gln Glu Asn Thr Ala Gln  
 195 200 205  
 Ala Asp Gly Gly Ala Cys Gln Val Val Thr Ser Phe Ser Ala Met Ala  
 210 215 220  
 Asn Glu Ala Pro Ile Ala Phe Val Ala Asn Val Ala Gly Val Arg Gly  
 225 230 235 240  
 Gly Gly Ile Ala Ala Val Gln Asp Gly Gln Gln Gly Val Ser Ser Ser  
 245 250 255  
 Thr Ser Thr Glu Asp Pro Val Val Ser Phe Ser Arg Asn Thr Ala Val  
 260 265 270  
 Glu Phe Asp Gly Asn Val Ala Arg Val Gly Gly Gly Ile Tyr Ser Tyr  
 275 280 285  
 Gly Asn Val Ala Phe Leu Asn Asn Gly Lys Thr Leu Phe Leu Asn Asn  
 290 295 300  
 Val Ala Ser Pro Val Tyr Ile Ala Ala Lys Gln Pro Thr Ser Gly Gln  
 305 310 315 320  
 Ala Ser Asn Thr Ser Asn Asn Tyr Gly Asp Gly Gly Ala Ile Phe Cys  
 325 330 335  
 Lys Asn Gly Ala Gln Ala Gly Ser Asn Asn Ser Gly Ser Val Ser Phe  
 340 345 350  
 Asp Gly Glu Gly Val Val Phe Phe Ser Ser Asn Val Ala Ala Gly Lys  
 355 360 365  
 Gly Gly Ala Ile Tyr Ala Lys Lys Leu Ser Val Ala Asn Cys Gly Pro  
 370 375 380

Val Gln Phe Leu Arg Asn Ile Ala Asn Asp Gly Gly Ala Ile Tyr Leu  
 385 390 395 400  
 Gly Glu Ser Gly Glu Leu Ser Leu Ser Ala Asp Tyr Gly Asp Ile Ile  
 405 410 415  
 Phe Asp Gly Asn Leu Lys Arg Thr Ala Lys Glu Asn Ala Ala Asp Val  
 420 425 430  
 Asn Gly Val Thr Val Ser Ser Gln Ala Ile Ser Met Gly Ser Gly Gly  
 435 440 445  
 Lys Ile Thr Thr Leu Arg Ala Lys Ala Gly His Gln Ile Leu Phe Asn  
 450 455 460  
 Asp Pro Ile Glu Met Ala Asn Gly Asn Asn Gln Pro Ala Gln Ser Ser  
 465 470 475 480  
 Lys Leu Leu Lys Ile Asn Asp Gly Glu Gly Tyr Thr Gly Asp Ile Val  
 485 490 495  
 Phe Ala Asn Gly Ser Ser Thr Leu Tyr Gln Asn Val Thr Ile Glu Gln  
 500 505 510  
 Gly Arg Ile Val Leu Arg Glu Lys Ala Lys Leu Ser Val Asn Ser Leu  
 515 520 525  
 Ser Gln Thr Gly Gly Ser Leu Tyr Met Glu Ala Gly Ser Thr Leu Asp  
 530 535 540  
 Phe Val Thr Pro Gln Pro Gln Gln Pro Pro Ala Ala Asn Gln Leu  
 545 550 555 560  
 Ile Thr Leu Ser Asn Leu His Leu Ser Leu Ser Ser Leu Leu Ala Asn  
 565 570 575  
 Asn Ala Val Thr Asn Pro Pro Thr Asn Pro Pro Ala Gln Asp Ser His  
 580 585 590  
 Pro Ala Val Ile Gly Ser Thr Thr Ala Gly Ser Val Thr Ile Ser Gly  
 595 600 605  
 Pro Ile Phe Phe Glu Asp Leu Asp Asp Thr Ala Tyr Asp Arg Tyr Asp  
 610 615 620  
 Trp Leu Gly Ser Asn Gln Lys Ile Asn Val Leu Lys Leu Gln Leu Gly  
 625 630 635 640  
 Thr Lys Pro Pro Ala Asn Ala Pro Ser Asp Leu Thr Leu Gly Asn Glu  
 645 650 655  
 Met Pro Lys Tyr Gly Tyr Gln Gly Ser Trp Lys Leu Ala Trp Asp Pro  
 660 665 670  
 Asn Thr Ala Asn Asn Gly Pro Tyr Thr Leu Lys Ala Thr Trp Thr Lys  
 675 680 685  
 Thr Gly Tyr Asn Pro Gly Pro Glu Arg Val Ala Ser Leu Val Pro Asn  
 690 695 700  
 Ser Leu Trp Gly Ser Ile Leu Asp Ile Arg Ser Ala His Ser Ala Ile  
 705 710 715 720  
 Gln Ala Ser Val Asp Gly Arg Ser Tyr Cys Arg Gly Leu Trp Val Ser  
 725 730 735  
 Gly Val Ser Asn Phe Phe Tyr His Asp Arg Asp Ala Leu Gly Gln Gly  
 740 745 750  
 Tyr Arg Tyr Ile Ser Gly Gly Tyr Ser Leu Gly Ala Asn Ser Tyr Phe  
 755 760 765  
 Gly Ser Ser Met Phe Gly Leu Ala Phe Thr Glu Val Phe Gly Arg Ser  
 770 775 780  
 Lys Asp Tyr Val Val Cys Arg Ser Asn His His Ala Cys Ile Gly Ser  
 785 790 795 800  
 Val Tyr Leu Ser Thr Gln Gln Ala Leu Cys Gly Ser Tyr Leu Phe Gly  
 805 810 815  
 Asp Ala Phe Ile Arg Ala Ser Tyr Gly Phe Gly Asn Gln His Met Lys  
 820 825 830  
 Thr Ser Tyr Thr Phe Ala Glu Glu Ser Asp Val Arg Trp Asp Asn Asn  
 835 840 845

Cys Leu Ala Gly Glu Ile Gly Ala Gly Leu Pro Ile Val Ile Thr Pro  
 850 855 860  
 Ser Lys Leu Tyr Leu Asn Glu Leu Arg Pro Phe Val Gln Ala Glu Phe  
 865 870 875 880  
 Ser Tyr Ala Asp His Glu Ser Phe Thr Glu Gly Asp Gln Ala Arg  
 885 890 895  
 Ala Phe Lys Ser Gly His Leu Leu Asn Leu Ser Val Pro Val Gly Val  
 900 905 910  
 Lys Phe Asp Arg Cys Ser Ser Thr His Pro Asn Lys Tyr Ser Phe Met  
 915 920 925  
 Ala Ala Tyr Ile Cys Asp Ala Tyr Arg Thr Ile Ser Gly Thr Glu Thr  
 930 935 940  
 Thr Leu Leu Ser His Gln Glu Thr Trp Thr Thr Asp Ala Phe His Leu  
 945 950 955 960  
 Ala Arg His Gly Val Val Val Arg Gly Ser Met Tyr Ala Ser Leu Thr  
 965 970 975  
 Ser Asn Ile Glu Val Tyr Gly His Gly Arg Tyr Glu Tyr Arg Asp Ala  
 980 985 990  
 Ser Arg Gly Tyr Gly Leu Ser Ala Gly Ser Lys Val Arg Phe  
 995 1000 1005

<210> 191  
 <211> 977  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 191  
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 Val Pro Ser Ser Asp Pro His His His His His His Gly Leu Ala Arg  
 20 25 30  
 Glu Val Pro Ser Arg Ile Phe Leu Met Pro Asn Ser Val Pro Asp Pro  
 35 40 45  
 Thr Lys Glu Ser Leu Ser Asn Lys Ile Ser Leu Thr Gly Asp Thr His  
 50 55 60  
 Asn Leu Thr Asn Cys Tyr Leu Asp Asn Leu Arg Tyr Ile Leu Ala Ile  
 65 70 75 80  
 Leu Gln Lys Thr Pro Asn Glu Gly Ala Ala Val Thr Ile Thr Asp Tyr  
 85 90 95  
 Leu Ser Phe Phe Asp Thr Gln Lys Glu Gly Ile Tyr Phe Ala Lys Asn  
 100 105 110  
 Leu Thr Pro Glu Ser Gly Gly Ala Ile Gly Tyr Ala Ser Pro Asn Ser  
 115 120 125  
 Pro Thr Val Glu Ile Arg Asp Thr Ile Gly Pro Val Ile Phe Glu Asn  
 130 135 140  
 Asn Thr Cys Cys Arg Leu Phe Thr Trp Arg Asn Pro Tyr Ala Ala Asp  
 145 150 155 160  
 Lys Ile Arg Glu Gly Gly Ala Ile His Ala Gln Asn Leu Tyr Ile Asn  
 165 170 175  
 His Asn His Asp Val Val Gly Phe Met Lys Asn Phe Ser Tyr Val Gln  
 180 185 190  
 Gly Gly Ala Ile Ser Thr Ala Asn Thr Phe Val Val Ser Glu Asn Gln  
 195 200 205  
 Ser Cys Phe Leu Phe Met Asp Asn Ile Cys Ile Gln Thr Asn Thr Ala  
 210 215 220  
 Gly Lys Gly Gly Ala Ile Tyr Ala Gly Thr Ser Asn Ser Phe Glu Ser  
 225 230 235 240  
 Asn Asn Cys Asp Leu Phe Phe Ile Asn Asn Ala Cys Cys Ala Gly Gly

				245					250					255	
Ala	Ile	Phe	Ser	Pro	Ile	Cys	Ser	Leu	Thr	Gly	Asn	Arg	Gly	Asn	Ile
			260					265					270		
Val	Phe	Tyr	Asn	Asn	Arg	Cys	Phe	Lys	Asn	Val	Glu	Thr	Ala	Ser	Ser
		275					280						285		
Glu	Ala	Ser	Asp	Gly	Gly	Ala	Ile	Lys	Val	Thr	Thr	Arg	Leu	Asp	Val
	290					295						300			
Thr	Gly	Asn	Arg	Gly	Arg	Ile	Phe	Phe	Ser	Asp	Asn	Ile	Thr	Lys	Asn
305					310						315				320
Tyr	Gly	Gly	Ala	Ile	Tyr	Ala	Pro	Val	Val	Thr	Leu	Val	Asp	Asn	Gly
				325						330				335	
Pro	Thr	Tyr	Phe	Ile	Asn	Asn	Ile	Ala	Asn	Asn	Lys	Gly	Gly	Ala	Ile
			340					345					350		
Tyr	Ile	Asp	Gly	Thr	Ser	Asn	Ser	Lys	Ile	Ser	Ala	Asp	Arg	His	Ala
		355					360					365			
Ile	Ile	Phe	Asn	Glu	Asn	Ile	Val	Thr	Asn	Val	Thr	Asn	Ala	Asn	Gly
	370					375						380			
Thr	Ser	Thr	Ser	Ala	Asn	Pro	Pro	Arg	Arg	Asn	Ala	Ile	Thr	Val	Ala
385					390						395				400
Ser	Ser	Ser	Gly	Glu	Ile	Leu	Leu	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ser	Ser	Gln	Asn	Leu
				405					410					415	
Ile	Phe	Tyr	Asp	Pro	Ile	Glu	Val	Ser	Asn	Ala	Gly	Val	Ser	Val	Ser
			420					425						430	
Phe	Asn	Lys	Glu	Ala	Asp	Gln	Thr	Gly	Ser	Val	Val	Phe	Ser	Gly	Ala
	435						440					445			
Thr	Val	Asn	Ser	Ala	Asp	Phe	His	Gln	Arg	Asn	Leu	Gln	Thr	Lys	Thr
	450					455						460			
Pro	Ala	Pro	Leu	Thr	Leu	Ser	Asn	Gly	Phe	Leu	Cys	Ile	Glu	Asp	His
465					470					475					480
Ala	Gln	Leu	Thr	Val	Asn	Arg	Phe	Thr	Gln	Thr	Gly	Gly	Val	Val	Ser
				485					490					495	
Leu	Gly	Asn	Gly	Ala	Val	Leu	Ser	Cys	Tyr	Lys	Asn	Gly	Thr	Gly	Asp
			500					505						510	
Ser	Ala	Ser	Asn	Ala	Ser	Ile	Thr	Leu	Lys	His	Ile	Gly	Leu	Asn	Leu
		515					520					525			
Ser	Ser	Ile	Leu	Lys	Ser	Gly	Ala	Glu	Ile	Pro	Leu	Leu	Trp	Val	Glu
	530					535					540				
Pro	Thr	Asn	Asn	Ser	Asn	Asn	Tyr	Thr	Ala	Asp	Thr	Ala	Ala	Thr	Phe
545					550						555				560
Ser	Leu	Ser	Asp	Val	Lys	Leu	Ser	Leu	Ile	Asp	Asp	Tyr	Gly	Asn	Ser
				565						570				575	
Pro	Tyr	Glu	Ser	Thr	Asp	Leu	Thr	His	Ala	Leu	Ser	Ser	Gln	Pro	Met
			580					585					590		
Leu	Ser	Ile	Ser	Glu	Ala	Ser	Asp	Asn	Gln	Leu	Gln	Ser	Glu	Asn	Ile
		595					600						605		
Asp	Phe	Ser	Gly	Leu	Asn	Val	Pro	His	Tyr	Gly	Trp	Gln	Gly	Leu	Trp
	610					615						620			
Thr	Trp	Gly	Trp	Ala	Lys	Thr	Gln	Asp	Pro	Glu	Pro	Ala	Ser	Ser	Ala
625					630					635					640
Thr	Ile	Thr	Asp	Pro	Gln	Lys	Ala	Asn	Arg	Phe	His	Arg	Thr	Leu	Leu
				645					650					655	
Leu	Thr	Trp	Leu	Pro	Ala	Gly	Tyr	Val	Pro	Ser	Pro	Lys	His	Arg	Ser
			660					665					670		
Pro	Leu	Ile	Ala	Asn	Thr	Leu	Trp	Gly	Asn	Met	Leu	Leu	Ala	Thr	Glu
		675				680						685			
Ser	Leu	Lys	Asn	Ser	Ala	Glu	Leu	Thr	Pro	Ser	Gly	His	Pro	Phe	Trp
	690					695					700				
Gly	Ile	Thr	Gly	Gly	Gly	Leu	Gly	Met	Met	Val	Tyr	Gln	Asp	Pro	Arg



Asn Phe Ser Asp Ile Tyr Gly Gly Ala Ile Phe Thr Gly Ser Leu Arg  
 130 135 140  
 Glu Glu Asp Lys Leu Asp Gly Gln Ile Pro Glu Val Leu Ile Ser Gly  
 145 150 155 160  
 Asn Ala Gly Asp Val Val Phe Ser Gly Asn Ser Ser Lys Arg Asp Glu  
 165 170 175  
 His Leu Pro His Thr Gly Gly Gly Ala Ile Cys Thr Gln Asn Leu Thr  
 180 185 190  
 Ile Ser Gln Asn Thr Gly Asn Val Leu Phe Tyr Asn Asn Val Ala Cys  
 195 200 205  
 Ser Gly Gly Ala Val Arg Ile Glu Asp His Gly Asn Val Leu Leu Glu  
 210 215 220  
 Ala Phe Gly Gly Asp Ile Val Phe Lys Gly Asn Ser Ser Phe Arg Ala  
 225 230 235 240  
 Gln Gly Ser Asp Ala Ile Tyr Phe Ala Gly Lys Glu Ser His Ile Thr  
 245 250 255  
 Ala Leu Asn Ala Thr Glu Gly His Ala Ile Val Phe His Asp Ala Leu  
 260 265 270  
 Val Phe Glu Asn Leu Lys Glu Arg Lys Ser Ala Glu Val Leu Leu Ile  
 275 280 285  
 Asn Ser Arg Glu Asn Pro Gly Tyr Thr Gly Ser Ile Arg Phe Leu Glu  
 290 295 300  
 Ala Glu Ser Lys Val Pro Gln Cys Ile His Val Gln Gln Gly Ser Leu  
 305 310 315 320  
 Glu Leu Leu Asn Gly Ala Thr Leu Cys Ser Tyr Gly Phe Lys Gln Asp  
 325 330 335  
 Ala Gly Ala Lys Leu Val Leu Ala Ala Gly Ser Lys Leu Lys Ile Leu  
 340 345 350  
 Asp Ser Gly Thr Pro Val Gln Gly His Ala Ile Ser Lys Pro Glu Ala  
 355 360 365  
 Glu Ile Glu Ser Ser Ser Glu Pro Glu Gly Ala His Ser Leu Trp Ile  
 370 375 380  
 Ala Lys Asn Ala Gln Thr Thr Val Pro Met Val Asp Ile His Thr Ile  
 385 390 395 400  
 Ser Val Asp Leu Ala Ser Phe Ser Ser Ser Gln Gln Glu Gly Thr Val  
 405 410 415  
 Glu Ala Pro Gln Val Ile Val Pro Gly Ser Tyr Val Arg Ser Gly  
 420 425 430  
 Glu Leu Asn Leu Glu Leu Val Asn Thr Thr Gly Thr Gly Tyr Glu Asn  
 435 440 445  
 His Ala Leu Leu Lys Asn Glu Ala Lys Val Pro Leu Met Ser Phe Val  
 450 455 460  
 Ala Ser Ser Asp Glu Ala Ser Ala Glu Ile Ser Asn Leu Ser Val Ser  
 465 470 475 480  
 Asp Leu Gln Ile His Val Ala Thr Pro Glu Ile Glu Glu Asp Thr Tyr  
 485 490 495  
 Gly His Met Gly Asp Trp Ser Glu Ala Lys Ile Gln Asp Gly Thr Leu  
 500 505 510  
 Val Ile Asn Trp Asn Pro Thr Gly Tyr Arg Leu Asp Pro Gln Lys Ala  
 515 520 525  
 Gly Ala Leu Val Phe Asn Ala Leu Trp Glu Glu Gly Ala Val Leu Ser  
 530 535 540  
 Ala Leu Lys Asn Ala Arg Phe Ala His Asn Leu Thr Ala Gln Arg Met  
 545 550 555 560  
 Glu Phe Asp Tyr Ser Thr Asn Val Trp Gly Phe Ala Phe Gly Gly Phe  
 565 570 575  
 Arg Thr Leu Ser Ala Glu Asn Leu Val Ala Ile Asp Gly Tyr Lys Gly  
 580 585 590

Ala Tyr Gly Gly Ala Ser Ala Gly Val Asp Ile Gln Leu Met Glu Asp  
 595 600 605  
 Phe Val Leu Gly Val Ser Gly Ala Ala Phe Leu Gly Lys Met Asp Ser  
 610 615 620  
 Gln Lys Phe Asp Ala Glu Val Ser Arg Lys Gly Val Val Gly Ser Val  
 625 630 635 640  
 Tyr Thr Gly Phe Leu Ala Gly Ser Trp Phe Phe Lys Gly Gln Tyr Ser  
 645 650 655  
 Leu Gly Glu Thr Gln Asn Asp Met Lys Thr Arg Tyr Gly Val Leu Gly  
 660 665 670  
 Glu Ser Ser Ala Ser Trp Thr Ser Arg Gly Val Leu Ala Asp Ala Leu  
 675 680 685  
 Val Glu Tyr Arg Ser Leu Val Gly Pro Val Arg Pro Thr Phe Tyr Ala  
 690 695 700  
 Leu His Phe Asn Pro Tyr Val Glu Val Ser Tyr Ala Ser Met Lys Phe  
 705 710 715 720  
 Pro Gly Phe Thr Glu Gln Gly Arg Glu Ala Arg Ser Phe Glu Asp Ala  
 725 730 735  
 Ser Leu Thr Asn Ile Thr Ile Pro Leu Gly Met Lys Phe Glu Leu Ala  
 740 745 750  
 Phe Ile Lys Gly Gln Phe Ser Glu Val Asn Ser Leu Gly Ile Ser Tyr  
 755 760 765  
 Ala Trp Glu Ala Tyr Arg Lys Val Glu Gly Gly Ala Val Gln Leu Leu  
 770 775 780  
 Glu Ala Gly Phe Asp Trp Glu Gly Ala Pro Met Asp Leu Pro Arg Gln  
 785 790 795 800  
 Glu Leu Arg Val Ala Leu Glu Asn Asn Thr Glu Trp Ser Ser Tyr Phe  
 805 810 815  
 Ser Thr Val Leu Gly Leu Thr Ala Phe Cys Gly Gly Phe Thr Ser Thr  
 820 825 830  
 Asp Ser Lys Leu Gly Tyr Glu Ala Asn Thr Gly Leu Arg Leu Ile Phe  
 835 840 845

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 <212> PRT  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 193  
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 20 25 30  
 Val Leu Leu Leu Asp Gln Ile Arg Asp Leu Phe Val Gly Ser Lys Asp  
 35 40 45  
 Ser Gln Ala Glu Gly Gln Tyr Arg Leu Ile Val Gly Asp Pro Ser Ser  
 50 55 60  
 Phe Gln Glu Lys Asp Ala Asp Thr Leu Pro Gly Lys Val Glu Gln Ser  
 65 70 75 80  
 Thr Leu Phe Ser Val Thr Asn Pro Val Val Phe Gln Gly Val Asp Gln  
 85 90 95  
 Gln Asp Gln Val Ser Ser Gln Gly Leu Ile Cys Ser Phe Thr Ser Ser  
 100 105 110  
 Asn Leu Asp Ser Pro Arg Asp Gly Glu Ser Phe Leu Gly Ile Ala Phe  
 115 120 125  
 Val Gly Asp Ser Ser Lys Ala Gly Ile Thr Leu Thr Asp Val Lys Ala  
 130 135 140  
 Ser Leu Ser Gly Ala Ala Leu Tyr Ser Thr Glu Asp Leu Ile Phe Glu

145					150					155				160	
Lys	Ile	Lys	Gly	Gly	Leu	Glu	Phe	Ala	Ser	Cys	Ser	Ser	Leu	Glu	Gln
				165					170					175	
Gly	Gly	Ala	Cys	Ala	Ala	Gln	Ser	Ile	Leu	Ile	His	Asp	Cys	Gln	Gly
			180					185					190		
Leu	Gln	Val	Lys	His	Cys	Thr	Thr	Ala	Val	Asn	Ala	Glu	Gly	Ser	Ser
			195				200					205			
Ala	Asn	Asp	His	Leu	Gly	Phe	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ala	Phe	Phe	Val	Thr	Gly
	210					215					220				
Ser	Leu	Ser	Gly	Glu	Lys	Ser	Leu	Tyr	Met	Pro	Ala	Gly	Asp	Met	Val
225					230					235				240	
Val	Ala	Asn	Cys	Asp	Gly	Ala	Ile	Ser	Phe	Glu	Gly	Asn	Ser	Ala	Asn
			245					250						255	
Phe	Ala	Asn	Gly	Gly	Ala	Ile	Ala	Ala	Ser	Gly	Lys	Val	Leu	Phe	Val
			260				265						270		
Ala	Asn	Asp	Lys	Lys	Thr	Ser	Phe	Ile	Glu	Asn	Arg	Ala	Leu	Ser	Gly
		275				280						285			
Gly	Ala	Ile	Ala	Ala	Ser	Ser	Asp	Ile	Ala	Phe	Gln	Asn	Cys	Ala	Glu
	290					295					300				
Leu	Val	Phe	Lys	Gly	Asn	Cys	Ala	Ile	Gly	Thr	Glu	Asp	Lys	Gly	Ser
305					310					315				320	
Leu	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ala	Ile	Ser	Ser	Leu	Gly	Thr	Val	Leu	Leu	Gln	Gly
			325						330					335	
Asn	His	Gly	Ile	Thr	Cys	Asp	Lys	Asn	Glu	Ser	Ala	Ser	Gln	Gly	Gly
		340						345					350		
Ala	Ile	Phe	Gly	Lys	Asn	Cys	Gln	Ile	Ser	Asp	Asn	Glu	Gly	Pro	Val
		355					360					365			
Val	Phe	Arg	Asp	Ser	Thr	Ala	Cys	Leu	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ala	Ile	Ala	Ala
	370					375					380				
Gln	Glu	Ile	Val	Ser	Ile	Gln	Asn	Asn	Gln	Ala	Gly	Ile	Ser	Phe	Glu
385					390					395				400	
Gly	Gly	Lys	Ala	Ser	Phe	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ile	Ala	Cys	Gly	Ser	Phe	Ser
			405						410					415	
Ser	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ala	Ser	Val	Leu	Gly	Thr	Ile	Asp	Ile	Ser	Lys	Asn
			420					425					430		
Leu	Gly	Ala	Ile	Ser	Phe	Ser	Arg	Thr	Leu	Cys	Thr	Thr	Ser	Asp	Leu
		435					440					445			
Gly	Gln	Met	Glu	Tyr	Gln	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ala	Leu	Phe	Gly	Glu	Asn	Ile
	450					455					460				
Ser	Leu	Ser	Glu	Asn	Ala	Gly	Val	Leu	Thr	Phe	Lys	Asp	Asn	Ile	Val
465					470					475				480	
Lys	Thr	Phe	Ala	Ser	Asn	Gly	Lys	Ile	Leu	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ala	Ile	Leu
			485						490					495	
Ala	Thr	Gly	Lys	Val	Glu	Ile	Thr	Asn	Asn	Ser	Gly	Gly	Ile	Ser	Phe
			500					505					510		
Thr	Gly	Asn	Ala	Arg	Ala	Pro	Gln	Ala	Leu	Pro	Thr	Gln	Glu	Glu	Phe
		515					520					525			
Pro	Leu	Phe	Ser	Lys	Lys	Glu	Gly	Arg	Pro	Leu	Ser	Ser	Gly	Tyr	Ser
	530					535					540				
Gly	Gly	Gly	Ala	Ile	Leu	Gly	Arg	Glu	Val	Ala	Ile	Leu	His	Asn	Ala
545					550					555				560	
Ala	Val	Val	Phe	Glu	Gln	Asn	Arg	Leu	Gln	Cys	Ser	Glu	Glu	Glu	Ala
			565						570					575	
Thr	Leu	Leu	Gly	Cys	Cys	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ala	Val	His	Gly	Met	Asp	Ser
			580					585					590		
Thr	Ser	Ile	Val	Gly	Asn	Ser	Ser	Val	Arg	Phe	Gly	Asn	Asn	Tyr	Ala
		595					600					605			
Met	Gly	Gln	Gly	Val	Ser	Gly	Gly	Ala	Leu	Leu	Ser	Lys	Thr	Val	Gln

610	615	620
Leu Ala Gly Asn Gly Ser Val Asp Phe Ser Arg Asn Ile Ala Ser Leu		
625	630	635
Gly Gly Gly Ala Leu Gln Ala Ser Glu Gly Asn Cys Glu Leu Val Asp		640
	645	650
Asn Gly Tyr Val Leu Phe Arg Asp Asn Arg Gly Arg Val Tyr Gly Gly		655
	660	665
Ala Ile Ser Cys Leu Arg Gly Asp Val Val Ile Ser Gly Asn Lys Gly		670
	675	680
Arg Val Glu Phe Lys Asp Asn Ile Ala Thr Arg Leu Tyr Val Glu Glu		685
	690	695
Thr Val Glu Lys Val Glu Glu Val Glu Pro Ala Pro Glu Gln Lys Asp		700
705	710	715
Asn Asn Glu Leu Ser Phe Leu Gly Ser Val Glu Gln Ser Phe Ile Thr		720
	725	730
Ala Ala Asn Gln Ala Leu Phe Ala Ser Glu Asp Gly Asp Leu Ser Pro		735
	740	745
Glu Ser Ser Ile Ser Ser Glu Glu Leu Ala Lys Arg Arg Glu Cys Ala		750
	755	760
Gly Gly Ala Asp Ser Ser Arg Ser Gly Cys		765
	770	775

<210> 194  
 <211> 948  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 194

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

Thr Ser Gly Asp Val Thr Lys Tyr Gly Ala Ala Ile Phe Gly Gln Ile  
 245 250 255  
 Ala Ser Ser Asn Gly Ser Gln Thr Asp Asn Leu Pro Leu Lys Leu Ile  
 260 265 270  
 Ala Ser Gly Gly Asn Ile Cys Phe Arg Asn Asn Glu Tyr Arg Pro Thr  
 275 280 285  
 Ser Ser Asp Thr Gly Thr Ser Thr Phe Cys Ser Ile Ala Gly Asp Val  
 290 295 300  
 Lys Leu Thr Met Gln Ala Lys Gly Lys Thr Ile Ser Phe Phe Asp  
 305 310 315 320  
 Ala Ile Arg Thr Ser Thr Lys Lys Thr Gly Thr Gln Ala Thr Ala Tyr  
 325 330 335  
 Asp Thr Leu Asp Ile Asn Lys Ser Glu Asp Ser Glu Thr Val Asn Ser  
 340 345 350  
 Ala Phe Thr Gly Thr Ile Leu Phe Ser Ser Glu Leu His Glu Asn Lys  
 355 360 365  
 Ser Tyr Ile Pro Gln Asn Val Val Leu His Ser Gly Ser Leu Val Leu  
 370 375 380  
 Lys Pro Asn Thr Glu Leu His Val Ile Ser Phe Glu Gln Lys Glu Gly  
 385 390 395 400  
 Ser Ser Leu Val Met Thr Pro Gly Ser Val Leu Ser Asn Gln Thr Val  
 405 410 415  
 Ala Asp Gly Ala Leu Val Ile Asn Asn Met Thr Ile Asp Leu Ser Ser  
 420 425 430  
 Val Glu Lys Asn Gly Ile Ala Glu Gly Asn Ile Phe Thr Pro Pro Glu  
 435 440 445  
 Leu Arg Ile Ile Asp Thr Thr Thr Ser Gly Ser Gly Gly Thr Pro Ser  
 450 455 460  
 Thr Asp Ser Glu Ser Asn Gln Asn Ser Asp Asp Thr Lys Glu Gln Asn  
 465 470 475 480  
 Asn Asn Asp Ala Ser Asn Gln Gly Glu Ser Ala Asn Gly Ser Ser Ser  
 485 490 495  
 Pro Ala Val Ala Ala Ala His Thr Ser Arg Thr Arg Asn Phe Ala Ala  
 500 505 510  
 Ala Ala Thr Ala Thr Pro Thr Thr Pro Thr Ala Thr Thr Thr  
 515 520 525  
 Ser Asn Gln Val Ile Leu Gly Gly Glu Ile Lys Leu Ile Asp Pro Asn  
 530 535 540  
 Gly Thr Phe Phe Gln Asn Pro Ala Leu Arg Ser Asp Gln Gln Ile Ser  
 545 550 555 560  
 Leu Leu Val Leu Pro Thr Asp Ser Ser Lys Met Gln Ala Gln Lys Ile  
 565 570 575  
 Val Leu Thr Gly Asp Ile Ala Pro Gln Lys Gly Tyr Thr Gly Thr Leu  
 580 585 590  
 Thr Leu Asp Pro Asp Gln Leu Gln Asn Gly Thr Ile Ser Ala Leu Trp  
 595 600 605  
 Lys Phe Asp Ser Tyr Arg Gln Trp Ala Tyr Val Pro Arg Asp Asn His  
 610 615 620  
 Phe Tyr Ala Asn Ser Ile Leu Gly Ser Gln Met Ser Met Val Thr Val  
 625 630 635 640  
 Lys Gln Gly Leu Leu Asn Asp Lys Met Asn Leu Ala Arg Phe Asp Glu  
 645 650 655  
 Val Ser Tyr Asn Asn Leu Trp Ile Ser Gly Leu Gly Thr Met Leu Ser  
 660 665 670  
 Gln Val Gly Thr Pro Thr Ser Glu Glu Phe Thr Tyr Tyr Ser Arg Gly  
 675 680 685  
 Ala Ser Val Ala Leu Asp Ala Lys Pro Ala His Asp Val Ile Val Gly  
 690 695 700

Ala Ala Phe Ser Lys Met Ile Gly Lys Thr Lys Ser Leu Lys Arg Glu  
 705 710 715 720  
 Asn Asn Tyr Thr His Lys Gly Ser Glu Tyr Ser Tyr Gln Ala Ser Val  
 725 730 735  
 Tyr Gly Gly Lys Pro Phe His Phe Val Ile Asn Lys Lys Thr Glu Lys  
 740 745 750  
 Ser Leu Pro Leu Leu Leu Gln Gly Val Ile Ser Tyr Gly Tyr Ile Lys  
 755 760 765  
 His Asp Thr Val Thr His Tyr Pro Thr Ile Arg Glu Arg Asn Gln Gly  
 770 775 780  
 Glu Trp Glu Asp Leu Gly Trp Leu Thr Ala Leu Arg Val Ser Ser Val  
 785 790 795 800  
 Leu Arg Thr Pro Ala Gln Gly Asp Thr Lys Arg Ile Thr Val Tyr Gly  
 805 810 815  
 Glu Leu Glu Tyr Ser Ser Ile Arg Gln Lys Gln Phe Thr Glu Thr Glu  
 820 825 830  
 Tyr Asp Pro Arg Tyr Phe Asp Asn Cys Thr Tyr Arg Asn Leu Ala Ile  
 835 840 845  
 Pro Met Gly Leu Ala Phe Glu Gly Glu Leu Ser Gly Asn Asp Ile Leu  
 850 855 860  
 Met Tyr Asn Arg Phe Ser Val Ala Tyr Met Pro Ser Ile Tyr Arg Asn  
 865 870 875 880  
 Ser Pro Thr Cys Lys Tyr Gln Val Leu Ser Ser Gly Glu Gly Gly Glu  
 885 890 895  
 Ile Ile Cys Gly Val Pro Thr Arg Asn Ser Ala Arg Gly Glu Tyr Ser  
 900 905 910  
 Thr Gln Leu Tyr Pro Gly Pro Leu Trp Thr Leu Tyr Gly Ser Tyr Thr  
 915 920 925  
 Ile Glu Ala Asp Ala His Thr Leu Ala His Met Met Asn Cys Gly Ala  
 930 935 940  
 Arg Met Thr Phe  
 945

<210> 195  
 <211> 821  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 195  
 Met His His His His His His Glu Ala Ser Ser Ile Gln Asp Gln Ile  
 1 5 10 15  
 Lys Asn Thr Asp Cys Asn Val Ser Lys Val Gly Tyr Ser Thr Ser Gln  
 20 25 30  
 Ala Phe Thr Asp Met Met Leu Ala Asp Asn Thr Glu Tyr Arg Ala Ala  
 35 40 45  
 Asp Ser Val Ser Phe Tyr Asp Phe Ser Thr Ser Ser Gly Leu Pro Arg  
 50 55 60  
 Lys His Leu Ser Ser Ser Ser Glu Ala Ser Pro Thr Thr Glu Gly Val  
 65 70 75 80  
 Ser Ser Ser Ser Ser Gly Glu Asn Thr Glu Asn Ser Gln Asp Ser Ala  
 85 90 95  
 Pro Ser Ser Gly Glu Thr Asp Lys Lys Thr Glu Glu Glu Leu Asp Asn  
 100 105 110  
 Gly Gly Ile Ile Tyr Ala Arg Glu Lys Leu Thr Ile Ser Glu Ser Gln  
 115 120 125  
 Asp Ser Leu Ser Asn Pro Ser Ile Glu Leu His Asp Asn Ser Phe Phe  
 130 135 140  
 Phe Gly Glu Gly Glu Val Ile Phe Asp His Arg Val Ala Leu Lys Asn

145 150 155 160  
 Gly Gly Ala Ile Tyr Gly Glu Lys Glu Val Val Phe Glu Asn Ile Lys  
 Ser Leu Leu Val Glu Val Asn Ile Ser Val Glu Lys Gly Gly Ser Val  
 Tyr Ala Lys Glu Arg Val Ser Leu Glu Asn Val Thr Glu Ala Thr Phe  
 Ser Ser Asn Gly Gly Glu Gln Gly Gly Gly Gly Ile Tyr Ser Glu Gln  
 Asp Met Leu Ile Ser Asp Cys Asn Asn Val His Phe Gln Gly Asn Ala  
 Ala Gly Ala Thr Ala Val Lys Gln Cys Leu Asp Glu Glu Met Ile Val  
 Leu Leu Thr Glu Cys Val Asp Ser Leu Ser Glu Asp Thr Leu Asp Ser  
 Thr Pro Glu Thr Glu Gln Thr Lys Ser Asn Gly Asn Gln Asp Gly Ser  
 Ser Glu Thr Lys Asp Thr Gln Val Ser Glu Ser Pro Glu Ser Thr Pro  
 Ser Pro Asp Asp Val Leu Gly Lys Gly Gly Ile Tyr Thr Glu Lys  
 Ser Leu Thr Ile Thr Gly Ile Thr Gly Thr Ile Asp Phe Val Ser Asn  
 Ile Ala Thr Asp Ser Gly Ala Gly Val Phe Thr Lys Glu Asn Leu Ser  
 Cys Thr Asn Thr Asn Ser Leu Gln Phe Leu Lys Asn Ser Ala Gly Gln  
 His Gly Gly Gly Ala Tyr Val Thr Gln Thr Met Ser Val Thr Asn Thr  
 Thr Ser Glu Ser Ile Thr Thr Pro Pro Leu Val Gly Glu Val Ile Phe  
 Ser Glu Asn Thr Ala Lys Gly His Gly Gly Gly Ile Cys Thr Asn Lys  
 Leu Ser Leu Ser Asn Leu Lys Thr Val Thr Leu Thr Lys Asn Ser Ala  
 Lys Glu Ser Gly Gly Ala Ile Phe Thr Asp Leu Ala Ser Ile Pro Thr  
 Thr Asp Thr Pro Glu Ser Ser Thr Pro Ser Ser Ser Pro Ala Ser  
 Thr Pro Glu Val Val Ala Ser Ala Lys Ile Asn Arg Phe Phe Ala Ser  
 Thr Ala Glu Pro Ala Ala Pro Ser Leu Thr Glu Ala Glu Ser Asp Gln  
 Thr Asp Gln Thr Glu Thr Ser Asp Thr Asn Ser Asp Ile Asp Val Ser  
 Ile Glu Asn Ile Leu Asn Val Ala Ile Asn Gln Asn Thr Ser Ala Lys  
 Lys Gly Gly Ala Ile Tyr Gly Lys Lys Ala Lys Leu Ser Arg Ile Asn  
 Asn Leu Glu Leu Ser Gly Asn Ser Ser Gln Asp Val Gly Gly Gly Leu  
 Cys Leu Thr Glu Ser Val Glu Phe Asp Ala Ile Gly Ser Leu Leu Ser  
 His Tyr Asn Ser Ala Ala Lys Glu Gly Gly Val Ile His Ser Lys Thr  
 Val Thr Leu Ser Asn Leu Lys Ser Thr Phe Thr Phe Ala Asp Asn Thr  
 Val Lys Ala Ile Val Glu Ser Thr Pro Glu Ala Pro Glu Glu Ile Pro

610						615						620					
Pro	Val	Glu	Gly	Glu	Glu	Ser	Thr	Ala	Thr	Glu	Asn	Pro	Asn	Ser	Asn		
625					630					635							640
Thr	Glu	Gly	Ser	Ser	Ala	Asn	Thr	Asn	Leu	Glu	Gly	Ser	Gln	Gly	Asp		
				645					650						655		
Thr	Ala	Asp	Thr	Gly	Thr	Gly	Val	Val	Asn	Asn	Glu	Ser	Gln	Asp	Thr		
			660					665						670			
Ser	Asp	Thr	Gly	Asn	Ala	Glu	Ser	Gly	Glu	Gln	Leu	Gln	Asp	Ser	Thr		
		675					680					685					
Gln	Ser	Asn	Glu	Glu	Asn	Thr	Leu	Pro	Asn	Ser	Ser	Ile	Asp	Gln	Ser		
690					695						700						
Asn	Glu	Asn	Thr	Asp	Glu	Ser	Ser	Asp	Ser	His	Thr	Glu	Glu	Ile	Thr		
705				710						715					720		
Asp	Glu	Ser	Val	Ser	Ser	Ser	Ser	Lys	Ser	Gly	Ser	Ser	Thr	Pro	Gln		
				725				730						735			
Asp	Gly	Gly	Ala	Ala	Ser	Ser	Gly	Ala	Pro	Ser	Gly	Asp	Gln	Ser	Ile		
			740					745					750				
Ser	Ala	Asn	Ala	Cys	Leu	Ala	Lys	Ser	Tyr	Ala	Ala	Ser	Thr	Asp	Ser		
	755						760					765					
Ser	Pro	Val	Ser	Asn	Ser	Ser	Gly	Ser	Asp	Val	Thr	Ala	Ser	Ser	Asp		
	770					775					780						
Asn	Pro	Asp	Ser	Ser	Ser	Ser	Gly	Asp	Ser	Ala	Gly	Asp	Ser	Glu	Gly		
785					790					795					800		
Pro	Thr	Glu	Pro	Glu	Ala	Gly	Ser	Thr	Thr	Glu	Thr	Pro	Thr	Leu	Ile		
				805					810						815		
Gly	Gly	Gly	Ala	Ile													
			820														

<210> 196  
 <211> 525  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 196

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

Phe Asp Arg Val Leu Lys Val Asp Val Asn Lys Thr Phe Ser Gly Met  
 195 200 205  
 Ala Ala Thr Pro Thr Gln Ala Ile Gly Asn Ala Ser Asn Thr Asn Gln  
 210 215 220  
 Pro Glu Ala Asn Gly Arg Pro Asn Ile Ala Tyr Gly Arg His Met Gln  
 225 230 235 240  
 Asp Ala Glu Trp Phe Ser Asn Ala Ala Phe Leu Ala Leu Asn Ile Trp  
 245 250 255  
 Asp Arg Phe Asp Ile Phe Cys Thr Leu Gly Ala Ser Asn Gly Tyr Phe  
 260 265 270  
 Lys Ala Ser Ser Ala Ala Phe Asn Leu Val Gly Leu Ile Gly Phe Ser  
 275 280 285  
 Ala Ala Ser Ser Ile Ser Thr Asp Leu Pro Met Gln Leu Pro Asn Val  
 290 295 300  
 Gly Ile Thr Gln Gly Val Val Glu Phe Tyr Thr Asp Thr Ser Phe Ser  
 305 310 315 320  
 Trp Ser Val Gly Ala Arg Gly Ala Leu Trp Glu Cys Gly Cys Ala Thr  
 325 330 335  
 Leu Gly Ala Glu Phe Gln Tyr Ala Gln Ser Asn Pro Lys Ile Glu Met  
 340 345 350  
 Leu Asn Val Thr Ser Ser Pro Ala Gln Phe Val Ile His Lys Pro Arg  
 355 360 365  
 Gly Tyr Lys Gly Ala Ser Ser Asn Phe Pro Leu Pro Ile Thr Ala Gly  
 370 375 380  
 Thr Thr Glu Ala Thr Asp Thr Lys Ser Ala Thr Ile Lys Tyr His Glu  
 385 390 395 400  
 Trp Gln Val Gly Leu Ala Leu Ser Tyr Arg Leu Asn Met Leu Val Pro  
 405 410 415  
 Tyr Ile Gly Val Asn Trp Ser Arg Ala Thr Phe Asp Ala Asp Thr Ile  
 420 425 430  
 Arg Ile Ala Gln Pro Lys Leu Lys Ser Glu Ile Leu Asn Ile Thr Thr  
 435 440 445  
 Trp Asn Pro Ser Leu Ile Gly Ser Thr Thr Ala Leu Pro Asn Asn Ser  
 450 455 460  
 Gly Lys Asp Val Leu Ser Asp Val Leu Gln Ile Ala Ser Ile Gln Ile  
 465 470 475 480  
 Asn Lys Met Lys Ser Arg Lys Ala Cys Gly Val Ala Val Gly Ala Thr  
 485 490 495  
 Leu Ile Asp Ala Asp Lys Trp Ser Ile Thr Gly Glu Ala Arg Leu Ile  
 500 505 510  
 Asn Glu Arg Ala Ala His Met Asn Ala Gln Phe Arg Phe  
 515 520 525

<210> 197  
 <211> 43  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 197  
 gatagggcgcg ccgcaatcat gaaatttatg tcagctactg ctg 43

<210> 198  
 <211> 34  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 198  
 cagaacgcgt ttagaatgtc atacgagcac cgca 34

<210> 199  
<211> 6  
<212> DNA  
<213> Chlamydia

<400> 199  
gcaatc 6

<210> 200  
<211> 34  
<212> DNA  
<213> Chlamydia

<400> 200  
tgcaatcatg agttcgcaga aagatataaa aagc 34

<210> 201  
<211> 38  
<212> DNA  
<213> Chlamydia

<400> 201  
cagagctagc ttaaaagatc aatcgcaatc cagtattc 38

<210> 202  
<211> 5  
<212> DNA  
<213> Chlamydia

<400> 202  
caatc 5

<210> 203  
<211> 31  
<212> DNA  
<213> Chlamydia

<400> 203  
tgcaatcatg aaaaaagcgt ttttcttttt c 31

<210> 204  
<211> 31  
<212> DNA  
<213> Chlamydia

<400> 204  
cagaacgcgt ctagaatcgc agagcaattt c 31

<210> 205  
<211> 30  
<212> DNA  
<213> Chlamydia

<400> 205  
gtgcaatcat gattcctcaa ggaatttacg 30

<210> 206

<211> 31  
<212> DNA  
<213> Chlamydia

<400> 206  
cagaacgcgt ttagaaccgg actttacttc c 31

<210> 207  
<211> 50  
<212> DNA  
<213> Chlamydia

<400> 207  
cagacatatg catcaccatc accatcacga ggcgagctcg atccaagatc 50

<210> 208  
<211> 40  
<212> DNA  
<213> Chlamydia

<400> 208  
cagaggtacc tcagatagca ctctctccta ttaaagtagg 40

<210> 209  
<211> 55  
<212> DNA  
<213> Chlamydia

<400> 209  
cagagctagc atgcatcacc atcaccatca cgттаagatt gagaacttct ctggc 55

<210> 210  
<211> 35  
<212> DNA  
<213> Chlamydia

<400> 210  
cagaggtacc ttagaatgtc atacgagcac cgcag 35

<210> 211  
<211> 36  
<212> DNA  
<213> Chlamydia

<400> 211  
cagacatatg catcaccatc accatcacgg gttagc 36

<210> 212  
<211> 35  
<212> DNA  
<213> Chlamydia

<400> 212  
cagaggtacc tcagctcctc cagcacactc tcttc 35

<210> 213  
<211> 51  
<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 213  
cagagctagc catcaccatc accatcacgg tgetatttct tgcttacgtg g 51

<210> 214  
<211> 38  
<212> DNA  
<213> Chlamydia

<400> 214  
cagaggctact taaaagatca atcgcaatcc agtatttcg 38

<210> 215  
<211> 48  
<212> DNA  
<213> Chlamydia

<400> 215  
cagaggatcc acatcaccat caccatcacg gactagctag agaggttc 48

<210> 216  
<211> 31  
<212> DNA  
<213> Chlamydia

<400> 216  
cagagaattc ctagaatcgc agagcaattt c 31

<210> 217  
<211> 7  
<212> DNA  
<213> Chlamydia

<400> 217  
tgcaatc 7

<210> 218  
<211> 22  
<212> PRT  
<213> Chlamydia

<400> 218  
Met Ala Ser Met Thr Gly Gly Gln Gln Met Gly Arg Asp Ser Ser Leu  
1 5 10 15  
Val Pro Ser Ser Asp Pro  
20

<210> 219  
<211> 51  
<212> DNA  
<213> Chlamydia

<400> 219  
cagaggctacc gcatcaccat caccatcaca tgattcctca aggaatttac g 51

<210> 220  
<211> 33

<212> DNA  
<213> Chlamydia

<400> 220  
cagagcggcc gcttagaacc ggactttact tcc 33

<210> 221  
<211> 24  
<212> PRT  
<213> Chlamydia

<400> 221  
Met Ala Ser Met Thr Gly Gly Gln Gln Asn Gly Arg Asp Ser Ser Leu  
1 5 10 15  
Val Pro His His His His His His  
20

<210> 222  
<211> 46  
<212> DNA  
<213> Chlamydia

<400> 222  
cagagctagc catcaccatc accatcacct ctttggccag gatccc 46

<210> 223  
<211> 30  
<212> DNA  
<213> Chlamydia

<400> 223  
cagaactagt ctagaacctg taagtgggcc 30

<210> 224  
<211> 20  
<212> PRT  
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>  
<223> Made in a lab

<400> 224  
Met Ser Gln Lys Asn Lys Asn Ser Ala Phe Met His Pro Val Asn Ile  
1 5 10 15  
Ser Thr Asp Leu  
20

<210> 225  
<211> 20  
<212> PRT  
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>  
<223> Made in a lab

<400> 225  
Lys Asn Ser Ala Phe Met His Pro Val Asn Ile Ser Thr Asp Leu Ala  
1 5 10 15

Val Ile Val Gly  
20

<210> 226  
<211> 20  
<212> PRT  
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>  
<223> Made in a lab

<400> 226  
His Pro Val Asn Ile Ser Thr Asp Leu Ala Val Ile Val Gly Lys Gly  
1 5 10 15  
Pro Met Pro Arg  
20

<210> 227  
<211> 20  
<212> PRT  
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>  
<223> Made in a lab

<400> 227  
Ser Thr Asp Leu Ala Val Ile Val Gly Lys Gly Pro Met Pro Arg Thr  
1 5 10 15  
Glu Ile Val Lys  
20

<210> 228  
<211> 20  
<212> PRT  
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>  
<223> Made in a lab

<400> 228  
Val Ile Val Gly Lys Gly Pro Met Pro Arg Thr Glu Ile Val Lys Lys  
1 5 10 15  
Val Trp Glu Tyr  
20

<210> 229  
<211> 20  
<212> PRT  
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>  
<223> Made in a lab

<400> 229  
Gly Pro Met Pro Arg Thr Glu Ile Val Lys Lys Val Trp Glu Tyr Ile  
1 5 10 15  
Lys Lys His Asn  
20

<210> 230  
<211> 20  
<212> PRT  
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>  
<223> Made in a lab

<400> 230  
Ile Lys Lys His Asn Cys Gln Asp Gln Lys Asn Lys Arg Asn Ile Leu  
1 5 10 15  
Pro Asp Ala Asn  
20

<210> 231  
<211> 20  
<212> PRT  
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>  
<223> Made in a lab

<400> 231  
Asn Cys Gln Asp Gln Lys Asn Lys Arg Asn Ile Leu Pro Asp Ala Asn  
1 5 10 15  
Leu Ala Lys Val  
20

<210> 232  
<211> 20  
<212> PRT  
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>  
<223> Made in a lab

<400> 232  
Lys Asn Lys Arg Asn Ile Leu Pro Asp Ala Asn Leu Ala Lys Val Phe  
1 5 10 15  
Gly Ser Ser Asp  
20

<210> 233  
<211> 20  
<212> PRT  
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>  
<223> Made in a lab

<400> 233  
Ile Leu Pro Asp Ala Asn Leu Ala Lys Val Phe Gly Ser Ser Asp Pro  
1 5 10 15  
Ile Asp Met Phe  
20

<210> 234

<211> 20  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>  
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 234  
 Asn Leu Ala Lys Val Phe Gly Ser Ser Asp Pro Ile Asp Met Phe Gln  
 1 5 10 15  
 Met Thr Lys Ala  
 20

<210> 235  
 <211> 22  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>  
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 235  
 Phe Gly Ser Ser Asp Pro Ile Asp Met Phe Gln Met Thr Lys Ala Leu  
 1 5 10 15  
 Ser Lys His Ile Val Lys  
 20

<210> 236  
 <211> 20  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>  
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 236  
 Val Glu Ile Thr Gln Ala Val Pro Lys Tyr Ala Thr Val Gly Ser Pro  
 1 5 10 15  
 Tyr Pro Val Glu  
 20

<210> 237  
 <211> 20  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>  
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 237  
 Ala Val Pro Lys Tyr Ala Thr Val Gly Ser Pro Tyr Pro Val Glu Ile  
 1 5 10 15  
 Thr Ala Thr Gly  
 20

<210> 238  
 <211> 20  
 <212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 238

Ala Thr Val Gly Ser Pro Tyr Pro Val Glu Ile Thr Ala Thr Gly Lys  
1 5 10 15  
Arg Asp Cys Val  
20

<210> 239

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 239

Pro Tyr Pro Val Glu Ile Thr Ala Thr Gly Lys Arg Asp Cys Val Asp  
1 5 10 15  
Val Ile Ile Thr  
20

<210> 240

<211> 21

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 240

Ile Thr Ala Thr Gly Lys Arg Asp Cys Val Asp Val Ile Ile Thr Gln  
1 5 10 15  
Gln Leu Pro Cys Glu  
20

<210> 241

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 241

Lys Arg Asp Cys Val Asp Val Ile Ile Thr Gln Gln Leu Pro Cys Glu  
1 5 10 15  
Ala Glu Phe Val  
20

<210> 242

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 242

Asp Val Ile Ile Thr Gln Gln Leu Pro Cys Glu Ala Glu Phe Val Arg  
1 5 10 15  
Ser Asp Pro Ala  
20

<210> 243

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 243

Thr Gln Gln Leu Pro Cys Glu Ala Glu Phe Val Arg Ser Asp Pro Ala  
1 5 10 15  
Thr Thr Pro Thr  
20

<210> 244

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 244

Cys Glu Ala Glu Phe Val Arg Ser Asp Pro Ala Thr Thr Pro Thr Ala  
1 5 10 15  
Asp Gly Lys Leu  
20

<210> 245

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 245

Val Arg Ser Asp Pro Ala Thr Thr Pro Thr Ala Asp Gly Lys Leu Val  
1 5 10 15  
Trp Lys Ile Asp  
20

<210> 246

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 246

Ala Thr Thr Pro Thr Ala Asp Gly Lys Leu Val Trp Lys Ile Asp Arg  
1 5 10 15  
Leu Gly Gln Gly  
20

<210> 247

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 247

Ala Asp Gly Lys Leu Val Trp Lys Ile Asp Arg Leu Gly Gln Gly Glu  
1 5 10 15  
Lys Ser Lys Ile  
20

<210> 248

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 248

Val Trp Lys Ile Asp Arg Leu Gly Gln Gly Glu Lys Ser Lys Ile Thr  
1 5 10 15  
Val Trp Val Lys  
20

<210> 249

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 249

Arg Leu Gly Gln Gly Glu Lys Ser Lys Ile Thr Val Trp Val Lys Pro  
1 5 10 15  
Leu Lys Glu Gly  
20

<210> 250

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 250

Gly Glu Lys Ser Lys Ile Thr Val Trp Val Lys Pro Leu Lys Glu Gly  
 1 5 10 15  
 Cys Cys Phe Thr  
 20

<210> 251  
 <211> 16  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>  
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 251  
 Gly Glu Lys Ser Lys Ile Thr Val Trp Val Lys Pro Leu Lys Glu Gly  
 1 5 10 15

<210> 252  
 <211> 12  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>  
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 252  
 Lys Ile Thr Val Trp Val Lys Pro Leu Lys Glu Gly  
 1 5 10

<210> 253  
 <211> 16  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>  
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 253  
 Gly Asp Lys Cys Lys Ile Thr Val Trp Val Lys Pro Leu Lys Glu Gly  
 1 5 10 15

<210> 254  
 <211> 20  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>  
 <223> Made in a lab

<400> 254  
 Thr Glu Tyr Pro Leu Leu Ala Asp Pro Ser Phe Lys Ile Ser Glu Ala  
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 Phe Gly Val Leu  
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<210> 255  
 <211> 20  
 <212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 255

Leu Ala Asp Pro Ser Phe Lys Ile Ser Glu Ala Phe Gly Val Leu Asn  
1 5 10 15  
Pro Glu Gly Ser  
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<210> 256

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 256

Phe Lys Ile Ser Glu Ala Phe Gly Val Leu Asn Pro Glu Gly Ser Leu  
1 5 10 15  
Ala Leu Arg Ala  
20

<210> 257

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 257

Ala Phe Gly Val Leu Asn Pro Glu Gly Ser Leu Ala Leu Arg Ala Thr  
1 5 10 15  
Phe Leu Ile Asp  
20

<210> 258

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 258

Asn Pro Glu Gly Ser Leu Ala Leu Arg Ala Thr Phe Leu Ile Asp Lys  
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His Gly Val Ile  
20

<210> 259

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 259

Leu Ala Leu Arg Ala Thr Phe Leu Ile Asp Lys His Gly Val Ile Arg  
1 5 10 15  
His Ala Val Ile  
20

<210> 260

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 260

Thr Phe Leu Ile Asp Lys His Gly Val Ile Arg His Ala Val Ile Asn  
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Asp Leu Pro Leu  
20

<210> 261

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 261

Lys His Gly Val Ile Arg His Ala Val Ile Asn Asp Leu Pro Leu Gly  
1 5 10 15  
Arg Ser Ile Asp  
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<210> 262

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Made in a lab

<400> 262

Arg His Ala Val Ile Asn Asp Leu Pro Leu Gly Arg Ser Ile Asp Glu  
1 5 10 15  
Glu Leu Arg Ile  
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<210> 263

<211> 897

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<220>

<221> misc\_feature

<222> (1)...(897)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 263

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attaagggtt ccaagtctgc tgccgaattg accgcaaata ttttgaaca agctggaggc      180
gcgggctctt ccgcacacat tacagcttcc caagtgtcca aaggattagg ggatgcgaga      240
actgttgtcg ctttagggaa tgcctttaac ggagcgttgc caggaacagt tcaaagtgcg      300
caaagcttct tctctcacat gaaagctgct agtcagaaaa cgcaagaagg ggatgagggg      360
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aaaatgctgg caaaaccgtt tctttcttcc caaactaaag caaatatggg atcttctgtt      540
agctatatta tggcggctaa ccatgcagcg tctgtggtgg gtgctggact cgctatcagt      600
gcnnaaagag cagattgcga agcccgtgct gctcgtattg cgagagaaga gtcgttactc      660
gaagtgcccg gagaggaaaa tgcttgcgag aagaaagtcg ctggagagaa agccaagacg      720
ttcacgcgca tcaagtatgc actcctcact atgctcgaga agtttttggg atgcgttgcc      780
gacgttttca aattggtgct gctgcctatt acaatgggta ttcgtgcgat tgtggctgct      840
ggatgtacgt tcacttctgc aattattgga ttgtgcactt tctgcgccag agcataa      897
    
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<210> 264

<211> 298

<212> PRT

<213> Chlamydia

<220>

<221> VARIANT

<222> (1)...(298)

<223> Xaa = Any Amino Acid

<400> 264

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Met Ala Ser Ile Cys Gly Arg Leu Gly Ser Gly Thr Gly Asn Ala Leu
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Lys Ala Phe Phe Thr Gln Pro Asn Asn Lys Met Ala Arg Val Val Asn
 20           25           30
Lys Thr Lys Gly Val Asp Lys Thr Ile Lys Val Ala Lys Ser Ala Ala
 35           40           45
Glu Leu Thr Ala Asn Ile Leu Glu Gln Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Ser Ser
 50           55           60
Ala His Ile Thr Ala Ser Gln Val Ser Lys Gly Leu Gly Asp Ala Arg
 65           70           75           80
Thr Val Val Ala Leu Gly Asn Ala Phe Asn Gly Ala Leu Pro Gly Thr
 85           90           95
Val Gln Ser Ala Gln Ser Phe Phe Ser His Met Lys Ala Ala Ser Gln
 100          105          110
Lys Thr Gln Glu Gly Asp Glu Gly Leu Thr Ala Asp Leu Cys Val Ser
 115          120          125
His Lys Arg Arg Ala Ala Ala Val Cys Ser Ile Ile Gly Gly Ile
 130          135          140
Thr Tyr Leu Ala Thr Phe Gly Ala Ile Arg Pro Ile Leu Phe Val Asn
 145          150          155          160
Lys Met Leu Ala Lys Pro Phe Leu Ser Ser Gln Thr Lys Ala Asn Met
 165          170          175
Gly Ser Ser Val Ser Tyr Ile Met Ala Ala Asn His Ala Ala Ser Val
 180          185          190
Val Gly Ala Gly Leu Ala Ile Ser Ala Xaa Arg Ala Asp Cys Glu Ala
 195          200          205
Arg Cys Ala Arg Ile Ala Arg Glu Glu Ser Leu Leu Glu Val Pro Gly
    
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      210              215              220
Glu Glu Asn Ala Cys Glu Lys Lys Val Ala Gly Glu Lys Ala Lys Thr
225              230              235              240
Phe Thr Arg Ile Lys Tyr Ala Leu Leu Thr Met Leu Glu Lys Phe Leu
      245              250              255
Glu Cys Val Ala Asp Val Phe Lys Leu Val Pro Leu Pro Ile Thr Met
      260              265              270
Gly Ile Arg Ala Ile Val Ala Ala Gly Cys Thr Phe Thr Ser Ala Ile
      275              280              285
Ile Gly Leu Cys Thr Phe Cys Ala Arg Ala
      290              295
    
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<210> 265  
 <211> 897  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature  
 <222> (1)...(897)  
 <223> n = A,T,C or G

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<400> 265
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attaaggttg ccaagtctgc tgccgaattg accgcaaata ttttggaaca agctggaggc      180
gcgggctctt ccgcacacat tacagcttcc caagtgtcca aaggattagg ggatgcgaga      240
actgttgctg ctttagggaa tgcccttaac ggagcgttgc caggaacagt tcaaagtgcg      300
caaagcttct tctctcacat gaaagctgct agtcagaaaa cgcaagaagg ggatgagggg      360
ctcacagcag atctttgtgt gtctcataag cgcagagcgg ctgctggctgt ctgtagcatc      420
atcggaggaa ttacctacct cgcgacattc ggagctatcc gtccgattct gtttgtcaac      480
aaaatgctgg caaaaccggt tctttcttcc caaactaaag caaatatggg atcttctggt      540
agctatatta tggcgggctaa ccatgcagcg tctgtggtgg gtgctggact cgctatcagt      600
gcgnaaagag cagattgcga agcccgtctg gctcgtattg cgagagaaga gtcggtactc      660
gaagtgcccg gagaggaaaa tgcttgcgag aagaaagtcg ctggagagaa agccaagacg      720
ttcacgcgca tcaagtatgc actcctcact atgctcgaga agtttttgga atgcggtgcc      780
gacgttttca aattggtgcc gctgcctatt acaatgggta ttcgtgcgat tgtggctgct      840
ggatgtacgt tcacttctgc aattattgga ttgtgcactt tctgcgccag agcataa      897
    
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<210> 266  
 <211> 298  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Chlamydia

<220>  
 <221> VARIANT  
 <222> (1)...(298)  
 <223> Xaa = Any Amino Acid

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<400> 266
Met Ala Ser Ile Cys Gly Arg Leu Gly Ser Gly Thr Gly Asn Ala Leu
 1              5              10              15
Lys Ala Phe Phe Thr Gln Pro Asn Asn Lys Met Ala Arg Val Val Asn
      20              25              30
Lys Thr Lys Gly Met Asp Lys Thr Ile Lys Val Ala Lys Ser Ala Ala
      35              40              45
Glu Leu Thr Ala Asn Ile Leu Glu Gln Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Ser Ser
      50              55              60
    
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Ala His Ile Thr Ala Ser Gln Val Ser Lys Gly Leu Gly Asp Ala Arg  
 65 70 75 80  
 Thr Val Val Ala Leu Gly Asn Ala Phe Asn Gly Ala Leu Pro Gly Thr  
 85 90 95  
 Val Gln Ser Ala Gln Ser Phe Phe Ser His Met Lys Ala Ala Ser Gln  
 100 105 110  
 Lys Thr Gln Glu Gly Asp Glu Gly Leu Thr Ala Asp Leu Cys Val Ser  
 115 120 125  
 His Lys Arg Arg Ala Ala Ala Val Cys Ser Ile Ile Gly Gly Ile  
 130 135 140  
 Thr Tyr Leu Ala Thr Phe Gly Ala Ile Arg Pro Ile Leu Phe Val Asn  
 145 150 155 160  
 Lys Met Leu Ala Lys Pro Phe Leu Ser Ser Gln Thr Lys Ala Asn Met  
 165 170 175  
 Gly Ser Ser Val Ser Tyr Ile Met Ala Ala Asn His Ala Ala Ser Val  
 180 185 190  
 Val Gly Ala Gly Leu Ala Ile Ser Ala Xaa Arg Ala Asp Cys Glu Ala  
 195 200 205  
 Arg Cys Ala Arg Ile Ala Arg Glu Glu Ser Leu Leu Glu Val Pro Gly  
 210 215 220  
 Glu Glu Asn Ala Cys Glu Lys Lys Val Ala Gly Glu Lys Ala Lys Thr  
 225 230 235 240  
 Phe Thr Arg Ile Lys Tyr Ala Leu Leu Thr Met Leu Glu Lys Phe Leu  
 245 250 255  
 Glu Cys Val Ala Asp Val Phe Lys Leu Val Pro Leu Pro Ile Thr Met  
 260 265 270  
 Gly Ile Arg Ala Ile Val Ala Ala Gly Cys Thr Phe Thr Ser Ala Ile  
 275 280 285  
 Ile Gly Leu Cys Thr Phe Cys Ala Arg Ala  
 290 295

<210> 267  
 <211> 680  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

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 gagcttttagg atattcaaca gatgcagata ttattgaaga gttcttttct gtagaggagc 120  
 gttccttagc ttcagagaag gattttgtcg cgtttagttgg taaagtttta gctgataacg 180  
 tagttgatgc ggattcttca ttagtttacg ggaaagctgg agagaagcta agtactgcta 240  
 tgctaaaacg catcttagat acgggagtc aatctttgaa gattgctggt ggcgcagatg 300  
 aaaatcacc aattattaag atgctcgcaa aagatcctac ggattcttac gaagctgctc 360  
 ttaaagattt ttatcgcaga ttacgaccag gagagcctgc aactttagct aatgctcgat 420  
 ccacaattat gcgtttattc ttcgatgcta aacgttataa tttaggccgc gttggacggt 480  
 ataaattaaa taaaaatta ggcttcccat tagacgacga aacattatct caagtgactt 540  
 tgagaaaaga agatgttatc ggcgcggtga aatatttgat tcgtttgcca atgggcgatg 600  
 agaagacatc tatcgatgat attgaccatt tggcaaaccg acgagttcgc tctggttgag 660  
 aactaattca gaatcactgt 680

<210> 268  
 <211> 359  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 268  
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 agaaaccaag cccttttgag aaaaaacctg tacttcgcat ccttttagcca tttgttgaat 120

agctcctaac	aaagagctaa	ttttttcctc	ttccttgttt	ttctgaggcg	ctgtggactc	180
taaatatagc	aagtgctcct	ggaacacctc	atcaacaatc	gcttgtccta	gattaggtat	240
agagactgtc	tctccatcaa	ttaaattggag	tttcaaagta	atatcccctt	ccgtccctcc	300
atcacaagac	tctatgaaag	ctatctgatt	ccatcgagca	gaaatgtatg	gggaaatac	359

&lt;210&gt; 269

&lt;211&gt; 124

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Chlamydia

&lt;400&gt; 269

gatcgaatca	attgagggag	ctcattaaca	agaatagctg	cagttttcttt	gcgtttcttct	60
ggaataacaa	gaaataggta	atcggtacca	ttgatagaac	gaacacgaca	aatcgcgagaa	120
ggtt						124

&lt;210&gt; 270

&lt;211&gt; 219

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Chlamydia

&lt;400&gt; 270

gatcctggtg	ggcctagtaa	taatacgttg	gatttcccat	aactcacttg	tttatcctgc	60
ataagagcac	ggatagcgtt	atagtggta	tagacggcaa	ccgaaatcgt	ttttttcgcg	120
cgctcctgtc	caatgacata	agagtcgatg	tggcgtttga	tttcttttagg	ggttaaacact	180
ctcagacttg	ttggagagct	tgtggaagat	gttgcgac			219

&lt;210&gt; 271

&lt;211&gt; 511

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Chlamydia

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; misc\_feature

&lt;222&gt; (1)...(511)

&lt;223&gt; n = A,T,C or G

&lt;400&gt; 271

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acaaagaggt	tttggcatag	atggctcctc	cttgtacggt	caacgatgat	tgggagggat	120
tgttatcgat	agcttgggtc	ccagagaact	gacaagtccc	gctacattga	gagaatgtaa	180
cctgttctcc	atagatagct	cctcctacta	cacctgaata	agttgggtgt	gctggagatg	240
atgggtgcggc	tgctgcggct	gcttgtaggg	aagcagcagc	tcgagcaggt	gctgaagctg	300
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tcagattaga	aatatttaca	gttttagcat	gtaagcctcc	accttctttc	ccaacaaggt	420
tctctgttac	agataaggag	actagangca	tctagtttta	aagatttttt	acagcagata	480
cctccacctc	tctctgtagc	ggagttctca	g			511

&lt;210&gt; 272

&lt;211&gt; 598

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Chlamydia

&lt;400&gt; 272

ctcttcctct	cctcaatcta	gttctggagc	aactacagtc	tccgactcag	gagactctag	60
ctctggctca	aactcggata	cctcaaaaac	agttccagtc	acagctaaag	gcggtgggct	120
ttatactgat	agaatcttt	cgattactaa	catcacagga	attatcgaaa	ttgcaataaa	180
caaagegaca	gatgttggag	gtggtgctta	cgtaaaagga	acccttactt	gtaaaaactc	240
tcaccgtcta	caatttttga	aaaactcttc	cgataaacaa	ggtggaggaa	tctacggaga	300

agacaacatc	accctatcta	atltgacag	gaagactcta	ttccaagaga	atactgccaa	360
aaaagagggc	ggtggactct	tcataaaagg	tacagataaa	gctcttacia	tgacaggact	420
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ccaaagaaat	ctctcagact	tacacctctt	gatgtggaaa	caattccagg	aatcacgect	540
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<210> 273  
 <211> 126  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 273						
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gatagctttt	tattagccgt	ttttagcatc	ctaagagat	ctcctcgctc	gtaacaaata	120
cgagag						126

<210> 274  
 <211> 264  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 274						
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ttttcaaaa	aagaatttaa	acattaattg	ttgtaaaaa	acaatattta	ttctaaaata	120
ataaccatag	ttacggggga	atctctttca	tggtttat	tagagctcat	caacctagc	180
atagcctaa	aacatttctt	ttgaaagttc	accattcggt	ctccgataag	catcctcaa	240
ttgctaaagc	tatgtggatt	acgg				264

<210> 275  
 <211> 359  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 275						
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tttcagctgc	aaattctttt	agataaatat	caaccatttc	ttcagtttca	tatcttggaa	120
ttaaaacttg	ttctcttaaa	ttaattctag	tatttaagta	ttcaacatag	ccattatta	180
attgaattgg	ataattttgc	cttaataatt	cacattcttt	ttcagtaatt	ttaggttcta	240
aaccgtaccg	ctttttttct	aaaattaatg	tttcttcatt	attcatttta	taagccactt	300
tcctttat	tttgattttg	ttcttctggt	agtaatgctt	caataatagt	taataattt	359

<210> 276  
 <211> 357  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 276						
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atgggtagta	gtgactctaa	cgttttttat	tattaagacg	atccccggag	atccttttaa	120
tgatgaaaac	ggaaacatcc	tttcgcccaga	aacttttagca	ctattaaaga	atcgttacgg	180
gttagataag	cctttattca	cccagtatct	tatctatttg	aaatgtctgc	taacactaga	240
tttcggggaa	tctcttatct	acaaagatcg	aaatctcagc	attattgctg	ccgctcttcc	300
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<210> 277  
 <211> 505  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 277  
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 ggtaaaaatc ctaaggccat accaggatgc gacaggaaaag agatatctcc attaggagct 180  
 cggagacacg ctgggttggtg gccacaagaa tagtattcta gttctcgtgt tgcgtaatga 240  
 taacaataaa tgcatagtgt tacaacatc ccagattcag ctgtctgttg atagaagaga 300  
 gcagctgttt gttgaacggc ttcttgaata gaggagagct cactcaaaaa ggtatgtaac 360  
 atgtttttca ggaataagga gtaggcgcac gcattgactc ctttcccga agcatcagca 420  
 acgattagaa agagtttagc ttggggacct tcgcctataa caaagatatac aaagaaatct 480  
 cctcctaccg taactgcagg aatat 505

<210> 278  
 <211> 407  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 278  
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 aagaaaaaca gaaggcattc tccataccaa gatttggtgc atcgacaata aaactccaat 120  
 ctttggctct gctaactgga gcggtgctgg tatgattaaa aactttgaag acctattcat 180  
 ccttgcacca attacagaga cacagcttca ggctttatg gacgtctggc ctcttctaga 240  
 aacaatatgc tctatctgt cccagagag cgtgcttacg gccctactc cttcaagtag 300  
 acctactcaa caagatacag attctgatga cgaacaaccg agtaccagcc agcaagctat 360  
 ccgtatgaga aaataggatt agggaaacaa aacgacagca aaccaca 407

<210> 279  
 <211> 351  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 279  
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 tggcgatagg ccgggtctag ccgccatagt agaaatatcg gttggttttt gtccttgagg 120  
 ggatcgtata ctttttcaaa gtatgggtccc cgtatcgatt atctggaggc tcttatgtct 180  
 ttttttcata ctagaaaata taagcttata ctacagaggac tcttgtgttt agcaggctgt 240  
 ttcttaatatga acagctgttc ctctagtcga ggaaatcaac ccgctgatga gagcatctat 300  
 gtcttgtcta tgaatcgcat gatttgtgat tctcgtgccg aattcggatc c 351

<210> 280  
 <211> 522  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 280  
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 tgattcttct tctgacgaaa ttctcgatgc gtcacaagt aaattttctg atcccacaat 180  
 aaaggatcta gctcttgatt atctaattca aatagctccc tctgatggga aacttaagtc 240  
 cgctctcatt caggcaaagc atcaactgat gagccagaat cctcaggcga ttggttgagg 300  
 acgcaatggt ctgttagctt cagaaacctt tgcttcocaga gcaaatacat ctccctcatc 360  
 gcttcgctcc ttatatttcc aagtaacctc atccccctct aattgcgcta atttacatca 420  
 aatgcttgct tcttactcgc catcagagaa aaccgctggt atggagtttc tagtgaatgg 480  
 catggtagca gatttaaaat cggagggccc ttccattcct cc 522

<210> 281  
 <211> 577  
 <212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 281

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ccagcttatt	ctagaaaagt	tgggagatca	aattccttgg	ggaattgctg	atactattgt	120
tgatagtaca	gtccaagata	ttttagacaa	aatcacaca	gacccttctc	taggtttgtt	180
gaaagctttt	aacaactttc	caatcactaa	taaaattcaa	tgcaacgggt	tattcactcc	240
caggaacatt	gaaactttat	taggaggaac	tgaaatagga	aaattcacag	tcacacccaa	300
aagctctggg	agcatgttct	tagtctcagc	agatattatt	gcatcaagaa	tggaaggcgg	360
cgttgttcta	gctttggtac	gagaaggtga	ttctaagccc	tacgcgatta	gttatggata	420
ctcatcaggc	gttcttaatt	tatgtagtct	aagaaccaga	attattaata	caggattgac	480
tccgacaacg	tattcattac	gtgtaggcgg	tttagaaagc	ggtgtggtat	gggttaatgc	540
cctttctaat	ggcaatgata	ttttaggaat	aacaaat			577

<210> 282

<211> 607

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 282

actmatcttc	cccgggctcg	agtgcggccg	caagcttgctc	gacggagctc	gatacaaaaa	60
tgtgtgctg	tgaaccgctt	cttcaaaagc	ttgtcttaaa	agatattgtc	tcgcttccgg	120
attagttaca	tgtttaaaaa	ttgctagaac	aatattattc	ccaaccaagc	tctctgctgt	180
gctgaaaaaa	cctaaattca	aaagaatgac	tcgcccgtca	tcttcagaaa	gacgatccga	240
cttccataat	tcgatgtctt	tccccatggg	gatctctgta	gggagccagt	tatttgccga	300
gccattcaaa	taatgttccc	aagcccattt	gtacttaata	ggaacaagtt	ggttgacatc	360
gacctggttg	cagttcacta	gacgcttgct	atntagatta	acgcgtttct	gttttccatc	420
taaaatatct	gcttgcataa	gaaccgttaa	ttttattggt	aatttatatg	attaattact	480
gacatgcttc	acacccttct	tccaaagaac	agacaggtgc	tttcttcgct	ctttcaacaa	540
taattcctgc	cgaagcagac	ttattcttca	tccaacgagg	ctgaattcct	ctcttattaa	600
tatctac						607

<210> 283

<211> 1077

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 283

ggatccgaat	tcggcacgag	aagttaacga	tgacgatttg	ttcctttggt	agagaaggag	60
caatcgaaac	taaagtgtcg	agagcatgtg	aagactccaa	tgcaggaata	atccccctcat	120
ttctagtaag	caggaaaaaa	gctcgtaacg	cctcttcatc	ggtggctaata	gtataaaagg	180
ctcgtcctga	ctcatgcatt	tcggcatgat	ctggcccac	tgaaggataa	tctaattccag	240
cggaaatgga	gtgagtttgt	aatacttgct	catcgtcatc	ttgaagaaga	taogaataaa	300
atccgtggaa	tactccaggt	cgccctggtg	caaaacgtgc	tgcatgtttt	cctgaagaaa	360
tgcccagtc	tcccccttcc	actccaatta	attggacttt	tggattcggg	ataaaatgat	420
ggaaaaatcc	aatagcgttg	gagccacctc	cgatacatgc	aatcagaata	tcaggatctc	480
ttcctgcaac	tgcatggatt	tgctctttca	cttcagcgtc	tataacagac	tgaaaaaatc	540
gaacgatatc	gggataaggt	aaaggctcta	aggccgatcc	taagcaatag	tgagtaaagt	600
agtgtgttgt	tgcccattct	tgtagagctt	gattaactgc	atctttgagt	ccacaagatc	660
cttttgttac	agaaacgact	tcagcaccta	aaaagcgc	tttctctaca	tttggtttct	720
gtcgttccac	atcttttctc	cccattgtata	ctacacaatc	taatcctaga	taagcacacg	780
ctgttgctgt	tgctactcca	tgttgcctcc	cacctgttcc	agctacaaca	cgtgttttcc	840
caagatattt	agcaagcaaa	cactgacca	gagcattatt	cagtttatgt	gctcctgtat	900
gcaaaagatc	ttcgcgttta	agaaatactc	tagggccatc	aatagctcga	gcaaaattct	960
taacttcagt	cagaggagtt	tgtctccccg	catagttttt	caaaatacaa	tctagttcag	1020
ataaaaaact	ttgctgagtt	ttgagaatct	cccattccgc	ttttagattc	tgtatag	1077

<210> 284

<211> 407  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 284  
 ggatccgaat tcggcacgag aactactgag caaattgggt atccaacttc ctctttacga 60  
 aagaaaaaca gaaggcattc tccataccaa gatttggtgc atcgacaata aaactccaat 120  
 ctttggctct gctaactgga gcggtgctgg tatgattaata aactttgaag acctattcat 180  
 ccttcgceca attacagaga cacagcttca ggctttatg gacgtctggt ctcttctaga 240  
 aacaaatagc tcctatctgt ccccagagag cgtgcttacg gccctactc cttcaagtag 300  
 acctactcaa caagatacag attctgatga cgaacaaccg agtaccagcc agcaagctat 360  
 ccgtatgaga aaataggatt agggaaacaa aacgacagca aaccaca 407

<210> 285  
 <211> 802  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 285  
 ggatccgaat tcggcacgag ttagcttaat gtctttgtca tctctaccta catttgcagc 60  
 taattctaca ggcacaattg gaatcgtaa tttacgtcgc tgcctagaag agtctgctct 120  
 tgggaaaaaa gaatctgctg aattcgaaaa gatgaaaaac caattctcta acagcatggg 180  
 gaagatggag gaagaactgt cttctatcta ttccaagctc caagacgacg attacatgga 240  
 aggtctatcc gagaccgag ctgccgaatt aagaaaaaaa ttcgaagatc tatctgcaga 300  
 atacaacaca gctcaagggc agtattacca aatattaaac caaagtaatc tcaagcgcat 360  
 gcaaaagatt atggaagaag tgaaaaaagc ttctgaaact gtgcgattc aagaaggctt 420  
 gtcagtcctt cttaacgaag atattgtctt atctatcgat agttcggcag ataaaaccga 480  
 tgctgttatt aaagttcttg atgattcttt tcaaaataat taacatgcca agctagccga 540  
 ggagtgccgt atgtctcaat ccacttattc tcttgaacaa ttagctgatt ttttgaaagt 600  
 cgagtttcaa ggaaatggag ctactcttct ttccggagtt gaagagatcg aggaagcaaa 660  
 aacggcacac atcacattct tagataatga aaaatatgct aacatttaa aatcatcgga 720  
 agctggcgct atcatcatat ctccaacaca gtttcaaaaa tatcgagact tgaataaaaa 780  
 ctttcttate acttctgagt ct 802

<210> 286  
 <211> 588  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 286  
 ggatccgaat tcggcacgag gcaatattta ctcccaacat tacggttcca aataagcgat 60  
 aaggtcttct aataaggaag ttaatgtaag aggctttttt attgcttttc gtaaggtagt 120  
 attgcaaccg cacgcgattg aatgatacgc aagccatttc catcatggaa aagaaccctt 180  
 ggacaaaaat acaaggagg ttctactcta accagaaaaa gggagagtta gtttccatgg 240  
 gttttcctta tatacaccg tttcacacaa ttaggagccg cgtctagtat ttggaataca 300  
 aattgtcccc aagcgaattt tgttcctggt tcagggattt ctctaattg ttctgtcagc 360  
 catccgccta tggtaacgca attagctgta gtaggaagat caactccaaa cagggtcatag 420  
 aatcagaaa gtcataggt gcctgcagca ataacaacat tcttgtctga gtgagcgaat 480  
 tgtttaaaag atgggcgatt atgagctacc tcatcagaga ctattttaaa tagatcattt 540  
 tgggtaatca atccttctat agaccatata tcatcaatga taatctcg 588

<210> 287  
 <211> 489  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<220>  
 <221> misc\_feature

<222> (1) ... (489)

<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 287

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agtgcctatt gttttgcagg ctttgtctga tgatagcgat accgtacgtg agattgctgt      60
acaagtagct gttatgtatg gttctagttg cttactgcgc gccgtgggcg atttagcgaa      120
aaatgattct tctattcaag tacgcatcac tgcttatcgt gctgcagccg tgttggagat      180
acaagatcct gtgcctcatt tacgagttgt agtccaaaat acacaattag atggaacgga      240
aagaagagaa gcttggagat ctttatgtgt tcttactcgg cctcatagtg gtgtattaac      300
tggcatagat caagctttaa tgacctgtga gatgttaaag gaatatcctg aaaagtgtac      360
ggaagaacag attcgtacat tattggctgc agatcatcca gaagtgcagg tagctacttt      420
acagatcatt ctgagaggag gtagagtatt ccggtcatct tctataatgg aatcggttct      480
cgtgccgnt                                     489
    
```

<210> 288

<211> 191

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 288

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ggatccgaat tcaggatatg ctggtggggt atcaataaaa agggttttgc cattttttaa      60
gacgactttg tagataacgc taggagctgt agcaataata tcgagatcaa attctctaga      120
gattctctca aagatgattt ctaagtgcag cagtcctaaa aatccacagc ggaacccaaa      180
tccgagagag t                                     191
    
```

<210> 289

<211> 515

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 289

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ggatccgaat tcggcacgag gagcgacgtg aaatagtgga atcttcccggt attcttatta      60
cttctgcggt gccttacgca aatggctcctt tgcattttgg acatattacc ggtgcttatt      120
tgccctgcaga tgtttatgcy cgttttcaga gactacaagg caaagagggt ttgtatattt      180
gtggttctga tgaatacggg atcgcaatta cccttaatgc agagttggca ggcatggggg      240
atcaagaata tgtcgacatg tatlcataagc ttcataaaga taccttcaag aaattgggaa      300
tttctgtaga tttcttttcc agaactacga acgcttatca tcttgctatt gtgcaagatt      360
tctatcgaaa cttgcaggaa cgcggactgg tagagaatca ggtgaccgaa cagctgtatt      420
ctgaggaaga agggaagttt tttagcggacc gttatggtgt aggtacttgt cccaagtgtg      480
ggtttgatcg agctcgagga gatgagtgtc agcag                                     515
    
```

<210> 290

<211> 522

<212> DNA

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 290

```

ggatccgaat tcggcacgag ggaggaatgg aagggccctc cgattktama tctgctacca      60
tgccattcac tagaaactcc ataacagcgg ttttctctga tggcgagtaa gaagcaagca      120
tttgatgtaa attagcgcga ttagaggggg atgaggttac ttggaaatat aaggagcgaa      180
gcgatgaagg agatgtattt gctctggaag caaaggtttc tgaagctaac agaacattgc      240
gtcctccaac aatcgcttga ggattctggc tcatcagttg atgctttgcc tgaatgagag      300
cggacttaag tttcccatca gagggagcta tttgaattag ataatacaaga gctagatcct      360
ttattgtggg atcagaaaat ttacttgtga gcgcacagc aatttcgtca gaagaagaat      420
catcatcgaa cgaatttttc aatcctcgaa aatcttctcc agagacttcg gaaagatcct      480
ctgtgaaacg atcttcaaga ggagtatcgc ctttttccyc tg                                     522
    
```

<210> 291

<211> 1002  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 291  
 atggcgacta acgcaattag atcggcagga agtgcagcaa gtaagatgct gctgccagtt 60  
 gccaaagaac cagcggctgt cagctccttt gctcagaaag ggatttattg tattcaacaa 120  
 ttttttacia accctgggaa taagttagca aagttttagtag gggcaacaaa aagtttagat 180  
 aaatgcttta agctaagtaa ggcggtttct gactgtgtcg taggatcgct ggaagaggcg 240  
 ggatgcacag gggacgcatt gacctccgcg agaaacgccc agggatggtt aaaaacaact 300  
 cgagaagtgg ttgccttagc taatgtgctc aatggagctg ttccatctat cgtaactcg 360  
 actcagaggt gttaccaata cacacgtcaa gccttcgagt taggaagcaa gacaaaagaa 420  
 agaaaaacgc ctggggagta tagtaaaatg ctattaactc gaggtgatta cctattggca 480  
 gcttccaggg aagcttgtag ggcagtcggt gcaacgactt actcagcgac attcgggtggt 540  
 ttacgtccgt taatgttaat caataaactc acagcaaaac cattcctaga caaagcgact 600  
 gtaggcaatt ttggcacggc tgttgctgga attatgacca ttaatcatat ggcaggagtt 660  
 gctgggtgctg ttggcgggat cgcattagaa caaaagctgt tcaaactgac gaaggaatcc 720  
 ctatacaatg agagatgtgc cttagaaaac caacaatctc agttgagtgg ggacgtgatt 780  
 ctaagcgcgg aaagggcatt acgtaaagaa cacgttgcta ctctaaaaag aaatgtttta 840  
 actcttcttg aaaaagcttt agagttggta gtggatggag tcaaactcat tcctttaccg 900  
 attacagtgg cttgctccgc tgcaatttct ggagccttga cggcagcatc cgcaggaatt 960  
 ggcttatata gcatatggca gaaaacaaag tctggcaaat aa 1002

<210> 292  
 <211> 333  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 292  
 Met Ala Thr Asn Ala Ile Arg Ser Ala Gly Ser Ala Ala Ser Lys Met  
 1 5 10 15  
 Leu Leu Pro Val Ala Lys Glu Pro Ala Ala Val Ser Ser Phe Ala Gln  
 20 25 30  
 Lys Gly Ile Tyr Cys Ile Gln Gln Phe Phe Thr Asn Pro Gly Asn Lys  
 35 40 45  
 Leu Ala Lys Phe Val Gly Ala Thr Lys Ser Leu Asp Lys Cys Phe Lys  
 50 55 60  
 Leu Ser Lys Ala Val Ser Asp Cys Val Val Gly Ser Leu Glu Glu Ala  
 65 70 75 80  
 Gly Cys Thr Gly Asp Ala Leu Thr Ser Ala Arg Asn Ala Gln Gly Met  
 85 90 95  
 Leu Lys Thr Thr Arg Glu Val Val Ala Leu Ala Asn Val Leu Asn Gly  
 100 105 110  
 Ala Val Pro Ser Ile Val Asn Ser Thr Gln Arg Cys Tyr Gln Tyr Thr  
 115 120 125  
 Arg Gln Ala Phe Glu Leu Gly Ser Lys Thr Lys Glu Arg Lys Thr Pro  
 130 135 140  
 Gly Glu Tyr Ser Lys Met Leu Leu Thr Arg Gly Asp Tyr Leu Leu Ala  
 145 150 155 160  
 Ala Ser Arg Glu Ala Cys Thr Ala Val Gly Ala Thr Thr Tyr Ser Ala  
 165 170 175  
 Thr Phe Gly Val Leu Arg Pro Leu Met Leu Ile Asn Lys Leu Thr Ala  
 180 185 190  
 Lys Pro Phe Leu Asp Lys Ala Thr Val Gly Asn Phe Gly Thr Ala Val  
 195 200 205  
 Ala Gly Ile Met Thr Ile Asn His Met Ala Gly Val Ala Gly Ala Val  
 210 215 220  
 Gly Gly Ile Ala Leu Glu Gln Lys Leu Phe Lys Arg Ala Lys Glu Ser



130

Ile Phe Phe Glu Asn His Gly Met Val Cys Pro Ala Asn Trp Arg Ser  
 165 170 175

Gly Glu Arg Gly Met Val Pro Ser Glu Glu Gly Leu Lys Glu Tyr Phe  
 180 185 190

Gln Thr Met Asp  
 195

<210> 295

<211> 181

<212> PRT

<213> Chlamydia

<400> 295

Lys Gly Gly Lys Met Ser Thr Thr Ile Ser Gly Asp Ala Ser Ser Leu  
 5 10 15

Pro Leu Pro Thr Ala Ser Cys Val Glu Thr Lys Ser Thr Ser Ser Ser  
 20 25 30

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

Val Gly Ala Leu Val Val Val Ala Gly Val Leu Ala Leu Val Leu Cys  
 50 55 60

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

Gly Ser Ala Cys Val Gly Ala Gly Ile Ser Arg Leu Met Tyr Arg Ser  
 85 90 95

Ser Tyr Ala Ser Leu Glu Ala Lys Asn Val Leu Ala Glu Gln Arg Leu  
 100 105 110

Arg Asn Leu Ser Glu Glu Lys Asp Ala Leu Ala Ser Val Ser Phe Ile  
 115 120 125

Asn Lys Met Phe Leu Arg Gly Leu Thr Asp Asp Leu Gln Ala Leu Glu  
 130 135 140

Ala Lys Val Met Glu Phe Glu Ile Asp Cys Leu Asp Arg Leu Glu Lys  
 145 150 155 160

Asn Glu Gln Ala Leu Leu Ser Asp Val Arg Leu Val Leu Ser Ser Tyr  
 165 170 175

Thr Arg Trp Leu Asp  
 180

<210> 296

<211> 124

<212> PRT

<213> Chlamydia



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

Glu Gly Tyr Thr Val Asp Leu Gln Val Ala Glu Tyr Leu Lys Ser Phe  
 450 455 460

Gly Arg Gln Val Leu Asn Cys Trp Ser Lys Gly Asp Ile Glu Leu Ser  
 465 470 475 480

Thr Pro Ile Pro Leu Phe Gly Phe  
 485

<210> 298  
 <211> 140  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 298  
 Arg Ile Asp Ile Ser Ser Val Thr Phe Phe Ile Gly Ile Leu Leu Ala  
 5 10 15

Val Asn Ala Leu Thr Tyr Ser His Val Leu Arg Asp Leu Ser Val Ser  
 20 25 30

Met Asp Ala Leu Phe Ser Arg Asn Thr Leu Ala Val Leu Leu Gly Leu  
 35 40 45

Val Ser Ser Val Leu Asp Asn Val Pro Leu Val Ala Ala Thr Ile Gly  
 50 55 60

Met Tyr Asp Leu Pro Met Asn Asp Pro Leu Trp Lys Leu Ile Ala Tyr  
 65 70 75 80

Thr Ala Gly Thr Gly Gly Ser Ile Leu Ile Ile Gly Ser Ala Ala Gly  
 85 90 95

Val Ala Tyr Met Gly Met Glu Lys Val Ser Phe Gly Trp Tyr Val Lys  
 100 105 110

His Ala Ser Trp Ile Ala Leu Ala Ser Tyr Phe Gly Gly Leu Ala Val  
 115 120 125

Tyr Phe Leu Met Glu Asn Cys Val Asn Leu Phe Val  
 130 135 140

<210> 299  
 <211> 361  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 299  
 His Gln Glu Ile Ala Asp Ser Pro Leu Val Lys Lys Ala Glu Glu Gln  
 5 10 15

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

Asp Ile Pro Ile Val Gly Pro Ser Gly Ser Ala Ala Ser Ala Gly Ser  
 35 40 45

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

Ala Ser Leu Phe Ser Gly Tyr Leu Ser  
 355 360

<210> 300  
 <211> 207  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 300  
 Ser Ser Lys Ile Val Ser Leu Cys Glu Gly Ala Val Ala Asp Ala Arg  
 5 10 15  
 Met Cys Lys Ala Glu Leu Ile Lys Lys Glu Ala Asp Ala Tyr Leu Phe  
 20 25 30  
 Cys Glu Lys Ser Gly Ile Tyr Leu Thr Lys Lys Glu Gly Ile Leu Ile  
 35 40 45  
 Pro Ser Ala Gly Ile Asp Glu Ser Asn Thr Asp Gln Pro Phe Val Leu  
 50 55 60  
 Tyr Pro Lys Asp Ile Leu Gly Ser Cys Asn Arg Ile Gly Glu Trp Leu  
 65 70 75 80  
 Arg Asn Tyr Phe Arg Val Lys Glu Leu Gly Val Ile Ile Thr Asp Ser  
 85 90 95  
 His Thr Thr Pro Met Arg Arg Gly Val Leu Gly Ile Gly Leu Cys Trp  
 100 105 110  
 Tyr Gly Phe Ser Pro Leu His Asn Tyr Ile Gly Ser Leu Asp Cys Phe  
 115 120 125  
 Gly Arg Pro Leu Gln Met Thr Gln Ser Asn Leu Val Asp Ala Leu Ala  
 130 135 140  
 Val Ala Ala Val Val Cys Met Gly Glu Gly Asn Glu Gln Thr Pro Leu  
 145 150 155 160  
 Ala Val Ile Glu Gln Ala Pro Asn Met Val Tyr His Ser Tyr Pro Thr  
 165 170 175  
 Ser Arg Glu Glu Tyr Cys Ser Leu Arg Ile Asp Glu Thr Glu Asp Leu  
 180 185 190  
 Tyr Gly Pro Phe Leu Gln Ala Val Thr Trp Ser Gln Glu Lys Lys  
 195 200 205

<210> 301  
 <211> 183  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 301  
 Ile Pro Pro Ala Pro Arg Gly His Pro Gln Ile Glu Val Thr Phe Asp  
 5 10 15



Ser Asp Asp Leu Val Glu Lys Ile Lys Gly Gly Trp Val Asp Phe Asp  
 100 105 110

Val Ala Val Ala Thr Pro Asp Met Met Arg Glu Val Gly Lys Leu Gly  
 115 120 125

Lys Val Leu Gly Pro Arg Asn Leu Met Pro Thr Pro Lys Ala Gly Thr  
 130 135 140

Val Thr Thr Asp Val Val Lys Thr Ile Ala Glu Leu Arg Lys Gly Lys  
 145 150 155 160

Ile Glu Phe Lys Ala Asp Arg Ala Gly Val Cys Asn Val Gly Val Ala  
 165 170 175

Lys Leu Ser Phe Asp Ser Ala Gln Ile Lys Glu Asn Val Glu Ala Leu  
 180 185 190

Cys Ala Ala Leu Val Lys Ala Lys Pro Ala Thr Ala Lys Gly Gln Tyr  
 195 200 205

Leu Val Asn Phe Thr Ile Ser Ser Thr Met Gly Pro Gly Val Thr Val  
 210 215 220

Asp Thr Arg Glu Leu Ile Ala Leu  
 225 230

<210> 303  
 <211> 238  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> chlamydia

<400> 303  
 Ile Asn Ser Lys Leu Glu Thr Lys Asn Leu Ile Tyr Leu Lys Leu Lys  
 5 10 15

Ile Lys Lys Ser Phe Lys Met Gly Asn Ser Gly Phe Tyr Leu Tyr Asn  
 20 25 30

Thr Gln Asn Cys Val Phe Ala Asp Asn Ile Lys Val Gly Gln Met Thr  
 35 40 45

Glu Pro Leu Lys Asp Gln Gln Ile Ile Leu Gly Thr Thr Ser Thr Pro  
 50 55 60

Val Ala Ala Lys Met Thr Ala Ser Asp Gly Ile Ser Leu Thr Val Ser  
 65 70 75 80

Asn Asn Pro Ser Thr Asn Ala Ser Ile Thr Ile Gly Leu Asp Ala Glu  
 85 90 95

Lys Ala Tyr Gln Leu Ile Leu Glu Lys Leu Gly Asp Gln Ile Leu Gly  
 100 105 110

Gly Ile Ala Asp Thr Ile Val Asp Ser Thr Val Gln Asp Ile Leu Asp  
 115 120 125

Lys Ile Thr Thr Asp Pro Ser Leu Gly Leu Leu Lys Ala Phe Asn Asn  
 130 135 140  
 Phe Pro Ile Thr Asn Lys Ile Gln Cys Asn Gly Leu Phe Thr Pro Arg  
 145 150 155 160  
 Asn Ile Glu Thr Leu Leu Gly Gly Thr Glu Ile Gly Lys Phe Thr Val  
 165 170 175  
 Thr Pro Lys Ser Ser Gly Ser Met Phe Leu Val Ser Ala Asp Ile Ile  
 180 185 190  
 Ala Ser Arg Met Glu Gly Gly Val Val Leu Ala Leu Val Arg Glu Gly  
 195 200 205  
 Asp Ser Lys Pro Tyr Ala Ile Ser Tyr Gly Tyr Ser Ser Gly Val Pro  
 210 215 220  
 Asn Leu Cys Ser Leu Arg Thr Arg Ile Ile Asn Thr Gly Leu  
 225 230 235  
 <210> 304  
 <211> 133  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Chlamydia  
 <400> 304  
 His Met His His His His His His Met Ala Ser Ile Cys Gly Arg Leu  
 5 10 15  
 Gly Ser Gly Thr Gly Asn Ala Leu Lys Ala Phe Phe Thr Gln Pro Ser  
 20 25 30  
 Asn Lys Met Ala Arg Val Val Asn Lys Thr Lys Gly Met Asp Lys Thr  
 35 40 45  
 Val Lys Val Ala Lys Ser Ala Ala Glu Leu Thr Ala Asn Ile Leu Glu  
 50 55 60  
 Gln Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Ser Ser Ala His Ile Thr Ala Ser Gln Val  
 65 70 75 80  
 Ser Lys Gly Leu Gly Asp Thr Arg Thr Val Val Ala Leu Gly Asn Ala  
 85 90 95  
 Phe Asn Gly Ala Leu Pro Gly Thr Val Gln Ser Ala Gln Ser Phe Phe  
 100 105 110  
 Ser His Met Lys Ala Ala Ser Gln Lys Thr Gln Glu Gly Asp Glu Gly  
 115 120 125  
 Leu Thr Ala Asp Leu  
 130

&lt;210&gt; 305

&lt;211&gt; 125

<212> PRT  
 <213> Chlamydia

<400> 305

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

<210> 306  
 <211> 38  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 306  
 gagagcggcc gctcatgttt ataacaaagg aacttatg 38

<210> 307  
 <211> 39  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 307  
 gagagcggcc gcttacttag gtgagaagaa gggagtttc 39

<210> 308  
 <211> 1860  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 308  
 atgcatcacc atcaccatca cacggccgcg tccgataact tccagctgtc ccagggtggg 60  
 cagggattcg ccattccgat cgggcaggcg atggcgatcg cgggccagat caagcttccc 120  
 accgttcata tcgggcctac cgccttcctc ggcttgggtg ttgtcgacaa caacggcaac 180  
 ggcgcacgag tccaacgcgt ggtcgggagc gctccggcgg caagtctcgg catctocacc 240  
 ggcgacgtga tcaccgcgt cgacggcgt cegatcaact cggccaccgc gatggcggac 300  
 gcgcttaacg ggcacatcc cggtgacgtc atctcgggtga cctggcaaac caagtccggc 360

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ggcacgcgta cagggaaact gacattggcc gagggacccc cggccgaatt ctgcagatat 420
ccatcacact ggcggccgct catgtttata acaaaggaac ttatgaatcg agttatagaa 480
atccatgctc actacgatca aagacaactt tctcaatctc caaatacaaa cttcttagta 540
catcatcctt atcttactct tattcccaag tttctactag gagctctaata cgtctatgct 600
ccttattcgt ttgcagaaat ggaattagct atttctggac ataaacaagg taaagatcga 660
gataccttta ccatgatctc ttcctgtcct gaaggcacta attacatcat caatcgcaaa 720
ctcataactca gtgatttctc gttactaaat aaagtttcat cagggggagc ctttcggaat 780
ctagcagggg aaatttcctt cttaggaaaa aattcttctg cgtccattca ttttaaacac 840
attaatatca atggttttgg agccggagtc ttttctgaat cctctattga atttactgat 900
ttacgaaaac ttggttgctt tggatctgaa agcacaggag gaatttttac tgcgaaagag 960
gacatctctt ttaaaaacaa ccaccacatt gccttccgca ataatatcac caaaggggat 1020
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ggagctatca tctttacca taaccaagct gtaacttctt catcaatgaa acatagtggg 1140
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caaattactt tcgaaggcaa tagcgtctg catggagggt ctatctacaa taagaatggc 1260
cttgctcaggt tcttaggaaa tgcaggacct cttgccttta aagagaacac aacaatagct 1320
aacgggggag ctatatacac aagtaatttc aaagcgaatc aacaaacatc cccatttcta 1380
ttctctcaaa atcatgcgaa taagaaagc ggagcgaatt acgcgcaata tgtgaactta 1440
gaacagaatc aagatactat tcgctttgaa aaaaataaccg ctaaagaagg cggtggagcc 1500
atcacctctt ctcaatgctc aattactgct cataatacca tcaacttttc cgataatgct 1560
gccggagatc ttggaggagg agcaattctt ctagaaggga aaaaaccttc tctaaccttg 1620
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gcttccctag atcgacacaa ttctatctta atcaaagaag ctccctataa aatccaactt 1740
gcagcgaaca aaaaccattc tattcatttc tttgatctg tcatggcatt gtcagcatca 1800
tcttccccta tacaatacaa tgctcctgag tatgaaactc ccttcttctc acctaagtaa 1860

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<210> 309

<211> 619

<212> PRT

<213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 309

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

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Leu Ala Ile Ser Gly His Lys Gln Gly Lys Asp Arg Asp Thr Phe Thr  
 210 215 220  
 Met Ile Ser Ser Cys Pro Glu Gly Thr Asn Tyr Ile Ile Asn Arg Lys  
 225 230 235 240  
 Leu Ile Leu Ser Asp Phe Ser Leu Leu Asn Lys Val Ser Ser Gly Gly  
 245 250 255  
 Ala Phe Arg Asn Leu Ala Gly Lys Ile Ser Phe Leu Gly Lys Asn Ser  
 260 265 270  
 Ser Ala Ser Ile His Phe Lys His Ile Asn Ile Asn Gly Phe Gly Ala  
 275 280 285  
 Gly Val Phe Ser Glu Ser Ser Ile Glu Phe Thr Asp Leu Arg Lys Leu  
 290 295 300  
 Val Ala Phe Gly Ser Glu Ser Thr Gly Gly Ile Phe Thr Ala Lys Glu  
 305 310 315 320  
 Asp Ile Ser Phe Lys Asn Asn His His Ile Ala Phe Arg Asn Asn Ile  
 325 330 335  
 Thr Lys Gly Asn Gly Gly Val Ile Gln Leu Gln Gly Asp Met Lys Gly  
 340 345 350  
 Ser Val Ser Phe Val Asp Gln Arg Gly Ala Ile Ile Phe Thr Asn Asn  
 355 360 365  
 Gln Ala Val Thr Ser Ser Ser Met Lys His Ser Gly Arg Gly Gly Ala  
 370 375 380  
 Ile Ser Gly Asp Phe Ala Gly Ser Arg Ile Leu Phe Leu Asn Asn Gln  
 385 390 395 400  
 Gln Ile Thr Phe Glu Gly Asn Ser Ala Val His Gly Gly Ala Ile Tyr  
 405 410 415  
 Asn Lys Asn Gly Leu Val Glu Phe Leu Gly Asn Ala Gly Pro Leu Ala  
 420 425 430  
 Phe Lys Glu Asn Thr Thr Ile Ala Asn Gly Gly Ala Ile Tyr Thr Ser  
 435 440 445  
 Asn Phe Lys Ala Asn Gln Gln Thr Ser Pro Ile Leu Phe Ser Gln Asn  
 450 455 460  
 His Ala Asn Lys Lys Gly Gly Ala Ile Tyr Ala Gln Tyr Val Asn Leu  
 465 470 475 480  
 Glu Gln Asn Gln Asp Thr Ile Arg Phe Glu Lys Asn Thr Ala Lys Glu  
 485 490 495  
 Gly Gly Gly Ala Ile Thr Ser Ser Gln Cys Ser Ile Thr Ala His Asn  
 500 505 510  
 Thr Ile Thr Phe Ser Asp Asn Ala Ala Gly Asp Leu Gly Gly Gly Ala  
 515 520 525  
 Ile Leu Leu Glu Gly Lys Lys Pro Ser Leu Thr Leu Ile Ala His Ser  
 530 535 540  
 Gly Asn Ile Ala Phe Ser Gly Asn Thr Met Leu His Ile Thr Lys Lys  
 545 550 555 560  
 Ala Ser Leu Asp Arg His Asn Ser Ile Leu Ile Lys Glu Ala Pro Tyr  
 565 570 575  
 Lys Ile Gln Leu Ala Ala Asn Lys Asn His Ser Ile His Phe Phe Asp  
 580 585 590  
 Pro Val Met Ala Leu Ser Ala Ser Ser Ser Pro Ile Gln Ile Asn Ala  
 595 600 605  
 Pro Glu Tyr Glu Thr Pro Phe Phe Ser Pro Lys  
 610 615

<210> 310  
 <211> 39  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 310  
gagagcggcc gctccattct attcatttct ttgatcctg 39

<210> 311  
<211> 33  
<212> DNA  
<213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 311  
gagagcggcc gcttagaagc caacatagcc tcc 33

<210> 312  
<211> 2076  
<212> DNA  
<213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 312  
atgcatcacc atcaccatca cacggccgcg tccgataact tccagctgtc ccagggtggg 60  
cagggatctg ccattccgat cgggcaggcg atggcgatcg cgggccagat caagcttccc 120  
accgttcata tcgggcctac cgccttccct ggcttgggtg ttgtcgacaa caacggcaac 180  
ggcgcacgag tccaaacgct ggtcgggagc gctccggcgg caagtctcgg catctccacc 240  
ggcgcacgtga tcaccgcggt cgacggcgct ccgatcaact cggccaccgc gatggcggac 300  
gcgcttaacg ggcatcatcc cggtgacgtc atctcggtag cctggcaaac caagtccggc 360  
ggcacgcgta cagggaaacgt gacattggcc gagggacccc cggccgaatt ctgcagatat 420  
ccatcacact ggcggcgct ccattctatt catttctttg atcctgtcat ggcattgtca 480  
gcatcatctt cccctataca aatcaatgct cctgagtatg aaactccctt cttctcacct 540  
aagggtatga tcgttttctc ggggtgcgaat cttttagatg atgctagggg agatggtgca 600  
aatagaacat cgatttttaa ccaaccggt catctatata atggcaccct atctatcgaa 660  
aatggagccc atctgattgt ccaaagcttc aaacagaccg gaggacgtat cagtttatct 720  
ccaggatcct ccttggctct atacacgatg aactcgttct tccatggcaa catatccagc 780  
aaagaacccc tagaaattaa tggtttaagc tttggagtag atatctctcc ttctaactct 840  
caagcagaga tccgtgccgg caacgctcct ttacgattat ccggatcccc atctatccat 900  
gatcctgaag gattattcta cgaaaatcgc gatactgcag catcaccata ccaaatggaa 960  
atcttgetca cctctgataa aactgtagat atctocaaat ttactactga ttctctagtt 1020  
acgaacaaac aatcaggatt ccaaggagcc tggcatttta gctggcagcc aaatactata 1080  
aacaatacta acaaaaaaat attaagagct tcttggctcc caacaggaga atatgtcctt 1140  
gaatccaatc gagtggggcg tgcgcttctc aattccttat ggagcacatt ttactttta 1200  
cagacagcct ctcataactt aggcgatcat ctatgtaata atcgatctct tattctact 1260  
tcatacttcg gagttttaat tggaggaact ggagcagaaa tgtctacca ctoctcagaa 1320  
gaagaaagct ttatatctcg tttaggagct acaggaacct ctatcatacg cttaactccc 1380  
tcctgacac tctctggagg aggetcacat atgttcggag attcgttcgt tgcagactta 1440  
ccagaacaca tcacttcaga aggaattggt cagaatgtcg gtttaacca tgtctgggga 1500  
ccccttactg tcaattctac attatgtgca gccttagatc acaacgcgat ggtccgcata 1560  
tgctccaaaa aagatcacac ctatgggaaa tgggatacat tcggtatgcg aggaacatta 1620  
ggagcctctt atacattcct agaatatgat caaactatgc gcgtattctc attcgccaac 1680  
atcgaagcca caaatatctt gcaaagagct tttactgaaa caggctataa cccaagaagt 1740  
ttttccaaga caaaacttct aaacatcgcc atccccatag ggattgggta tgaattctgc 1800  
ttagggaata gctcttttgc tctactaggt aagggatcca tcggttactc tcgagatatt 1860  
aaacgagaaa acccateccac tcttgetcac ctggctatga atgattttgc ttggactacc 1920  
aatggctggt cagttccaac ctccgcacac acattggcaa atcaattgat tcttgcgat 1980  
aaagcatggt ccttatacat cacggcatat actatcaacc gtgaagggaa gaacctctcc 2040  
aatagcttat cctgcggagg ctatggtggc ttctaa 2076

<210> 313  
<211> 691  
<212> PRT  
<213> Chlamydia trachomatis

&lt;400&gt; 313

Met His His His His His His Thr Ala Ala Ser Asp Asn Phe Gln Leu  
 1 5 10 15  
 Ser Gln Gly Gly Gln Gly Phe Ala Ile Pro Ile Gly Gln Ala Met Ala  
 20 25 30  
 Ile Ala Gly Gln Ile Lys Leu Pro Thr Val His Ile Gly Pro Thr Ala  
 35 40 45  
 Phe Leu Gly Leu Gly Val Val Asp Asn Asn Gly Asn Gly Ala Arg Val  
 50 55 60  
 Gln Arg Val Val Gly Ser Ala Pro Ala Ala Ser Leu Gly Ile Ser Thr  
 65 70 75 80  
 Gly Asp Val Ile Thr Ala Val Asp Gly Ala Pro Ile Asn Ser Ala Thr  
 85 90 95  
 Ala Met Ala Asp Ala Leu Asn Gly His His Pro Gly Asp Val Ile Ser  
 100 105 110  
 Val Thr Trp Gln Thr Lys Ser Gly Gly Thr Arg Thr Gly Asn Val Thr  
 115 120 125  
 Leu Ala Glu Gly Pro Pro Ala Glu Phe Cys Arg Tyr Pro Ser His Trp  
 130 135 140  
 Arg Pro Leu His Ser Ile His Phe Phe Asp Pro Val Met Ala Leu Ser  
 145 150 155 160  
 Ala Ser Ser Ser Pro Ile Gln Ile Asn Ala Pro Glu Tyr Glu Thr Pro  
 165 170 175  
 Phe Phe Ser Pro Lys Gly Met Ile Val Phe Ser Gly Ala Asn Leu Leu  
 180 185 190  
 Asp Asp Ala Arg Glu Asp Val Ala Asn Arg Thr Ser Ile Phe Asn Gln  
 195 200 205  
 Pro Val His Leu Tyr Asn Gly Thr Leu Ser Ile Glu Asn Gly Ala His  
 210 215 220  
 Leu Ile Val Gln Ser Phe Lys Gln Thr Gly Gly Arg Ile Ser Leu Ser  
 225 230 235 240  
 Pro Gly Ser Ser Leu Ala Leu Tyr Thr Met Asn Ser Phe Phe His Gly  
 245 250 255  
 Asn Ile Ser Ser Lys Glu Pro Leu Glu Ile Asn Gly Leu Ser Phe Gly  
 260 265 270  
 Val Asp Ile Ser Pro Ser Asn Leu Gln Ala Glu Ile Arg Ala Gly Asn  
 275 280 285  
 Ala Pro Leu Arg Leu Ser Gly Ser Pro Ser Ile His Asp Pro Glu Gly  
 290 295 300  
 Leu Phe Tyr Glu Asn Arg Asp Thr Ala Ala Ser Pro Tyr Gln Met Glu  
 305 310 315 320  
 Ile Leu Leu Thr Ser Asp Lys Thr Val Asp Ile Ser Lys Phe Thr Thr  
 325 330 335  
 Asp Ser Leu Val Thr Asn Lys Gln Ser Gly Phe Gln Gly Ala Trp His  
 340 345 350  
 Phe Ser Trp Gln Pro Asn Thr Ile Asn Asn Thr Lys Gln Lys Ile Leu  
 355 360 365  
 Arg Ala Ser Trp Leu Pro Thr Gly Glu Tyr Val Leu Glu Ser Asn Arg  
 370 375 380  
 Val Gly Arg Ala Val Pro Asn Ser Leu Trp Ser Thr Phe Leu Leu Leu  
 385 390 395 400  
 Gln Thr Ala Ser His Asn Leu Gly Asp His Leu Cys Asn Asn Arg Ser  
 405 410 415  
 Leu Ile Pro Thr Ser Tyr Phe Gly Val Leu Ile Gly Gly Thr Gly Ala  
 420 425 430  
 Glu Met Ser Thr His Ser Ser Glu Glu Glu Ser Phe Ile Ser Arg Leu  
 435 440 445  
 Gly Ala Thr Gly Thr Ser Ile Ile Arg Leu Thr Pro Ser Leu Thr Leu

450		455		460	
Ser Gly Gly Gly Ser His Met Phe Gly Asp Ser Phe Val Ala Asp Leu					
465		470		475	480
Pro Glu His Ile Thr Ser Glu Gly Ile Val Gln Asn Val Gly Leu Thr					
		485		490	495
His Val Trp Gly Pro Leu Thr Val Asn Ser Thr Leu Cys Ala Ala Leu					
		500		505	510
Asp His Asn Ala Met Val Arg Ile Cys Ser Lys Lys Asp His Thr Tyr					
		515		520	525
Gly Lys Trp Asp Thr Phe Gly Met Arg Gly Thr Leu Gly Ala Ser Tyr					
		530		535	540
Thr Phe Leu Glu Tyr Asp Gln Thr Met Arg Val Phe Ser Phe Ala Asn					
545		550		555	560
Ile Glu Ala Thr Asn Ile Leu Gln Arg Ala Phe Thr Glu Thr Gly Tyr					
		565		570	575
Asn Pro Arg Ser Phe Ser Lys Thr Lys Leu Leu Asn Ile Ala Ile Pro					
		580		585	590
Ile Gly Ile Gly Tyr Glu Phe Cys Leu Gly Asn Ser Ser Phe Ala Leu					
		595		600	605
Leu Gly Lys Gly Ser Ile Gly Tyr Ser Arg Asp Ile Lys Arg Glu Asn					
		610		615	620
Pro Ser Thr Leu Ala His Leu Ala Met Asn Asp Phe Ala Trp Thr Thr					
625		630		635	640
Asn Gly Cys Ser Val Pro Thr Ser Ala His Thr Leu Ala Asn Gln Leu					
		645		650	655
Ile Leu Arg Tyr Lys Ala Cys Ser Leu Tyr Ile Thr Ala Tyr Thr Ile					
		660		665	670
Asn Arg Glu Gly Lys Asn Leu Ser Asn Ser Leu Ser Cys Gly Gly Tyr					
		675		680	685
Val Gly Phe					
690					

<210> 314  
 <211> 38  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 314  
 gagagcggcc gctcatgatt aaaagaactt ctctatcc 38

<210> 315  
 <211> 36  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 315  
 agcggccgct tataattctg catcatcttc tatggc 36

<210> 316  
 <211> 1941  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 316  
 atgcatcacc atcaccatca cacggccgcg tccgataact tccagctgtc ccaggggtggg 60  
 cagggattcg ccattccgat cgggcaggcg atggcgatcg cgggccagat caagcttccc 120  
 accgttcata tcgggectac cgccttcctc ggcttgggtg ttgtcgacaa caacggcaac 180  
 ggcgcacgag tccaacgcgt ggtcgggagc gctccggcgg caagtctcgg catctccacc 240

ggcgcagtga tcaccgcggt cgacggcgct ccgatcaact cggccaccgc gatggcggac 300  
 gcgcttaacg ggcacatcc cgggtgacgtc atctcgggtga cctggcaaac caagtcgggc 360  
 ggcacgcgta cagggaaact gacattggcc gagggacccc cggccgaatt ctgcagatat 420  
 ccatcacact ggccggccgct catgattaaa agaacttctc tatcctttgc ttgcctcagt 480  
 tttttttatc tttcaactat atccattttg caagctaatag aaacgggatac gctacagttc 540  
 cggcgattta ctttttcgga tagagagatt cagttcgtcc tagatcccgc ctctttaatt 600  
 accgccc aaa acatcgtttt atctaattta cagtcaaacg gaaccggagc ctgtaccatt 660  
 tcaggcaata cgcaaactca aatcttttct aattccgtta acaccaccgc agattctggt 720  
 ggagcctttg atatggttac tacctcattc acggcctctg ataatgctaa tctactcttc 780  
 tgcaacaact actgcacaca taataaaggc ggaggagcta ttcggtccgg aggacctatt 840  
 cgattcttaa ataatcaaga cgtgcttttt tataataaca tatcggcagg ggctaaatat 900  
 gttggaacag gagatcacia cgaaaaaaat aggggcggtg cgctttatgc aactactatc 960  
 actttgacag ggaatogaac tcttgccctt attaacaata tgtctggaga ctgcggtgga 1020  
 gccatctctg ctgacactca aatatcaata actgataccg ttaaaggaat tttatttgaa 1080  
 aacaatcaca cgctcaatca tataccgtac acgcaagctg aaaatatggc acgaggagga 1140  
 gcaatctgta gtagaagaga cttgtgctca atcagcaata attctggtcc catagttttt 1200  
 aactataacc aaggcgggaa aggtggagct attagcgtca cccgatgtgt tattgacaat 1260  
 aacaaagaaa gaatcatctt ttcaaacaat agttccctgg gatggagcca atcttcttct 1320  
 gcaagtaacg gaggagccat tcaaaccgaca caaggattta ctttacgaaa taataaaggc 1380  
 tctatctact tcgacagcaa cactgctaca cacgccgggg gagccattaa ctgtggttac 1440  
 attgacatcc gagataacgg acccgtctat tttctaaata actctgctgc ctggggagcg 1500  
 gcctttaatt tatcgaacac acgttcagcg acaattata tccatacagg gacaggcgat 1560  
 attgttttta ataataactg tgtctttact cttgacggta atttattagg gaaacggaaa 1620  
 ctttttcata ttaataataa tgagataaca ccatatacat tgtctctcgg cgctaaaaaa 1680  
 gatactcgta tctattttta tgatcttttc caatgggagc gtgttaaaga aaataactagc 1740  
 aataaccac catctctac cagtagaac accattaccg ttaaccggga aacagagttt 1800  
 tctggagctg ttgtgttctc ctacaatcaa atgtctagtg acatacgaac tctgatgggt 1860  
 aaagaacaca attacattaa agaagcccca actactttta aattcggaac gctagccata 1920  
 gaagatgatg cagaattata a 1941

<210> 317  
 <211> 646  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 317  
 Met His His His His His His Thr Ala Ala Ser Asp Asn Phe Gln Leu  
 1 5 10 15  
 Ser Gln Gly Gly Gln Gly Phe Ala Ile Pro Ile Gly Gln Ala Met Ala  
 20 25 30  
 Ile Ala Gly Gln Ile Lys Leu Pro Thr Val His Ile Gly Pro Thr Ala  
 35 40 45  
 Phe Leu Gly Leu Gly Val Val Asp Asn Asn Gly Asn Gly Ala Arg Val  
 50 55 60  
 Gln Arg Val Val Gly Ser Ala Pro Ala Ala Ser Leu Gly Ile Ser Thr  
 65 70 75 80  
 Gly Asp Val Ile Thr Ala Val Asp Gly Ala Pro Ile Asn Ser Ala Thr  
 85 90 95  
 Ala Met Ala Asp Ala Leu Asn Gly His His Pro Gly Asp Val Ile Ser  
 100 105 110  
 Val Thr Trp Gln Thr Lys Ser Gly Thr Arg Thr Gly Asn Val Thr  
 115 120 125  
 Leu Ala Glu Gly Pro Pro Ala Glu Phe Cys Arg Tyr Pro Ser His Trp  
 130 135 140  
 Arg Pro Leu Met Ile Lys Arg Thr Ser Leu Ser Phe Ala Cys Leu Ser  
 145 150 155 160  
 Phe Phe Tyr Leu Ser Thr Ile Ser Ile Leu Gln Ala Asn Glu Thr Asp  
 165 170 175

Thr Leu Gln Phe Arg Arg Phe Thr Phe Ser Asp Arg Glu Ile Gln Phe  
 180 185 190  
 Val Leu Asp Pro Ala Ser Leu Ile Thr Ala Gln Asn Ile Val Leu Ser  
 195 200 205  
 Asn Leu Gln Ser Asn Gly Thr Gly Ala Cys Thr Ile Ser Gly Asn Thr  
 210 215 220  
 Gln Thr Gln Ile Phe Ser Asn Ser Val Asn Thr Thr Ala Asp Ser Gly  
 225 230 235 240  
 Gly Ala Phe Asp Met Val Thr Thr Ser Phe Thr Ala Ser Asp Asn Ala  
 245 250 255  
 Asn Leu Leu Phe Cys Asn Asn Tyr Cys Thr His Asn Lys Gly Gly Gly  
 260 265 270  
 Ala Ile Arg Ser Gly Gly Pro Ile Arg Phe Leu Asn Asn Gln Asp Val  
 275 280 285  
 Leu Phe Tyr Asn Asn Ile Ser Ala Gly Ala Lys Tyr Val Gly Thr Gly  
 290 295 300  
 Asp His Asn Glu Lys Asn Arg Gly Gly Ala Leu Tyr Ala Thr Thr Ile  
 305 310 315 320  
 Thr Leu Thr Gly Asn Arg Thr Leu Ala Phe Ile Asn Asn Met Ser Gly  
 325 330 335  
 Asp Cys Gly Gly Ala Ile Ser Ala Asp Thr Gln Ile Ser Ile Thr Asp  
 340 345 350  
 Thr Val Lys Gly Ile Leu Phe Glu Asn Asn His Thr Leu Asn His Ile  
 355 360 365  
 Pro Tyr Thr Gln Ala Glu Asn Met Ala Arg Gly Gly Ala Ile Cys Ser  
 370 375 380  
 Arg Arg Asp Leu Cys Ser Ile Ser Asn Asn Ser Gly Pro Ile Val Phe  
 385 390 395 400  
 Asn Tyr Asn Gln Gly Gly Lys Gly Gly Ala Ile Ser Ala Thr Arg Cys  
 405 410 415  
 Val Ile Asp Asn Asn Lys Glu Arg Ile Ile Phe Ser Asn Asn Ser Ser  
 420 425 430  
 Leu Gly Trp Ser Gln Ser Ser Ser Ala Ser Asn Gly Gly Ala Ile Gln  
 435 440 445  
 Thr Thr Gln Gly Phe Thr Leu Arg Asn Asn Lys Gly Ser Ile Tyr Phe  
 450 455 460  
 Asp Ser Asn Thr Ala Thr His Ala Gly Gly Ala Ile Asn Cys Gly Tyr  
 465 470 475 480  
 Ile Asp Ile Arg Asp Asn Gly Pro Val Tyr Phe Leu Asn Asn Ser Ala  
 485 490 495  
 Ala Trp Gly Ala Ala Phe Asn Leu Ser Lys Pro Arg Ser Ala Thr Asn  
 500 505 510  
 Tyr Ile His Thr Gly Thr Gly Asp Ile Val Phe Asn Asn Asn Val Val  
 515 520 525  
 Phe Thr Leu Asp Gly Asn Leu Leu Gly Lys Arg Lys Leu Phe His Ile  
 530 535 540  
 Asn Asn Asn Glu Ile Thr Pro Tyr Thr Leu Ser Leu Gly Ala Lys Lys  
 545 550 555 560  
 Asp Thr Arg Ile Tyr Phe Tyr Asp Leu Phe Gln Trp Glu Arg Val Lys  
 565 570 575  
 Glu Asn Thr Ser Asn Asn Pro Pro Ser Pro Thr Ser Arg Asn Thr Ile  
 580 585 590  
 Thr Val Asn Pro Glu Thr Glu Phe Ser Gly Ala Val Val Phe Ser Tyr  
 595 600 605  
 Asn Gln Met Ser Ser Asp Ile Arg Thr Leu Met Gly Lys Glu His Asn  
 610 615 620  
 Tyr Ile Lys Glu Ala Pro Thr Thr Leu Lys Phe Gly Thr Leu Ala Ile  
 625 630 635 640

Glu Asp Asp Ala Glu Leu  
645

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<210> 318
<211> 34
<212> DNA
<213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 318
gagagcggcc gctcgcacata cgaactctga tggg 34

<210> 319
<211> 33
<212> DNA
<213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 319
gagagcggcc gcttaaaaga ccagagctcc tcc 33

<210> 320
<211> 2148
<212> DNA
<213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 320
atgcatcacc atcaccatca cacggccgcg tccgataact tccagctgtc ccaggggtggg 60
cagggattcg ccattccgat cgggcaggcg atggcgatcg cgggccagat caagcttccc 120
accgttcata tggggcctac cgccttcctc ggcttgggtg ttgtcgacaa caacggcaac 180
ggcgcacgag tccaacgcgt ggtcgggagc gctccggcgg caagtctcgg catctccacc 240
ggcgacgtga tcaccgcggt cgcggcgct cggatcaact cggccaccgc gatggcggac 300
gcgcttaacg ggcacatcc cggtgacgtc atctcggtgga cctggcaaac caagtccggc 360
ggcacgcgta cagggaacgt gacattggcc gagggacccc cggccgaatt ctgcagatat 420
ccatcacact ggccggcgcgt cgacatacga actctgatgg gtaaagaaca caattacatt 480
aaagaagccc caactacttt aaaattcggga acgctagcca tagaagatga tgcagaatta 540
gaaatcttca atatcccgtt tacccaaaat ccgactagcc ttcttgcttt aggaagcggc 600
gctacgctga ctggttgaaa gcacggtaag ctcaatatta caaatcttgg tgttatttta 660
cccattattc tcaaagaggg gaagagtccg ccttgatttc gcgtcaacc acaagatag 720
acccaaaata ctggtaccgg ccaaactcca tcaagcaaa gtagtataag cactccaatg 780
attatcttta atgggcccct ctcaattgta gacgaaaatt atgaatcagt ctaccagatg 840
atggacctct ccagagggaa agcagaacaa ctaattctat ccatagaaac cactaatgat 900
gggcaattag actccaattg gcaaagttct ctgaatactt ctctactctc tctccacac 960
tatggctatc aagggtctatg gactccta atggatacaa caacctatac catcacgctt 1020
aataataatt ctccagctcc aacatctgct acctccatcg ctgagcagaa aaaaactagt 1080
gaaactttta ctctagtaa cacaactaca gctagtatcc ctaatattaa agcttccgca 1140
ggatcaggct ctggatcggc ttccaattca ggagaagtta cgattaccaa acataccctt 1200
gttgtaaaact gggcaccagt cggctacata gtagatccta ttcgtagagg agatctgata 1260
gccaatagct tagtacattc aggaagaaac atgaccatgg gcttacgatc attactcccg 1320
gataactctt ggtttgcttt gcaaggagct gcaacaacat tatttcaaaa acaacaaaaa 1380
cgtttgagtt atcatggcta ctcttctgca tcaaaggggt ataccgtctc ttctcaagca 1440
tcaggagctc atgggtcataa gtttctctct tctctctccc agtcatctga taagatgaaa 1500
gaaaaagaaa caaataaccg cctttctctc ogttactatc tttctgcttt atgtttcgaa 1560
catcctatgt ttgatcgcat tgctcttate ggagcagcag cttgcaatta tggaaacacat 1620
aacatgcgga gtttctatgg aactaaaaaa tcttctaaag ggaaatttca ctctacaacc 1680
ttaggagctt ctcttcgctg tgaactacgc gatagatgc ctttacgatc aataatgctc 1740
acccatttg ctcaggcttt attctctcga acagaaccag cttctatcog agaaagcgg 1800
gatctagcta gattatttac attagagcaa gccatactg ccgttgtctc tccaatagga 1860
atcaaaggag cttattcttc tgatacatgg ccaacactct cttgggaaat ggaaactagct 1920
taccaacca ccctctactg gaaacgtcct ctactcaaca cactattaat ccaaaaatac 1980

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ggttcttggg tcaccacaaa taccccatta gctaaacatt ccttttatgg gagaggttct 2040  
 cactccctca aattttctca tctgaaacta tttgctaact atcaagcaga agtggctact 2100  
 tccactgtct cacactacat caatgcagga ggagctctgg tcttttaa 2148

<210> 321  
 <211> 715  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 321  
 Met His His His His His His Thr Ala Ala Ser Asp Asn Phe Gln Leu  
 1 5 10 15  
 Ser Gln Gly Gly Gln Gly Phe Ala Ile Pro Ile Gly Gln Ala Met Ala  
 20 25 30  
 Ile Ala Gly Gln Ile Lys Leu Pro Thr Val His Ile Gly Pro Thr Ala  
 35 40 45  
 Phe Leu Gly Leu Gly Val Val Asp Asn Asn Gly Asn Gly Ala Arg Val  
 50 55 60  
 Gln Arg Val Val Gly Ser Ala Pro Ala Ala Ser Leu Gly Ile Ser Thr  
 65 70 75 80  
 Gly Asp Val Ile Thr Ala Val Asp Gly Ala Pro Ile Asn Ser Ala Thr  
 85 90 95  
 Ala Met Ala Asp Ala Leu Asn Gly His His Pro Gly Asp Val Ile Ser  
 100 105 110  
 Val Thr Trp Gln Thr Lys Ser Gly Gly Thr Arg Thr Gly Asn Val Thr  
 115 120 125  
 Leu Ala Glu Gly Pro Pro Ala Glu Phe Cys Arg Tyr Pro Ser His Trp  
 130 135 140  
 Arg Pro Leu Asp Ile Arg Thr Leu Met Gly Lys Glu His Asn Tyr Ile  
 145 150 155 160  
 Lys Glu Ala Pro Thr Thr Leu Lys Phe Gly Thr Leu Ala Ile Glu Asp  
 165 170 175  
 Asp Ala Glu Leu Glu Ile Phe Asn Ile Pro Phe Thr Gln Asn Pro Thr  
 180 185 190  
 Ser Leu Leu Ala Leu Gly Ser Gly Ala Thr Leu Thr Val Gly Lys His  
 195 200 205  
 Gly Lys Leu Asn Ile Thr Asn Leu Gly Val Ile Leu Pro Ile Ile Leu  
 210 215 220  
 Lys Glu Gly Lys Ser Pro Pro Cys Ile Arg Val Asn Pro Gln Asp Met  
 225 230 235 240  
 Thr Gln Asn Thr Gly Thr Gly Gln Thr Pro Ser Ser Thr Ser Ser Ile  
 245 250 255  
 Ser Thr Pro Met Ile Ile Phe Asn Gly Arg Leu Ser Ile Val Asp Glu  
 260 265 270  
 Asn Tyr Glu Ser Val Tyr Asp Ser Met Asp Leu Ser Arg Gly Lys Ala  
 275 280 285  
 Glu Gln Leu Ile Leu Ser Ile Glu Thr Thr Asn Asp Gly Gln Leu Asp  
 290 295 300  
 Ser Asn Trp Gln Ser Ser Leu Asn Thr Ser Leu Leu Ser Pro Pro His  
 305 310 315 320  
 Tyr Gly Tyr Gln Gly Leu Trp Thr Pro Asn Trp Ile Thr Thr Thr Tyr  
 325 330 335  
 Thr Ile Thr Leu Asn Asn Asn Ser Ser Ala Pro Thr Ser Ala Thr Ser  
 340 345 350  
 Ile Ala Glu Gln Lys Lys Thr Ser Glu Thr Phe Thr Pro Ser Asn Thr  
 355 360 365  
 Thr Thr Ala Ser Ile Pro Asn Ile Lys Ala Ser Ala Gly Ser Gly Ser  
 370 375 380

Gly Ser Ala Ser Asn Ser Gly Glu Val Thr Ile Thr Lys His Thr Leu  
 385 390 395 400  
 Val Val Asn Trp Ala Pro Val Gly Tyr Ile Val Asp Pro Ile Arg Arg  
 405 410 415  
 Gly Asp Leu Ile Ala Asn Ser Leu Val His Ser Gly Arg Asn Met Thr  
 420 425 430  
 Met Gly Leu Arg Ser Leu Leu Pro Asp Asn Ser Trp Phe Ala Leu Gln  
 435 440 445  
 Gly Ala Ala Thr Thr Leu Phe Thr Lys Gln Gln Lys Arg Leu Ser Tyr  
 450 455 460  
 His Gly Tyr Ser Ser Ala Ser Lys Gly Tyr Thr Val Ser Ser Gln Ala  
 465 470 475 480  
 Ser Gly Ala His Gly His Lys Phe Leu Leu Ser Phe Ser Gln Ser Ser  
 485 490 495  
 Asp Lys Met Lys Glu Lys Glu Thr Asn Asn Arg Leu Ser Ser Arg Tyr  
 500 505 510  
 Tyr Leu Ser Ala Leu Cys Phe Glu His Pro Met Phe Asp Arg Ile Ala  
 515 520 525  
 Leu Ile Gly Ala Ala Ala Cys Asn Tyr Gly Thr His Asn Met Arg Ser  
 530 535 540  
 Phe Tyr Gly Thr Lys Lys Ser Ser Lys Gly Lys Phe His Ser Thr Thr  
 545 550 555 560  
 Leu Gly Ala Ser Leu Arg Cys Glu Leu Arg Asp Ser Met Pro Leu Arg  
 565 570 575  
 Ser Ile Met Leu Thr Pro Phe Ala Gln Ala Leu Phe Ser Arg Thr Glu  
 580 585 590  
 Pro Ala Ser Ile Arg Glu Ser Gly Asp Leu Ala Arg Leu Phe Thr Leu  
 595 600 605  
 Glu Gln Ala His Thr Ala Val Val Ser Pro Ile Gly Ile Lys Gly Ala  
 610 615 620  
 Tyr Ser Ser Asp Thr Trp Pro Thr Leu Ser Trp Glu Met Glu Leu Ala  
 625 630 635 640  
 Tyr Gln Pro Thr Leu Tyr Trp Lys Arg Pro Leu Leu Asn Thr Leu Leu  
 645 650 655  
 Ile Gln Asn Asn Gly Ser Trp Val Thr Thr Asn Thr Pro Leu Ala Lys  
 660 665 670  
 His Ser Phe Tyr Gly Arg Gly Ser His Ser Leu Lys Phe Ser His Leu  
 675 680 685  
 Lys Leu Phe Ala Asn Tyr Gln Ala Glu Val Ala Thr Ser Thr Val Ser  
 690 695 700  
 His Tyr Ile Asn Ala Gly Gly Ala Leu Val Phe  
 705 710 715

<210> 322  
 <211> 37  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 322  
 gagagcggcc gctcatgcct ttttctttga gatctac

37

<210> 323  
 <211> 36  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 323  
 gagagcggcc gcttacacag atccattacc ggactg

36

<210> 324  
 <211> 1896  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 324  
 atgcatcacc atcaccatca cacggcccgc tccgataact tccagctgtc ccagggtggg 60  
 cagggattcg ccattccgat cgggcaggcg atggcgatcg cgggccagat caagcttccc 120  
 accgttcata tccggcctac cgccttcctc ggcttggttg ttgtcgacaa caacggcaac 180  
 ggcgcacgag tccaacgcgt ggtcgggagc gtcocggcgg caagtctcgg catctccacc 240  
 ggcgacgtga tcaccgcggt cgacggcgct ccgatcaact cggccaccgc gatggcggac 300  
 gcgcttaacg ggcacatcc cggtgacgtc atctcgggta cctggcaaac caagtccggc 360  
 ggcacgcgta cagggaaacgt gacattggcc gagggacccc cggccgaatt ctgcagatat 420  
 ccatcacact ggcggccgct catgcctttt tctttgagat ctacatcatt ttgtttttta 480  
 gcttgtttgt gttcctattc gtatggattc gcgagctctc ctcaagtgtt aacacctaata 540  
 gtaaccactc cttttaaggg ggaacgatgtt tacttgaatg gagactgccc ttttgtcaat 600  
 gtctatgcag gggcagagaa cggctcaatt atctcagcta atggcgacaa ttaaacgatt 660  
 accggacaaa accatacatt atcatttaca gattctcaag ggccagttct tcaaaattat 720  
 gccttcattt cagcaggaga gacacttact ctgaaagatt tttcgagttt gatgttctcg 780  
 aaaaatgttt cttgcggaga aaagggatg atctcagggg aaaccgtgag tatttccgga 840  
 gcaggcgaag tgattttttg ggataactct gtggggattt ctcttttctc tattgtgcca 900  
 gcatcgactc caactcctcc agcaccagca ccagctcctg ctgcttcaag ctctttatct 960  
 ccaacagtta gtgatgctcg gaaaggtct atttttctg tagagactag tttggagatc 1020  
 tcaggcgtca aaaaaggggt catgttcgat aataatgccg ggaattttgg aacagttttt 1080  
 cgaggtaata gtaataataa tgctggtagt gggggtagtg ggtctgctac aacaccaagt 1140  
 tttacagtta aaaactgtaa agggaaagt tctttcacag ataacgtagc ctctgtgga 1200  
 ggcggagtag tctacaaagg aactgtgctt ttcaaagaca atgaaggagg catattcttc 1260  
 cgagggaaca cagcatacga tgatttaggg attcttgctg ctactagtct ggatcagaat 1320  
 acggagacag gaggcgggtg aggagttatt tgctctccag atgattctgt aaagtttgaa 1380  
 ggcaataaag gttctattgt ttttgattac aactttgcaa aaggcagagg cggagcatc 1440  
 ctaacgaaag aattctctct tgtagcagat gattcgggtg tcttttagtaa caatacagca 1500  
 gaaaaaggcg gtggagctat ttatgctcct actatcgata taagcacgaa tggaggatcg 1560  
 attctgtttg aaagaaaccg agctgcagaa ggaggcgcca tctgcgtgag tgaagcaagc 1620  
 tctggttcaa ctggaaatct tactttaagc gctctgatg gggatattgt tttttctggg 1680  
 aatatgacga gtgatcgctc tggagagcgc agcgcagcaa gaatcttaag tgatggaacg 1740  
 actgtttctt taaatgcttc cggactatcg aagctgatct tttatgatcc tgtagtacia 1800  
 aataattcag cagcgggtgc atcgacacca tcaccatctt cttcttctat gcctgggtgct 1860  
 gtcacgatta atcagtcagg taatggatct gtgtaa 1896

<210> 325  
 <211> 631  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 325  
 Met His His His His His His Thr Ala Ala Ser Asp Asn Phe Gln Leu  
 1 5 10 15  
 Ser Gln Gly Gly Gln Gly Phe Ala Ile Pro Ile Gly Gln Ala Met Ala  
 20 25 30  
 Ile Ala Gly Gln Ile Lys Leu Pro Thr Val His Ile Gly Pro Thr Ala  
 35 40 45  
 Phe Leu Gly Leu Gly Val Val Asp Asn Asn Gly Asn Gly Ala Arg Val  
 50 55 60  
 Gln Arg Val Val Gly Ser Ala Pro Ala Ala Ser Leu Gly Ile Ser Thr  
 65 70 75 80  
 Gly Asp Val Ile Thr Ala Val Asp Gly Ala Pro Ile Asn Ser Ala Thr  
 85 90 95

Ala Met Ala Asp Ala Leu Asn Gly His His Pro Gly Asp Val Ile Ser  
 100 105 110  
 Val Thr Trp Gln Thr Lys Ser Gly Gly Thr Arg Thr Gly Asn Val Thr  
 115 120 125  
 Leu Ala Glu Gly Pro Pro Ala Glu Phe Cys Arg Tyr Pro Ser His Trp  
 130 135 140  
 Arg Pro Leu Met Pro Phe Ser Leu Arg Ser Thr Ser Phe Cys Phe Leu  
 145 150 155 160  
 Ala Cys Leu Cys Ser Tyr Ser Tyr Gly Phe Ala Ser Ser Pro Gln Val  
 165 170 175  
 Leu Thr Pro Asn Val Thr Thr Pro Phe Lys Gly Asp Asp Val Tyr Leu  
 180 185 190  
 Asn Gly Asp Cys Ala Phe Val Asn Val Tyr Ala Gly Ala Glu Asn Gly  
 195 200 205  
 Ser Ile Ile Ser Ala Asn Gly Asp Asn Leu Thr Ile Thr Gly Gln Asn  
 210 215 220  
 His Thr Leu Ser Phe Thr Asp Ser Gln Gly Pro Val Leu Gln Asn Tyr  
 225 230 235 240  
 Ala Phe Ile Ser Ala Gly Glu Thr Leu Thr Leu Lys Asp Phe Ser Ser  
 245 250 255  
 Leu Met Phe Ser Lys Asn Val Ser Cys Gly Glu Lys Gly Met Ile Ser  
 260 265 270  
 Gly Lys Thr Val Ser Ile Ser Gly Ala Gly Glu Val Ile Phe Trp Asp  
 275 280 285  
 Asn Ser Val Gly Tyr Ser Pro Leu Ser Ile Val Pro Ala Ser Thr Pro  
 290 295 300  
 Thr Pro Pro Ala Pro Ala Pro Ala Pro Ala Ala Ser Ser Ser Leu Ser  
 305 310 315 320  
 Pro Thr Val Ser Asp Ala Arg Lys Gly Ser Ile Phe Ser Val Glu Thr  
 325 330 335  
 Ser Leu Glu Ile Ser Gly Val Lys Lys Gly Val Met Phe Asp Asn Asn  
 340 345 350  
 Ala Gly Asn Phe Gly Thr Val Phe Arg Gly Asn Ser Asn Asn Asn Ala  
 355 360 365  
 Gly Ser Gly Gly Ser Gly Ser Ala Thr Thr Pro Ser Phe Thr Val Lys  
 370 375 380  
 Asn Cys Lys Gly Lys Val Ser Phe Thr Asp Asn Val Ala Ser Cys Gly  
 385 390 395 400  
 Gly Gly Val Val Tyr Lys Gly Thr Val Leu Phe Lys Asp Asn Glu Gly  
 405 410 415  
 Gly Ile Phe Phe Arg Gly Asn Thr Ala Tyr Asp Asp Leu Gly Ile Leu  
 420 425 430  
 Ala Ala Thr Ser Arg Asp Gln Asn Thr Glu Thr Gly Gly Gly Gly Gly  
 435 440 445  
 Val Ile Cys Ser Pro Asp Asp Ser Val Lys Phe Glu Gly Asn Lys Gly  
 450 455 460  
 Ser Ile Val Phe Asp Tyr Asn Phe Ala Lys Gly Arg Gly Gly Ser Ile  
 465 470 475 480  
 Leu Thr Lys Glu Phe Ser Leu Val Ala Asp Asp Ser Val Val Phe Ser  
 485 490 495  
 Asn Asn Thr Ala Glu Lys Gly Gly Gly Ala Ile Tyr Ala Pro Thr Ile  
 500 505 510  
 Asp Ile Ser Thr Asn Gly Gly Ser Ile Leu Phe Glu Arg Asn Arg Ala  
 515 520 525  
 Ala Glu Gly Gly Ala Ile Cys Val Ser Glu Ala Ser Ser Gly Ser Thr  
 530 535 540  
 Gly Asn Leu Thr Leu Ser Ala Ser Asp Gly Asp Ile Val Phe Ser Gly  
 545 550 555 560

Asn Met Thr Ser Asp Arg Pro Gly Glu Arg Ser Ala Ala Arg Ile Leu  
 565 570 575  
 Ser Asp Gly Thr Thr Val Ser Leu Asn Ala Ser Gly Leu Ser Lys Leu  
 580 585 590  
 Ile Phe Tyr Asp Pro Val Val Gln Asn Asn Ser Ala Ala Gly Ala Ser  
 595 600 605  
 Thr Pro Ser Pro Ser Ser Ser Ser Met Pro Gly Ala Val Thr Ile Asn  
 610 615 620  
 Gln Ser Gly Asn Gly Ser Val  
 625 630

<210> 326  
 <211> 40  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 326  
 gagagcggcc gctcgcgcct gtagtacaaa ataattcagc 40

<210> 327  
 <211> 33  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 327  
 gagagcggcc gcttaaaaga ttctattcaa gcc 33

<210> 328  
 <211> 2148  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 328  
 atgcatcacc atcaccatca cacggccgcg tccgataact tccagctgtc ccaggggtggg 60  
 cagggattcg ccattccgat cgggcaggcg atggcgatcg cgggccagat caagcttccc 120  
 accgttcata tcgggcctac cgccttccctc ggcttgggtg ttgtcgacaa caacggcaac 180  
 ggcgcacgag tccaacgcgt ggtcgggagc gctccggcgg caagtctcgg catctccacc 240  
 ggcgacgtga tcaccgcggt cgacggcgct cgcgacact cggccaccgc gatggcggac 300  
 gcgcttaacg ggcacatccc cggtgacgtc atctcgggtga cctggcaaac caagtcgggc 360  
 ggcacgcgta cagggaaact gacattggcc gagggacccc cggccgaatt ctgcagatat 420  
 ccatcacact ggcgccgctc cgatcctgta gtacaaaata attcagcagc ggggtgcacg 480  
 acaccatcac catctctctc ttctatgcct ggtgctgtca cgattaatca gtccggtaat 540  
 ggatctgtga tttttaccgc cgagtcattg actccttcag aaaaacttca agttcttaac 600  
 tctacttcta acttcccagg agctctgact gtgtcaggag gggagttggt tgtgacggaa 660  
 ggagctacct taactactgg gaccattaca gccacctctg gacgagtgac ttaggatccc 720  
 ggagcttcgt tgtctgccgt tgcaggtgct gcaaataata attatacttg tacagtatct 780  
 aagttgggga ttgatttaga atccttttta actcctaact ataagacggc cactactgggt 840  
 gcggatggaa cagttactgt taacagcggc tctactttag acctagtgat ggagaaatgag 900  
 gcagaggtct atgataatcc gctttttgtg ggatcgctga caattccttt tgttactcta 960  
 tcttctagta gtgctagtaa cggagttaca aaaaattctg tcaactattaa tgatgcagac 1020  
 gctgcgcact atgggtatca aggcctcttg tctgcagatt ggacgaaacc gcctctggct 1080  
 cctgatgcta aggggatggt acctcctaata accaataaca ctctgtatct gacatggaga 1140  
 cctgctctta attacgggtga atatcgactg gatcctcaga gaaagggaga actagtaccc 1200  
 aactctcttt gggtagcggg atctgcatta agaaccttta ctaatgggtt gaaagaacac 1260  
 tatgtttcta gagatgttgg atttgtagca tctctgactg ctctcgggga ttatattctg 1320  
 aattatacgc aagatgatcg ggatggcttt ttagctagat atgggggatt ccagggcgacc 1380  
 gcagcctccc attatgaaaa tgggtcaata tttggagtgg cttttggaca actctatggg 1440  
 cagacaaaga gcagaatgta ttactctaaa gatgctggga acatgacgat gttgtcctgt 1500

ttcgggaagaa gttacgtaga tattaagga acagaaactg ttatgtattg ggagacggct 1560  
 tatggctatt ctgtgcacag aatgcatacg cagtatttta atgacaaaac gcagaagttc 1620  
 gatcattcga aatgtcattg gcacaacaat aactattatg cgttttagg tgccgagcat 1680  
 aatttcttag agtactgcat tcctactcgt cagtttagcta gagattatga gcttacaggg 1740  
 tttatgcggt ttgaaatggc cggaggatgg tccagttcta cacgagaaac tggctcccta 1800  
 actagatatt tcgctcgcgg gtcagggcat aatatgtcgc ttccaatagg aattgtagct 1860  
 catgcagttt ctcatgtgcg aagatctcct ccttctaaac tgacactaaa tatgggatat 1920  
 agaccagaca tttggcgtgt cactccacat tgcaatatgg aaattattgc taacggagtg 1980  
 aagacaccta tacaaggatc cccgctggca cggcatgcct tcttctaga agtgcgatgat 2040  
 actttgtata ttcattcatt tggaagagcc tatatgaact attcattaga tgctcgtcgt 2100  
 cgacaaaccg cacatthttgt atctatgggc ttgaatagaa tcttttaa 2148

<210> 329

<211> 715

<212> PRT

<213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 329

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

Ser Ser Ser Ser Ala Ser Asn Gly Val Thr Lys Asn Ser Val Thr Ile  
 325 330 335  
 Asn Asp Ala Asp Ala Ala His Tyr Gly Tyr Gln Gly Ser Trp Ser Ala  
 340 345 350  
 Asp Trp Thr Lys Pro Pro Leu Ala Pro Asp Ala Lys Gly Met Val Pro  
 355 360 365  
 Pro Asn Thr Asn Asn Thr Leu Tyr Leu Thr Trp Arg Pro Ala Ser Asn  
 370 375 380  
 Tyr Gly Glu Tyr Arg Leu Asp Pro Gln Arg Lys Gly Glu Leu Val Pro  
 385 390 395 400  
 Asn Ser Leu Trp Val Ala Gly Ser Ala Leu Arg Thr Phe Thr Asn Gly  
 405 410 415  
 Leu Lys Glu His Tyr Val Ser Arg Asp Val Gly Phe Val Ala Ser Leu  
 420 425 430  
 His Ala Leu Gly Asp Tyr Ile Leu Asn Tyr Thr Gln Asp Asp Arg Asp  
 435 440 445  
 Gly Phe Leu Ala Arg Tyr Gly Gly Phe Gln Ala Thr Ala Ala Ser His  
 450 455 460  
 Tyr Glu Asn Gly Ser Ile Phe Gly Val Ala Phe Gly Gln Leu Tyr Gly  
 465 470 475 480  
 Gln Thr Lys Ser Arg Met Tyr Tyr Ser Lys Asp Ala Gly Asn Met Thr  
 485 490 495  
 Met Leu Ser Cys Phe Gly Arg Ser Tyr Val Asp Ile Lys Gly Thr Glu  
 500 505 510  
 Thr Val Met Tyr Trp Glu Thr Ala Tyr Gly Tyr Ser Val His Arg Met  
 515 520 525  
 His Thr Gln Tyr Phe Asn Asp Lys Thr Gln Lys Phe Asp His Ser Lys  
 530 535 540  
 Cys His Trp His Asn Asn Asn Tyr Tyr Ala Phe Val Gly Ala Glu His  
 545 550 555 560  
 Asn Phe Leu Glu Tyr Cys Ile Pro Thr Arg Gln Leu Ala Arg Asp Tyr  
 565 570 575  
 Glu Leu Thr Gly Phe Met Arg Phe Glu Met Ala Gly Gly Trp Ser Ser  
 580 585 590  
 Ser Thr Arg Glu Thr Gly Ser Leu Thr Arg Tyr Phe Ala Arg Gly Ser  
 595 600 605  
 Gly His Asn Met Ser Leu Pro Ile Gly Ile Val Ala His Ala Val Ser  
 610 615 620  
 His Val Arg Arg Ser Pro Pro Ser Lys Leu Thr Leu Asn Met Gly Tyr  
 625 630 635 640  
 Arg Pro Asp Ile Trp Arg Val Thr Pro His Cys Asn Met Glu Ile Ile  
 645 650 655  
 Ala Asn Gly Val Lys Thr Pro Ile Gln Gly Ser Pro Leu Ala Arg His  
 660 665 670  
 Ala Phe Phe Leu Glu Val His Asp Thr Leu Tyr Ile His His Phe Gly  
 675 680 685  
 Arg Ala Tyr Met Asn Tyr Ser Leu Asp Ala Arg Arg Arg Gln Thr Ala  
 690 695 700  
 His Phe Val Ser Met Gly Leu Asn Arg Ile Phe  
 705 710 715

<210> 330  
 <211> 38  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlymadia trachomatis

<400> 330  
 gagagcggcc gctcatgaaa tggctgtcag ctactgcg

<210> 331  
 <211> 34  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlymadia trachomatis

<400> 331  
 gagcggccgc ttacttaatg cgaatttctt caag 34

<210> 332  
 <211> 1557  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlymadia trachomatis

<400> 332  
 atgcatcacc atcaccatca cacggccgcg tccgataact tccagctgtc ccaggggtggg 60  
 cagggattcg ccattccgat cgggcaggcg atggcgatcg cgggccagat caagcttccc 120  
 accgttcata tcgggcctac cgccttcctc ggcttgggtg ttgtcgacaa caacggcaac 180  
 ggcgcacgag tccaacgcgt ggtcgggagc gtcccggcgg caagtctcgg catctccacc 240  
 ggcgacgtga tcaccgcggt cgacggcgct ccgatcaact cggccaccgc gatggcggac 300  
 gcgcttaacg ggcacatcc cggtgacgtc atctcgggtga cctggcaaac caagtccggc 360  
 ggcacgcgta cagggaaacgt gacattggcc gagggacccc cggccgaatt ctgcagatat 420  
 ccatacact ggcggccgct catgaaatgg ctgtcagcta ctgcggtgtt tgctgctgtt 480  
 ctcccctcag tttcaggggt ttgcttccca gaacctaaag aattaaatt ctctcgcgta 540  
 gaaacttctt cctctaccac ttttactgaa acaattggag aagctggggc agaatatatc 600  
 gtctctggta acgcatcttt cacaaaattt accaacattc ctactaccga tacaacaact 660  
 cccacgaact caaactcctc tagctctagc ggagaaactg cttccgtttc tgaggatagt 720  
 gactctacaa caacgactcc tgatcctaaa ggtggcggcg ccttttataa cgcgcactcc 780  
 ggagttttgt cttttatgac acgatcagga acagaagggt ccttaactct gtctgagata 840  
 aaaatgactg gtgaaggcgg tgctatcttc tctcaaggag agctgctatt tacagatctg 900  
 acaagtctaa ccatccaaaa taacttatcc cagctatccg gaggagcgat ttttggagga 960  
 tctacaatct ccctatcagg gattactaaa gcgactttct cctgcaactc tgcagaagt 1020  
 cctgctcctg ttaagaaacc tacagaacct aaagctcaaa cagcaagcga aacgtcgggt 1080  
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 gcagcagcta atcttcaaag tcactttatt tgtgctacag ctactcctgc tgctcaaacc 1200  
 gatacagaaa catcaactcc ctctcataag ccaggatctg ggggagctat ctatgctaaa 1260  
 ggcgacctta ctatcgcaga ctctcaagag gtactattct caataaataa agctactaaa 1320  
 gatggaggag cgatctttgc tgagaaagat gtttcttctc agaatattac atcattaataa 1380  
 gtacaaacta acggtgctga agaaaagga ggagctatct atgctaaagg tgacctctca 1440  
 attcaatctt ctaaacagag tctttttaat tctaactaca gtaaacaagg tgggggggct 1500  
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<210> 333  
 <211> 518  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Chlymadia trachomatis

<400> 333  
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 Ile Ala Gly Gln Ile Lys Leu Pro Thr Val His Ile Gly Pro Thr Ala  
 35 40 45  
 Phe Leu Gly Leu Gly Val Val Asp Asn Asn Gly Asn Gly Ala Arg Val  
 50 55 60  
 Gln Arg Val Val Gly Ser Ala Pro Ala Ala Ser Leu Gly Ile Ser Thr  
 65 70 75 80

Gly Asp Val Ile Thr Ala Val Asp Gly Ala Pro Ile Asn Ser Ala Thr  
 85 90 95  
 Ala Met Ala Asp Ala Leu Asn Gly His His Pro Gly Asp Val Ile Ser  
 100 105 110  
 Val Thr Trp Gln Thr Lys Ser Gly Gly Thr Arg Thr Gly Asn Val Thr  
 115 120 125  
 Leu Ala Glu Gly Pro Pro Ala Glu Phe Cys Arg Tyr Pro Ser His Trp  
 130 135 140  
 Arg Pro Leu Met Lys Trp Leu Ser Ala Thr Ala Val Phe Ala Ala Val  
 145 150 155 160  
 Leu Pro Ser Val Ser Gly Phe Cys Phe Pro Glu Pro Lys Glu Leu Asn  
 165 170 175  
 Phe Ser Arg Val Glu Thr Ser Ser Ser Thr Thr Phe Thr Glu Thr Ile  
 180 185 190  
 Gly Glu Ala Gly Ala Glu Tyr Ile Val Ser Gly Asn Ala Ser Phe Thr  
 195 200 205  
 Lys Phe Thr Asn Ile Pro Thr Thr Asp Thr Thr Thr Pro Thr Asn Ser  
 210 215 220  
 Asn Ser Ser Ser Ser Ser Gly Glu Thr Ala Ser Val Ser Glu Asp Ser  
 225 230 235 240  
 Asp Ser Thr Thr Thr Thr Pro Asp Pro Lys Gly Gly Ala Phe Tyr  
 245 250 255  
 Asn Ala His Ser Gly Val Leu Ser Phe Met Thr Arg Ser Gly Thr Glu  
 260 265 270  
 Gly Ser Leu Thr Leu Ser Glu Ile Lys Met Thr Gly Glu Gly Gly Ala  
 275 280 285  
 Ile Phe Ser Gln Gly Glu Leu Leu Phe Thr Asp Leu Thr Ser Leu Thr  
 290 295 300  
 Ile Gln Asn Asn Leu Ser Gln Leu Ser Gly Gly Ala Ile Phe Gly Gly  
 305 310 315 320  
 Ser Thr Ile Ser Leu Ser Gly Ile Thr Lys Ala Thr Phe Ser Cys Asn  
 325 330 335  
 Ser Ala Glu Val Pro Ala Pro Val Lys Lys Pro Thr Glu Pro Lys Ala  
 340 345 350  
 Gln Thr Ala Ser Glu Thr Ser Gly Ser Ser Ser Ser Ser Gly Asn Asp  
 355 360 365  
 Ser Val Ser Ser Pro Ser Ser Arg Ala Glu Pro Ala Ala Ala Asn  
 370 375 380  
 Leu Gln Ser His Phe Ile Cys Ala Thr Ala Thr Pro Ala Ala Gln Thr  
 385 390 395 400  
 Asp Thr Glu Thr Ser Thr Pro Ser His Lys Pro Gly Ser Gly Gly Ala  
 405 410 415  
 Ile Tyr Ala Lys Gly Asp Leu Thr Ile Ala Asp Ser Gln Glu Val Leu  
 420 425 430  
 Phe Ser Ile Asn Lys Ala Thr Lys Asp Gly Gly Ala Ile Phe Ala Glu  
 435 440 445  
 Lys Asp Val Ser Phe Glu Asn Ile Thr Ser Leu Lys Val Gln Thr Asn  
 450 455 460  
 Gly Ala Glu Glu Lys Gly Gly Ala Ile Tyr Ala Lys Gly Asp Leu Ser  
 465 470 475 480  
 Ile Gln Ser Ser Lys Gln Ser Leu Phe Asn Ser Asn Tyr Ser Lys Gln  
 485 490 495  
 Gly Gly Gly Ala Leu Tyr Val Glu Gly Gly Ile Asn Phe Gln Asp Leu  
 500 505 510  
 Glu Glu Ile Arg Ile Lys  
 515

<211> 37  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlymadia trachomatis

<400> 334  
 gagagcggcc gctcgggtgac ctctcaattc aatcttc 37

<210> 335  
 <211> 39  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 335  
 gagagcggcc gcttagttct ctggttacaga taaggagac 39

<210> 336  
 <211> 1758  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlymadia trachomatis

<400> 336  
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 acogttcata togggcctac cgccttctc ggcttgggtg ttgtcgacaa caacggcaac 180  
 ggcgcacgag tccaacgcgt ggtcgggagc gctccggcgg caagtctcgg catctccacc 240  
 ggcgacgtga tcaccgcggt cgacggcgct ccgatcaact cggccaccgc gatggcggac 300  
 gcgcttaacg ggcacatcc cgggtgacgtc atctcgggtga cctggcaaac caagtccggc 360  
 ggcaacgcgt cagggaaact gacattggcc gagggacccc cggccgaatt ctgcagatat 420  
 ccatcacact ggcgccgct cgggtgacctc tcaattcaat cttctaaaca gactcttttt 480  
 aattctaact acagtaaaca aggtgggggg gctctatatg ttgaaggagg tataaacttc 540  
 caagatcttg aagaaattcg cattaagtac aataaagctg gaacgttcga aacaaaaaaaa 600  
 atcactttac cttctttaaa agctcaagca tctgcaggaa atgcagatgc ttgggcctct 660  
 tcctctctc aatctgggtc tggagcaact acagtctccg actcaggaga ctctagctct 720  
 ggctcagact cggatacctc agaaacagtt ccagtcacag ctaaaggcgg tgggctttat 780  
 actgataaga atctttcgat tactaacatc acaggaatta tcgaaattgc aaataacaaa 840  
 ggcacagatg ttggagggtg tgcttacgta aaaggaaccc ttacttgtga aaactctcac 900  
 cgtctacaat ttttgaaaaa ctcttccgat aaacaaggtg gaggaatcta cggagaagac 960  
 aacatcaccc tatctaattt gacagggagc actctattcc aagagaatac tgccaaagaa 1020  
 gagggcgggtg gactcttcat aaaaggtaca gataaagctc ttacaatgac aggactggat 1080  
 agtttctggt taattaataa cacatcagaa aaacatgggtg gtggagcctt tgttaccaaa 1140  
 gaaatctctc agacttacac ctctgatgtg gaaacaattc caggaatcac gcctgtacat 1200  
 ggtgaaacag tcattactgg caataaatct acaggaggta atggtggagg cgtgtgtaca 1260  
 aaacgtcttg ccttatctaa ccttcaaagc atttctatat cgggaattc tgcagcagaa 1320  
 aatgggtggtg gagcccacac atgcccagat agcttcccaa cggcggatac tgcagaacag 1380  
 cccgcagcag cttctgccgc gacgtctact cccaaatctg ccccggtctc aactgctcta 1440  
 agcacacctt catcttctac cgtctcttca ttaaccttac tagcagctc ttcacaagcc 1500  
 tctcctgcaa cctctaataa ggaaactcaa gatcctaata ctgatacaga cttattgatc 1560  
 gattatgtag ttgatacagc tatcagcaaa aacactgcta agaaaggcgg tggaaatctat 1620  
 gctaaaaaag ccaagatgtc ccgcatagac caactgaata tctctgagaa ctccgctaca 1680  
 gagatagggtg gaggtatctg ctgtaaagaa tctttagaac tagatgctct agtctctcta 1740  
 tctgtaacag agaactaa 1758

<210> 337  
 <211> 585  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 337

Met His His His His His His Thr Ala Ala Ser Asp Asn Phe Gln Leu  
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 Ile Ala Gly Gln Ile Lys Leu Pro Thr Val His Ile Gly Pro Thr Ala  
 35 40 45  
 Phe Leu Gly Leu Gly Val Val Asp Asn Asn Gly Asn Gly Ala Arg Val  
 50 55 60  
 Gln Arg Val Val Gly Ser Ala Pro Ala Ala Ser Leu Gly Ile Ser Thr  
 65 70 75 80  
 Gly Asp Val Ile Thr Ala Val Asp Gly Ala Pro Ile Asn Ser Ala Thr  
 85 90 95  
 Ala Met Ala Asp Ala Leu Asn Gly His His Pro Gly Asp Val Ile Ser  
 100 105 110  
 Val Thr Trp Gln Thr Lys Ser Gly Gly Thr Arg Thr Gly Asn Val Thr  
 115 120 125  
 Leu Ala Glu Gly Pro Pro Ala Glu Phe Cys Arg Tyr Pro Ser His Trp  
 130 135 140  
 Arg Pro Leu Gly Asp Leu Ser Ile Gln Ser Ser Lys Gln Ser Leu Phe  
 145 150 155 160  
 Asn Ser Asn Tyr Ser Lys Gln Gly Gly Gly Ala Leu Tyr Val Glu Gly  
 165 170 175  
 Gly Ile Asn Phe Gln Asp Leu Glu Glu Ile Arg Ile Lys Tyr Asn Lys  
 180 185 190  
 Ala Gly Thr Phe Glu Thr Lys Lys Ile Thr Leu Pro Ser Leu Lys Ala  
 195 200 205  
 Gln Ala Ser Ala Gly Asn Ala Asp Ala Trp Ala Ser Ser Ser Pro Gln  
 210 215 220  
 Ser Gly Ser Gly Ala Thr Thr Val Ser Asp Ser Gly Asp Ser Ser Ser  
 225 230 235 240  
 Gly Ser Asp Ser Asp Thr Ser Glu Thr Val Pro Val Thr Ala Lys Gly  
 245 250 255  
 Gly Gly Leu Tyr Thr Asp Lys Asn Leu Ser Ile Thr Asn Ile Thr Gly  
 260 265 270  
 Ile Ile Glu Ile Ala Asn Asn Lys Ala Thr Asp Val Gly Gly Gly Ala  
 275 280 285  
 Tyr Val Lys Gly Thr Leu Thr Cys Glu Asn Ser His Arg Leu Gln Phe  
 290 295 300  
 Leu Lys Asn Ser Ser Asp Lys Gln Gly Gly Gly Ile Tyr Gly Glu Asp  
 305 310 315 320  
 Asn Ile Thr Leu Ser Asn Leu Thr Gly Lys Thr Leu Phe Gln Glu Asn  
 325 330 335  
 Thr Ala Lys Glu Glu Gly Gly Gly Leu Phe Ile Lys Gly Thr Asp Lys  
 340 345 350  
 Ala Leu Thr Met Thr Gly Leu Asp Ser Phe Cys Leu Ile Asn Asn Thr  
 355 360 365  
 Ser Glu Lys His Gly Gly Gly Ala Phe Val Thr Lys Glu Ile Ser Gln  
 370 375 380  
 Thr Tyr Thr Ser Asp Val Glu Thr Ile Pro Gly Ile Thr Pro Val His  
 385 390 395 400  
 Gly Glu Thr Val Ile Thr Gly Asn Lys Ser Thr Gly Gly Asn Gly Gly  
 405 410 415  
 Gly Val Cys Thr Lys Arg Leu Ala Leu Ser Asn Leu Gln Ser Ile Ser  
 420 425 430  
 Ile Ser Gly Asn Ser Ala Ala Glu Asn Gly Gly Gly Ala His Thr Cys  
 435 440 445  
 Pro Asp Ser Phe Pro Thr Ala Asp Thr Ala Glu Gln Pro Ala Ala Ala  
 450 455 460

Ser Ala Ala Thr Ser Thr Pro Lys Ser Ala Pro Val Ser Thr Ala Leu  
 465 470 475 480  
 Ser Thr Pro Ser Ser Ser Thr Val Ser Ser Leu Thr Leu Leu Ala Ala  
 485 490 495  
 Ser Ser Gln Ala Ser Pro Ala Thr Ser Asn Lys Glu Thr Gln Asp Pro  
 500 505 510  
 Asn Ala Asp Thr Asp Leu Leu Ile Asp Tyr Val Val Asp Thr Thr Ile  
 515 520 525  
 Ser Lys Asn Thr Ala Lys Lys Gly Gly Gly Ile Tyr Ala Lys Lys Ala  
 530 535 540  
 Lys Met Ser Arg Ile Asp Gln Leu Asn Ile Ser Glu Asn Ser Ala Thr  
 545 550 555 560  
 Glu Ile Gly Gly Gly Ile Cys Cys Lys Glu Ser Leu Glu Leu Asp Ala  
 565 570 575  
 Leu Val Ser Leu Ser Val Thr Glu Asn  
 580 585

<210> 338  
 <211> 38  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydai trachomatis

<400> 338  
 gagagcggcc gctcgaccaa ctgaatatct ctgagaac 38

<210> 339  
 <211> 35  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 339  
 gagagcggcc gcttaagaga ctacgtggag ttctg 35

<210> 340  
 <211> 1965  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 340  
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 cagggattcg ccattccgat cgggcaggcg atggcgatcg cgggccagat caagcttccc 120  
 accgttcata tcgggcctac cgccttctct ggcttgggtg ttgtcgacaa caacggcaac 180  
 ggcgcacgag tccaacgcgt ggtcgggagc gctccggcgg caagtctcgg catctccacc 240  
 ggcgacgtga tcaccgcggt cgacggcgct ccgatcaact cggccaccgc gatggcggac 300  
 gcgcttaacg ggcattcatcc cggtgacgtc atctcgggtga cctggcaaac caagtccggc 360  
 ggcacgcgta cagggaaact gacattggcc gagggacccc cggccgaatt ctgcagatat 420  
 ccatcacact ggccggccgct cgaccaactg aatatctctg agaactccgc tacagagata 480  
 ggtggaggta tctgctgtaa agaattctta gaactagatg ctctagtctc cttatctgta 540  
 acagagaacc ttgttgggaa agaaggtgga ggcttacatg ctaaaactgt aatatctct 600  
 aatctgaaat caggcttctc tttctcgaac aacaaagcaa actcctcctc cacaggagtc 660  
 gcaacaacag cttcagcacc tgctgcagct gctgcttccc tacaagcagc cgcagcagcc 720  
 gcaccatcat ctccagcaac accaacttat tcagggtgtag taggaggagc tatctatgga 780  
 gaaaaggtta cttctctca atgtagcggg acttgctcagt tctctgggaa ccaagctatc 840  
 gataacaatc cctcccaatc atcgttgaac gtacaaggag gagccatcta tgccaaaacc 900  
 tctttgtcta ttggatcttc cgatgctgga acctcctata ttttctcggg gaacagtgtc 960  
 tccactggga aatctcaaac aacagggcaa atagcgggag gagcgatcta ctcccctact 1020  
 gttacattga attgtcctgc gacattctct aacaatacag cctctatagc tacaccgaag 1080  
 acttctctctg aagatggatc ctccaggaat tctattaaag ataccattgg aggagccatt 1140

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gcagggacag ccattaccct atctggagtc tctcgatfff cagggaaac ggctgattta 1200
ggagctgcaa taggaactct agctaatagca aatacaccca gtgcaactag cggatctcaa 1260
aatagcatta cagaaaaaat tacttttagaa aacggttctt ttatttttga aagaaaccaa 1320
gctaataaac gtggagcgat ttactctcct agcgtttcca ttaaagggaa taatattacc 1380
ttcaatcaaa atacatccac tcatgatgga agcgtatctt actttacaaa agatgctacg 1440
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tctgcaacat ctggacaaaa tacaataact gccaaactatg gggcagccat ctttggagat 1560
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aacattactt ttagcaacaa cagtttacag aataaccaag gtgatactcc cgctagcaag 1680
ttttgtagta ttgcaggata cgtcaaaactc tctctacaag ccgctaaagg gaagactatt 1740
agctttttcg attgtgtgca cacctctacc aaaaaaacag gttcaacaca aaacgtttat 1800
gaaactttag atattaataa agaagagaac agtaatccat atacaggaac tattgtgttc 1860
tcttctgaat tacatgaaaa caaatcttac atcccacaga atgcaatcct tcacaacgga 1920
acttttagttc ttaaagagaa aacagaactc cacgtagtct cttaa 1965
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<210> 341
<211> 654
<212> PRT
<213> Chlamydia trachomatis
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1 5 10 15
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20 25 30
Ile Ala Gly Gln Ile Lys Leu Pro Thr Val His Ile Gly Pro Thr Ala
35 40 45
Phe Leu Gly Leu Gly Val Val Asp Asn Asn Gly Asn Gly Ala Arg Val
50 55 60
Gln Arg Val Val Gly Ser Ala Pro Ala Ala Ser Leu Gly Ile Ser Thr
65 70 75 80
Gly Asp Val Ile Thr Ala Val Asp Gly Ala Pro Ile Asn Ser Ala Thr
85 90 95
Ala Met Ala Asp Ala Leu Asn Gly His His Pro Gly Asp Val Ile Ser
100 105 110
Val Thr Trp Gln Thr Lys Ser Gly Thr Arg Thr Gly Asn Val Thr
115 120 125
Leu Ala Glu Gly Pro Pro Ala Glu Phe Cys Arg Tyr Pro Ser His Trp
130 135 140
Arg Pro Leu Asp Gln Leu Asn Ile Ser Glu Asn Ser Ala Thr Glu Ile
145 150 155 160
Gly Gly Gly Ile Cys Cys Lys Glu Ser Leu Glu Leu Asp Ala Leu Val
165 170 175
Ser Leu Ser Val Thr Glu Asn Leu Val Gly Lys Glu Gly Gly Gly Leu
180 185 190
His Ala Lys Thr Val Asn Ile Ser Asn Leu Lys Ser Gly Phe Ser Phe
195 200 205
Ser Asn Asn Lys Ala Asn Ser Ser Ser Thr Gly Val Ala Thr Thr Ala
210 215 220
Ser Ala Pro Ala Ala Ala Ala Ser Leu Gln Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala
225 230 235 240
Ala Pro Ser Ser Pro Ala Thr Pro Thr Tyr Ser Gly Val Val Gly Gly
245 250 255
Ala Ile Tyr Gly Glu Lys Val Thr Phe Ser Gln Cys Ser Gly Thr Cys
260 265 270
Gln Phe Ser Gly Asn Gln Ala Ile Asp Asn Asn Pro Ser Gln Ser Ser
275 280 285
Leu Asn Val Gln Gly Gly Ala Ile Tyr Ala Lys Thr Ser Leu Ser Ile
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290						295						300							
Gly	Ser	Ser	Asp	Ala	Gly	Thr	Ser	Tyr	Ile	Phe	Ser	Gly	Asn	Ser	Val				
305					310					315					320				
Ser	Thr	Gly	Lys	Ser	Gln	Thr	Thr	Gly	Gln	Ile	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ala	Ile				
				325					330						335				
Tyr	Ser	Pro	Thr	Val	Thr	Leu	Asn	Cys	Pro	Ala	Thr	Phe	Ser	Asn	Asn				
				340					345						350				
Thr	Ala	Ser	Ile	Ala	Thr	Pro	Lys	Thr	Ser	Ser	Glu	Asp	Gly	Ser	Ser				
				355					360						365				
Gly	Asn	Ser	Ile	Lys	Asp	Thr	Ile	Gly	Gly	Ala	Ile	Ala	Gly	Thr	Ala				
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Ile	Thr	Leu	Ser	Gly	Val	Ser	Arg	Phe	Ser	Gly	Asn	Thr	Ala	Asp	Leu				
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Gly	Ala	Ala	Ile	Gly	Thr	Leu	Ala	Asn	Ala	Asn	Thr	Pro	Ser	Ala	Thr				
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Ser	Gly	Ser	Gln	Asn	Ser	Ile	Thr	Glu	Lys	Ile	Thr	Leu	Glu	Asn	Gly				
				420					425						430				
Ser	Phe	Ile	Phe	Glu	Arg	Asn	Gln	Ala	Asn	Lys	Arg	Gly	Ala	Ile	Tyr				
				435					440						445				
Ser	Pro	Ser	Val	Ser	Ile	Lys	Gly	Asn	Asn	Ile	Thr	Phe	Asn	Gln	Asn				
				450					455						460				
Thr	Ser	Thr	His	Asp	Gly	Ser	Ala	Ile	Tyr	Phe	Thr	Lys	Asp	Ala	Thr				
465					470					475					480				
Ile	Glu	Ser	Leu	Gly	Ser	Val	Leu	Phe	Thr	Gly	Asn	Asn	Val	Thr	Ala				
				485					490						495				
Thr	Gln	Ala	Ser	Ser	Ala	Thr	Ser	Gly	Gln	Asn	Thr	Asn	Thr	Ala	Asn				
				500					505						510				
Tyr	Gly	Ala	Ala	Ile	Phe	Gly	Asp	Pro	Gly	Thr	Thr	Gln	Ser	Ser	Gln				
				515					520						525				
Thr	Asp	Ala	Ile	Leu	Thr	Leu	Leu	Ala	Ser	Ser	Gly	Asn	Ile	Thr	Phe				
				530					535						540				
Ser	Asn	Asn	Ser	Leu	Gln	Asn	Asn	Gln	Gly	Asp	Thr	Pro	Ala	Ser	Lys				
545					550					555					560				
Phe	Cys	Ser	Ile	Ala	Gly	Tyr	Val	Lys	Leu	Ser	Leu	Gln	Ala	Ala	Lys				
				565						570					575				
Gly	Lys	Thr	Ile	Ser	Phe	Phe	Asp	Cys	Val	His	Thr	Ser	Thr	Lys	Lys				
				580					585						590				
Thr	Gly	Ser	Thr	Gln	Asn	Val	Tyr	Glu	Thr	Leu	Asp	Ile	Asn	Lys	Glu				
				595					600						605				
Glu	Asn	Ser	Asn	Pro	Tyr	Thr	Gly	Thr	Ile	Val	Phe	Ser	Ser	Glu	Leu				
				610					615						620				
His	Glu	Asn	Lys	Ser	Tyr	Ile	Pro	Gln	Asn	Ala	Ile	Leu	His	Asn	Gly				
625					630					635					640				
Thr	Leu	Val	Leu	Lys	Glu	Lys	Thr	Glu	Leu	His	Val	Val	Ser						
				645						650									

<210> 342  
 <211> 36  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 342  
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<210> 343  
 <211> 35  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 343  
gagagcggcc gcttagaaga tcatgcgagc accgc 35

<210> 344  
<211> 2103  
<212> DNA  
<213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 344  
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accgttcata tccggcctac cgccttcctc ggcttggggtg ttgtcgacaa caacggcaac 180  
ggcgacagag tccaacgcgt ggtcgggagc gctccggcgg caagtctcgg catctccacc 240  
ggcgacgtga tcaccgcggt cgacggcgct cccgatcaact cggccaccgc gatggcggac 300  
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<212> PRT  
<213> Chlamydia trachomatis

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Ile Ala Gly Gln Ile Lys Leu Pro Thr Val His Ile Gly Pro Thr Ala

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Gly	Asp	Val	Ile	Thr	Ala	Val	Asp	Gly	Ala	Pro	Ile	Asn	Ser	Ala	Thr
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Lys	Glu	Lys	Thr	Glu	Leu	His	Val	Val	Ser	Phe	Glu	Gln	Lys	Glu	Gly
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Pro	Gln	Lys	Gly	Tyr	Met	Gly	Thr	Trp	Thr	Leu	Asp	Ser	Asn	Pro	Gln
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Glu	Phe	Ser	Tyr	Tyr	Ser	Arg	Gly	Thr	Ser	Val	Ala	Ile	Asp	Ala	Lys
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Pro	Arg	Gln	Asp	Phe	Ile	Leu	Gly	Ala	Ala	Phe	Ser	Lys	Ile	Val	Gly
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Tyr	Met	Pro	Ser	Ile	Tyr	Arg	Asn	Asn	Pro	Val	Cys	Lys	Tyr	Arg	Val		
625						630				635					640		
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Thr	Ser	Ala	Arg	Ala	Glu	Tyr	Ser	Thr	Gln	Leu	Tyr	Leu	Gly	Pro	Phe		
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 accgttcata tcgggcctac cgccttctct ggcttgggtg ttgtcgacaa caacggcaac 180  
 ggcgcacgag tccaacgcgt ggtcgggagc gctccggcgg caagtctcgg catctccacc 240  
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 ccatcacact ggcggcgcgt catgaaattt atgtcagcta ctgctgtatt tgctgcagta 480  
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ggaaатcaag atggttcgtc tgaacaаааа gatacacaag tatcagaatc accagaatca     1380
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<211> 487

<212> PRT

<213> Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> 349

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Phe Leu Gly Leu Gly Val Val Asp Asn Asn Gly Asn Gly Ala Arg Val
                50                    55                    60
Gln Arg Val Val Gly Ser Ala Pro Ala Ala Ser Leu Gly Ile Ser Thr
65                    70                    75                    80
Gly Asp Val Ile Thr Ala Val Asp Gly Ala Pro Ile Asn Ser Ala Thr
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Val Thr Trp Gln Thr Lys Ser Gly Thr Arg Thr Gly Asn Val Thr
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Arg Pro Leu Met Lys Phe Met Ser Ala Thr Ala Val Phe Ala Ala Val
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Leu Ser Ser Val Thr Glu Ala Ser Ser Ile Gln Asp Gln Ile Lys Asn
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Thr Asp Cys Asn Val Ser Lys Val Gly Tyr Ser Thr Ser Gln Ala Phe
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Thr Asp Met Met Leu Ala Asp Asn Thr Glu Tyr Arg Ala Ala Asp Ser
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Val Ser Phe Tyr Asp Phe Ser Thr Ser Ser Gly Leu Pro Arg Lys His
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 325 330 335  
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 340 345 350  
 Lys Glu Arg Val Ser Leu Glu Asn Val Thr Glu Ala Thr Phe Ser Ser  
 355 360 365  
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 370 375 380  
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 Ala Thr Ala Val Lys Gln Cys Leu Asp Glu Glu Met Ile Val Leu Leu  
 405 410 415  
 Thr Glu Cys Val Asp Ser Leu Ser Glu Asp Thr Leu Asp Ser Thr Pro  
 420 425 430  
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 435 440 445  
 Thr Lys Asp Thr Gln Val Ser Glu Ser Pro Glu Ser Thr Pro Ser Pro  
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<210> 352  
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 Gln Arg Val Val Gly Ser Ala Pro Ala Ala Ser Leu Gly Ile Ser Thr  
 65 70 75 80  
 Gly Asp Val Ile Thr Ala Val Asp Gly Ala Pro Ile Asn Ser Ala Thr  
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 Ala Met Ala Asp Ala Leu Asn Gly His His Pro Gly Asp Val Ile Ser  
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 Val Thr Trp Gln Thr Lys Ser Gly Gly Thr Arg Thr Gly Asn Val Thr  
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 Arg Pro Leu Asp Thr Gln Val Ser Glu Ser Pro Glu Ser Thr Pro Ser  
 145 150 155 160  
 Pro Asp Asp Val Leu Gly Lys Gly Gly Gly Ile Tyr Thr Glu Lys Ser  
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 180 185 190  
 Ala Thr Asp Ser Gly Ala Gly Val Phe Thr Lys Glu Asn Leu Ser Cys  
 195 200 205  
 Thr Asn Thr Asn Ser Leu Gln Phe Leu Lys Asn Ser Ala Gly Gln His  
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 Gly Gly Gly Ala Tyr Val Thr Gln Thr Met Ser Val Thr Asn Thr Thr  
 225 230 235 240

Ser Glu Ser Ile Thr Thr Pro Pro Leu Val Gly Glu Val Ile Phe Ser  
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 Glu Asn Thr Ala Lys Gly His Gly Gly Gly Ile Cys Thr Asn Lys Leu  
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 Glu Asn Ile Leu Asn Val Ala Ile Asn Gln Asn Thr Ser Ala Lys Lys  
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 Gly Gly Ala Ile Tyr Gly Lys Lys Ala Lys Leu Ser Arg Ile Asn Asn  
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 Tyr Asn Ser Ala Ala Lys Glu Gly Gly Val Ile His Ser Lys Thr Val  
 435 440 445  
 Thr Leu Ser Asn Leu Lys Ser Thr Phe Thr Phe Ala Asp Asn Thr Val  
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 Lys Ala Ile Val Glu Ser Thr Pro Glu Ala Pro Glu Glu Ile Pro Pro  
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专利名称(译)	用于治疗 and 诊断衣原体感染的化合物和方法		
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申请(专利权)人(译)	Corixa公司CORPORATION		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	Corixa公司CORPORATION		
[标]发明人	PROBST PETER BHATIA AJAY SKEIKY YASIR A W FLING STEVEN P SCHOLLER JOHN		
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IPC分类号	G01N33/53 A61K38/00 A61K39/00 A61K39/39 A61K39/395 A61K48/00 A61P31/04 C07K14/295 C07K16/12 C07K19/00 C12N1/19 C12N1/21 C12N5/10 C12N15/09 C12N15/31 C12P21/08 C12Q1/68 G01N33/566 G01N33/569 G01N33/571 C12N15/62 A61K38/16 A61K39/118		
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优先权	09/454684 1999-12-03 US 09/556877 2000-04-19 US 09/598419 2000-06-20 US		
外部链接	<a href="#">Espacenet</a>		

#### 摘要(译)

公开了用于诊断和治疗衣原体感染的化合物和方法。所提供的化合物包括含有至少一种衣原体抗原的抗原部分的多肽和编码这些多肽的DNA序列。还提供了包含此类多肽或DNA序列的药物组合物和疫苗，以及针对此类多肽的抗体。含有此类多肽或DNA序列和合适的检测试剂的诊断试剂盒可用于检测患者和生物样品中的衣原体感染。