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(54) **VACCINES AGAINST CHLAMYDIAL INFECTION**

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Related U.S. Application Data

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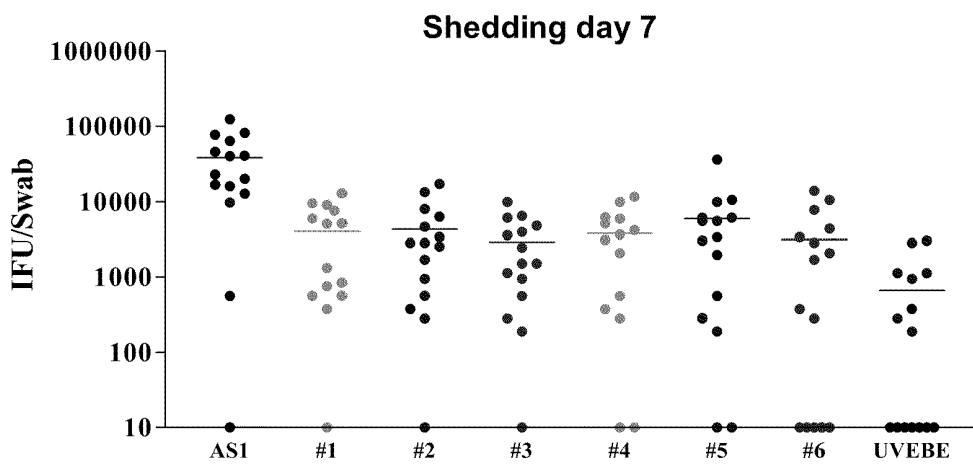
(57) **ABSTRACT**

The present invention relates to compositions comprising proteins or polynucleotides of *Chlamydia* sp., in particular combinations of proteins or polynucleotides encoding them, and methods for the use of the proteins or polynucleotides in the treatment, prevention and diagnosis of *Chlamydia* infection.

(73) Assignees: **GlaxoSmithKline Biologicals, sa**, Rixensart (BE); **Corixa Corporation**, Seattle, WA (US)

(21) Appl. No.: **12/974,428**

Figure 1



Antigen combinations:

#1: Momp, PmpD-pd, CT858, CT089, Swib

#2: Momp, PmpD-pd, CT858, CT622, CT089

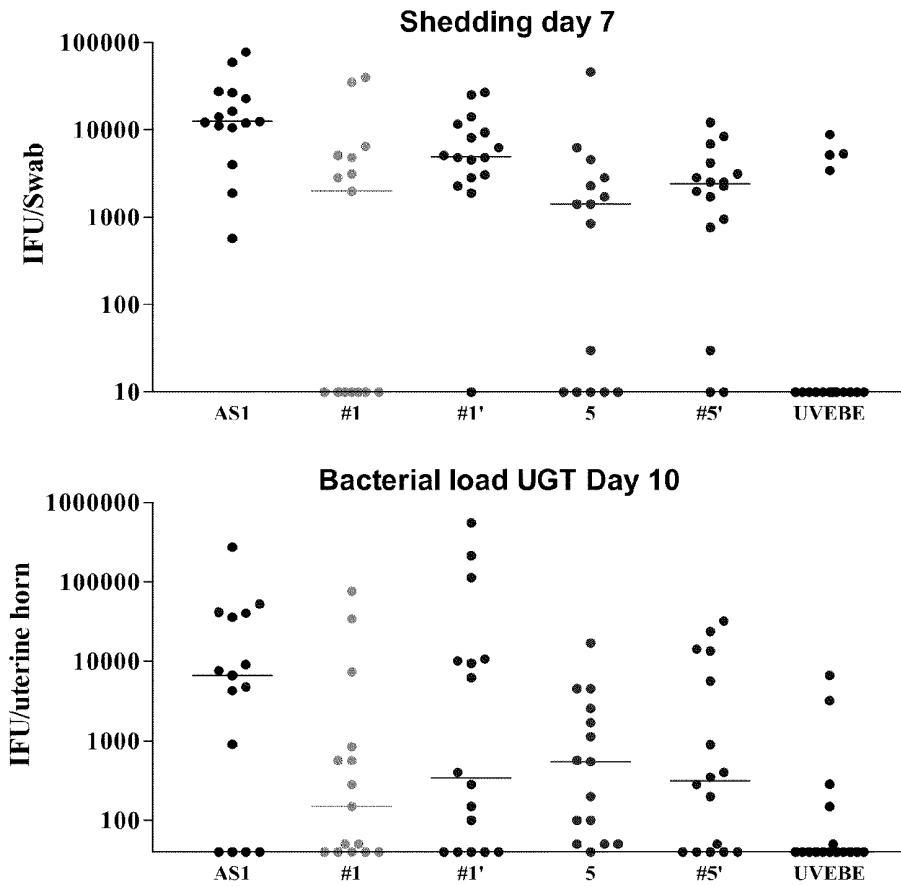
#3: Momp, PmpD-pd, CT858, PmpG-pd, CT622, CT089

#4: CT858, CT875, CT622, CT089

#5: CT858, CT875, CT089

#6: Momp PmpD-pd CT858- PmpG-pd CT089

Figure 2



Antigen combinations:

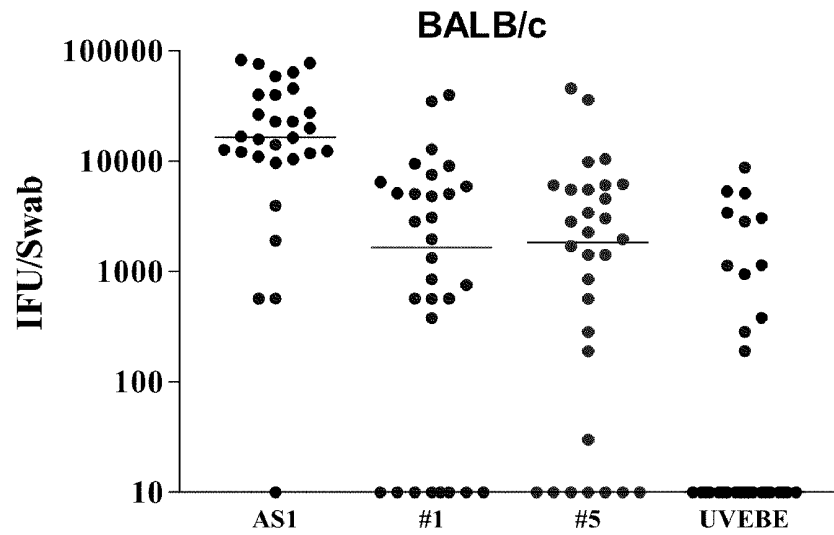
#1: Momp, PmpD-pd, CT858, CT089, Swib

#1': PmpD-pd, CT858, CT622, CT089

#5: CT858, CT875, CT089

#5': PmpD-pd, CT858, CT875, CT089

Figure 4

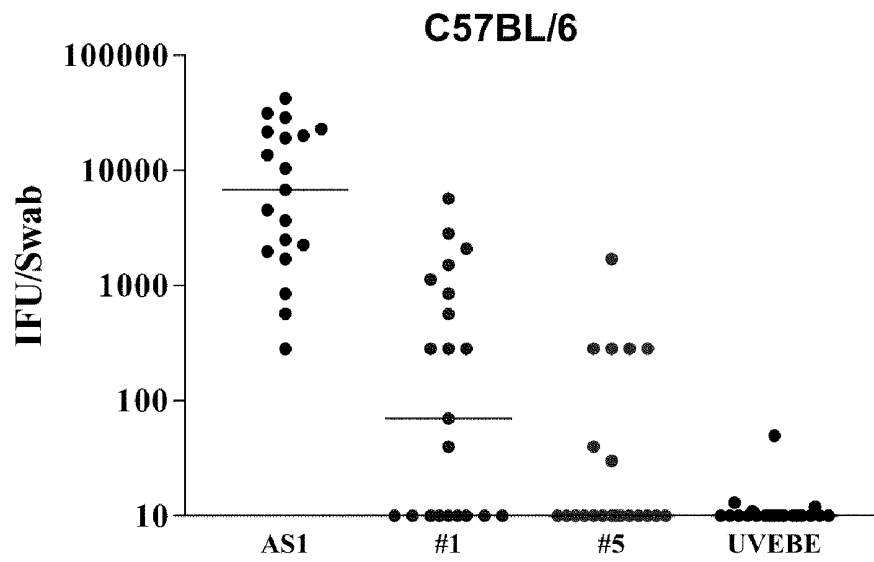


Antigen combinations:

#1: Momp, PmpD-pd, CT858, CT089, Swib

#5: CT858, CT875, CT089

Figure 5



Antigen combinations:

#1: Momp, PmpD-pd, CT858, CT089, Swib

#5: CT858, CT875, CT089

Figure 6

CT089 amino acid sequences

```

CT089_A : MTASGGAGGLGSTQTVVVARAQAAAATQDAQEVIGSQEASEASMLKGCEDLINPAAATRIKKKEKFESELEARRKPTADKAEK : 83
CT089_B : MTASGGAGGLGSTQTVVVARAQAAAATQDAQEVIGSQEASEASMLKGCEDLINPAAATRIKKKEKFESELEARRKPTADKAEK : 83
CT089_D : MTASGGAGGLGSTQTVVVARAQAAAATQDAQEVIGSQEASEASMLKGCEDLINPAAATRIKKKEKFESELEARRKPTADKAEK : 83
CT089_E : MTASGGAGGLGSTQTVVVARAQAAAATQDAQEVIGSQEASEASMLKGCEDLINPAAATRIKKKEKFESELEARRKPTADKAEK : 83
CT089_G : MTASGGAGGLGSTQTVVVARAQAAAATQDAQEVIGSQEASEASMLKGCEDLINPAAATRIKKKEKFESELEARRKPTADKAEK : 83
CT089_H : MTASGGAGGLGSTQTVVVARAQAAAATQDAQEVIGSQEASEASMLKGCEDLINPAAATRIKKKEKFESELEARRKPTADKAEK : 83
CT089_I : MTASGGAGGLGSTQTVVVARAQAAAATQDAQEVIGSQEASEASMLKGCEDLINPAAATRIKKKEKFESELEARRKPTADKAEK : 83
CT089_J : MTASGGAGGLGSTQTVVVARAQAAAATQDAQEVIGSQEASEASMLKGCEDLINPAAATRIKKKEKFESELEARRKPTADKAEK : 83
CT089_K : MTASGGAGGLGSTQTVVVARAQAAAATQDAQEVIGSQEASEASMLKGCEDLINPAAATRIKKKEKFESELEARRKPTADKAEK : 83
CT089_L2 : MTASGGAGGLGSTQTVVVARAQAAAATQDAQEVIGSQEASEASMLKGCEDLINPAAATRIKKKEKFESELEARRKPTADKAEK : 83

CT089_A : KSESTEKGDTPLEDRFTEDLSVSGEDFRGLKNSFDDSSPEEILDALTSKFSDPITKDLALDYLIQTAPSDRKLKSLALIQ : 166
CT089_B : KSESTEKGDTPLEDRFTEDLSVSGEDFRGLKNSFDDSSPEEILDALTSKFSDPITKDLALDYLIQTAPSDRKLKSLALIQ : 166
CT089_D : KSESTEKGDTPLEDRFTEDLSVSGEDFRGLKNSFDDSSPEEILDALTSKFSDPITKDLALDYLIQTAPSDRKLKSLALIQ : 166
CT089_E : KSESTEKGDTPLEDRFTEDLSVSGEDFRGLKNSFDDSSPEEILDALTSKFSDPITKDLALDYLIQTAPSDRKLKSLALIQ : 166
CT089_G : KSESTEKGDTPLEDRFTEDLSVSGEDFRGLKNSFDDSSPEEILDALTSKFSDPITKDLALDYLIQTAPSDRKLKSLALIQ : 166
CT089_H : KSESTEKGDTPLEDRFTEDLSVSGEDFRGLKNSFDDSSPEEILDALTSKFSDPITKDLALDYLIQTAPSDRKLKSLALIQ : 166
CT089_I : KSESTEKGDTPLEDRFTEDLSVSGEDFRGLKNSFDDSSPEEILDALTSKFSDPITKDLALDYLIQTAPSDRKLKSLALIQ : 166
CT089_J : KSESTEKGDTPLEDRFTEDLSVSGEDFRGLKNSFDDSSPEEILDALTSKFSDPITKDLALDYLIQTAPSDRKLKSLALIQ : 166
CT089_K : KSESTEKGDTPLEDRFTEDLSVSGEDFRGLKNSFDDSSPEEILDALTSKFSDPITKDLALDYLIQTAPSDRKLKSLALIQ : 166
CT089_L2 : KSESTEKGDTPLEDRFTEDLSVSGEDFRGLKNSFDDSSPEEILDALTSKFSDPITKDLALDYLIQTAPSDRKLKSLALIQ : 166

CT089_A : KHQLMSQNPOAIVGGRNVLLASSTFASRANTSPSSLRSLYLQVTSFSPNCNLRQMLASYSFSEKTAVMFPLVNGMVADLKSE : 249
CT089_B : KHQLMSQNPOAIVGGRNVLLASSTFASRANTSPSSLRSLYLQVTSFSPNCNLRQMLASYSFSEKTAVMFPLVNGMVADLKSE : 249
CT089_D : KHQLMSQNPOAIVGGRNVLLASSTFASRANTSPSSLRSLYLQVTSFSPNCNLRQMLASYSFSEKTAVMFPLVNGMVADLKSE : 249
CT089_E : KHQLMSQNPOAIVGGRNVLLASSTFASRANTSPSSLRSLYLQVTSFSPNCNLRQMLASYSFSEKTAVMFPLVNGMVADLKSE : 249
CT089_G : KHQLMSQNPOAIVGGRNVLLASSTFASRANTSPSSLRSLYLQVTSFSPNCNLRQMLASYSFSEKTAVMFPLVNGMVADLKSE : 249
CT089_H : KHQLMSQNPOAIVGGRNVLLASSTFASRANTSPSSLRSLYLQVTSFSPNCNLRQMLASYSFSEKTAVMFPLVNGMVADLKSE : 249
CT089_I : KHQLMSQNPOAIVGGRNVLLASSTFASRANTSPSSLRSLYLQVTSFSPNCNLRQMLASYSFSEKTAVMFPLVNGMVADLKSE : 249
CT089_J : KHQLMSQNPOAIVGGRNVLLASSTFASRANTSPSSLRSLYLQVTSFSPNCNLRQMLASYSFSEKTAVMFPLVNGMVADLKSE : 249
CT089_K : KHQLMSQNPOAIVGGRNVLLASSTFASRANTSPSSLRSLYLQVTSFSPNCNLRQMLASYSFSEKTAVMFPLVNGMVADLKSE : 249
CT089_L2 : KHQLMSQNPOAIVGGRNVLLASSTFASRANTSPSSLRSLYLQVTSFSPNCNLRQMLASYSFSEKTAVMFPLVNGMVADLKSE : 249

CT089_A : GPSIIPAKLQVYMTLSNLQALHSVDSFFDRNIGNLENSLKHGEGHAPIPSLTGNTLTKTFLQLVEDKFPSSSKAQKALNELVG : 332
CT089_B : GPSIIPAKLQVYMTLSNLQALHSVDSFFDRNIGNLENSLKHGEGHAPIPSLTGNTLTKTFLQLVEDKFPSSSKAQKALNELVG : 332
CT089_D : GPSIIPAKLQVYMTLSNLQALHSVDSFFDRNIGNLENSLKHGEGHAPIPSLTGNTLTKTFLQLVEDKFPSSSKAQKALNELVG : 332
CT089_E : GPSIIPAKLQVYMTLSNLQALHSVDSFFDRNIGNLENSLKHGEGHAPIPSLTGNTLTKTFLQLVEDKFPSSSKAQKALNELVG : 332
CT089_G : GPSIIPAKLQVYMTLSNLQALHSVDSFFDRNIGNLENSLKHGEGHAPIPSLTGNTLTKTFLQLVEDKFPSSSKAQKALNELVG : 332
CT089_H : GPSIIPAKLQVYMTLSNLQALHSVDSFFDRNIGNLENSLKHGEGHAPIPSLTGNTLTKTFLQLVEDKFPSSSKAQKALNELVG : 332
CT089_I : GPSIIPAKLQVYMTLSNLQALHSVDSFFDRNIGNLENSLKHGEGHAPIPSLTGNTLTKTFLQLVEDKFPSSSKAQKALNELVG : 332
CT089_J : GPSIIPAKLQVYMTLSNLQALHSVDSFFDRNIGNLENSLKHGEGHAPIPSLTGNTLTKTFLQLVEDKFPSSSKAQKALNELVG : 332
CT089_K : GPSIIPAKLQVYMTLSNLQALHSVDSFFDRNIGNLENSLKHGEGHAPIPSLTGNTLTKTFLQLVEDKFPSSSKAQKALNELVG : 332
CT089_L2 : GPSIIPAKLQVYMTLSNLQALHSVDSFFDRNIGNLENSLKHGEGHAPIPSLTGNTLTKTFLQLVEDKFPSSSKAQKALNELVG : 332

CT089_A : PDTGPOTEVLNLFFRALNGCSPRIFSGAEKKOQLASVINTLDAINADNEDYPKPGDFPSSSFSSSTPPHAPVPOSEIPTSPTS : 415
CT089_B : PDTGPOTEVLNLFFRALNGCSPRIFSGAEKKOQLASVINTLDAINADNEDYPKPGDFPSSSFSSSTPPHAPVPOSEIPTSPTS : 415
CT089_D : PDTGPOTEVLNLFFRALNGCSPRIFSGAEKKOQLASVINTLDAINADNEDYPKPGDFPSSSFSSSTPPHAPVPOSEIPTSPTS : 415
CT089_E : PDTGPOTEVLNLFFRALNGCSPRIFSGAEKKOQLASVINTLDAINADNEDYPKPGDFPSSSFSSSTPPHAPVPOSEIPTSPTS : 415
CT089_G : PDTGPOTEVLNLFFRALNGCSPRIFSGAEKKOQLASVINTLDAINADNEDYPKPGDFPSSSFSSSTPPHAPVPOSEIPTSPTS : 415
CT089_H : PDTGPOTEVLNLFFRALNGCSPRIFSGAEKKOQLASVINTLDAINADNEDYPKPGDFPSSSFSSSTPPHAPVPOSEIPTSPTS : 415
CT089_I : PDTGPOTEVLNLFFRALNGCSPRIFSGAEKKOQLASVINTLDAINADNEDYPKPGDFPSSSFSSSTPPHAPVPOSEIPTSPTS : 415
CT089_J : PDTGPOTEVLNLFFRALNGCSPRIFSGAEKKOQLASVINTLDAINADNEDYPKPGDFPSSSFSSSTPPHAPVPOSEIPTSPTS : 415
CT089_K : PDTGPOTEVLNLFFRALNGCSPRIFSGAEKKOQLASVINTLDAINADNEDYPKPGDFPSSSFSSSTPPHAPVPOSEIPTSPTS : 415
CT089_L2 : PDTGPOTEVLNLFFRALNGCSPRIFSGAEKKOQLASVINTLDAINADNEDYPKPGDFPSSSFSSSTPPHAPVPOSEIPTSPTS : 415

CT089_A : TQPPSP : 421
CT089_B : TQPPSP : 421
CT089_D : TQPPSP : 421
CT089_E : TQPPSP : 421
CT089_G : TQPPSP : 421
CT089_H : TQPPSP : 421
CT089_I : TQPPSP : 421
CT089_J : TQPPSP : 421
CT089_K : TQPPSP : 421
CT089_L2 : TQPPSP : 421
    
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+: non-conservative amino acid change
 -: conservative amino acid change
 Grey boxes: predicted HLA DRB1 epitope (serovar E)

Figure 7a

CT858 amino acid sequences

CT858_A : MVQGESLVCKNALQDLSFLEHLLQVKYAPKTKWEQYLGWDLVQSSVSAQOKLRTQENPSTSFCCQVLAADFIGGLNDFHAGVTF : 83
CT858_B : MVQGESLVCKNALQDLSFLEHLLQVKYAPKTKWEQYLGWDLVQSSVSAQOKLRTQENPSTSFCCQVLAADFIGGLNDFHAGVTF : 83
CT858_D : MVQGESLVCKNALQDLSFLEHLLQVKYAPKTKWEQYLGWDLVQSSVSAQOKLRTQENPSTSFCCQVLAADFIGGLNDFHAGVTF : 83
CT858_E : MVQGESLVCKNALQDLSFLEHLLQVKYAPKTKWEQYLGWDLVQSSVSAQOKLRTQENPSTSFCCQVLAADFIGGLNDFHAGVTF : 83
CT858_G : MVQGESLVCKNALQDLSFLEHLLQVKYAPKTKWEQYLGWDLVQSSVSAQOKLRTQENPSTSFCCQVLAADFIGGLNDFHAGVTF : 83
CT858_H : MVQGESLVCKNALQDLSFLEHLLQVKYAPKTKWEQYLGWDLVQSSVSAQOKLRTQENPSTSFCCQVLAADFIGGLNDFHAGVTF : 83
CT858_I : MVQGESLVCKNALQDLSFLEHLLQVKYAPKTKWEQYLGWDLVQSSVSAQOKLRTQENPSTSFCCQVLAADFIGGLNDFHAGVTF : 83
CT858_J : MVQGESLVCKNALQDLSFLEHLLQVKYAPKTKWEQYLGWDLVQSSVSAQOKLRTQENPSTSFCCQVLAADFIGGLNDFHAGVTF : 83
CT858_K : MVQGESLVCKNALQDLSFLEHLLQVKYAPKTKWEQYLGWDLVQSSVSAQOKLRTQENPSTSFCCQVLAADFIGGLNDFHAGVTF : 83
CT858_L2 : MVQGESLVCKNALQDLSFLEHLLQVKYAPKTKWEQYLGWDLVQSSVSAQOKLRTQENPSTSFCCQVLAADFIGGLNDFHAGVTF : 83

CT858_A : FAIESAYLPYTVOKSSDGRFYFVDMTFSSEIRVGDLELLEVDGAPVQDVLAATLYGSNHKGTAAEFSAALRTLFSRMAASLGHKV : 166
CT858_B : FAIESAYLPYTVOKSSDGRFYFVDMTFSSEIRVGDLELLEVDGAPVQDVLAATLYGSNHKGTAAEFSAALRTLFSRMAASLGHKV : 166
CT858_D : FAIESAYLPYTVOKSSDGRFYFVDMTFSSEIRVGDLELLEVDGAPVQDVLAATLYGSNHKGTAAEFSAALRTLFSRMAASLGHKV : 166
CT858_E : FAIESAYLPYTVOKSSDGRFYFVDMTFSSEIRVGDLELLEVDGAPVQDVLAATLYGSNHKGTAAEFSAALRTLFSRMAASLGHKV : 166
CT858_G : FAIESAYLPYTVOKSSDGRFYFVDMTFSSEIRVGDLELLEVDGAPVQDVLAATLYGSNHKGTAAEFSAALRTLFSRMAASLGHKV : 166
CT858_H : FAIESAYLPYTVOKSSDGRFYFVDMTFSSEIRVGDLELLEVDGAPVQDVLAATLYGSNHKGTAAEFSAALRTLFSRMAASLGHKV : 166
CT858_I : FAIESAYLPYTVOKSSDGRFYFVDMTFSSEIRVGDLELLEVDGAPVQDVLAATLYGSNHKGTAAEFSAALRTLFSRMAASLGHKV : 166
CT858_J : FAIESAYLPYTVOKSSDGRFYFVDMTFSSEIRVGDLELLEVDGAPVQDVLAATLYGSNHKGTAAEFSAALRTLFSRMAASLGHKV : 166
CT858_K : FAIESAYLPYTVOKSSDGRFYFVDMTFSSEIRVGDLELLEVDGAPVQDVLAATLYGSNHKGTAAEFSAALRTLFSRMAASLGHKV : 166
CT858_L2 : FAIESAYLPYTVOKSSDGRFYFVDMTFSSEIRVGDLELLEVDGAPVQDVLAATLYGSNHKGTAAEFSAALRTLFSRMAASLGHKV : 166

CT858_A : PSGRTILKIRRFPGTTRREVVKWRYVPEGVGDLATLAPSIAPQLQKSMRSFFPKKDDAFHRSSELYSPMVPHFWAELRNHY : 249
CT858_B : PSGRTILKIRRFPGTTRREVVKWRYVPEGVGDLATLAPSIAPQLQKSMRSFFPKKDDAFHRSSELYSPMVPHFWAELRNHY : 249
CT858_D : PSGRTILKIRRFPGTTRREVVKWRYVPEGVGDLATLAPSIAPQLQKSMRSFFPKKDDAFHRSSELYSPMVPHFWAELRNHY : 249
CT858_E : PSGRTILKIRRFPGTTRREVVKWRYVPEGVGDLATLAPSIAPQLQKSMRSFFPKKDDAFHRSSELYSPMVPHFWAELRNHY : 249
CT858_G : PSGRTILKIRRFPGTTRREVVKWRYVPEGVGDLATLAPSIAPQLQKSMRSFFPKKDDAFHRSSELYSPMVPHFWAELRNHY : 249
CT858_H : PSGRTILKIRRFPGTTRREVVKWRYVPEGVGDLATLAPSIAPQLQKSMRSFFPKKDDAFHRSSELYSPMVPHFWAELRNHY : 249
CT858_I : PSGRTILKIRRFPGTTRREVVKWRYVPEGVGDLATLAPSIAPQLQKSMRSFFPKKDDAFHRSSELYSPMVPHFWAELRNHY : 249
CT858_J : PSGRTILKIRRFPGTTRREVVKWRYVPEGVGDLATLAPSIAPQLQKSMRSFFPKKDDAFHRSSELYSPMVPHFWAELRNHY : 249
CT858_K : PSGRTILKIRRFPGTTRREVVKWRYVPEGVGDLATLAPSIAPQLQKSMRSFFPKKDDAFHRSSELYSPMVPHFWAELRNHY : 249
CT858_L2 : PSGRTILKIRRFPGTTRREVVKWRYVPEGVGDLATLAPSIAPQLQKSMRSFFPKKDDAFHRSSELYSPMVPHFWAELRNHY : 249

CT858_A : ATSGLKSGYNI GSTDGPLPVIGPVIWESEGLFRAYISSVT DGCCKSHKVGFLRIPYTSWQDMEDFDFSGPPWEEFAKI IQVF : 332
CT858_B : ATSGLKSGYNI GSTDGPLPVIGPVIWESEGLFRAYISSVT DGCCKSHKVGFLRIPYTSWQDMEDFDFSGPPWEEFAKI IQVF : 332
CT858_D : ATSGLKSGYNI GSTDGPLPVIGPVIWESEGLFRAYISSVT DGCCKSHKVGFLRIPYTSWQDMEDFDFSGPPWEEFAKI IQVF : 332
CT858_E : ATSGLKSGYNI GSTDGPLPVIGPVIWESEGLFRAYISSVT DGCCKSHKVGFLRIPYTSWQDMEDFDFSGPPWEEFAKI IQVF : 332
CT858_G : ATSGLKSGYNI GSTDGPLPVIGPVIWESEGLFRAYISSVT DGCCKSHKVGFLRIPYTSWQDMEDFDFSGPPWEEFAKI IQVF : 332
CT858_H : ATSGLKSGYNI GSTDGPLPVIGPVIWESEGLFRAYISSVT DGCCKSHKVGFLRIPYTSWQDMEDFDFSGPPWEEFAKI IQVF : 332
CT858_I : ATSGLKSGYNI GSTDGPLPVIGPVIWESEGLFRAYISSVT DGCCKSHKVGFLRIPYTSWQDMEDFDFSGPPWEEFAKI IQVF : 332
CT858_J : ATSGLKSGYNI GSTDGPLPVIGPVIWESEGLFRAYISSVT DGCCKSHKVGFLRIPYTSWQDMEDFDFSGPPWEEFAKI IQVF : 332
CT858_K : ATSGLKSGYNI GSTDGPLPVIGPVIWESEGLFRAYISSVT DGCCKSHKVGFLRIPYTSWQDMEDFDFSGPPWEEFAKI IQVF : 332
CT858_L2 : ATSGLKSGYNI GSTDGPLPVIGPVIWESEGLFRAYISSVT DGCCKSHKVGFLRIPYTSWQDMEDFDFSGPPWEEFAKI IQVF : 332

CT858_A : SSNTEALIIDQNNP GGSVLYLYALLSMLTDRPLELPKHRMILTQDEVVDALDWTLL ENVDTNVESRLALGDNMEGYTVDLQ : 415
CT858_B : SSNTEALIIDQNNP GGSVLYLYALLSMLTDRPLELPKHRMILTQDEVVDALDWTLL ENVDTNVESRLALGDNMEGYTVDLQ : 415
CT858_D : SSNTEALIIDQNNP GGSVLYLYALLSMLTDRPLELPKHRMILTQDEVVDALDWTLL ENVDTNVESRLALGDNMEGYTVDLQ : 415
CT858_E : SSNTEALIIDQNNP GGSVLYLYALLSMLTDRPLELPKHRMILTQDEVVDALDWTLL ENVDTNVESRLALGDNMEGYTVDLQ : 415
CT858_G : SSNTEALIIDQNNP GGSVLYLYALLSMLTDRPLELPKHRMILTQDEVVDALDWTLL ENVDTNVESRLALGDNMEGYTVDLQ : 415
CT858_H : SSNTEALIIDQNNP GGSVLYLYALLSMLTDRPLELPKHRMILTQDEVVDALDWTLL ENVDTNVESRLALGDNMEGYTVDLQ : 415
CT858_I : SSNTEALIIDQNNP GGSVLYLYALLSMLTDRPLELPKHRMILTQDEVVDALDWTLL ENVDTNVESRLALGDNMEGYTVDLQ : 415
CT858_J : SSNTEALIIDQNNP GGSVLYLYALLSMLTDRPLELPKHRMILTQDEVVDALDWTLL ENVDTNVESRLALGDNMEGYTVDLQ : 415
CT858_K : SSNTEALIIDQNNP GGSVLYLYALLSMLTDRPLELPKHRMILTQDEVVDALDWTLL ENVDTNVESRLALGDNMEGYTVDLQ : 415
CT858_L2 : SSNTEALIIDQNNP GGSVLYLYALLSMLTDRPLELPKHRMILTQDEVVDALDWTLL ENVDTNVESRLALGDNMEGYTVDLQ : 415

CT858_A : VAEYKSFGRQVINCWSKGDIELSTPIPLFGFEKIHHPHPRVQYSKPICVLINEQDFSCADFFPVVLDKNDRALIVGTRTAGAG : 498
CT858_B : VAEYKSFGRQVINCWSKGDIELSTPIPLFGFEKIHHPHPRVQYSKPICVLINEQDFSCADFFPVVLDKNDRALIVGTRTAGAG : 498
CT858_D : VAEYKSFGRQVINCWSKGDIELSTPIPLFGFEKIHHPHPRVQYSKPICVLINEQDFSCADFFPVVLDKNDRALIVGTRTAGAG : 498
CT858_E : VAEYKSFGRQVINCWSKGDIELSTPIPLFGFEKIHHPHPRVQYSKPICVLINEQDFSCADFFPVVLDKNDRALIVGTRTAGAG : 498
CT858_G : VAEYKSFGRQVINCWSKGDIELSTPIPLFGFEKIHHPHPRVQYSKPICVLINEQDFSCADFFPVVLDKNDRALIVGTRTAGAG : 498
CT858_H : VAEYKSFGRQVINCWSKGDIELSTPIPLFGFEKIHHPHPRVQYSKPICVLINEQDFSCADFFPVVLDKNDRALIVGTRTAGAG : 498
CT858_I : VAEYKSFGRQVINCWSKGDIELSTPIPLFGFEKIHHPHPRVQYSKPICVLINEQDFSCADFFPVVLDKNDRALIVGTRTAGAG : 498
CT858_J : VAEYKSFGRQVINCWSKGDIELSTPIPLFGFEKIHHPHPRVQYSKPICVLINEQDFSCADFFPVVLDKNDRALIVGTRTAGAG : 498
CT858_K : VAEYKSFGRQVINCWSKGDIELSTPIPLFGFEKIHHPHPRVQYSKPICVLINEQDFSCADFFPVVLDKNDRALIVGTRTAGAG : 498
CT858_L2 : VAEYKSFGRQVINCWSKGDIELSTPIPLFGFEKIHHPHPRVQYSKPICVLINEQDFSCADFFPVVLDKNDRALIVGTRTAGAG : 498

Figure 7b

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00          *          520          *          540          *          560          *          580
CT858_A : GFVFNVPFNRTGIKTCSLTGLAVREHGAFIENIGVEPHIDLPTANDIRYKGYSEYLDKVKKLVLCQLINNDGTIIIAEDGS : 581
CT858_B : GFVFNVPFNRTGIKTCSLTGLAVREHGAFIENIGVEPHIDLPTANDIRYKGYSEYLDKVKKLVLCQLINNDGTIIIAEDGS : 581
CT858_D : GFVFNVPFNRTGIKTCSLTGLAVREHGAFIENIGVEPHIDLPTANDIRYKGYSEYLDKVKKLVLCQLINNDGTIIIAEDGS : 581
CT858_E : GFVFNVPFNRTGIKTCSLTGLAVREHGAFIENIGVEPHIDLPTANDIRYKGYSEYLDKVKKLVLCQLINNDGTIIIAEDGS : 581
CT858_G : GFVFNVPFNRTGIKTCSLTGLAVREHGAFIENIGVEPHIDLPTANDIRYKGYSEYLDKVKKLVLCQLINNDGTIIIAEDGS : 581
CT858_H : GFVFNVPFNRTGIKTCSLTGLAVREHGAFIENIGVEPHIDLPTANDIRYKGYSEYLDKVKKLVLCQLINNDGTIIIAEDGS : 581
CT858_I : GFVFNVPFNRTGIKTCSLTGLAVREHGAFIENIGVEPHIDLPTANDIRYKGYSEYLDKVKKLVLCQLINNDGTIIIAEDGS : 581
CT858_J : GFVFNVPFNRTGIKTCSLTGLAVREHGAFIENIGVEPHIDLPTANDIRYKGYSEYLDKVKKLVLCQLINNDGTIIIAEDGS : 581
CT858_K : GFVFNVPFNRTGIKTCSLTGLAVREHGAFIENIGVEPHIDLPTANDIRYKGYSEYLDKVKKLVLCQLINNDGTIIIAEDGS : 581
CT858_L2 : GFVFNVPFNRTGIKTCSLTGLAVREHGAFIENIGVEPHIDLPTANDIRYKGYSEYLDKVKKLVLCQLINNDGTIIIAEDGS : 581
    
```

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CT858_A : H : 582
CT858_B : H : 582
CT858_D : H : 582
CT858_E : H : 582
CT858_G : H : 582
CT858_H : H : 582
CT858_I : H : 582
CT858_J : H : 582
CT858_K : H : 582
CT858_L2 : H : 582
    
```

```

! : non-conservative amino acid change
- : conservative amino acid change
Grey boxes: predicted HLA DRB1 epitopes (serovar E)
    
```

```

Amino acids with charged polar groups (D,E,K,R,H)
Amino acids with uncharged polar R groups (G,S,T,C,Y,N,Q)
Amino acids nonpolars R groups (A,V,L,I,F,F,W,M)
    
```

Figure 8a

CT875 amino acid sequences

CT875_A : MSIRGVGGNGNSRIPSHNGDGSNRRSQNTKGNKVE^{*}DRVRS^{*}LYSSRSNENR^{*}ESPYAVVDVSSMIEST^{*}PTSGET^{*}PRASRGVFSR : 81
CT875_B : MSIRGVGGNGNSRIPSHNGDGSNRRSQNTKGNKVE^{*}DRVRS^{*}LYSSRSNENR^{*}ESPYAVVDVSSMIEST^{*}PTSGET^{*}PRASRGVFSR : 81
CT875_D : MSIRGVGGNGNSRIPSHNGDGSNRRSQNTKGNKVE^{*}DRVCS^{*}LYSSRSNENR^{*}ESPYAVVDVSSMIEST^{*}PTSGET^{*}PRASRGVFSR : 83
CT875_E : MSIRGVGGNGNSRIPSHNGDGSNRRSQNTKGNKVE^{*}DRVCS^{*}LYSSRSNENR^{*}ESPYAVVDVSSMIEST^{*}PTSGET^{*}PRASRGVFSR : 83
CT875_G : MSIRGVGGNGNSRIPSHNGDGSNRRSQNTKGNKVE^{*}DRVCS^{*}LYSSRSNENR^{*}ESPYAVVDVSSMIEST^{*}PTSGET^{*}PRASRGVFSR : 83
CT875_H : MSIRGVGGNGNSRIPSHNGDGSNRRSQNTKGNKVE^{*}DRVCS^{*}LYSSRSNENR^{*}ESPYAVVDVSSMIEST^{*}PTSGET^{*}PRASRGVFSR : 83
CT875_I : MSIRGVGGNGNSRIPSHNGDGSNRRSQNTKGNKVE^{*}DRVCS^{*}LYSSRSNENR^{*}ESPYAVVDVSSMIEST^{*}PTSGET^{*}PRASRGVFSR : 83
CT875_J : MSIRGVGGNGNSRIPSHNGDGSNRRSQNTKGNKVE^{*}DRVCS^{*}LYSSRSNENR^{*}ESPYAVVDVSSMIEST^{*}PTSGET^{*}PRASRGVFSR : 83
CT875_K : MSIRGVGGNGNSRIPSHNGDGSNRRSQNTKGNKVE^{*}DRVCS^{*}LYSSRSNENR^{*}ESPYAVVDVSSMIEST^{*}PTSGET^{*}PRASRGVFSR : 83
CT875_L2 : MSIRGVGGNGNSRIPSHNGDGSNRRSQNTKGNKVE^{*}DRVCS^{*}LYSSRSNENR^{*}ESPYAVVDVSSMIEST^{*}PTSGET^{*}PRASRGVFSR : 83

CT875_A : FQRLGRVADKVRRAVQCAWSSVSTRSSATRAAESGSSSTARGASSGYREYSP^{*}SAARGLRLMFTDF^{*}WRTRVLRQISPMAGV : 164
CT875_B : FQRLGRVADKVRRAVQCAWSSVSTRSSATRAAESGSSSTARGASSGYREYSP^{*}SAARGLRLMFTDF^{*}WRTRVLRQISPMAGV : 164
CT875_D : FQRLGRVADKVRRAVQCAWSSVSTRSSATRAAESGSSSTARGASSGYREYSP^{*}SAARGLRLMFTDF^{*}WRTRVLRQISPMAGV : 166
CT875_E : FQRLGRVADKVRRAVQCAWSSVSTRSSATRAAESGSSSTARGASSGYREYSP^{*}SAARGLRLMFTDF^{*}WRTRVLRQISPMAGV : 166
CT875_G : FQRLGRVADKVRRAVQCAWSSVSTRSSATRAAESGSSSTARGASSGYREYSP^{*}SAARGLRLMFTDF^{*}WRTRVLRQISPMAGV : 166
CT875_H : FQRLGRVADKVRRAVQCAWSSVSTRSSATRAAESGSSSTARGASSGYREYSP^{*}SAARGLRLMFTDF^{*}WRTRVLRQISPMAGV : 166
CT875_I : FQRLGRVADKVRRAVQCAWSSVSTRSSATRAAESGSSSTARGASSGYREYSP^{*}SAARGLRLMFTDF^{*}WRTRVLRQISPMAGV : 166
CT875_J : FQRLGRVADKVRRAVQCAWSSVSTRSSATRAAESGSSSTARGASSGYREYSP^{*}SAARGLRLMFTDF^{*}WRTRVLRQISPMAGV : 165
CT875_K : FQRLGRVADKVRRAVQCAWSSVSTRSSATRAAESGSSSTARGASSGYREYSP^{*}SAARGLRLMFTDF^{*}WRTRVLRQISPMAGV : 166
CT875_L2 : FQRLGRVADKVRRAVQCAWSSVSTRSSATRAAESGSSSTARGASSGYREYSP^{*}SAARGLRLMFTDF^{*}WRTRVLRQISPMAGV : 165

CT875_A : FGNLDVNEARLMAAYTSECADHLEAKLAGPDGVAAREIAK^{*}WEKRV^{*}RDLDKGAARKLLNDPLGRRI^{*}PNYQSKNFG^{*}EYTVG : 247
CT875_B : FGNLDVNEARLMAAYTSECADHLEAKLAGPDGVAAREIAK^{*}WEKRV^{*}RDLDKGAARKLLNDPLGRRI^{*}PNYQSKNFG^{*}EYTVG : 247
CT875_D : FGNLDVNEARLMAAYTSECADHLEAKLAGPDGVAAREIAK^{*}WEKRV^{*}RDLDKGAARKLLNDPLGRRI^{*}PNYQSKNFG^{*}EYTVG : 249
CT875_E : FGNLDVNEARLMAAYTSECADHLEAKLAGPDGVAAREIAK^{*}WEKRV^{*}RDLDKGAARKLLNDPLGRRI^{*}PNYQSKNFG^{*}EYTVG : 249
CT875_G : FGNLDVNEARLMAAYTSECADHLEAKLAGPDGVAAREIAK^{*}WEKRV^{*}RDLDKGAARKLLNDPLGRRI^{*}PNYQSKNFG^{*}EYTVG : 249
CT875_H : FGNLDVNEARLMAAYTSECADHLEAKLAGPDGVAAREIAK^{*}WEKRV^{*}RDLDKGAARKLLNDPLGRRI^{*}PNYQSKNFG^{*}EYTVG : 249
CT875_I : FGNLDVNEARLMAAYTSECADHLEAKLAGPDGVAAREIAK^{*}WEKRV^{*}RDLDKGAARKLLNDPLGRRI^{*}PNYQSKNFG^{*}EYTVG : 249
CT875_J : FGNLDVNEARLMAAYTSECADHLEAKLAGPDGVAAREIAK^{*}WEKRV^{*}RDLDKGAARKLLNDPLGRRI^{*}PNYQSKNFG^{*}EYTVG : 248
CT875_K : FGNLDVNEARLMAAYTSECADHLEAKLAGPDGVAAREIAK^{*}WEKRV^{*}RDLDKGAARKLLNDPLGRRI^{*}PNYQSKNFG^{*}EYTVG : 249
CT875_L2 : FGNLDVNEARLMAAYTSECADHLEAKLAGPDGVAAREIAK^{*}WEKRV^{*}RDLDKGAARKLLNDPLGRRI^{*}PNYQSKNFG^{*}EYTVG : 248

CT875_A : NSMFYDGPQVANLQNVDTGF^{*}WLDMSNLS^{*}DVVLSEI^{*}QTGLRARATLEESM^{*}FMLENLEER^{*}FRRLQET^{*}CDAAARTE^{*}IEESG^{*}WTRES : 330
CT875_B : NSMFYDGPQVANLQNVDTGF^{*}WLDMSNLS^{*}DVVLSEI^{*}QTGLRARATLEESM^{*}FMLENLEER^{*}FRRLQET^{*}CDAAARTE^{*}IEESG^{*}WTRES : 330
CT875_D : NSMFYDGPQVANLQNVDTGF^{*}WLDMSNLS^{*}DVVLSEI^{*}QTGLRARATLEESM^{*}FMLENLEER^{*}FRRLQET^{*}CDAAARTE^{*}IEESG^{*}WTRES : 332
CT875_E : NSMFYDGPQVANLQNVDTGF^{*}WLDMSNLS^{*}DVVLSEI^{*}QTGLRARATLEESM^{*}FMLENLEER^{*}FRRLQET^{*}CDAAARTE^{*}IEESG^{*}WTRES : 332
CT875_G : NSMFYDGPQVANLQNVDTGF^{*}WLDMSNLS^{*}DVVLSEI^{*}QTGLRARATLEESM^{*}FMLENLEER^{*}FRRLQET^{*}CDAAARTE^{*}IEESG^{*}WTRES : 332
CT875_H : NSMFYDGPQVANLQNVDTGF^{*}WLDMSNLS^{*}DVVLSEI^{*}QTGLRARATLEESM^{*}FMLENLEER^{*}FRRLQET^{*}CDAAARTE^{*}IEESG^{*}WTRES : 332
CT875_I : NSMFYDGPQVANLQNVDTGF^{*}WLDMSNLS^{*}DVVLSEI^{*}QTGLRARATLEESM^{*}FMLENLEER^{*}FRRLQET^{*}CDAAARTE^{*}IEESG^{*}WTRES : 332
CT875_J : NSMFYDGPQVANLQNVDTGF^{*}WLDMSNLS^{*}DVVLSEI^{*}QTGLRARATLEESM^{*}FMLENLEER^{*}FRRLQET^{*}CDAAARTE^{*}IEESG^{*}WTRES : 331
CT875_K : NSMFYDGPQVANLQNVDTGF^{*}WLDMSNLS^{*}DVVLSEI^{*}QTGLRARATLEESM^{*}FMLENLEER^{*}FRRLQET^{*}CDAAARTE^{*}IEESG^{*}WTRES : 332
CT875_L2 : NSMFYDGPQVANLQNVDTGF^{*}WLDMSNLS^{*}DVVLSEI^{*}QTGLRARATLEESM^{*}FMLENLEER^{*}FRRLQET^{*}CDAAARTE^{*}IEESG^{*}WTRES : 331

CT875_A : ASRMGDEAQQPSRAQQA^{*}QOSFVNECNSIEFSG^{*}SGFGEHVRVLCARVSRGLAAAGEA^{*}RRCF^{*}SCKKSTHRYA^{*}PRDDLSPEGA : 413
CT875_B : ASRMGDEAQQPSRAQQA^{*}QOSFVNECNSIEFSG^{*}SGFGEHVRVLCARVSRGLAAAGEA^{*}RRCF^{*}SCKKSTHRYA^{*}PRDDLSPEGA : 413
CT875_D : ASRMGDEAQQPSRAQQA^{*}QOSFVNECNSIEFSG^{*}SGFGEHVRVLCARVSRGLAAAGEA^{*}RRCF^{*}SCKKSTHRYA^{*}PRDDLSPEGA : 415
CT875_E : ASRMGDEAQQPSRAQQA^{*}QOSFVNECNSIEFSG^{*}SGFGEHVRVLCARVSRGLAAAGEA^{*}RRCF^{*}SCKKSTHRYA^{*}PRDDLSPEGA : 415
CT875_G : ASRMGDEAQQPSRAQQA^{*}QOSFVNECNSIEFSG^{*}SGFGEHVRVLCARVSRGLAAAGEA^{*}RRCF^{*}SCKKSTHRYA^{*}PRDDLSPEGA : 415
CT875_H : ASRMGDEAQQPSRAQQA^{*}QOSFVNECNSIEFSG^{*}SGFGEHVRVLCARVSRGLAAAGEA^{*}RRCF^{*}SCKKSTHRYA^{*}PRDDLSPEGA : 415
CT875_I : ASRMGDEAQQPSRAQQA^{*}QOSFVNECNSIEFSG^{*}SGFGEHVRVLCARVSRGLAAAGEA^{*}RRCF^{*}SCKKSTHRYA^{*}PRDDLSPEGA : 415
CT875_J : ASRMGDEAQQPSRAQQA^{*}QOSFVNECNSIEFSG^{*}SGFGEHVRVLCARVSRGLAAAGEA^{*}RRCF^{*}SCKKSTHRYA^{*}PRDDLSPEGA : 414
CT875_K : ASRMGDEAQQPSRAQQA^{*}QOSFVNECNSIEFSG^{*}SGFGEHVRVLCARVSRGLAAAGEA^{*}RRCF^{*}SCKKSTHRYA^{*}PRDDLSPEGA : 415
CT875_L2 : ASRMGDEAQQPSRAQQA^{*}QOSFVNECNSIEFSG^{*}SGFGEHVRVLCARVSRGLAAAGEA^{*}RRCF^{*}SCKKSTHRYA^{*}PRDDLSPEGA : 414

CT875_A : SLAETLARFADDMGIERGADGTYDIP^{*}LVDDWR^{*}RGVPSIEGGSDS^{*}IYEIM^{*}PIYEV^{*}VMNDLETRRSFAV^{*}QCGHYQDFRASDYD : 496
CT875_B : SLAETLARFADDMGIERGADGTYDIP^{*}LVDDWR^{*}RGVPSIEGGSDS^{*}IYEIM^{*}PIYEV^{*}VMNDLETRRSFAV^{*}QCGHYQDFRASDYD : 496
CT875_D : SLAETLARFADDMGIERGADGTYDIP^{*}LVDDWR^{*}RGVPSIEGGSDS^{*}IYEIM^{*}PIYEV^{*}VMNDLETRRSFAV^{*}QCGHYQDFRASDYD : 498
CT875_E : SLAETLARFADDMGIERGADGTYDIP^{*}LVDDWR^{*}RGVPSIEGGSDS^{*}IYEIM^{*}PIYEV^{*}VMNDLETRRSFAV^{*}QCGHYQDFRASDYD : 498
CT875_G : SLAETLARFADDMGIERGADGTYDIP^{*}LVDDWR^{*}RGVPSIEGGSDS^{*}IYEIM^{*}PIYEV^{*}VMNDLETRRSFAV^{*}QCGHYQDFRASDYD : 498
CT875_H : SLAETLARFADDMGIERGADGTYDIP^{*}LVDDWR^{*}RGVPSIEGGSDS^{*}IYEIM^{*}PIYEV^{*}VMNDLETRRSFAV^{*}QCGHYQDFRASDYD : 498
CT875_I : SLAETLARFADDMGIERGADGTYDIP^{*}LVDDWR^{*}RGVPSIEGGSDS^{*}IYEIM^{*}PIYEV^{*}VMNDLETRRSFAV^{*}QCGHYQDFRASDYD : 498
CT875_J : SLAETLARFADDMGIERGADGTYDIP^{*}LVDDWR^{*}RGVPSIEGGSDS^{*}IYEIM^{*}PIYEV^{*}VMNDLETRRSFAV^{*}QCGHYQDFRASDYD : 497
CT875_K : SLAETLARFADDMGIERGADGTYDIP^{*}LVDDWR^{*}RGVPSIEGGSDS^{*}IYEIM^{*}PIYEV^{*}VMNDLETRRSFAV^{*}QCGHYQDFRASDYD : 498
CT875_L2 : SLAETLARFADDMGIERGADGTYDIP^{*}LVDDWR^{*}RGVPSIEGGSDS^{*}IYEIM^{*}PIYEV^{*}VMNDLETRRSFAV^{*}QCGHYQDFRASDYD : 497

Figure 8b

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00          *          520          *          540          *          560          *          580
CT875_A : LPRASDYDLPRSPYPTPPLPFRYQLQNMDVEAGFREAVYASFVAGMYNYVVTPQOERIPNSQQVEGILRDMLTNGSOTFRDLM : 579
CT875_B : LPRASDYDLPRSPYPTPPLPFRYQLQNMDVEAGFREAVYASFVAGMYNYVVTPQOERIPNSQQVEEILRDMLTNGSOTFRDLM : 579
CT875_D : LPRASDYDLPRSPYPTPPLPFRYQLQNMDVEAGFREAVYASFVAGMYNYVVTPQOERIPNSQQVEGILRDMLTNGSOTFRDLM : 581
CT875_E : LPRASDYDLPRSPYPTPPLPFRYQLQNMDVEAGFREAVYASFVAGMYNYVVTPQOERIPNSQQVEGILRDMLTNGSOTFRDLM : 581
CT875_G : LPRASDYDLPRSPYPTPPLPFRYQLQNMDVEAGFREAVYASFVAGMYNYVVTPQOERIPNSQQVEGILRDMLTNGSOTFRDLM : 581
CT875_H : LPRASDYDLPRSPYPTPPLPFRYQLQNMDVEAGFREAVYASFVAGMYNYVVTPQOERIPNSQQVEGILRDMLTNGSOTFRDLM : 581
CT875_I : LPRASDYDLPRSPYPTPPLPFRYQLQNMDVEAGFREAVYASFVAGMYNYVVTPQOERIPNSQQVEGILRDMLTNGSOTFRDLM : 581
CT875_J : LPRASDYDLPRSPYPTPPLPFRYQLQNMDVEAGFREAVYASFVAGMYNYVVTPQOERIPNSQQVEGILRDMLTNGSOTFRDLM : 580
CT875_K : LPRASDYDLPRSPYPTPPLPFRYQLQNMDVEAGFREAVYASFVAGMYNYVVTPQOERIPNSQQVEGILRDMLTNGSOTFRDLM : 581
CT875_L2 : LPRASDYDLPRSPYPTPPLPFRYQLQNMDVEAGFREAVYASFVAGMYNYVVTPQOERIPNSQQVEGILRDMLTNGSOTFRDLM : 580
    
```

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*
CT875_A : KRWNREVDRE- : 589
CT875_B : KRWNREVDRE- : 589
CT875_D : RRWNREVDRE- : 591
CT875_E : KRWNREVDRE- : 591
CT875_G : RRWNREVDRE- : 591
CT875_H : KRWNREVDRE- : 591
CT875_I : RRWNREVDRE- : 591
CT875_J : KRWDREVDRE- : 590
CT875_K : RRWNREVDRE- : 591
CT875_L2 : QRWDREVDRE- : 590
    
```

+: non-conservative amino acid change
 -: conservative amino acid change
 Grey boxes: predicted HLA DRB1 epitopes (serovar E)

Amino acids with charged polar groups (D,E,K,R,H)
 Amino acids with uncharged polar R groups (C,S,T,C,Y,N,Q)
 Amino acids nonpolar R groups (A,V,L,I,P,F,W,M)

Figure 9

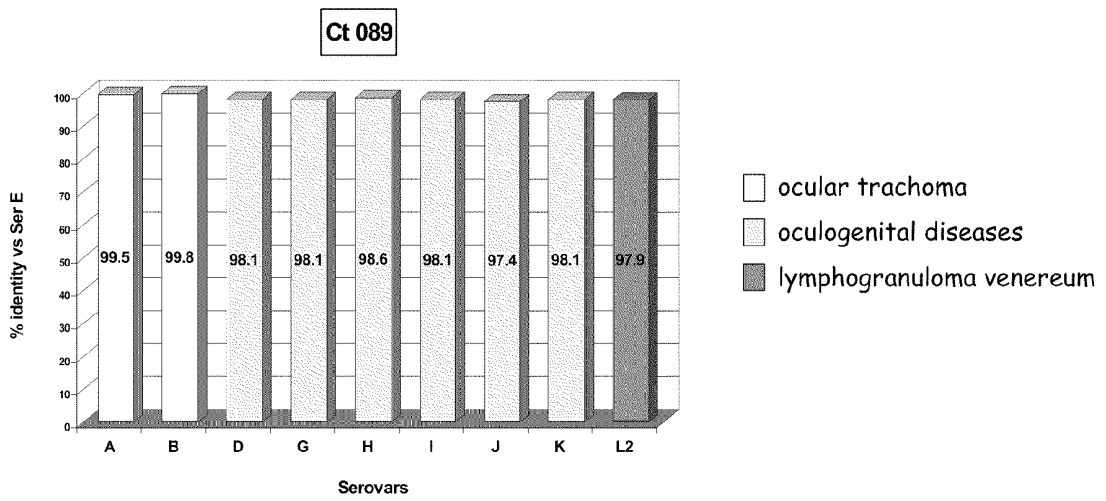


Figure 10

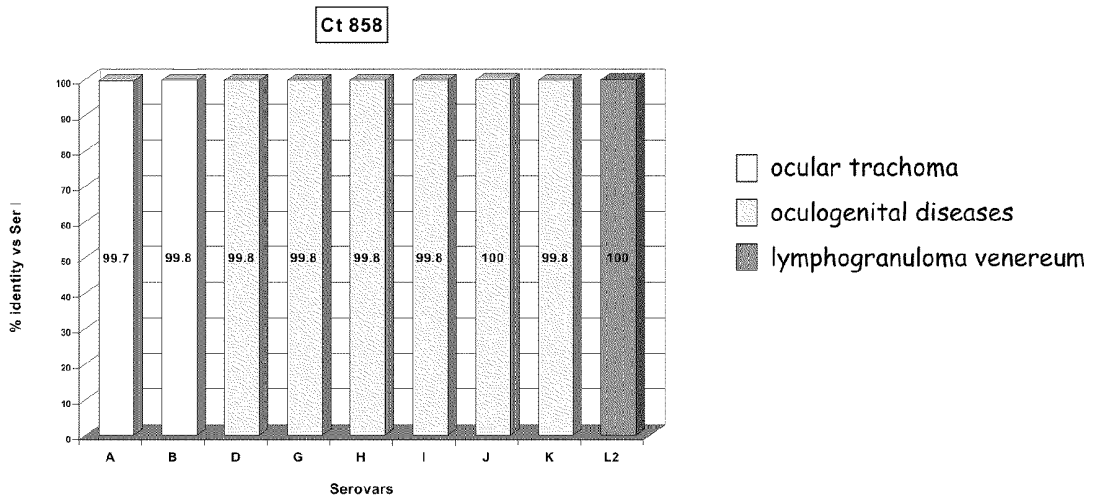


Figure 11

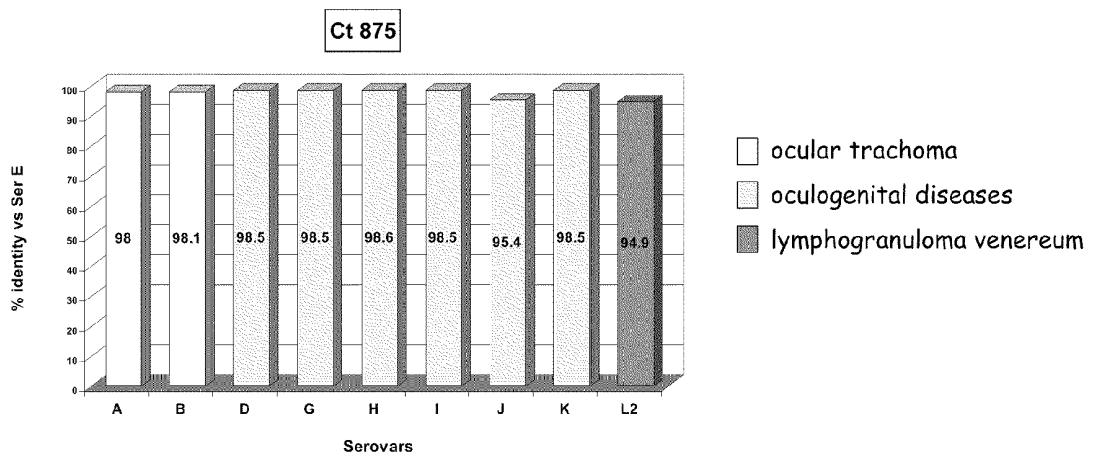


Figure 12

CT089-SerE	MTASGGAGGLGSTQTVDVARAQAAAAATQDAQEVI GSQEASEASMLKGCED	50
CT089 serD	MTASGGAGGLGSTQTVDVARAQAAAAATQDAQEVI GSQEASEASMLKGCED	50
CT089 Cpn	MAASGGTGGGLGGTQGVNLAAYEAAAAKADAEVVASQETSENMNQSQD	50
CT089 Mopn	MTASGGAGGLGGTQTVNVAQAQAAAAATQDAQETI GSQEASEASLTKGSED	50
CT089-SerE	LI NPAAATRI KKKEEKFESLEARRKPTADKAEKKSESTEKGDTPLEDRF	100
CT089 serD	LI NPAAATRI KKKEEKFESLEARRKPTADKAEKKSESTEKGDTPLEDRF	100
CT089 Cpn	LINPAAATRIKKKEEKFQTLESRRKKGELAKAEKKSESTEKFDTDLADKY	100
CT089 Mopn	LANPAAATRIKKKEDKFKQSLEARRKITS-KSEKKSESTEESDSSLEERF	99
CT089-SerE	IEDLSEVSGEDFRGLKNSFDDDSPEEILDALTSKFS DPTIKDLALDYLI	150
CT089 serD	IEDLSEVSGEDFRGLKNSFDDDSPEEILDALTSKFS DPTIKDLALDYLI	150
CT089 Cpn	ASGNSFISGQELRGLRDAIGDDASPEEILALVQEKIKDPALQSTALDYLV	150
CT089 Mopn	IENLSDVSGEDFRGLKNSLSEDSPEEILEKLSGKFS DPTIKDLALDFLI	145
CT089-SerE	QTAPS-DRKLSALIQAKHQLMSQNPQAVGGRNVLLASETFASRANTSP	195
CT089 serD	QTAPS-DGKLSALI QAKHQLMSQNPQAVGGRNVLLASETFASRANTSP	195
CT089 Cpn	QTTPPSQGGKKEALIQARNTHTEQFGRTAIGAKNILEASQEYADQLNVSP	200
CT089 Mopn	QSSPP-DGKLRASLI QAKQTLFQQNPQAVKGGKRVLLASEAFASRANTSP	198
CT089-SerE	SSLRSLYLQVTSPPSNCNDRQMLAS-YLPSEKTAVMEFLVNGMVADLKS	248
CT089 serD	SSLRSLYLQVTSPPSNCANLIQMLAS-YLPSEKTAVMEFLVNGMVADLKS	248
CT089 Cpn	SGLRSLYLQVTDGTHITCDQLLSMLQDRYTYQDMAIVSFLMKGMATELKR	250
CT089 Mopn	ASLRALYLQVTSPPANCASLSQMLS-SYSPTEKAAVDFLITNGMVS DLKS	247
CT089-SerE	EGPSIPPAKLQVYMTELSNLQALHSVDSFFDRNLGNLENSLKHEGHAPIP	298
CT089 serD	EGPSIPPAKLQVYMTELSNLQALHSVNSFFDRNLGNLENSLKHEGHAPIP	298
CT089 Cpn	QGPVYPSAQLQVIMTEIRNLQAVLTSYDYFESRVPTILDLSLKAFFGQTPS	300
CT089 Mopn	GGPSIPAPQLQVYMTELSNLQALNSVDSFFDKNTKGLLEDNLKAEGHITLPP	297
CT089-SerE	SLTTGNLTKTFLQLVEDKFPSSSKAQKALNELVGPDTGPQTEVLNLFRA	348
CT089 serD	SLTTGNLTKTFLQLVEDKFPSSSKAQKALNELVGPDTGPQTEVLNLFRA	348
CT089 Cpn	DLNFKVAESYHKIINDKFPASKVEREVRNLIGDDVDSVITGVNLNFFSA	350
CT089 Mopn	SLTPSNLAQTFLKLVEDKFPSSQKAQKLLDGLVGS DVTIPQTEVLNLFYRA	347
CT089-SerE	LNGCSPRIFSGAEKKQQLASVITNTLDAI NADNEDYPKPGDFPRSSFSST	398
CT089 serD	LNGCSPRIFSGAEKKQQLASVITNTLDAI NADNEDYPKPGDFPRSSFSST	398
CT089 Cpn	LKQTSRRLFSADKRQQLGAMIANALDAVNI NADNEDYPKASDFPKPY- - -	396
CT089 Mopn	LNGCSPRIFGNAEKKQQLATVITNTLDTVNADNEDYPKPSDFPKPSFHGT	397
CT089-SerE	PPHAPVPQSEIPTSPSTQPPSP	421
CT089 serD	PPHAPVPQSEIPTSPSTQPPSP	421
CT089 Cpn	- - - - - PWS	395
CT089 Mopn	PPHAPVSLSDIPSA- - TINSADQ	418

Decoration #1: Shade (with solid black) residues that match CT089-SerE exactly.

Figure 13

CT858-F	MGFWRTSI MKMNRILWLLLLTFSSAIHSPVQGESLVCKNALQDLSFLEHLL	50
CT858-D	MGFWRTSI MKMNRILWLLLLTFSSAIHSPVQGESLVCKNALQDLSFLEHLL	50
CT858-L2	MGFWRTSI MKMNRILWLLLLTFSSAIHSPVQGESLVCKNALQDLSFLEHLL	50
CT858-Cp	M-----KKGKLGALVFGLLRFTSSV--AGFSKDLTKDNAYQDLNVIHLL	42
CT858-Mopn	M-----KMNRIELLLLLTFSSAIHSPVHGESLVCKNALKQDLSFLEHLL	42
CT858-E	QVKYAPKTWKEQYLGWDLVQSSVS AQQKLRQTENPSTSFCCQVLAADFI GG	100
CT858-D	QVKYAPKTWKEQYLGWDLVQSSVS AQQKLRQTENPSTSFCCQVLAADFI GG	100
CT858-L2	QVKYAPKTWKEQYLGWDLVQSSVS AQQKLRQTENPSTSFCCQVLAADFI GG	100
CT858-Cp	SLKYAPLPWKELLFGWDLSSDQTQARLQLVLEEKPTITNYCQKVLSNYVRS	92
CT858-Mopn	QVKYAPKTWKEQYLGWDLSSKSSVFAEQKLRSEDNPSTSFCCQVLAADFI GA	92
CT858-E	LNDFHAGVTFFAIESAYLPYTVQKSSDGRFYFVDIMTFSSEIRVGDELLE	150
CT858-D	LNDFHAGVTFFAIESAYLPYTVQKSSDGRFYFVDIMTFSSEIRVGDELLE	150
CT858-L2	LNDFHAGVTFFAIESAYLPYTVQKSSDGRFYFVDIMTFSSEIRVGDELLE	150
CT858-Cp	LNDYHAGTFYRTESAYLPVVLKLS EDGHVYFVDVQTSQGDYLVGDELE	142
CT858-Mopn	LSDFHAGVTFFAIESAYLPYSVQKSSDGRFYFVDVMTFSSDIRVGDELLE	142
CT858-E	VDGAPVQDVLATL--YGSNHKGTAAEESAALRTLFSRMAASLGHKVPSGRIT	199
CT858-D	VDGAPVQDVLATL--YGSNHKGTAAEESAALRTLFSRMAASLGHKVPSGRIT	199
CT858-L2	VDGAPVQDVLATL--YGSNHKGTAAEESAALRTLFSRMAASLGHKVPSGRIT	199
CT858-Cp	VDGMGIREAIESLRFSG--RSGATDYSAAVRSLSRSLAFSGDAVPSGAM	189
CT858-Mopn	VDGQPVVAEALATL--YGTNHKGTAAEESAALRTLFSRMAASLGHKVPSGRIT	191
CT858-E	LKIRRPFGTTREVRVKWRYVPEGVGDLATIAPSI--RAPQLQKSMRSFFP	247
CT858-D	LKIRRPFGTTREVRVKWRYVPEGVGDLATIAPSI--RAPQLQKSMRSFFP	247
CT858-L2	LKIRRPFGTTREVRVKWRYVPEGVGDLATIAPSI--RAPQLQKSMRSFFP	247
CT858-Cp	LKIRRPFGTLRSTPVRWRYTPEHIGDFSLYAPLIPHEKPKQLPTQSCVLEFR	239
CT858-Mopn	LKVRRSVSGSVKDVRAKWRYPPESEVGDLATIAPSI--KAPQLQKSMRSFFP	239
CT858-E	KKDDAFHRSSSLFYSPMVPHFWAE LRNHYATSGLKSGYNI GSTDGF LPVI	297
CT858-D	KKDDAFHRSSSLFYSPMVPHFWAE LRNHYATSGLKSGYNI GSTDGF LPVI	297
CT858-L2	KKDDAFHRSSSLFYSPMVPHFWAE LRNHYATSGLKSGYNI GSTDGF LPVI	297
CT858-Cp	SGVNSQSSSSSLISY MVPYWEELRQNKQRIDSNHIGSRNDFLPLF	288
CT858-Mopn	KKESV FHSSTLFYSPMVPHFWSERLNHYATSGLKSGYNIQDIDGDFPVM	289
CT858-E	GPVIWESE--GLFRAYISSVTDGDKSHKVGFLRIPTYSWQDMEDFDPSGP	346
CT858-D	GPVIWESE--GLFRAYISSVTDGDKSHKVGFLRIPTYSWQDMEDFDPSGP	346
CT858-L2	GPVIWESE--GLFRAYISSVTDGDKSHKVGFLRIPTYSWQDMEDFDPSGP	346
CT858-Cp	GPLLWEDDKGPPYRSYIFKAKDSGQNPRLGFLRISSYVWTDLEGLEEDHK	338
CT858-Mopn	GPVIWESD--GLFRAYIFPLVDENRSHNVGFLRIPTYGWQEMEDLDSIGT	338
CT858-E	-PPWEEFAKIIQVFSSNTEALIIDQTNPPGGSVLYLYALLSMLTDRPLEL	395
CT858-D	-PPWEEFAKIIQVFSSNTEALIIDQTNPPGGSVLYLYALLSMLTDRPLEL	395
CT858-L2	-PPWEEFAKIIQVFSSNTEALIIDQTNPPGGSVLYLYALLSMLTDRPLEL	395
CT858-Cp	DSPWELFGEIIDHLEKETDALIIDQTNPPGGSVLYLYALLSMLTDHPLDT	388
CT858-Mopn	-PPWEEFGKIIITLESFKTEALIIDQTNPPGGSVMYLYGLLSMLTDKPLDL	387
CT858-E	PKHRMILTQDEVVDALDWTLLLENVDTNVESRLALGDNMEGYTVDLQVAE	445
CT858-D	PKHRMILTQDEVVDALDWTLLLENVDTNVESRLALGDNMEGYTVDLQVAE	445
CT858-L2	PKHRMILTQDEVVDALDWTLLLENVDTNVESRLALGDNMEGYTVDLQVAE	445
CT858-Cp	PKHRMILTQDEVSSALIVDDELDVITDEQAVAVIGTMEGYCMDMHAVA	438
CT858-Mopn	PKHRMILTQDEVVDALDWTLLLENVDTNVAERIALGDNMEGYPI DLQAAE	437
CT858-E	YLKSFGRQVLCNWSKGDIELSTPIPLFGFEKIHPHPRVQYSKPICVLINE	495
CT858-D	YLKSFGRQVLCNWSKGDIELSTPIPLFGFEKIHPHPRVQYSKPICVLINE	495
CT858-L2	YLKSFGRQVLCNWSKGDIELSTPIPLFGFEKIHPHPRVQYSKPICVLINE	495
CT858-Cp	SLQNFSSQSVLSSWVSGDINLSKPMPLGFAQVRPHPKHYTKPLFMLIDE	488
CT858-Mopn	YLKSFHAHQVLAACWKNKGDIELSTPIPLFGFEKIHPHPRVQYTKPICVLINE	487
CT858-E	QDFSCADFFPVLKDNDRALIVGTRTAGAGGFVFNVPNRTGIKTCSLT	545
CT858-D	QDFSCADFFPVLKDNDRALIVGTRTAGAGGFVFNVPNRTGIKTCSLT	545
CT858-L2	QDFSCADFFPVLKDNDRALIVGTRTAGAGGFVFNVPNRTGIKTCSLT	545
CT858-Cp	QDFSCADLAPALIKDNDRALVGRTRTAGAGGFVQVTFPNRSIGIKGLSLT	538
CT858-Mopn	QDFSCADFFPAIILKDNDRALVGRTRTAGAGGFVFNVPNRTGIKTCSLT	537
CT858-E	GSLAVREHGAFIENIGVEPHIDLFPFTANDIRYKGYSEYLDKVKKLV---	591
CT858-D	GSLAVREHGAFIENIGVEPHIDLFPFTANDIRYKGYSEYLDKVKKLV---	591
CT858-L2	GSLAVREHGAFIENIGVEPHIDLFPFTANDIRYKGYSEYLDKVKKLV---	591
CT858-Cp	GSLAVRKDFEENIGVAPHIDLGFTSRDIQTSRETDVVFVAVKTI VLFSL	588
CT858-Mopn	GSLAVRLHGDLENIGVEPHIETFPFTANDIRYR GYSEYI QKVQKLV---	583
CT858-E	-----CQLINNDGTIIL-----AEDGSF	609
CT858-D	-----CQLINNDGTIIL-----AEDGSF	609
CT858-L2	-----CQLINNDGTIIL-----AEDGSF	609
CT858-Cp	SENAKKSEEQTSPQETPEVIRVSYPTTTSAS	619
CT858-Mopn	-----AQLINNDSVIIL-----SEEDGSF	601

Decoation 'Decoration #1': Shade (with solid black) residues that match CT858-E exactly.

Cp = CpN

Figure 14

```

*           20           *           40           *           60
CT875_E.pr : -----MSIRGVGGNGNS--RIPSHNGDGSNRRSQNTKGNKVEDRVCSLYS---SR : 46
CT875_D.pr : -----MSIRGVGGNGNS--RIPSHNGDGSNRRSQNTKGNKVEDRVCSLYS---SR : 46
CT875_MOPN : MFYFLGWVFMGLKGVGGSGHSDYPLPSHNGDGESEKNSDSTSSKVNKAVTSSLQGAPST : 60

*           80           *           100          *           120
CT875_E.pr : SNENRESPYAVVDVSSMIESTPTSGETTR-----ASRGVLSRFQR : 86
CT875_D.pr : SNENRESPYAVVDVSSMIESTPTSGETTR-----ASRGVLSRFQR : 86
CT875_MOPN : NDENSVSPYSVVDVITDLLESGESSRHVIKKSIEEAAHRESSVEGAGHSRGIIFGRLLQA : 120

*           140          *           160          *           180
CT875_E.pr : GLVRIADKVRRAVQCAWSSVSTRSSATRAAESGSSSRTARGASSGYREYSPSAARGLRL : 146
CT875_D.pr : GLVRIADKVRRAVQCAWSSVSTRSSATRAAESGSSSRTARGASSGYREYSPSAARGLRL : 146
CT875_MOPN : GLGRLLARRVGEAVRNTVGSIFPQF-----AGAEQRTGKAR-T---KYSPSASRGLRL : 168

*           200          *           220          *           240
CT875_E.pr : MFTDFWRTRVLRQTSPMAGVFGNLDVNEARLMAAYTSECADHLEAKELAGPDGVAAAREI : 206
CT875_D.pr : MFTDFWRTRVLRQTSPMAGVFGNLDVNEARLMAAYTSECADHLEANKLAGPDGVAAAREI : 206
CT875_MOPN : MFTDFWRTRVLRHRNPMDGLFAKLDAAEADMAYTKHYVSNLEKRGAAADRETIEHCQMV : 228

*           260          *           280          *           300
CT875_E.pr : AKRWEKRVRDLQDKGAARKLLNDPLGRRTPNYQSKNPCEYTVGNSMFYDGPQVANLQNV : 266
CT875_D.pr : AKRWEKRVRDLQDKGAARKLLNDPLGRRTPNYQSKNPCEYTVGNSMFYDGPQVANLQNV : 266
CT875_MOPN : AKNWEKRARDLRDMGAAKFLRDPFGKSDPKYKGTLPCEYTVGNTFYDGPQVSKLSEVD : 288

*           320          *           340          *           360
CT875_E.pr : TGFWLDMSNLSDVVTSRFIQTGIRARATLEFSMPMIFNLEFRFRRTQETCDAARTEIEES : 326
CT875_D.pr : TGFWLDMSNLSDVVLSREIQTGLRARATLEESMPMLENLEERFRRLQETCDAARTEIEES : 326
CT875_MOPN : TGFWLDMEKLSDAVLSANIQKGLRARFVLNQSTPQLESLEERFRKLESACDPRASLKEA : 348

*           380          *           400          *           420
CT875_E.pr : GWTRESASRMEGDEAQGPSRVQAFQSFVNECNSIEFSFGSFGEHVRVLCARVSRGLAAA : 386
CT875_D.pr : GWTRESASRMEGDEAQGPSRAQAFQSFVNECNSIEFSFGSFGEHVRVLCARVSRGLAAA : 386
CT875_MOPN : GWTKE-----CKE---PNKAQRAFRRFVEESRNLELSFGSFGESARRLSARVSRGLAAA : 399

*           440          *           460          *           480
CT875_E.pr : GEAIRRCFCSCKGSTHRYAPRDDLSPEGASLAETLARFADDMGIERGADGTYDIPLVDDW : 446
CT875_D.pr : GEAIRRCFCSCKGSTHRYAPRDDLSPEGASLAETLARFADDMGIERGADGTYDIPLVDDW : 446
CT875_MOPN : GEAIRRCFDCRKG---KYSLKLDLSSEELNLABELIRFTEDMGIERDPDCNYNIPWENW : 456

*           500          *           520          *           540
CT875_E.pr : RRGVPSIEGEGSDSIYEIMMP-----IYEVMMDLETRRSFAVQQGHYQDPRAS--DY : 497
CT875_D.pr : RRGVPSIEGEGSDSIYEIMMP-----IYEVMMDLETRRSFAVQQGHYQDPRAS--DY : 497
CT875_MOPN : RRGVPSIEGEGAEHIYETMMPVQESFEQVYEVMDMGLERREDFAVSQGHYQVPPRSSLNY : 516

*           560          *           580          *           600
CT875_E.pr : DLPRASDYDLPR----SPYPTPPLPPRYQLQNMDVEACFREAVYASFVAGMYNYVVTQPQ : 553
CT875_D.pr : DLPRASDYDLPR----SPYPTPPLPPRYQLQNMDVEACFREAVYASFVAGMYNYVVTQPQ : 553
CT875_MOPN : ETPRFREYDVPRNSARSYYDVERVPEONEVEEMHWTKMRSSVYACFVAGMYNYVTSQPQ : 576

*           620          *
CT875_E.pr : ERIPNSQQVEGILRDMLTNGSQTFRDLMKRWNREVDRE : 591
CT875_D.pr : ERIPNSQQVEGILRDMLTNGSQTFRDLMKRWNREVDRE : 591
CT875_MOPN : EQIPNSQQVEQLFQELINDGDCIIOELMKLWNEELDNC : 614
    
```

Figure 15

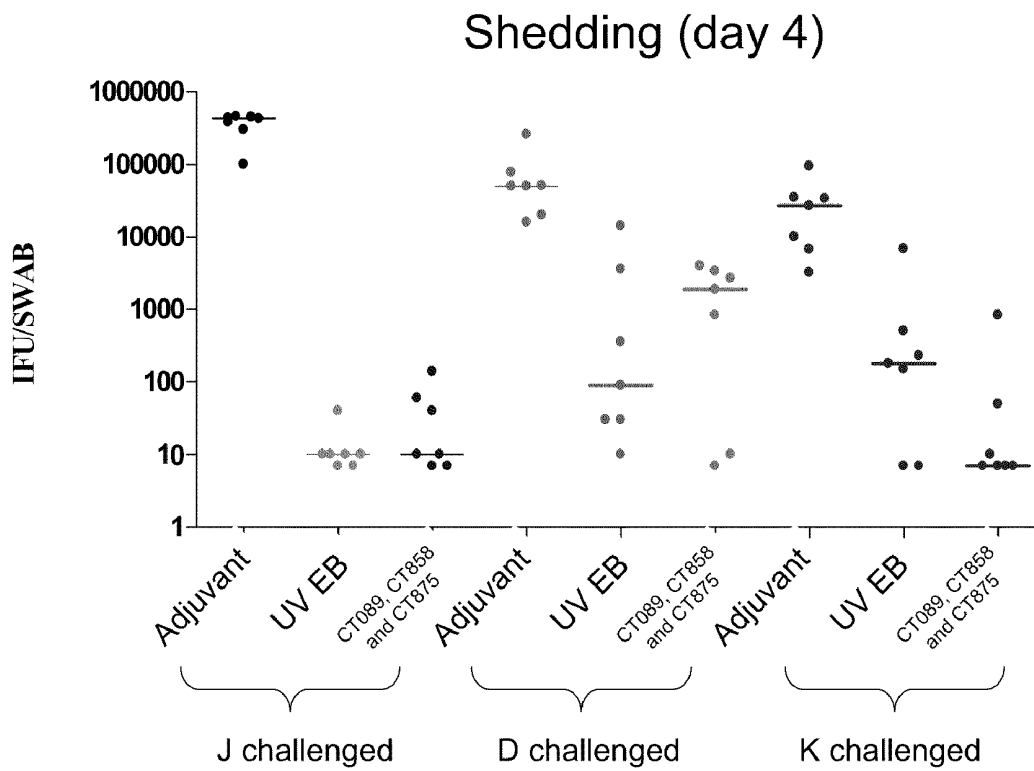


Figure 16

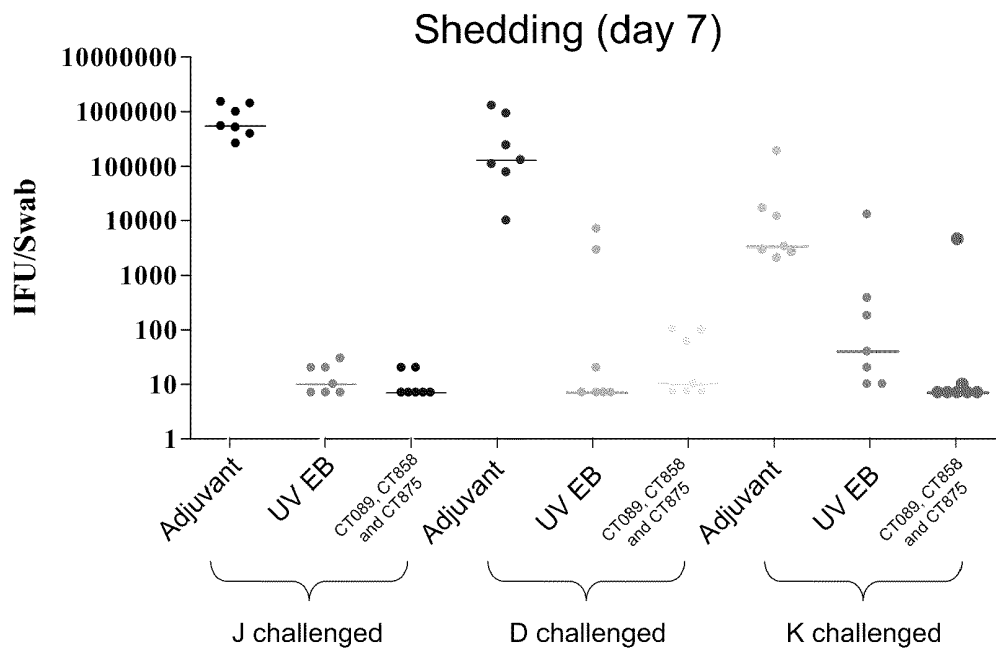


Figure 17

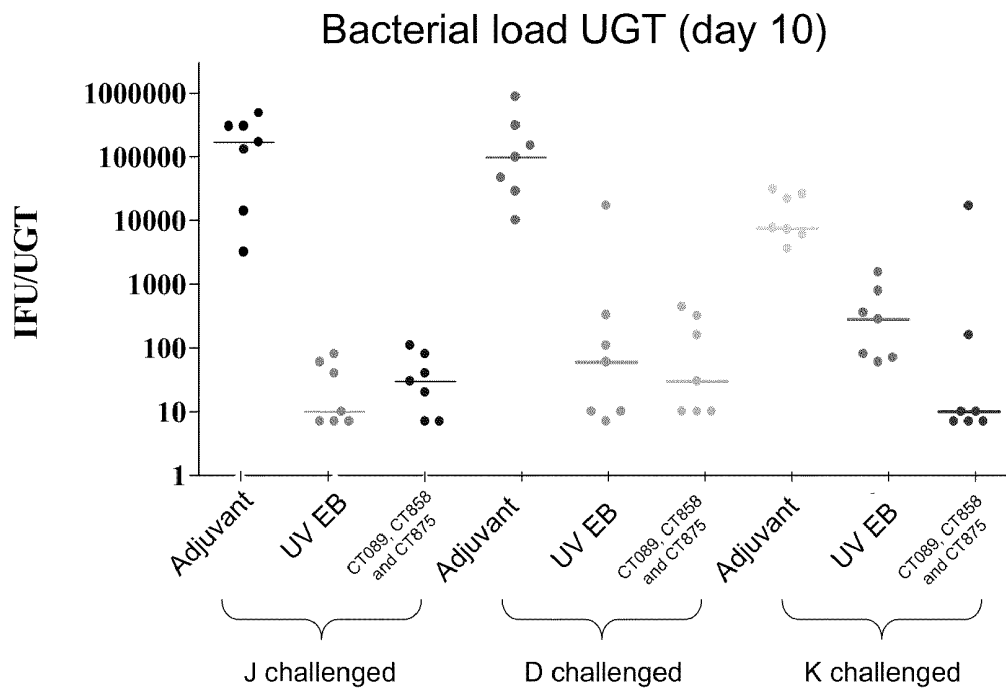


Figure 18

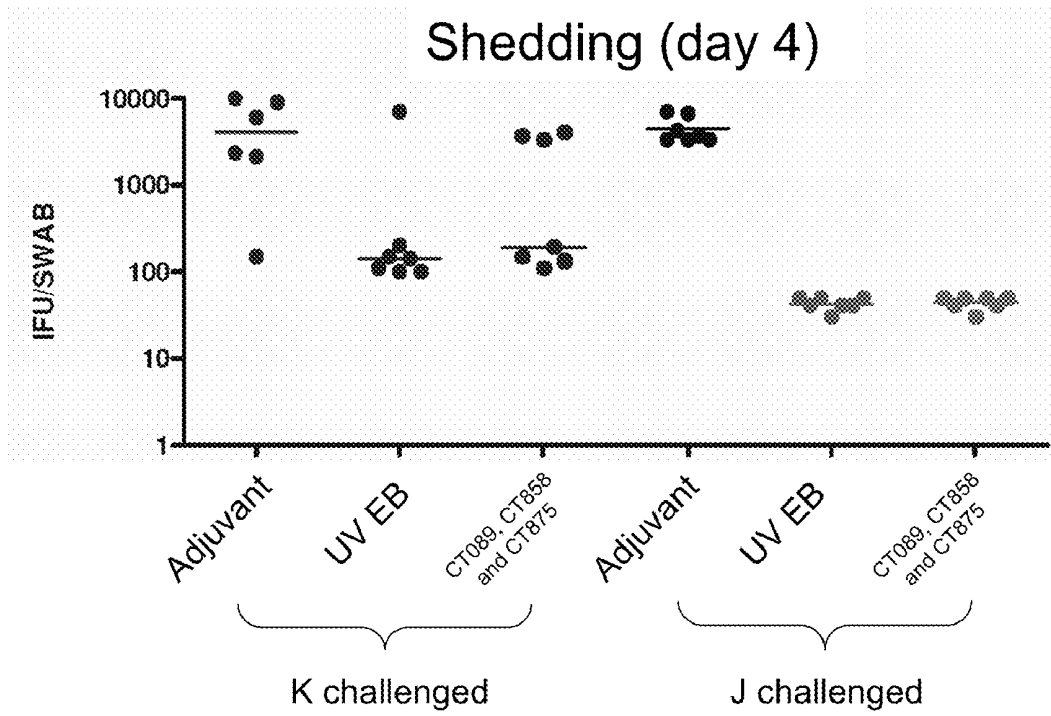


Figure 19

Shedding (day 7)

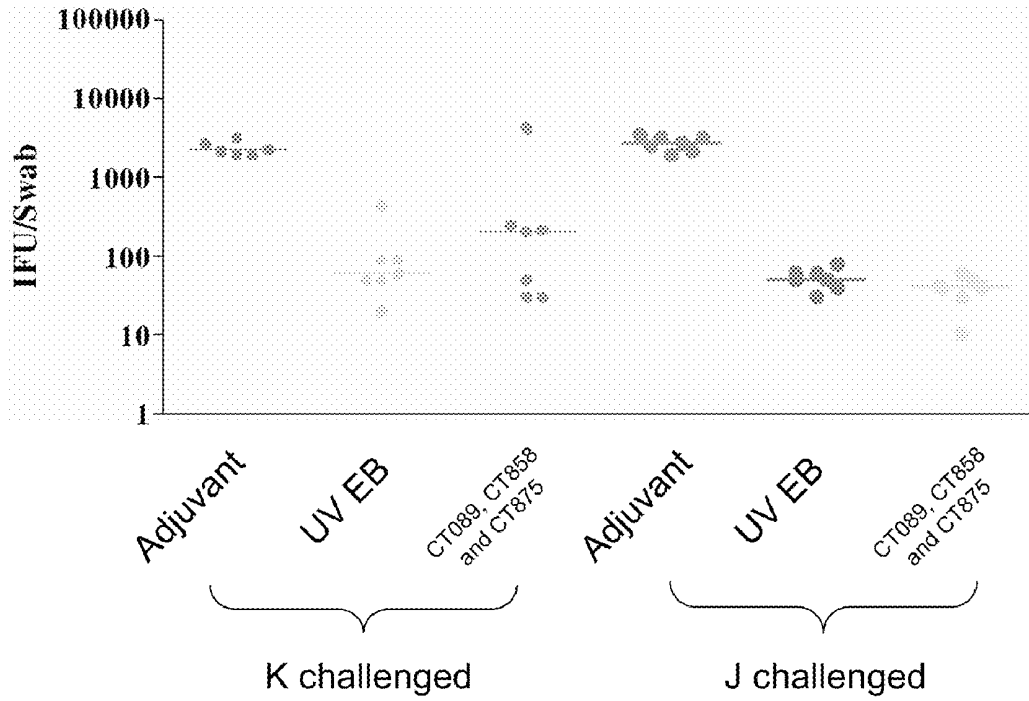


Figure 20

Bacterial load UGT (day 10)

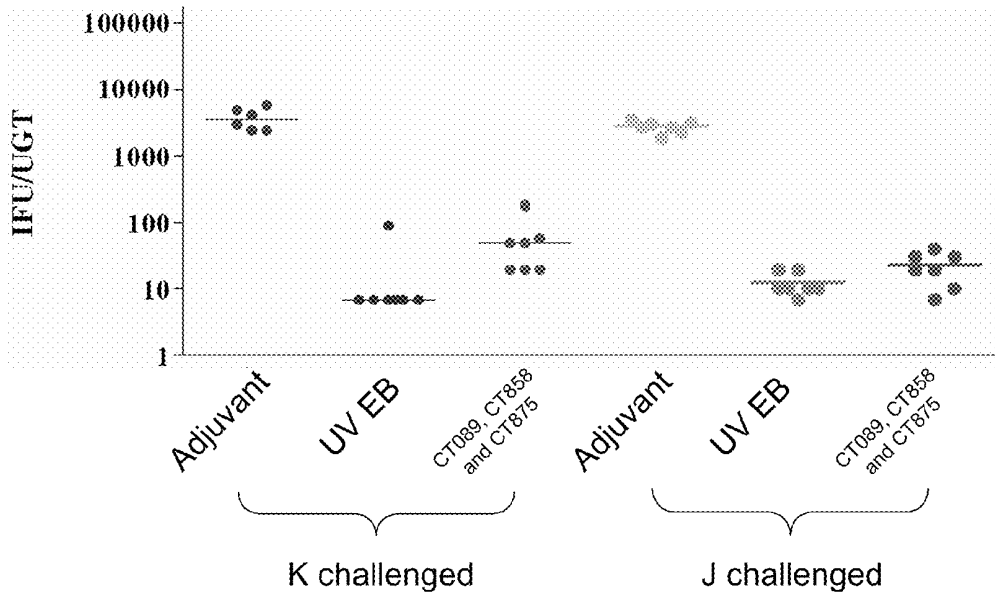
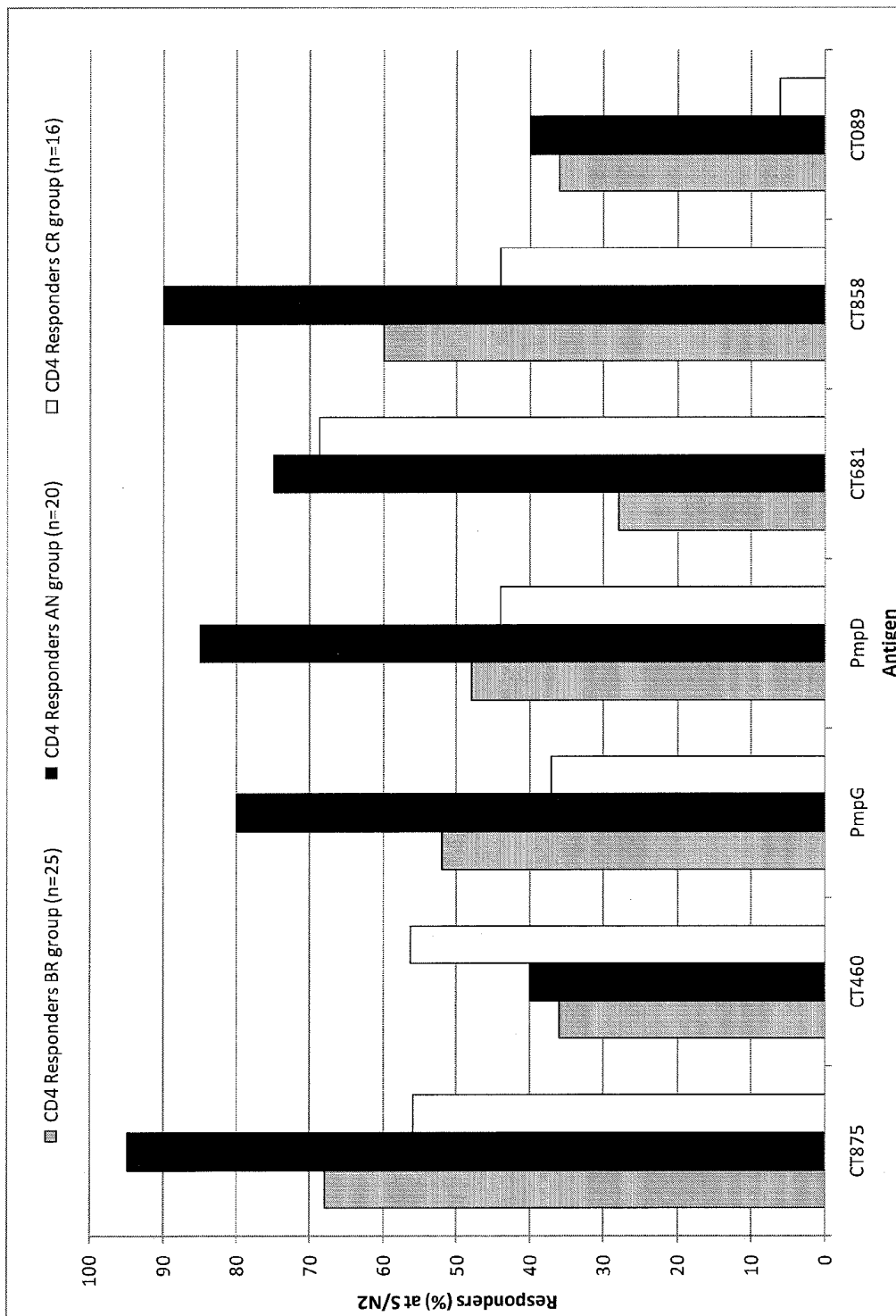
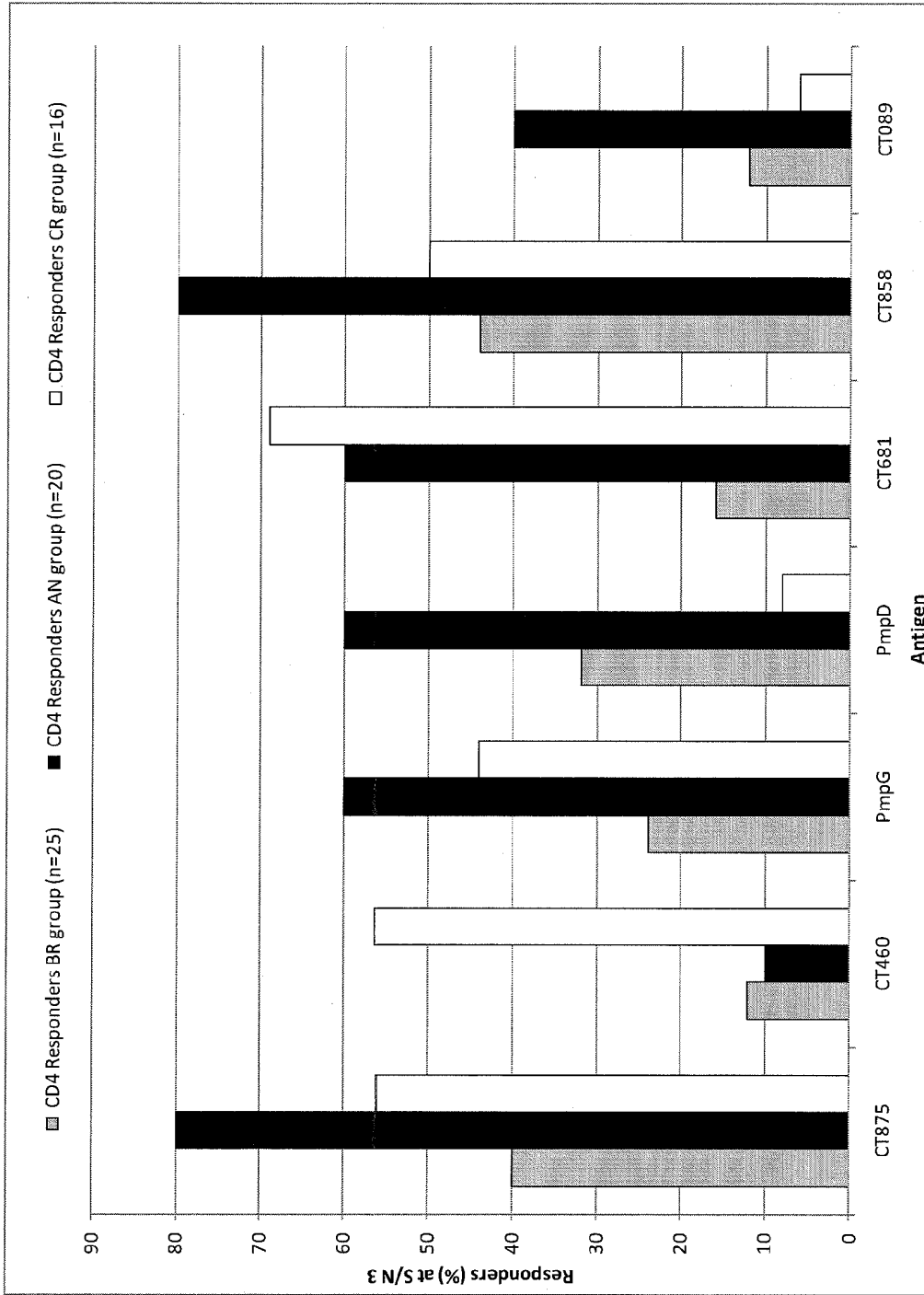


Figure 21



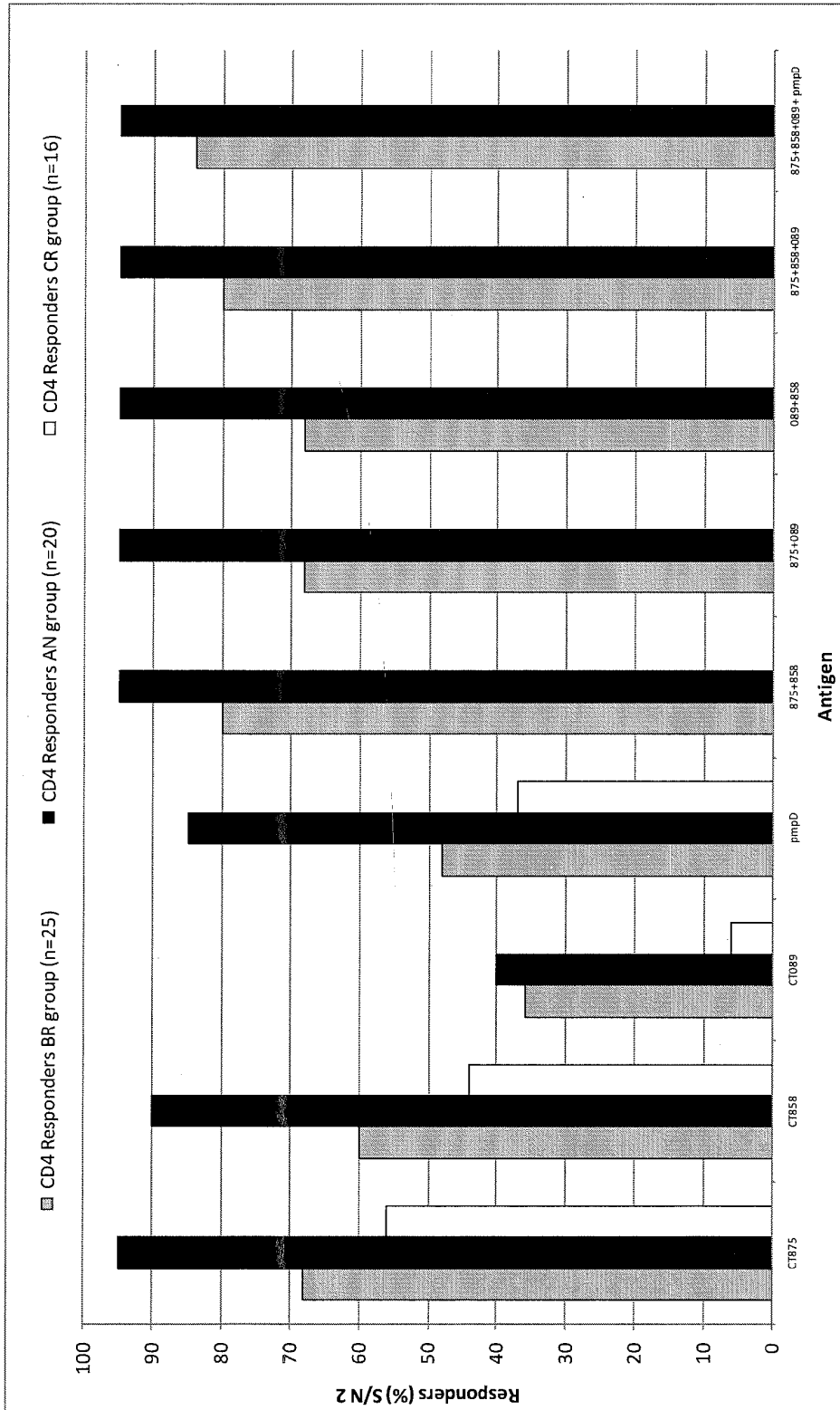
S/N = signal to noise

Figure 22



S/N = signal to noise

Figure 23



S/N = signal to noise

VACCINES AGAINST CHLAMYDIAL INFECTION

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] The present application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. application Ser. No. 11/909,992, which is the National Stage of International Patent Application No. PCT/US2006/010793, filed 24 Mar. 2006, now lapsed, which claims priority benefit to U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/667,331, filed 31 Mar. 2005, each of which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0002] The present invention relates generally to the treatment or prevention of Chlamydial infection. In particular, the invention is related to compositions of polypeptides comprising a *Chlamydia* antigen and combinations thereof, and to compositions of polynucleotides encoding a *Chlamydia* antigen and combinations thereof, and to the use of such compositions for prophylactic or therapeutic treatment of Chlamydial infection.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0003] Chlamydiae are intracellular bacterial pathogens that are responsible for a wide variety of important human and animal infections.

[0004] *Chlamydia trachomatis* is transmitted between human beings through social or sexual contact. A number of *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovars exist, and although the identification and classification of serovars continues to evolve, at least 18 have been reported to date. Serovars A to C are primarily associated with ocular trachoma, serovars D to K with oculogenital disease and serovars L1 to L3 with lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV) (Brunham, R C et al. *J. Nat. Rev. Immunol.* 2005 5:149-161).

[0005] *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. The World Health Organisation estimated that in 1999 over 90 million new cases of sexually transmitted *Chlamydia trachomatis* occurred worldwide (Global Prevalence and Incidence of Selected Curable Sexually Transmitted Infections, World Health Organisation, Geneva, 2001). Furthermore, ulcerative sexually transmitted diseases such as *Chlamydia trachomatis* infection are a major risk factor for HIV acquisition (Brunham, R C et al. *J. Nat. Rev. Immunol.* 2005 5:149-161; Igietseme, J U et al. *Expert Rev. Vaccines* 2003 2(1):129-146).

[0006] Trachoma, due to ocular infection with *Chlamydia trachomatis*, is the leading cause of preventable blindness worldwide and is estimated to affect 300-500 million people (West, S K *Prog. Ret. Eye Res.* 2004 23:381-401). Current treatment involves the use of antibiotics such as tetracycline (daily, for a period of 4 to 6 weeks) or azithromycin (single dose). Although effective in combating infection, re-infection generally occurs due to the endemic nature of the infection. Repeated infection over many years leads to scarring of the eyelid, distortion of the lid margin and rubbing of the eye lashes against the cornea (trichiasis). Constant trauma to the

cornea is both painful and leads to corneal opacity and blindness (Mabey, D C W et al. *The Lancet* 2003 362:223-229).

[0007] *Chlamydia pneumoniae* 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 pneumoniae* have been shown to be at least twice as likely to suffer from coronary heart disease as seronegative individuals.

[0008] Often chlamydial infection is asymptomatic and subclinical, such that severe and often irreversible complications may present as the first symptoms of genital infection. Infants born from a mother with a genital chlamydial infection may develop pneumonia and *Chlamydia trachomatis* is considered the most common causative agent of pneumonia during the first six months of life (de la Maza, L M et al. *Curr. Opin. Investig. Drugs* 2002 3(7):980-986).

[0009] Chlamydial infections thus constitute a significant health problem both in developed and developing countries. In light of the public health concerns, and the fact that the cost of current treatments is excessive in many developing countries, the development of vaccines for *Chlamydia* species has been an important research target. As the genomic make-up of *Chlamydia trachomatis* is relatively stable, and since the presence of animal reservoirs is negligible, even vaccines with limited efficacy may have a significant impact on the prevalence of infections.

[0010] There thus remains a need in the art for improved vaccines and pharmaceutical compositions for the prevention and treatment of *Chlamydia* infections. There also remains a need in the art for multivalent vaccines for the prevention and treatment of *Chlamydia trachomatis* infections which are effective against a range of serovars. The present invention fulfills these needs and further provides other related advantages.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0011] The present invention relates to compositions comprising antigens of bacterial pathogens of *Chlamydia*. Such bacterial pathogens include *Chlamydia trachomatis*, *Chlamydia psittaci*, *Chlamydia pneumoniae*, and *Chlamydia muridarum*. The *Chlamydia* antigens may be derived from any number of serovars within a *Chlamydia* species.

[0012] It should be noted that *Chlamydia muridarum* was previously known as *Chlamydia trachomatis* mouse pneumonitis strain (MoPn), both names are still in common use, although they refer to the same bacterium. For consistency, only the name *Chlamydia muridarum* is used herein.

[0013] The present invention is based, in part, on the inventors' discovery that *Chlamydia* polypeptides possess immunogenic and antigenic properties and can offer protection against chlamydial infection when administered as prophylactic vaccines. Some level of cross reactivity may be seen between antigens of different serovars and species, and therefore *Chlamydia* antigens are predicted to provide a protective immune response against a species or serovar other than the one from which the antigen was obtained.

[0014] More specifically, the inventors have discovered that certain combinations of *Chlamydia* polypeptides provide a good immune response. Certain combinations of *Chlamydia* polypeptides have been shown to provide protection against *Chlamydia* infection in mouse models.

[0015] In a specific embodiment, the isolated or purified *Chlamydia* polypeptides of the invention may be formulated

as pharmaceutical compositions for administration into a subject in the prevention and/or treatment of *Chlamydia* infection. The immunogenicity of the protein composition may be enhanced by the inclusion of an adjuvant.

[0016] In a specific embodiment, the isolated or purified *Chlamydia* polypeptides are administered as combinations of individual antigens, optionally in combination with an adjuvant. Alternatively, the *Chlamydia* polypeptides are administered in the form of a fusion protein, optionally in combination with an adjuvant.

[0017] In another aspect of the invention, isolated or purified polynucleotides are used to produce recombinant polypeptide antigens in vitro. Alternatively, the polynucleotides may be administered into a subject as polynucleotide vaccines to cause antigen expression in the subject, and the subsequent induction of an anti-*Chlamydia* immune response.

[0018] In a further aspect of the invention, certain combinations of *Chlamydia* polypeptides according to the present invention, immunogenic fragments thereof or polynucleotides encoding them which are derived from a first *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar may be administered to a subject for the treatment or prevention of *Chlamydia* infection from a second *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar.

[0019] It is also an object of the invention that the polypeptides be used in in vitro assays for detecting humoral antibodies or cell-mediated immunity against *Chlamydia* for diagnosis of infection or monitoring of disease progression. Alternatively, the polypeptides may be used as immunogens to generate anti-*Chlamydia* antibodies in a non-human animal. The antibodies can be used to detect the target antigens in vivo and in vitro.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

[0020] FIG. 1 shows Day 7 bacterial shedding data in Balb/c mice, representing data from three experiments in which groups of 5 Balb/c mice were immunized with the indicated combinations of antigens in AS01B. Graph represents data from three experiments in which groups of 5 Balb/c mice were immunized with the indicated combination of antigens in AS01B adjuvant. UVEB from serovar E formulated with AS01B served as a positive control of protection, and AS01B sham-immunized mice were used as positive control of infection. Progesterone-treated mice were challenged with an intra-vaginal dose of 5×10^5 IFU of serovar K. Bacterial shedding was quantified by taking swabs on day 7 post infection and determining the IFU using McCoy cells. Data from one back to back experiment were pooled.

[0021] FIG. 2 shows Chlamydial shedding in the LGT and chlamydial load post challenge with *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar K in the UGT of Balb/c mice immunized with antigen combinations. Graphs represent data from back to back experiments in which groups of 8 Balb/c mice were immunized with the indicated combination of antigens in AS01B adjuvant. UVEB from serovar E formulated with AS01B served as a positive control of protection, and AS01B sham-immunized mice were used as control of infection. Progesterone-treated mice were challenged with an intra-vaginal dose of 5×10^5 IFU of serovar K. Bacterial shedding was quantified by taking swabs on day 7 post challenge and determining the IFU using McCoy cells. Mice were sacrificed 10 days post infection to determine the chlamydial load in the upper genital tract by homogenizing half of the UGT and

determining IFU using McCoy cells. It should be noted that the limit of detection was 10 in respect of both of the above plots.

[0022] FIG. 3 shows Day 7 bacterial shedding data in C57Bl/6 mice immunized with the indicated combinations of antigens in AS01B. Graphs represent data from back to back experiments in which groups of 8 C57Bl/6 mice were immunized with the indicated combination of antigens in AS01B. UVEB from serovar E formulated with AS01B served as a positive control of protection, and AS01B sham-immunized mice were used as control of infection. Progesterone-treated mice were challenged with an intra-vaginal dose of 5×10^5 IFU of serovar K. Bacterial shedding was quantified by taking swabs on day 7 post challenge and determining the IFU using McCoy cells.

[0023] FIG. 4 shows Day 7 bacterial shedding data in Balb/c mice immunized with the indicated combinations of antigens in AS01B. Graphs represent pooled data from 5 experiments in which groups of 5-8 Balb/c mice were immunized with the indicated combination of antigens in AS01B. UVEB from serovar E formulated with AS01B served as a positive control of protection, and AS01B sham-immunized mice were used as control of infection. Progesterone-treated mice were challenged with an intra-vaginal dose of 5×10^5 IFU of serovar K. Bacterial shedding was quantified by taking swabs on day 7 post challenge and determining the IFU using McCoy cells.

[0024] FIG. 5 shows Day 7 bacterial shedding data in C57Bl/6 mice immunized with the indicated combinations of antigens in AS01B. Graphs represent pooled data from 3 experiments in which groups of 5-8 C57Bl/6 mice were immunized with the indicated combination of antigens in AS01B. UVEB from serovar E formulated with AS01B served as a positive control of protection, and AS01B sham-immunized mice were used as control of infection. Progesterone-treated mice were challenged with an intra-vaginal dose of 5×10^5 IFU of serovar K. Bacterial shedding was quantified by taking swabs on day 7 post challenge and determining the IFU using McCoy cells.

[0025] FIG. 6 shows the sequence alignment for Ct-089 from *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar E with Ct-089 from a range of other *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovars.

[0026] FIGS. 7a and 7b show the sequence alignment for Ct-858 from *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar E with Ct-858 from a range of other *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovars.

[0027] FIGS. 8a and 8b show the sequence alignment for Ct-875 from *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar E with Ct-875 from a range of other *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovars.

[0028] FIG. 9 shows the results of an amino acid sequence identity comparison of Ct-089 from *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar E with Ct-089 from a range of other *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovars.

[0029] FIG. 10 shows the results of an amino acid sequence identity comparison of Ct-858 from *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar E with Ct-858 from a range of other *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovars.

[0030] FIG. 11 shows the results of an amino acid sequence identity comparison of Ct-875 from *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar E with Ct-875 from a range of other *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovars.

[0031] FIG. 12 shows the sequence alignment for Ct-089 from *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar E with equivalent proteins from other *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovars and *Chlamydia* species.

[0032] FIG. 13 shows the sequence alignment for Ct-858 from *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar E with equivalent proteins from other *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovars and *Chlamydia* species.

[0033] FIG. 14 shows the sequence alignment for Ct-875 from *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar E with equivalent proteins from other *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovars and *Chlamydia* species.

[0034] FIG. 15 shows swab results taken from *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar E Ct-089, Ct-858 and Ct-875 immunised mice four days after challenge from *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovars D, K or J. UV EB in each case are derived from the same serovar used for challenge (i.e. J, D and K respectively). Both UV EB and the combination treatment are performed in the presence of the adjuvant (i.e. AS01B).

[0035] FIG. 16 shows swab results taken from *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar E Ct-089, Ct-858 and Ct-875 immunised mice seven days after challenge from *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovars D, K or J. UV EB in each case are derived from the same serovar used for challenge (i.e. J, D and K respectively). Both UV EB and the combination treatment are performed in the presence of the adjuvant (i.e. AS01B).

[0036] FIG. 17 shows colonisation of the UGT from *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar E Ct-089, Ct-858 and Ct-875 immunised mice ten days after challenge from *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovars D, K or J. UV EB in each case are derived from the same serovar used for challenge (i.e. J, D and K respectively). Both UV EB and the combination treatment are performed in the presence of the adjuvant (i.e. AS01B).

[0037] FIG. 18 shows swab results taken from *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar E Ct-089, Ct-858 and Ct-875 immunised mice four days after challenge from *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovars K or J. UV EB in each case are derived from the same serovar used for challenge (i.e. J and K respectively). Both UV EB and the combination treatment are performed in the presence of the adjuvant (i.e. AS01B).

[0038] FIG. 19 shows swab results taken from *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar E Ct-089, Ct-858 and Ct-875 immunised mice seven days after challenge from *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovars K or J. UV EB in each case are derived from the same serovar used for challenge (i.e. J and K respectively). Both UV EB and the combination treatment are performed in the presence of the adjuvant (i.e. AS01B).

[0039] FIG. 20 shows colonisation of the UGT from *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar E Ct-089, Ct-858 and Ct-875 immunised mice ten days after challenge from *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovars K or J. UV EB in each case are derived from the same serovar used for challenge (i.e. J and K respectively). Both UV EB and the combination treatment are performed in the presence of the adjuvant (i.e. AS01B).

[0040] FIG. 21 shows the proportion of CD4 responders (for a signal to noise S/N cut-off of at least 2:1) to stimulation with a range of antigens for a number of seropositive subject groups.

[0041] FIG. 22 shows the proportion of CD4 responders (for a signal to noise cut-off of at least 3:1) to stimulation with a range of antigens for a number of seropositive subject groups.

[0042] FIG. 23 shows the proportion of CD4 responders (for a signal to noise cut-off of at least 2:1) to stimulation with a range of antigens and combinations thereof for a number of seropositive subject groups.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SPECIFIC EMBODIMENTS

[0043] The present invention relates to compositions comprising combinations of antigens useful for the diagnosis,

prevention and treatment of *Chlamydia* infection, polynucleotides encoding such antigens, and methods for their use. The antigens of the present invention are polypeptides of *Chlamydia* antigens and immunogenic fragments thereof.

[0044] In particular, compositions of the present invention may comprise a combination of two or more *Chlamydia* proteins or immunogenic fragments thereof. Such proteins may be selected from Swib (also known as Ct-460), Momp (major outer membrane protein, also known as Ct-681), Ct-858, Ct-875, Ct-622, Ct-089 (also known as CopN), passenger domain of PmpG (PmpGpd, also known as Ct-871) and passenger domain of PmpD (PmpDpd, also known as Ct-812).

[0045] For example, the composition of the present invention may comprise Ct-089 and Ct-858 or immunogenic fragments thereof and optionally further antigens which may be selected for example from Momp, Ct-875, Ct-622, PmpGpd and PmpDpd. In a further example, the composition of the present invention may comprise Ct-875 and Ct-858 or immunogenic fragments thereof and optionally further antigens which may be selected for example from Momp, Ct-622, Ct-089, PmpGpd and PmpDpd.

[0046] For example the composition of the present invention may comprise one of the following combinations of *Chlamydia* polypeptides or immunogenic fragments thereof:

[0047] 1. Momp, PmpDpd, Ct-858, Ct-089, Swib

[0048] 1'. PmpDpd, Ct-858, Ct-089, Swib

[0049] 2. Momp, PmpDpd, Ct-858, Ct-622, Ct-089, Swib

[0050] 3. Momp, PmpDpd, Ct-858, PmpGpd, Ct-622, Ct-089

[0051] 4. Ct-858, Ct-875, Ct-622, Ct-089

[0052] 5. Ct-858, Ct-875, Ct-089

[0053] 5'. PmpDpd, Ct-858, Ct-875, Ct-089

[0054] 6. Momp, PmpD, Ct-858, PmpGpd, Ct-089

[0055] All of the above combinations comprise Ct-089 and Ct-858.

[0056] In a further set of examples, the composition of the present invention comprises one of the following combinations, provided that all of the combinations comprise Ct-089 and Ct-858:

[0057] 1a. All five of: Momp, PmpDpd, Ct-858, PmpGpd and Ct-089

[0058] 1'a. Three out of: PmpDpd, Ct-858, Ct-089, Swib

[0059] 2a. Five out of: Momp, PmpDpd, Ct-858, Ct-622, Ct-089 and Swib

[0060] 3a. Five out of: Momp, PmpDpd, Ct-858, PmpGpd, Ct-622 and Ct-089

[0061] 4a. Three out of: Ct-858, Ct-875, Ct-622 and Ct-089

[0062] 5a. Two out of: Ct-858, Ct-875 and Ct-089

[0063] 5'a. Three out of: PmpDpd, Ct-858, Ct-875, Ct-089

[0064] 6a. Four out of: Momp, PmpD, Ct-858, PmpGpd and Ct-089 or alternatively

[0065] 1a". Five out of: Swib, Momp, PmpDpd, Ct-858, PmpGpd and Ct-089

[0066] Other example compositions of the present invention may comprise one of the following combinations of *Chlamydia* polypeptides or immunogenic fragments thereof:

[0067] 1b. Momp, PmpDpd, Ct-858, Ct-875, Swib, Ct-089

[0068] 1 b'. PmpDpd, Ct-858, Ct-875, Swib, Ct-089

- [0069] 2b. Momp, PmpDpd, Ct-858, Ct-622, Ct-875, Swib, Ct-089
- [0070] 3b. Momp, PmpDpd, Ct-858, PmpGpd, Ct-622, Ct-875, Ct-089
- [0071] 4b. Ct-858, Ct-875
- [0072] 5b. Momp, Ct-858, Ct-875, Ct-089
- [0073] 5b'. Momp, Ct-858, Ct-875
- [0074] 6b. Momp, PmpD, Ct-858, PmpGpd, Ct-875, Ct-089
- [0075] All of the above combinations comprise Ct-875 and Ct-858.
- [0076] In a further set of examples, the composition of the present invention comprises one of the following combinations, provided that all of the combinations comprise Ct-875 and Ct-858:
- [0077] 1c. Five out of: Swib, Momp, PmpDpd, Ct-858, PmpGpd and Ct-875
- [0078] 1c'. Three out of: PmpDpd, Ct-858, Ct-0875, Swib
- [0079] 2c. Five out of: Momp, PmpDpd, Ct-858, Ct-622, Ct-875 and Swib
- [0080] 3c. Five out of: Momp, PmpDpd, Ct-858, PmpGpd, Ct-622 and Ct-875
- [0081] 4c. Three out of: Ct-858, Ct-875, Ct-622 and Ct-089
- [0082] 5c'. Three out of: PmpDpd, Ct-858, Ct-875, Ct-089
- [0083] 6c. Four out of: Momp, PmpD, Ct-858, PmpGpd and Ct-875
- [0084] The compositions according to the invention comprise two or more *Chlamydia* proteins or immunogenic fragments, for example 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 or 10 proteins or immunogenic fragments. For a composition comprising each of the combinations listed above under numbers 1-6, 1a-6a, 1b-6b and 1c-6c (e.g. 1-6 and 1a-6a) the combination may include further *Chlamydia* antigens, for example one further *Chlamydia* antigen, or it may contain no more *Chlamydia* antigens than those listed. For example, composition 1a" may contain only five antigens which are a combination of those *Chlamydia* antigens as listed and no other antigens, or composition 1a" may comprise a combination of five of the *Chlamydia* antigens as listed (such as all six antigens listed, or five of the six antigens listed plus one other *Chlamydia* antigen), and so forth for compositions 2-6, 2a-6a, 1b-6b and 1c-6c (e.g. 2-6 and 2a-6a).
- [0085] It will be evident that in the case of the passenger domains of PmpD and PmpG, these may be present in the context of a larger portion of the PmpD or PmpG antigen or polynucleotide, for example full length PmpD or PmpG or a fragment thereof, provided that the fragment comprises the passenger domain.
- [0086] The Momp and Swib proteins or immunogenic fragments may be for example from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, or they may be from other species of *Chlamydia*. The antigens above designated "Ct" may be *Chlamydia trachomatis* proteins or immunogenic fragments, or, where possible, they may be the equivalent proteins from different species of *Chlamydia* (i.e. a *Chlamydia* species other than *Chlamydia trachomatis*). In one example, all of the antigens in the composition according to the invention are from *Chlamydia trachomatis*.
- [0087] Compositions of the present invention may alternatively comprise polynucleotides encoding the combination of two or more *Chlamydia* proteins or immunogenic fragments

which may be selected from Swib (also known as Ct-460), Momp (major outer membrane protein also known as Ct-681), Ct-858, Ct-875, Ct-622, Ct-089, passenger domain of PmpG (PmpGpd, also known as Ct-871) and passenger domain of PmpD (PmpDpd, also known as Ct-812), for example the combinations of antigens listed above as 1-6, 1a-6a, 1b-6b and 1c-6c (e.g. 1-6). The compositions of polynucleotides according to the invention include those which encode the combinations of antigens according to the invention as described herein (for example Ct-858 and Ct-875). The polynucleotides encoding the different antigens may be present as separate nucleic acids or they may be present together in a single nucleic acid, or a combination of separate and combined nucleic acids.

[0088] The following provides polynucleotide and polypeptide sequences for some of the antigens, which may be used in the compositions of the invention and which have been listed above.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF SEQUENCE IDENTIFIERS

[0089] SEQ ID NO:1 is the cDNA sequence of Ct-460, also known as Swib from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar LGVII (serovar LGVII is also referred to as serovar LII).

[0090] SEQ ID NO:2 is the protein sequence of Ct-460, also known as Swib from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar LGVII, which protein is encoded by SEQ ID NO:1.

[0091] SEQ ID NO:3 is the cDNA sequence of the *Chlamydia* antigen known as Major Outer Membrane Protein (Momp) from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar F.

[0092] SEQ ID NO:4 is the protein sequence of the *Chlamydia* antigen known as Major Outer Membrane Protein (Momp) from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar F, which protein is encoded by SEQ ID NO:3.

[0093] SEQ ID NO:5 is the cDNA sequence of Ct-858 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar E.

[0094] SEQ ID NO:6 is the protein sequence of Ct-858 *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar E, which protein is encoded by SEQ ID NO:5.

[0095] SEQ ID NO:7 is the cDNA sequence of Ct-875 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar E.

[0096] SEQ ID NO: 8 is the protein sequence of Ct-875 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar E, which protein is encoded by SEQ ID NO: 7.

[0097] SEQ ID NO: 9 is the cDNA sequence of Ct-622 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar E.

[0098] SEQ ID NO: 10 is the protein sequence of Ct-622 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar E, which protein is encoded by SEQ ID NO: 9.

[0099] SEQ ID NO: 11 is the cDNA sequence of the passenger domain of PmpG also known as Ct-871 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar LGVII.

[0100] SEQ ID NO: 12 is the protein sequence of the passenger domain of PmpG, also known as Ct-871 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar LGVII, which protein is encoded by SEQ ID NO: 11.

[0101] SEQ ID NO: 13 is the cDNA sequence of the passenger domain of PmpD, also known as Ct-812, from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar LGVII.

[0102] SEQ ID NO: 14 is the protein sequence of the passenger domain of PmpD, also known as Ct-812, from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar LGVII, which protein is encoded by SEQ ID NO: 13.

- [0103] SEQ ID NO: 15 is the cDNA sequence of the Ct-089 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar E.
- [0104] SEQ ID NO: 16 is the protein sequence of Ct-089 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar E, which protein is encoded by SEQ ID NO: 15.
- [0105] SEQ ID NO: 17 is the cDNA sequence of the chlamydia antigen known as Major Outer Membrane Protein (Momp) from *Chlamydia psitacci*.
- [0106] SEQ ID NO: 18 is the protein sequence of the chlamydia antigen known as Major Outer Membrane Protein (Momp) from *Chlamydia psitacci*, which protein is encoded by SEQ ID NO: 17.
- [0107] SEQ ID NO: 19 is the cDNA sequence of the *Chlamydia* antigen known as Major Outer Membrane Protein (Momp) from *Chlamydia pneumoniae*.
- [0108] SEQ ID NO: 20 is the protein sequence of the chlamydia antigen known as Major Outer Membrane Protein (Momp) from *Chlamydia pneumoniae*, which protein is encoded by SEQ ID NO: 19.
- [0109] SEQ ID NO: 21 is the cDNA sequence of Ct-875 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar D.
- [0110] SEQ ID NO: 22 is the protein sequence of Ct-875 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar D which protein is encoded by SEQ ID NO: 21.
- [0111] SEQ ID NO: 23 is the cDNA sequence of Ct-875 from *Chlamydia muridarum*.
- [0112] SEQ ID NO: 24 is the protein sequence of Ct-875 from *Chlamydia muridarum*, which protein is encoded by SEQ ID NO: 23.
- [0113] SEQ ID NO: 25 is the cDNA sequence of Ct-875 from *Chlamydia psitacci*.
- [0114] SEQ ID NO: 26 is the protein sequence of Ct-875 from *Chlamydia psitacci*, which protein is encoded by SEQ ID NO: 25.
- [0115] SEQ ID NO: 27 is the cDNA sequence PmpG also known as Ct-871 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar D.
- [0116] SEQ ID NO: 28 is the protein sequence of PmpG, also known as Ct-871 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar D, which protein is encoded by SEQ ID NO: 27.
- [0117] SEQ ID NO: 29 is the cDNA sequence PmpG also known as Ct-871 from *Chlamydia muridarum*.
- [0118] SEQ ID NO: 30 is the protein sequence of PmpG, also known as Ct-871 from *Chlamydia muridarum*, which protein is encoded by SEQ ID NO: 29.
- [0119] SEQ ID NO: 31 is the cDNA sequence PmpG also known as Ct-871 from *Chlamydia psitacci*.
- [0120] SEQ ID NO: 32 is the protein sequence of PmpG, also known as Ct-871 from *Chlamydia psitacci*, which protein is encoded by SEQ ID NO: 31.
- [0121] SEQ ID NO: 33 is the cDNA sequence of Ct-858 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar D.
- [0122] SEQ ID NO: 34 is the protein sequence of Ct-858 *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar D, which protein is encoded by SEQ ID NO: 33.
- [0123] SEQ ID NO: 35 is the cDNA sequence of Ct-858 from *Chlamydia muridarum*.
- [0124] SEQ ID NO: 36 is the protein sequence of Ct-858 *Chlamydia muridarum*, which protein is encoded by SEQ ID NO: 35.
- [0125] SEQ ID NO: 37 is the cDNA sequence of Ct-858 from *Chlamydia psitacci*.
- [0126] SEQ ID NO: 38 is the protein sequence of Ct-858 *Chlamydia psitacci*, which protein is encoded by SEQ ID NO: 37.
- [0127] SEQ ID NO: 39 is the cDNA sequence of Ct-858 from *Chlamydia pneumoniae*.
- [0128] SEQ ID NO: 40 is the protein sequence of Ct-858 *Chlamydia pneumoniae*, which protein is encoded by SEQ ID NO: 39.
- [0129] SEQ ID NO: 41 is the cDNA sequence of PmpD, also known as Ct-812, from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar D.
- [0130] SEQ ID NO: 42 is the protein sequence of PmpD, also known as Ct-812, from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar D, which protein is encoded by SEQ ID NO: 41. The passenger domain spans amino acids 31 to 1203.
- [0131] SEQ ID NO: 43 is the cDNA sequence of PmpD, also known as Ct-812, from *Chlamydia muridarum*.
- [0132] SEQ ID NO: 44 is the protein sequence of PmpD, also known as Ct-812, from *Chlamydia muridarum*, which protein is encoded by SEQ ID NO: 43.
- [0133] SEQ ID NO: 45 is the cDNA sequence of PmpD, also known as Ct-812, from *Chlamydia psitacci*.
- [0134] SEQ ID NO: 46 is the protein sequence of PmpD, also known as Ct-812, from *Chlamydia psitacci*, which protein is encoded by SEQ ID NO: 45.
- [0135] SEQ ID NO: 47 is the cDNA sequence of the *Chlamydia* antigen known as Major Outer Membrane Protein (Momp), also known as Ct-681 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar LGVII.
- [0136] SEQ ID NO: 48 is the protein sequence of the chlamydia antigen known as Major Outer Membrane Protein (Momp), also known as Ct-681 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar LGVII, which protein is encoded by SEQ ID NO: 47.
- [0137] SEQ ID NO: 49 is the cDNA sequence of the *Chlamydia* antigen known as Major Outer Membrane Protein (Momp), also known as Ct-681 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar J.
- [0138] SEQ ID NO: 50 is the protein sequence of the chlamydia antigen known as Major Outer Membrane Protein (Momp), also known as Ct-681 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar J, which protein is encoded by SEQ ID NO: 49.
- [0139] SEQ ID NO: 51 is the cDNA sequence of the *Chlamydia* antigen known as Major Outer Membrane Protein (Momp), also known as Ct-681 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar H.
- [0140] SEQ ID NO: 52 is the protein sequence of the chlamydia antigen known as Major Outer Membrane Protein (Momp), also known as Ct-681 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar H, which protein is encoded by SEQ ID NO: 51.
- [0141] SEQ ID NO: 53 is the cDNA sequence of the *Chlamydia* antigen known as Major Outer Membrane Protein (Momp), also known as Ct-681 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar E.
- [0142] SEQ ID NO: 54 is the protein sequence of the chlamydia antigen known as Major Outer Membrane Protein (Momp), also known as Ct-681 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar E, which protein is encoded by SEQ ID NO: 53.
- [0143] SEQ ID NO: 55 is the cDNA sequence of the *Chlamydia* antigen known as Major Outer Membrane Protein (Momp), also known as Ct-681 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar D.
- [0144] SEQ ID NO: 56 is the protein sequence of the chlamydia antigen known as Major Outer Membrane Protein (Momp), also known as Ct-681 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar D, which protein is encoded by SEQ ID NO: 55.
- [0145] SEQ ID NO: 57 is the cDNA sequence of Ct-622 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar D.

- [0146] SEQ ID NO: 58 is the protein sequence of Ct-622 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar D, which protein is encoded by SEQ ID NO: 57.
- [0147] SEQ ID NO: 59 is the cDNA sequence of Ct-622 from *Chlamydia psittaci*.
- [0148] SEQ ID NO: 60 is the protein sequence of Ct-622 from *Chlamydia psittaci*, which protein is encoded by SEQ ID NO: 59.
- [0149] SEQ ID NO: 61 is the cDNA sequence of Ct-622 from *Chlamydia pneumoniae*.
- [0150] SEQ ID NO: 62 is the protein sequence of Ct-622 from *Chlamydia pneumoniae*, which protein is encoded by SEQ ID NO: 61.
- [0151] SEQ ID NO: 63 is the cDNA sequence of Ct-460, also known as Swib from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar D.
- [0152] SEQ ID NO: 64 is the protein sequence of Ct-460, also known as Swib from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar D, which protein is encoded by SEQ ID NO: 63.
- [0153] SEQ ID NO: 65 is the cDNA sequence of Ct-460, also known as Swib from *Chlamydia muridarum*.
- [0154] SEQ ID NO: 66 is the protein sequence of Ct-460, also known as Swib from *Chlamydia muridarum*, which protein is encoded by SEQ ID NO: 65.
- [0155] SEQ ID NO: 67 is the cDNA sequence of Ct-460, also known as Swib from *Chlamydia psittaci*.
- [0156] SEQ ID NO: 68 is the protein sequence of Ct-460, also known as Swib from *Chlamydia psittaci*, which protein is encoded by SEQ ID NO: 67.
- [0157] SEQ ID NO: 69 is the cDNA sequence of Ct-460, also known as Swib from *Chlamydia pneumoniae*.
- [0158] SEQ ID NO: 70 is the protein sequence of Ct-460, also known as Swib from *Chlamydia pneumoniae*, which protein is encoded by SEQ ID NO: 69.
- [0159] SEQ ID NO: 71 is the cDNA sequence of the Ct-089 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar D.
- [0160] SEQ ID NO: 72 is the protein sequence of Ct-089 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar D, which protein is encoded by SEQ ID NO: 71.
- [0161] SEQ ID NO: 73 is the cDNA sequence of the Ct-089 from *Chlamydia muridarum*.
- [0162] SEQ ID NO: 74 is the protein sequence of Ct-089 from *Chlamydia muridarum*, which protein is encoded by SEQ ID NO: 73.
- [0163] SEQ ID NO: 75 is the cDNA sequence of the Ct-089 from *Chlamydia psittaci*.
- [0164] SEQ ID NO: 76 is the protein sequence of Ct-089 from *Chlamydia psittaci*, which protein is encoded by SEQ ID NO: 75.
- [0165] SEQ ID NO: 77 is the cDNA sequence of the Ct-089 from *Chlamydia pneumoniae*.
- [0166] SEQ ID NO: 78 is the protein sequence of Ct-089 from *Chlamydia pneumoniae*, which protein is encoded by SEQ ID NO: 77.
- [0167] SEQ ID NO: 79 is the cDNA sequence of the Ct-089 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar A.
- [0168] SEQ ID NO: 80 is the protein sequence of Ct-089 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar A, which protein is encoded by SEQ ID NO: 79.
- [0169] SEQ ID NO: 81 is the cDNA sequence of the Ct-089 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar B.
- [0170] SEQ ID NO: 82 is the protein sequence of Ct-089 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar B, which protein is encoded by SEQ ID NO: 81.
- [0171] SEQ ID NO: 83 is the cDNA sequence of the Ct-089 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar G.
- [0172] SEQ ID NO: 84 is the protein sequence of Ct-089 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar G, which protein is encoded by SEQ ID NO: 83.
- [0173] SEQ ID NO: 85 is the cDNA sequence of the Ct-089 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar H.
- [0174] SEQ ID NO: 86 is the protein sequence of Ct-089 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar H, which protein is encoded by SEQ ID NO: 85.
- [0175] SEQ ID NO: 87 is the cDNA sequence of the Ct-089 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar I.
- [0176] SEQ ID NO: 88 is the protein sequence of Ct-089 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar I, which protein is encoded by SEQ ID NO: 87.
- [0177] SEQ ID NO: 89 is the cDNA sequence of the Ct-089 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar J.
- [0178] SEQ ID NO: 90 is the protein sequence of Ct-089 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar J, which protein is encoded by SEQ ID NO: 89.
- [0179] SEQ ID NO: 91 is the cDNA sequence of the Ct-089 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar K.
- [0180] SEQ ID NO: 92 is the protein sequence of Ct-089 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar K, which protein is encoded by SEQ ID NO: 91.
- [0181] SEQ ID NO: 93 is the cDNA sequence of the Ct-089 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar L2.
- [0182] SEQ ID NO: 94 is the protein sequence of Ct-089 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar L2, which protein is encoded by SEQ ID NO: 93.
- [0183] SEQ ID NO: 95 is the cDNA sequence of the Ct-858 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar A.
- [0184] SEQ ID NO: 96 is the protein sequence of Ct-858 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar A, which protein is encoded by SEQ ID NO: 95.
- [0185] SEQ ID NO: 97 is the cDNA sequence of the Ct-858 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar B.
- [0186] SEQ ID NO: 98 is the protein sequence of Ct-858 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar B, which protein is encoded by SEQ ID NO: 97.
- [0187] SEQ ID NO: 99 is the cDNA sequence of the Ct-858 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar G.
- [0188] SEQ ID NO: 100 is the protein sequence of Ct-858 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar G, which protein is encoded by SEQ ID NO: 99.
- [0190] SEQ ID NO: 101 is the cDNA sequence of the Ct-858 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar H.
- [0191] SEQ ID NO: 102 is the protein sequence of Ct-858 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar H, which protein is encoded by SEQ ID NO: 101.
- [0192] SEQ ID NO: 103 is the cDNA sequence of the Ct-858 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar I.
- [0193] SEQ ID NO: 104 is the protein sequence of Ct-858 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar I, which protein is encoded by SEQ ID NO: 103.
- [0194] SEQ ID NO: 105 is the cDNA sequence of the Ct-858 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar J.
- [0195] SEQ ID NO: 106 is the protein sequence of Ct-858 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar J, which protein is encoded by SEQ ID NO: 105.
- [0196] SEQ ID NO: 107 is the cDNA sequence of the Ct-858 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar K.

- [0197] SEQ ID NO: 108 is the protein sequence of Ct-858 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar K, which protein is encoded by SEQ ID NO: 107.
- [0198] SEQ ID NO: 109 is the cDNA sequence of the Ct-858 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar L2.
- [0199] SEQ ID NO: 110 is the protein sequence of Ct-858 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar L2, which protein is encoded by SEQ ID NO: 109.
- [0200] SEQ ID NO: 111 is the cDNA sequence of the Ct-875 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar A.
- [0201] SEQ ID NO: 112 is the protein sequence of Ct-875 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar A, which protein is encoded by SEQ ID NO: 111.
- [0202] SEQ ID NO: 113 is the cDNA sequence of the Ct-875 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar B.
- [0203] SEQ ID NO: 114 is the protein sequence of Ct-875 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar B, which protein is encoded by SEQ ID NO: 113.
- [0204] SEQ ID NO: 115 is the cDNA sequence of the Ct-875 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar G.
- [0205] SEQ ID NO: 116 is the protein sequence of Ct-875 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar G, which protein is encoded by SEQ ID NO: 115.
- [0206] SEQ ID NO: 117 is the cDNA sequence of the Ct-875 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar H.
- [0207] SEQ ID NO: 118 is the protein sequence of Ct-875 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar H, which protein is encoded by SEQ ID NO: 117.
- [0208] SEQ ID NO: 119 is the cDNA sequence of the Ct-875 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar I.
- [0209] SEQ ID NO: 120 is the protein sequence of Ct-875 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar I, which protein is encoded by SEQ ID NO: 119.
- [0210] SEQ ID NO: 121 is the cDNA sequence of the Ct-875 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar J.
- [0211] SEQ ID NO: 122 is the protein sequence of Ct-875 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar J, which protein is encoded by SEQ ID NO: 121.
- [0212] SEQ ID NO: 123 is the cDNA sequence of the CT875 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar K.
- [0213] SEQ ID NO: 124 is the protein sequence of Ct-875 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar K, which protein is encoded by SEQ ID NO: 123.
- [0214] SEQ ID NO: 125 is the cDNA sequence of the Ct-875 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar L2.
- [0215] SEQ ID NO: 126 is the protein sequence of Ct-875 from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar L2, which protein is encoded by SEQ ID NO: 125.
- [0216] Certain of the above sequences and other related *Chlamydia* polypeptides and polynucleotides from a number of serovars are known and available in the art. Further related sequences can be found in issued U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,447,779, 6,166,177, 6,565,856, 6,555,115, 6,432,916, and 6,448,234 and are also disclosed in U.S. patent application Ser. Nos. 10/197,220, 10/762,058 and 10/872,155, each of which is herein incorporated by reference.
- [0217] The sequence of Ct-089 from serovar D and the potential application of this protein as an antigen has been publicly disclosed, for example in WO02/08267 (Corixa Corporation). The sequence of Ct-089 from serovar L2 was disclosed in WO99/28475 (Genset). The role of CopN (also known as Ct-089) as a putative exported regulator of type III protein secretion systems is discussed in Fields, K A and Hackstadt, T *Mol. Microbiol.* 2000 38(5):1048-1060.
- [0218] The sequences of Ct-858 and Ct-875 from serovar D are available from the Swiss-Prot database, primary accession numbers 084866 and 084883 respectively. For further information see Stephens, R S et al. *Science* 1998 282:754-759.
- [0219] The use of Ct-858 as an antigen is disclosed, for example, in WO02/08267 (Corixa Corporation).
- [0220] The sequence of Ct-875 from serovar E (incorporating a His-tag) and its use as an antigen is disclosed, for example, in US 20040137007. However, the document incorrectly refers to Sequence 139 as being Ct-875, when it is in fact Sequence 140 therein.
- [0221] Individuals who have been exposed to *Chlamydia trachomatis* have been shown to develop some degree of natural immunity to reinfection, at least in the case of the same serovar (Katz, B P et al. *Sex. Transm. Dis.* 1987 14:160-164), although the extent of protection may depend upon the time elapsed since the prior infection occurred. Age has also been shown to be important in the duration of infection, with older individuals demonstrating a shorter duration of infection by ocular *Chlamydia trachomatis* (Bailey, R et al. *Epidemiol. Infect.* 1999 123:479-486), again suggesting the existence of adaptive immunological protection. It has been suggested that the use of antibiotics may in fact hamper the development of natural immunity to *Chlamydia trachomatis* (Brunham, R C et al. *J. Nat. Rev. Immunol.* 2005 5:149-161).
- [0222] The major outer membrane protein (Momp) constitutes approximately 60% of the protein mass of the bacterial outer membrane and is believed to be important in the determination of serotype specificity. The amino acid sequence contains four regions which are externally exposed and in which the majority of sequence variations occur. Of the ca. 400 amino acids in the Momp sequence, up to 70 amino acids differ between Momp from different serovars. Particularly surprising is the finding that serovar grouping based on amino acid sequence identity does not correspond to the serovar grouping based on disease state (i.e. ocular, oculogenital and LGV) (Stothard, D R et al. *Infect. Immun.* 1998 66(8):3618-3625). Similarly, nucleotide sequence identity comparisons for the ompA gene which encodes Momp do not correspond to disease states (Meijer, A et al. *J. Bacteriol.* 1999 181(15):4469-4475; Lysen, M et al. *J. Clin. Microbiol.* 2004 42(4):1641-1647). Monoclonal antibodies for Momp are effective in culture and in some animal models, however, protection can be limited and is generally serovar specific.
- [0223] Mice immunised subcutaneously or orally with a monoclonal anti-idiotypic body to the exoglycolipid antigen developed a protective response to serovar C, though remained susceptible to challenge with serovar K (Whittum-Hudson, J A et al. *Nat. Med.* 1996 2(10):1116-1121).
- [0224] One protein which has been disclosed to date and which shows a high level of sequence homology among different serovars, namely class I accessible protein-1 (referred to as Cap1, or Ct-529), such proteins have potential use in the development of vaccines which stimulate protection against more than one serovar (Fling, S P et al. *PNAS* 2001 98(3):1160-1165). However, in addition to the requirement for high levels of sequence homology between serovars, proteins of use in vaccines must also elicit sufficient immune response.
- [0225] Surprisingly, it has been found that *Chlamydia trachomatis* proteins Ct-089, Ct-858 and Ct-875 in particular are both highly antigenic and have a high degree of sequence identity across the different *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovars. There is particularly high conservation in the region of the

predicted epitopes. In light of this finding, the possibility exists for the development of *Chlamydia* vaccines which are effective against a broad range of *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovars (i.e. which may be of use in cross-protection).

[0226] According to this aspect of the present invention there is provided the use of one or more Chlamydial proteins, immunogenic fragments thereof or polynucleotides encoding them, selected from the list consisting of Ct-089, Ct-858 and Ct-875, and which are derived from a first *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar, in the manufacture of a vaccine for the treatment or prevention of Chlamydial infection by a second *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar.

[0227] In a further aspect of the present invention there is provided a method for the treatment or prevention of Chlamydial infection by a second *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar, comprising the administration of a vaccine comprising one or more Chlamydial proteins, immunogenic fragments thereof or polynucleotides encoding them, selected from the list consisting of Ct-089, Ct-858 and Ct-875, and which are derived from a first *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar.

[0228] In one embodiment of the invention the cross-protection vaccine comprises one protein, immunogenic fragment thereof or polynucleotide encoding them, selected from the list consisting of Ct-089, Ct-858 and Ct-875. Vaccines which comprise only one protein, immunogenic fragment thereof or polynucleotide encoding them, selected from the list consisting of Ct-089, Ct-858 and Ct-875 will suitably further comprise at least one additional Chlamydial antigen (for example 1 or 2 additional antigens).

[0229] In a second embodiment of the invention the cross-protection vaccine comprises two proteins, immunogenic fragments thereof or polynucleotides encoding them, selected from the list consisting of Ct-089, Ct-858 and Ct-875. For example: Ct-089 and Ct-858; Ct-089 and Ct-875; or Ct-858 and Ct-875.

[0230] In a third embodiment of the invention the cross-protection vaccine comprises Ct-089, Ct-858 and Ct-875, immunogenic fragments thereof or polynucleotides encoding them.

[0231] The first *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar may be any *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar. The second *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar may be any *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar, excluding that of the first *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar.

[0232] In one embodiment of the invention the first *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar is selected from the list consisting of *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovars A, B, Ba, C, D, Da, E, F, G, H, I, Ia, J, Ja, K, L1, L2 and L3. In a second embodiment of the invention the first *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar is selected from the *Chlamydia trachomatis* ocular serovars (for example A, B, Ba and C). In another embodiment of the invention the first *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar is selected from the *Chlamydia trachomatis* oculogenital serovars (for example D, Da, E, F, G, H, I, Ia, J, Ja and K). In a further embodiment of the invention the first *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar is selected from the *Chlamydia trachomatis* LGV serovars (for example L1, L2 and L3).

[0233] In one embodiment of the invention the second *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar is selected from the list consisting of *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovars A, B, Ba, C, D, Da, E, F, G, H, I, Ia, J, Ja, K, L1, L2 and L3. In a second embodiment of the invention the second *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar is selected from the *Chlamydia trachomatis* ocular serovars (for example A, B, Ba and C). In another embodiment of the invention the second *Chlamydia trachomatis*

serovar is selected from the *Chlamydia trachomatis* oculogenital serovars (for example D, Da, E, F, G, H, I, Ia, J, Ja and K). In a further embodiment of the invention the second *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar is selected from the *Chlamydia trachomatis* LGV serovars (for example L1, L2 and L3).

[0234] In order to maximise the breadth of action of the method and use of the present invention, it may be desirable that the first *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar is selected such that there is a high level of sequence identity (for example at least 90%, especially 95%, in particular 98%, more particularly 99% sequence identity) with the majority of other *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovars (for example at least 50%, especially 70%, in particular 80%, more particularly 90% of other *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovars).

[0235] In order to maximise the practical application of the method and use of the present invention, it may be desirable that the first *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar is selected such that there is a high level of sequence identity (for example at least 90%, especially 95%, in particular 98%, more particularly 99% sequence identity) with the majority (for example at least 50%, especially 70%, in particular 80%, more particularly 90%) of common *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovars (such as the common ocular serovars, the common oculogenital serovars, the common LGV serovars, or a combination of any two of these serovar groups, for example, the common ocular and oculogenital serovars). Common *Chlamydia trachomatis* ocular serovars include A and B. Common *Chlamydia trachomatis* oculogenital serovars include D, E, F and I (Lan, J et al. *J. Clin. Microbiol.* 1995 33(12):3194-3197; Singh, V et al. *J. Clin. Microbiol.* 2003 41(6):2700-2702). Common *Chlamydia trachomatis* LGV serovars include L2.

[0236] In one embodiment of the present invention the first *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar is *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar E. In a second embodiment of the invention the first *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar is *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar K.

[0237] In one embodiment of the invention the second *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar is selected from *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovars D, J and K (for example *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar K or J).

[0238] In another embodiment of the invention the first *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar is *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar E and the second *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar is selected from *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovars D, J and K (for example *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar K or J).

[0239] In one example of the present invention, where the vaccine comprises Ct-089, an immunogenic fragment thereof or polynucleotide encoding it, derived from *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar E, the vaccine may be used in the treatment or prophylaxis of infections arising from *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovars A, B, D, G, H, I, J, K or L2; in particular A, B, D, G, H, I or K; especially A or B.

[0240] In a second example of the present invention, where the vaccine comprises Ct-858, an immunogenic fragment thereof or polynucleotide encoding it, derived from *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar E, the vaccine may be used in the treatment or prophylaxis of infections arising from *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovars A, B, D, G, H, I, J, K or L2; in particular J or L2.

[0241] In a further example of the present invention, where the vaccine comprises Ct-875, an immunogenic fragment thereof or polynucleotide encoding it, derived from *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar E, the vaccine may be used in the treatment or prophylaxis of infections arising from *Chlamy-*

dia trachomatis serovars A, B, D, G, H, I, J, K or L2; in particular A, B, D, G, H, I or K.

[0242] The first and second *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovars may be associated with the same disease state (for example they may both be ocular serovars or both be oculogenital serovars), or the first and second *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovars may be associated with different disease states (for example the first *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar may be an oculogenital serovar and the second *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar may be an ocular serovar, or vice versa).

[0243] In the event that the vaccine of use in the present invention comprises more than one protein, immunogenic fragment thereof or polynucleotide encoding them, selected from the list consisting of Ct-089, Ct-858 and Ct-875, it should be noted that each protein, immunogenic fragment thereof or polynucleotide encoding them, may optionally be derived from a different first *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar which may be independently selected.

[0244] Cross-protection vaccines of use in the present invention may also comprise additional *Chlamydia* antigens (i.e. antigens other than Ct-089, Ct-858 and Ct-875 proteins, immunogenic fragments thereof or polynucleotides encoding them), for example 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 other antigens (selected for example from Momp, Ct-622, PmpGpd and PmpDpd). Additional antigens in cross-protection vaccines may also include Ct-089, Ct-858 and Ct-875 proteins, immunogenic fragments thereof or polynucleotides encoding them which are derived from the second serovar.

[0245] In a further embodiment of the invention *Chlamydia* polypeptides and polynucleotides that may be used in accordance with the invention include those from serovars associated with trachoma such as serovars A, B, Ba and C.

[0246] Thus the compositions according to the invention may employ the polypeptide sequences given above or immunogenic fragments of these, or polynucleotide sequences encoding these which may be for example the polynucleotide sequences given above or fragments of these encoding immunogenic fragments of the polypeptides.

[0247] In particular embodiments:

[0248] (i) the Ct-089 and Ct-858 components of the composition according to the invention may be a polypeptide having at least 95% homology to the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO: 16 (*C. trachomatis* serovar E) or an immunogenic fragment thereof, or a polypeptide having at least 95% homology to the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO: 6 (*C. trachomatis* serovar E) or an immunogenic fragment thereof, respectively, or polynucleotides encoding these. Alternatively the Ct-089 and Ct-858 components of the composition may show at least 95% homology to any one of the Ct-089 and Ct-858 polypeptide and polynucleotide sequences from other *C. trachomatis* serovars which are described herein.

[0249] (ii) A Ct-875 component may be a polypeptide having at least 95% homology to the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO: 8 (*C. trachomatis* serovar E) or an immunogenic fragment thereof, or polynucleotides encoding these.

Alternatively the Ct-875 component of the composition may show at least 95% homology to any one of the Ct-875 polypeptide and polynucleotide sequences from other *C. trachomatis* serovars which are described herein.

[0250] (iii) A PmpDpd component may be a polypeptide having at least 95% homology to the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO: 14 (*C. trachomatis* serovar LII) or an immunogenic fragment thereof, or polynucleotides encoding these.

[0251] (iv) A PmpGpd component may be a polypeptide having at least 95% homology to the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO: 12 (*C. trachomatis* serovar LII) or an immunogenic fragment thereof, or polynucleotides encoding these.

[0252] (v) A Momp component may be a polypeptide having at least 95% homology to the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO: 4 (*C. trachomatis* serovar F) or an immunogenic fragment thereof, or polynucleotides encoding these.

[0253] (vi) A Swib component may be a polypeptide having at least 95% homology to the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO: 8 (*C. trachomatis* serovar LII) or an immunogenic fragment thereof, or polynucleotides encoding these.

[0254] The antigens described herein include polymorphic variants and conservatively modified variations, as well as inter-strain and interspecies *Chlamydia* homologues. In addition, the antigens described herein include subsequences or truncated sequences.

[0255] The antigens described herein may be in the form of fusion proteins. The fusion proteins may also contain additional polypeptides, optionally heterologous peptides from *Chlamydia* or other sources. These antigens may be modified, for example, by adding linker peptide sequences as described below. These linker peptides may be inserted between one or more polypeptides which make up each of the fusion proteins.

[0256] The antigens described herein may also be in the form of chemical conjugates.

[0257] The invention further relates to immunogenic compositions and vaccine compositions comprising the compositions of *Chlamydia* antigens according to the invention, together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and optionally an immunostimulant. The compositions of the present invention may further comprise other components designed to enhance the antigenicity of the antigens or to improve these antigens in other aspects, for example, the isolation of these antigens through addition of a stretch of histidine residues at one end of the antigen. The addition of a stretch of histidine residues at one end of the antigen may also improve expression. The compositions of the invention can comprise additional copies of antigens, or additional polypeptides or polynucleotides from *Chlamydia* sp. The compositions of the invention can also comprise additional heterologous polypeptides or polynucleotides from other non-*Chlamydia* sources. For example, the compositions of the invention can include polypeptides or nucleic acids encoding polypeptides, wherein the polypeptide enhances expression of the antigen, e.g., NS1, an influenza virus protein, or an immunogenic portion thereof (see, e.g. WO99/40188 and WO93/04175). The nucleic acids of the invention can be engineered based on codon preference in a species of choice, e.g., humans.

[0258] The compositions of the invention may further comprise adjuvants, e.g., MPL, 3D-MPL, IFA, ENHANZYN (Detox), QS21, CWS, TDM, AGP, CPG, Leif, saponin, and saponin mimetics, and derivatives thereof. Alternatively or in addition, the compositions of the invention can comprise BCG or Pvac as an adjuvant.

DEFINITIONS

[0259] "Fusion polypeptide" or "fusion protein" refers to a protein having at least two *Chlamydia* polypeptides (which may be the same, or may be different) covalently linked, either directly or via an amino acid linker. The polypeptides forming the fusion protein are typically linked C-terminus to N-terminus, although they can also be linked C-terminus to

C-terminus, N-terminus to N-terminus, or N-terminus to C-terminus. The polypeptides of the fusion protein can be in any order. This term also refers to conservatively modified variants, polymorphic variants, alleles, mutants, subsequences, interspecies homologs, and immunogenic fragments of the antigens that make up the fusion protein. Fusion proteins of the invention can also comprise additional copies of a component antigen or immunogenic fragment thereof.

[0260] A polynucleotide sequence encoding a fusion protein of the invention hybridizes under stringent conditions to at least two nucleotide sequences, each encoding an antigen polypeptide selected from the group consisting of Ct-681 (Momp) or an immunogenic fragment thereof, Ct-871 (PmpG) or an immunogenic fragment thereof, Ct-812 (PmpD) or an immunogenic fragment thereof, Ct-089 or an immunogenic fragment thereof, Ct-858 or an immunogenic fragment thereof, Ct-875 or an immunogenic fragment thereof, Ct-460 (swib) or an immunogenic fragment thereof, and Ct-622 or an immunogenic fragment thereof. The polynucleotide sequences encoding the individual antigens of the fusion polypeptide therefore include conservatively modified variants, polymorphic variants, alleles, mutants, subsequences, immunogenic fragments, and interspecies homologs of Ct-681 (Momp), Ct-871 (PmpG), Ct-812 (PmpD), Ct-089, Ct-858, Ct-875, Ct-460 (swib), and Ct-622. The polynucleotide sequences encoding the individual polypeptides of the fusion protein can be in any order.

[0261] In some embodiments, the individual polypeptides of the fusion protein are in order (N- to C-terminus) from large to small. Large antigens are approximately 30 to 150 kD in size, medium antigens are approximately 10 to 30 kD in size, and small antigens are approximately less than 10 kD in size. The sequence encoding the individual polypeptide may be as small as, e.g., an immunogenic fragment such as an individual CTL epitope encoding about 8 to 9 amino acids, or, e.g., an HTL or B cell epitope. The fragment may also include multiple epitopes.

[0262] A fusion polypeptide of the invention specifically binds to antibodies raised against at least two antigen polypeptides selected from Ct-681 (Momp) or an immunogenic fragment thereof, Ct-871 (PmpG) or an immunogenic fragment thereof, Ct-812 (PmpD) or an immunogenic fragment thereof, Ct-089 or an immunogenic fragment thereof, Ct-858 or an immunogenic fragment thereof, Ct-875 or an immunogenic fragment thereof, Ct-460 (swib) or an immunogenic fragment thereof, and Ct-622 or an immunogenic fragment thereof. The antibodies can be polyclonal or monoclonal. Optionally, the fusion polypeptide specifically binds to antibodies raised against the fusion junction of the antigens, which antibodies do not bind to the antigens individually, i.e., when they are not part of a fusion protein. The fusion polypeptides optionally comprise additional polypeptides, e.g., three, four, five, six, or more polypeptides, up to about 25 polypeptides, optionally heterologous polypeptides or repeated homologous polypeptides, fused to the at least two antigens. The additional polypeptides of the fusion protein are optionally derived from *Chlamydia* as well as other sources, such as other bacterial, viral, or invertebrate, vertebrate, or mammalian sources. The individual polypeptides of the fusion protein can be in any order. As described herein, the fusion protein can also be linked to other molecules, including additional polypeptides. The compositions of the invention can also comprise additional polypeptides that are

unlinked to the fusion proteins of the invention. These additional polypeptides may be heterologous or homologous polypeptides.

[0263] The term “fused” refers to the covalent linkage between two polypeptides in a fusion protein. The polypeptides are typically joined via a peptide bond, either directly to each other or via an amino acid linker. Optionally, the peptides can be joined via non-peptide covalent linkages known to those of skill in the art.

[0264] “FL” refers to full-length, i.e., a polypeptide that is the same length as the wild-type polypeptide.

[0265] The term “immunogenic fragment thereof” refers to a polypeptide comprising an epitope that is recognized by cytotoxic T lymphocytes, helper T lymphocytes or B cells. Methods of determining epitope regions of a sequence are described elsewhere herein. Suitably, the immunogenic fragment will comprise at least 30%, suitably at least 50%, especially at least 75% and in particular at least 90% (e.g. 95% or 98%) of the amino acids in the reference sequence. The immunogenic fragment will suitably comprise all of the epitope regions of the reference sequence.

[0266] An adjuvant refers to the components in a vaccine or therapeutic composition that increase the specific immune response to the antigen (see, e.g., Edelman, *AIDS Res. Hum Retroviruses* 8:1409-1411 (1992)). Adjuvants induce immune responses of the Th1-type and Th-2 type response. Th1-type cytokines (e.g., IFN- γ , IL-2, and IL-12) tend to favor the induction of cell-mediated immune response to an administered antigen, while Th-2 type cytokines (e.g., IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, IL-10 and TNF- β) tend to favor the induction of humoral immune responses. Any of a variety of adjuvants may be employed in the vaccines of this invention to enhance the immune response. Some adjuvants contain a substance designed to protect the antigen from rapid catabolism, such as aluminum hydroxide or mineral oil, and a specific or nonspecific stimulator of immune responses, such as lipid A, *Bordetella pertussis* or *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Suitable adjuvants are commercially available and include, for example, Freund's Incomplete Adjuvant and Freund's Complete Adjuvant (Difco Laboratories) and Merck Adjuvant 65 (Merck and Company, Inc., Rahway, N.J.). Other suitable adjuvants include alum, biodegradable microspheres, monophosphoryl lipid A, quil A, SBAS1c, SBAS2 (Ling et al., 1997, *Vaccine* 15:1562-1567), SBAS7, Al(OH)₃ and CpG oligonucleotide (WO96/02555). Suitable adjuvants for use in the invention are discussed in more detail below.

[0267] “Nucleic acid” refers to deoxyribonucleotides or ribonucleotides and polymers thereof in either single- or double-stranded form. The term encompasses nucleic acids containing known nucleotide analogs or modified backbone residues or linkages, which are synthetic, naturally occurring, and non-naturally occurring, which have similar binding properties as the reference nucleic acid, and which are metabolized in a manner similar to the reference nucleotides. Examples of such analogs include, without limitation, phosphorothioates, phosphoramidates, methyl phosphonates, chiral-methyl phosphonates, 2-O-methyl ribonucleotides, peptide-nucleic acids (PNAs).

[0268] Unless otherwise indicated, a particular nucleic acid sequence also implicitly encompasses conservatively modified variants thereof (e.g., degenerate codon substitutions) and complementary sequences, as well as the sequence explicitly indicated. Specifically, degenerate codon substitutions may be achieved by generating sequences in which the

third position of one or more selected (or all) codons is substituted with mixed-base and/or deoxyinosine residues (Batzler et al., *Nucleic Acid Res.* 19:5081 (1991); Ohtsuka et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* 260:2605-2608 (1985); Rossolini et al., *Mol. Cell. Probes* 8:91-98 (1994)). The term nucleic acid is used interchangeably with gene, cDNA, mRNA, oligonucleotide, and polynucleotide.

[0269] The terms “polypeptide,” “peptide” and “protein” are used interchangeably herein to refer to a polymer of amino acid residues. The terms also apply to amino acid polymers in which one or more amino acid residue is an artificial chemical mimetic of a corresponding naturally occurring amino acid, as well as to naturally occurring amino acid polymers and non-naturally occurring amino acid polymer.

[0270] The term “amino acid” refers to naturally occurring and synthetic amino acids, as well as amino acid analogs and amino acid mimetics that function in a manner similar to the naturally occurring amino acids. Naturally occurring amino acids are those encoded by the genetic code, as well as those amino acids that are later modified, e.g., hydroxyproline, γ -carboxyglutamate, and O-phosphoserine. Amino acid analogs refers to compounds that have the same basic chemical structure as a naturally occurring amino acid, i.e., an a carbon that is bound to a hydrogen, a carboxyl group, an amino group, and an R group, e.g., homoserine, norleucine, methionine sulfoxide, methionine methyl sulfonium. Such analogs have modified R groups (e.g., norleucine) or modified peptide backbones, but retain the same basic chemical structure as a naturally occurring amino acid. Amino acid mimetics refers to chemical compounds that have a structure that is different from the general chemical structure of an amino acid, but that functions in a manner similar to a naturally occurring amino acid.

[0271] Amino acids may be referred to herein by either their commonly known three letter symbols or by the one-letter symbols recommended by the IUPAC-IUB Biochemical Nomenclature Commission. Nucleotides, likewise, may be referred to by their commonly accepted single-letter codes.

[0272] “Conservatively modified variants” applies to both amino acid and nucleic acid sequences. With respect to particular nucleic acid sequences, conservatively modified variants refers to those nucleic acids which encode identical or essentially identical amino acid sequences, or where the nucleic acid does not encode an amino acid sequence, to essentially identical sequences. Because of the degeneracy of the genetic code, a large number of functionally identical nucleic acids encode any given protein. For instance, the codons GCA, GCC, GCG and GCU all encode the amino acid alanine. Thus, at every position where an alanine is specified by a codon, the codon can be altered to any of the corresponding codons described without altering the encoded polypeptide. Such nucleic acid variations are “silent variations,” which are one species of conservatively modified variations. Every nucleic acid sequence herein which encodes a polypeptide also describes every possible silent variation of the nucleic acid. One of skill will recognize that each codon in a nucleic acid (except AUG, which is ordinarily the only codon for methionine, and TGG, which is ordinarily the only codon for tryptophan) can be modified to yield a functionally identical molecule. Accordingly, each silent variation of a nucleic acid that encodes a polypeptide is implicit in each described sequence.

[0273] A polynucleotide of the invention may contain a number of silent variations (for example, 1-5, in particular 1

or 2, and especially 1 codon(s) may be altered) when compared to the reference sequence. A polynucleotide of the invention may contain a number of non-silent conservative variations (for example, 1-5, in particular 1 or 2, and especially 1 codon(s) may be altered) when compared to the reference sequence. Those skilled in the art will recognize that a particular polynucleotide sequence may contain both silent and non-silent conservative variations.

[0274] As to amino acid sequences, one of skill will recognize that individual substitutions, deletions or additions to a nucleic acid, peptide, polypeptide, or protein sequence which alters, adds or deletes a single amino acid or a small percentage of amino acids in the encoded sequence is a “conservatively modified variant” where the alteration results in the substitution of an amino acid with a chemically similar amino acid. Conservative substitution tables providing functionally similar amino acids are well known in the art. Such conservatively modified variants are in addition to and do not exclude polymorphic variants, interspecies homologs, and alleles of the invention.

[0275] A polypeptide of the invention may contain a number of conservative variations (for example, 1-5, in particular 1 or 2, and especially 1 amino acid residue(s) may be altered) when compared to the reference sequence. In general, such conservative substitutions will fall within one of the amino-acid groupings specified below, though in some circumstances other substitutions may be possible without substantially affecting the immunogenic properties of the antigen. The following eight groups each contain amino acids that are conservative substitutions for one another:

- [0276]** 1) Alanine (A), Glycine (G);
- [0277]** 2) Aspartic acid (D), Glutamic acid (E);
- [0278]** 3) Asparagine (N), Glutamine (Q);
- [0279]** 4) Arginine (R), Lysine (K);
- [0280]** 5) Isoleucine (I), Leucine (L), Methionine (M), Valine (V);
- [0281]** 6) Phenylalanine (F), Tyrosine (Y), Tryptophan (W);
- [0282]** 7) Serine (S), Threonine (T); and
- [0283]** 8) Cysteine (C), Methionine (M)
- [0284]** (see, e.g., Creighton, *Proteins* (1984)).

[0285] Suitably amino-acid substitutions are restricted to non-epitope regions of an antigen.

[0286] Polypeptide sequence variants may also include those wherein additional amino acids are inserted compared to the reference sequence, for example, such insertions may occur at 1 or 2 locations (suitably 1) and may involve the addition of 50 or fewer amino acids (such as 20 or fewer, in particular 10 or fewer, especially 5 or fewer) at each location. Suitably such insertions do not occur in the region of an epitope, and do not therefore have a significant impact on the immunogenic properties of the antigen. One example of insertions includes a short stretch of histidine residues (e.g. 1-6 residues) to aid expression and/or purification of the antigen in question.

[0287] Other polypeptide sequence variants include those wherein amino acids have been deleted compared to the reference sequence, for example, such deletions may occur at 1 or 2 locations (suitably 1) and may, for example, involve the deletion of 50 or fewer amino acids (such as 20 or fewer, in particular 10 or fewer, especially 5 or fewer) at each location. Suitably such insertions do not occur in the region of an epitope, and do not therefore have a significant impact on the immunogenic properties of the antigen.

[0288] Methods of determining the epitope regions of an antigen are described and exemplified elsewhere herein.

[0289] The term “heterologous” when used with reference to portions of a nucleic acid indicates that the nucleic acid comprises two or more subsequences that are not found in the same relationship to each other in nature. For instance, the nucleic acid is typically recombinantly produced, having two or more sequences from unrelated genes arranged to make a new functional nucleic acid, e.g., a promoter from one source and a coding region from another source. Similarly, a heterologous protein indicates that the protein comprises two or more subsequences that are not found in the same relationship to each other in nature (e.g., a fusion protein).

[0290] The phrase “selectively (or specifically) hybridizes to” refers to the binding, duplexing, or hybridizing of a molecule only to a particular nucleotide sequence under stringent hybridization conditions when that sequence is present in a complex mixture (e.g., total cellular or library DNA or RNA).

[0291] The phrase “stringent hybridization conditions” refers to conditions under which a probe will hybridize to its target subsequence, typically in a complex mixture of nucleic acid, but to no other sequences. Stringent conditions are sequence-dependent and will be different in different circumstances. Longer sequences hybridize specifically at higher temperatures. An extensive guide to the hybridization of nucleic acids is found in Tijssen, *Techniques in Biochemistry and Molecular Biology—Hybridization with Nucleic Probes, “Overview of principles of hybridization and the strategy of nucleic acid assays”* (1993). Generally, stringent conditions are selected to be about 5-10° C. lower than the thermal melting point (T_m) for the specific sequence at a defined ionic strength, pH, and nucleic concentration) at which 50% of the probes complementary to the target hybridize to the target sequence at equilibrium (as the target sequences are present in excess, at T_m , 50% of the probes are occupied at equilibrium). Stringent conditions will be those in which the salt concentration is less than about 1.0 M sodium ion, typically about 0.01 to 1.0 M sodium ion concentration (or other salts) at pH 7.0 to 8.3 and the temperature is at least about 30° C. for short probes (e.g., 10 to 50 nucleotides) and at least about 60° C. for long probes (e.g., greater than 50 nucleotides). Stringent conditions may also be achieved with the addition of destabilizing agents such as formamide. For selective or specific hybridization, a positive signal is at least two times background, optionally 10 times background hybridization. Exemplary stringent hybridization conditions can be as following: 50% formamide, 5×SSC, and 1% SDS, incubating at 42° C., or, 5×SSC, 1% SDS, incubating at 65° C., with wash in 0.2×SSC, and 0.1% SDS at 65° C.

[0292] Nucleic acids that do not hybridize to each other under stringent conditions are still substantially identical if the polypeptides that they encode are substantially identical. This occurs, for example, when a copy of a nucleic acid is created using the maximum codon degeneracy permitted by the genetic code. In such cases, the nucleic acids typically hybridize under moderately stringent hybridization conditions. Exemplary “moderately stringent hybridization conditions” include a hybridization in a buffer of 40% formamide, 1 M NaCl, 1% SDS at 37° C., and a wash in 1×SSC at 45° C. A positive hybridization is at least twice background. Those of ordinary skill will readily recognize that alternative hybridization and wash conditions can be utilized to provide conditions of similar stringency.

[0293] “Antibody” refers to a polypeptide comprising a framework region from an immunoglobulin gene or fragments thereof that specifically binds and recognizes an antigen. The recognized immunoglobulin genes include the kappa, lambda, alpha, gamma, delta, epsilon, and mu constant region genes, as well as the myriad immunoglobulin variable region genes. Light chains are classified as either kappa or lambda. Heavy chains are classified as gamma, mu, alpha, delta, or epsilon, which in turn define the immunoglobulin classes, IgG, IgM, IgA, IgD and IgE, respectively.

[0294] An exemplary immunoglobulin (antibody) structural unit comprises a tetramer. Each tetramer is composed of two identical pairs of polypeptide chains, each pair having one “light” (about 25 kDa) and one “heavy” chain (about 50-70 kDa). The N-terminus of each chain defines a variable region of about 100 to 110 or more amino acids primarily responsible for antigen recognition. The terms variable light chain (V_L) and variable heavy chain (V_H) refer to these light and heavy chains respectively.

[0295] Antibodies exist, e.g., as intact immunoglobulins or as a number of well-characterized fragments produced by digestion with various peptidases. Thus, for example, pepsin digests an antibody below the disulfide linkages in the hinge region to produce $F(ab)_2$, a dimer of Fab which itself is a light chain joined to V_H-C_H1 by a disulfide bond. The $F(ab)_2$ may be reduced under mild conditions to break the disulfide linkage in the hinge region, thereby converting the $F(ab)_2$ dimer into an Fab' monomer. The Fab' monomer is essentially Fab with part of the hinge region (see *Fundamental Immunology* (Paul ed., 3d ed. 1993)). While various antibody fragments are defined in terms of the digestion of an intact antibody, one of skill will appreciate that such fragments may be synthesized de novo either chemically or by using recombinant DNA methodology. Thus, the term antibody, as used herein, also includes antibody fragments either produced by the modification of whole antibodies, or those synthesized de novo using recombinant DNA methodologies (e.g., single chain Fv) or those identified using phage display libraries (see, e.g., McCafferty et al., *Nature* 348:552-554 (1990)).

[0296] For preparation of monoclonal or polyclonal antibodies, any technique known in the art can be used (see, e.g., Kohler & Milstein, *Nature* 256:495-497 (1975); Kozbor et al., *Immunology Today* 4: 72 (1983); Cole et al., pp. 77-96 in *Monoclonal Antibodies and Cancer Therapy* (1985)). Techniques for the production of single chain antibodies (U.S. Pat. No. 4,946,778) can be adapted to produce antibodies to polypeptides of this invention. Also, transgenic mice, or other organisms such as other mammals, may be used to express humanized antibodies. Alternatively, phage display technology can be used to identify antibodies and heteromeric Fab fragments that specifically bind to selected antigens (see, e.g., McCafferty et al., *Nature* 348:552-554 (1990); Marks et al., *Biotechnology* 10:779-783 (1992)).

[0297] The phrase “specifically (or selectively) binds” to an antibody or “specifically (or selectively) immunoreactive with,” when referring to a protein or peptide, refers to a binding reaction that is determinative of the presence of the protein in a heterogeneous population of proteins and other biologics. Thus, under designated immunoassay conditions, the specified antibodies bind to a particular protein at least two times the background and do not substantially bind in a significant amount to other proteins present in the sample. Specific binding to an antibody under such conditions may require an antibody that is selected for its specificity for a

particular protein. For example, polyclonal antibodies raised to fusion proteins can be selected to obtain only those polyclonal antibodies that are specifically immunoreactive with fusion protein and not with individual components of the fusion proteins. This selection may be achieved by subtracting out antibodies that cross-react with the individual antigens. A variety of immunoassay formats may be used to select antibodies specifically immunoreactive with a particular protein. For example, solid-phase ELISA immunoassays are routinely used to select antibodies specifically immunoreactive with a protein (see, e.g., Harlow & Lane, *Antibodies, A Laboratory Manual* (1988), for a description of immunoassay formats and conditions that can be used to determine specific immunoreactivity). Typically a specific or selective reaction will be at least twice background signal or noise and more typically more than 10 to 100 times background.

[0298] Polynucleotides may comprise a native sequence (i.e., an endogenous sequence that encodes an individual antigen or a portion thereof) or may comprise a variant of such a sequence. 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 diminished, relative to a fusion polypeptide comprising native antigens. 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 polypeptide or a portion thereof.

[0299] The terms “identical” or percent “identity,” in the context of two or more nucleic acids or polypeptide sequences, refer to two or more sequences or subsequences that are the same or have a specified percentage of amino acid residues or nucleotides that are the same (i.e., 70% identity, optionally 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, or 95% (e.g. 98%) identity over a specified region), when compared and aligned for maximum correspondence over a comparison window, or designated region as measured using one of the following sequence comparison algorithms or by manual alignment and visual inspection. Such sequences are then said to be “substantially identical.” This definition also refers to the complement of a test sequence. Optionally, the identity exists over a region that is at least about 25 to about 50 amino acids or nucleotides in length, or optionally over a region that is 75-100 amino acids or nucleotides in length.

[0300] For sequence comparison, typically one sequence acts as a reference sequence, to which test sequences are compared. When using a sequence comparison algorithm, test and reference sequences are entered into a computer, subsequence coordinates are designated, if necessary, and sequence algorithm program parameters are designated. Default program parameters can be used, or alternative parameters can be designated. The sequence comparison algorithm then calculates the percent sequence identities for the test sequences relative to the reference sequence, based on the program parameters.

[0301] A “comparison window”, as used herein, includes reference to a segment of any one of the number of contiguous positions selected from the group consisting of from 25 to 500, usually about 50 to about 200, more usually about 100 to about 150 in which a sequence may be compared to a reference sequence of the same number of contiguous positions after the two sequences are optimally aligned. Methods of alignment of sequences for comparison are well known in the art. Optimal alignment of sequences for comparison can be

conducted by, for example, the local homology algorithm of Smith & Waterman, *Adv. Appl. Math.* 2:482 (1981), by the homology alignment algorithm of Needleman & Wunsch, *J. Mol. Biol.* 48:443 (1970), by the search for similarity method of Pearson & Lipman, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 85:2444 (1988), by computerized implementations of these algorithms (GAP, BESTFIT, FASTA, and TFASTA in the Wisconsin Genetics Software Package, Genetics Computer Group, 575 Science Dr., Madison, Wis.), or by manual alignment and visual inspection (see, e.g., *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology* (Ausubel et al., eds. 1995 supplement)).

[0302] One example of a useful algorithm is PILEUP. PILEUP creates a multiple sequence alignment from a group of related sequences using progressive, pairwise alignments to show relationship and percent sequence identity. It also plots a tree or dendrogram showing the clustering relationships used to create the alignment. PILEUP uses a simplification of the progressive alignment method of Feng & Doolittle, *J. Mol. Evol.* 35:351-360 (1987). The method used is similar to the method described by Higgins & Sharp, *CABIOS* 5:151-153 (1989). The program can align up to 300 sequences, each of a maximum length of 5,000 nucleotides or amino acids. The multiple alignment procedure begins with the pairwise alignment of the two most similar sequences, producing a cluster of two aligned sequences. This cluster is then aligned to the next most related sequence or cluster of aligned sequences. Two clusters of sequences are aligned by a simple extension of the pairwise alignment of two individual sequences. The final alignment is achieved by a series of progressive, pairwise alignments. The program is run by designating specific sequences and their amino acid or nucleotide coordinates for regions of sequence comparison and by designating the program parameters. Using PILEUP, a reference sequence is compared to other test sequences to determine the percent sequence identity relationship using the following parameters: default gap weight (3.00), default gap length weight (0.10), and weighted end gaps. PILEUP can be obtained from the GCG sequence analysis software package, e.g., version 7.0 (Devereaux et al., *Nuc. Acids Res.* 12:387-395 (1984)).

[0303] Another example of algorithm that is suitable for determining percent sequence identity and sequence similarity are the BLAST and BLAST 2.0 algorithms, which are described in Altschul et al., *Nuc. Acids Res.* 25:3389-3402 (1997) and Altschul et al., *J. Mol. Biol.* 215:403-410 (1990), respectively. Software for performing BLAST analyses is publicly available through the National Center for Biotechnology Information (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>). This algorithm involves first identifying high scoring sequence pairs (HSPs) by identifying short words of length W in the query sequence, which either match or satisfy some positive-valued threshold score T when aligned with a word of the same length in a database sequence. T is referred to as the neighborhood word score threshold (Altschul et al., supra). These initial neighborhood word hits act as seeds for initiating searches to find longer HSPs containing them. The word hits are extended in both directions along each sequence for as far as the cumulative alignment score can be increased. Cumulative scores are 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 is 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 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, an expectation (E) of 10, M=5, N=-4 and a comparison of both strands. For amino acid sequences, the BLASTP program uses as defaults a wordlength of 3, and expectation (E) of 10, and the BLOSUM62 scoring matrix (see Henikoff & Henikoff, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 89:10915 (1989)) alignments (B) of 50, expectation (E) of 10, M=5, N=-4, and a comparison of both strands.

[0304] The BLAST algorithm also performs a statistical analysis of the similarity between two sequences (see, e.g., Karlin & Altschul, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 90:5873-5787 (1993)). One measure of similarity provided by the BLAST algorithm is the smallest sum probability (P(N)), which provides an indication of the probability by which a match between two nucleotide or amino acid sequences would occur by chance. For example, a nucleic acid is considered similar to a reference sequence if the smallest sum probability in a comparison of the test nucleic acid to the reference nucleic acid is less than about 0.2, more preferably less than about 0.01, and most preferably less than about 0.001.

Polynucleotide Compositions

[0305] As used herein, the terms "DNA segment" and "polynucleotide" refer to a DNA molecule that has been isolated free of total genomic DNA of a particular species. Therefore, a DNA segment encoding a polypeptide refers to a DNA segment that contains one or more coding sequences yet is substantially isolated away from, or purified free from, total genomic DNA of the species from which the DNA segment is obtained. Included within the terms "DNA segment" and "polynucleotide" are DNA segments and smaller fragments of such segments, and also recombinant vectors, including, for example, plasmids, cosmids, phagemids, phage, viruses, and the like.

[0306] As will be understood by those skilled in the art, the DNA segments of this invention can include genomic sequences, extra-genomic and plasmid-encoded sequences and smaller engineered gene segments that express, or may be adapted to express, proteins, polypeptides, peptides and the like. Such segments may be naturally isolated, or modified synthetically by the hand of man.

[0307] The terms "isolated," "purified," or "biologically pure" therefore refer to material that is substantially or essentially free from components that normally accompany it as found in its native state. Of course, this refers to the DNA segment as originally isolated, and does not exclude other isolated proteins, genes, or coding regions later added to the composition by the hand of man. Purity and homogeneity are typically determined using analytical chemistry techniques such as polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis or high performance liquid chromatography. A protein that is the predominant species present in a preparation is substantially purified. An isolated nucleic acid is separated from other open reading frames that flank the gene and encode proteins other than the gene.

[0308] As will be recognized by the skilled artisan, polynucleotides may be single-stranded (coding or antisense) or

double-stranded, and may be DNA (genomic, cDNA or synthetic) or RNA molecules. RNA molecules include HnRNA molecules, which contain introns and correspond to a DNA molecule in a one-to-one manner, and mRNA molecules, which do not contain introns. Additional coding or non-coding sequences may, but need not, be present within a polynucleotide of the present invention, and a polynucleotide may, but need not, be linked to other molecules and/or support materials.

[0309] Polynucleotides may comprise a native sequence (i.e., an endogenous sequence that encodes a *Chlamydia* antigen or a portion thereof) or may comprise a variant, or a biological or antigenic functional equivalent of such a sequence. Polynucleotide variants may contain one or more substitutions, additions, deletions and/or insertions, as further described below, preferably such that the immunogenicity of the encoded polypeptide is not diminished, relative to a native tumor protein. The effect on the immunogenicity of the encoded polypeptide may generally be assessed as described herein. The term "variants" also encompasses homologous genes of xenogenic origin.

[0310] In additional embodiments, the present invention provides isolated polynucleotides and polypeptides comprising various lengths of contiguous stretches of sequence identical to or complementary to one or more of the sequences disclosed herein. For example, polynucleotides are provided by this invention that 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 sequences disclosed herein as well as all intermediate lengths there between. 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, etc.; 150, 151, 152, 153, etc.; including all integers through 200-500; 500-1,000, and the like.

[0311] 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 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, 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.

[0312] Moreover, it will be appreciated by those of ordinary skill in the art that, as a result of the degeneracy of the genetic code, there are many nucleotide sequences that encode a polypeptide as described herein. Some of these polynucleotides bear minimal homology to the nucleotide sequence of any native gene. Nonetheless, polynucleotides that vary due to differences in codon usage are specifically contemplated by the present invention, for example polynucleotides that are optimized for human and/or primate codon selection. Further, alleles of the genes comprising the polynucleotide sequences provided herein are within the scope of the present invention. Alleles are endogenous genes that are altered as a result of one

or more mutations, such as deletions, additions and/or substitutions of nucleotides. The resulting mRNA and protein may, but need not, have an altered structure or function. Alleles may be identified using standard techniques (such as hybridization, amplification and/or database sequence comparison).

Polynucleotide Identification and Characterization

[0313] Polynucleotides may be identified, prepared and/or manipulated using any of a variety of well-established techniques. For example, a polynucleotide may be identified, as described in more detail below, by screening a microarray of cDNAs. Such screens may be performed, for example, using a Synteni microarray (Palo Alto, Calif.) 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, polynucleotides may be amplified from cDNA prepared from cells expressing the proteins described herein, such as *C. trachomatis* cells. 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.

[0314] An amplified portion of a polynucleotide of the present invention may be used to isolate a full-length gene from a suitable library (e.g., a *C. trachomatis* 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 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.

[0315] For hybridization techniques, a partial sequence may be labeled (e.g., by nick-translation or end-labeling with ³²P) using well-known techniques. A bacterial or bacteriophage library is then generally 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* (1989)). Hybridizing colonies or plaques are selected and expanded, and the DNA is isolated for further analysis. cDNA clones may 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 can then be assembled into a single contiguous sequence. A full-length cDNA molecule can be generated by ligating suitable fragments, using well-known techniques.

[0316] 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 available kits may be used to perform the amplification step. Primers may be designed using, for example, software well known in the art. Primers are preferably 22-30 nucleotides in length have a GC content of at least 50% and anneal to 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.

[0317] 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 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 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. Another such technique is known as "rapid amplification of cDNA ends" or RACE. This technique involves the use of an internal primer and an external primer, which hybridizes to a polyA region or vector sequence, to identify sequences that are 5' and 3' of a known sequence. 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 (1991)). Other methods employing amplification may also be employed to obtain a full length cDNA sequence.

[0318] 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 DNA sequences may also be obtained by analysis of genomic fragments.

Polynucleotide Expression in Host Cells

[0319] In other embodiments of the invention, polynucleotide sequences or fragments thereof which encode polypeptides of the invention, or fusion proteins or functional equivalents thereof, may be used in recombinant DNA molecules to direct expression of a polypeptide in appropriate host cells. Due to the inherent degeneracy of the genetic code, other DNA sequences that encode substantially the same or a functionally equivalent amino acid sequence may be produced and these sequences may be used to clone and express a given polypeptide.

[0320] As will be understood by those of skill in the art, it may be advantageous in some instances to produce polypeptide-encoding nucleotide sequences possessing non-naturally occurring codons. For example, codons preferred by a particular prokaryotic or eukaryotic host can be selected to increase the rate of protein expression or to produce a recombinant RNA transcript having desirable properties, such as a half-life that is longer than that of a transcript generated from the naturally occurring sequence.

[0321] Moreover, the polynucleotide sequences of the present invention can be engineered using methods generally known in the art in order to alter polypeptide encoding sequences for a variety of reasons, including but not limited to, alterations which modify the cloning, processing, and/or expression of the gene product. For example, DNA shuffling by random fragmentation and PCR reassembly of gene frag-

ments and synthetic oligonucleotides may be used to engineer the nucleotide sequences. In addition, site-directed mutagenesis may be used to insert new restriction sites, alter glycosylation patterns, change codon preference, produce splice variants, or introduce mutations, and so forth.

[0322] In another embodiment of the invention, natural, modified, or recombinant nucleic acid sequences may be ligated to a heterologous sequence to encode a fusion protein. For example, to screen peptide libraries for inhibitors of polypeptide activity, it may be useful to encode a chimeric protein that can be recognized by a commercially available antibody. A fusion protein may also be engineered to contain a cleavage site located between the polypeptide-encoding sequence and the heterologous protein sequence, so that the polypeptide may be cleaved and purified away from the heterologous moiety.

[0323] Sequences encoding a desired polypeptide may be synthesized, in whole or in part, using chemical methods well known in the art (see Caruthers, M. H. et al., *Nucl. Acids Res. Symp. Ser.* pp. 215-223 (1980), Horn et al., *Nucl. Acids Res. Symp. Ser.* pp. 225-232 (1980)). Alternatively, the protein itself may be produced using chemical methods to synthesize the amino acid sequence of a polypeptide, or a portion thereof. For example, peptide synthesis can be performed using various solid-phase techniques (Roberge et al., *Science* 269:202-204 (1995)) and automated synthesis may be achieved, for example, using the ABI 431A Peptide Synthesizer (Perkin Elmer, Palo Alto, Calif.).

[0324] A newly synthesized peptide may be substantially purified by preparative high performance liquid chromatography (e.g., Creighton, *Proteins, Structures and Molecular Principles* (1983)) or other comparable techniques available in the art. The composition of the synthetic peptides may be confirmed by amino acid analysis or sequencing (e.g., the Edman degradation procedure). Additionally, the amino acid sequence of a polypeptide, or any part thereof, may be altered during direct synthesis and/or combined using chemical methods with sequences from other proteins, or any part thereof, to produce a variant polypeptide.

[0325] In order to express a desired polypeptide, the nucleotide sequences encoding the polypeptide, or functional equivalents, may be inserted into appropriate expression vector, i.e., a vector that contains the necessary elements for the transcription and translation of the inserted coding sequence. Methods that are well known to those skilled in the art may be used to construct expression vectors containing sequences encoding a polypeptide of interest and appropriate transcriptional and translational control elements. These methods include in vitro recombinant DNA techniques, synthetic techniques, and in vivo genetic recombination. Such techniques are described in Sambrook et al., *Molecular Cloning, A Laboratory Manual* (1989), and Ausubel et al., *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology* (1989).

[0326] A variety of expression vector/host systems may be utilized to contain and express polynucleotide sequences. These include, but are not limited to, microorganisms such as bacteria transformed with recombinant bacteriophage, plasmid, or cosmid DNA expression vectors; yeast transformed with yeast expression vectors; insect cell systems infected with virus expression vectors (e.g., baculovirus); plant cell systems transformed with virus expression vectors (e.g., cauliflower mosaic virus, CaMV; tobacco mosaic virus, TMV) or with bacterial expression vectors (e.g., Ti or pBR322 plasmids); or animal cell systems.

[0327] The “control elements” or “regulatory sequences” present in an expression vector are those non-translated regions of the vector—enhancers, promoters, 5' and 3' untranslated regions—which interact with host cellular proteins to carry out transcription and translation. Such elements may vary in their strength and specificity. Depending on the vector system and host utilized, any number of suitable transcription and translation elements, including constitutive and inducible promoters, may be used. For example, when cloning in bacterial systems, inducible promoters such as the hybrid lacZ promoter of the PBLUESCRIPT phagemid (Stratagene, La Jolla, Calif.) or PSPORT1 plasmid (Gibco BRL, Gaithersburg, Md.) and the like may be used. In mammalian cell systems, promoters from mammalian genes or from mammalian viruses are generally preferred. If it is necessary to generate a cell line that contains multiple copies of the sequence encoding a polypeptide, vectors based on SV40 or EBV may be advantageously used with an appropriate selectable marker.

[0328] In bacterial systems, a number of expression vectors may be selected depending upon the use intended for the expressed polypeptide. For example, when large quantities are needed, for example for the induction of antibodies, vectors which direct high level expression of fusion proteins that are readily purified may be used. Such vectors include, but are not limited to, the multifunctional *E. coli* cloning and expression vectors such as BLUESCRIPT (Stratagene), in which the sequence encoding the polypeptide of interest may be ligated into the vector in frame with sequences for the amino-terminal Met and the subsequent 7 residues of β -galactosidase so that a hybrid protein is produced; pIN vectors (Van Heeke & Schuster, *J. Biol. Chem.* 264:5503-5509 (1989)); and the like. pGEX Vectors (Promega, Madison, Wis.) may also be used to express foreign polypeptides as fusion proteins with glutathione S-transferase (GST). In general, such fusion proteins are soluble and can easily be purified from lysed cells by adsorption to glutathione-agarose beads followed by elution in the presence of free glutathione. Proteins made in such systems may be designed to include heparin, thrombin, or factor XA protease cleavage sites so that the cloned polypeptide of interest can be released from the GST moiety at will.

[0329] In the yeast, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, a number of vectors containing constitutive or inducible promoters such as alpha factor, alcohol oxidase, and PGH may be used. Other vectors containing constitutive or inducible promoters include GAP, PGK, GAL and ADH. For reviews, see Ausubel et al. (supra), Grant et al., *Methods Enzymol.* 153:516-544 (1987) and Romas et al. *Yeast* 8 423-88 (1992).

[0330] In cases where plant expression vectors are used, the expression of sequences encoding polypeptides may be driven by any of a number of promoters. For example, viral promoters such as the 35S and 19S promoters of CaMV may be used alone or in combination with the omega leader sequence from TMV (Takamatsu, *EMBO J.* 6:307-311 (1987)). Alternatively, plant promoters such as the small subunit of RUBISCO or heat shock promoters may be used (Coruzzi et al., *EMBO J.* 3:1671-1680 (1984); Broglie et al., *Science* 224:838-843 (1984); and Winter et al., *Results Probl. Cell Differ.* 17:85-105 (1991)). These constructs can be introduced into plant cells by direct DNA transformation or pathogen-mediated transfection. Such techniques are described in a number of generally available reviews (see, e.g., Hobbs in *McGraw Hill Yearbook of Science and Technology* pp. 191-196 (1992)).

[0331] An insect system may also be used to express a polypeptide of interest. For example, in one such system, *Autographa californica* nuclear polyhedrosis virus (AcNPV) is used as a vector to express foreign genes in *Spodoptera frugiperda* cells or in *Trichoplusia larvae*. The sequences encoding the polypeptide may be cloned into a non-essential region of the virus, such as the polyhedrin gene, and placed under control of the polyhedrin promoter. Successful insertion of the polypeptide-encoding sequence will render the polyhedrin gene inactive and produce recombinant virus lacking coat protein. The recombinant viruses may then be used to infect, for example, *S. frugiperda* cells or *Trichoplusia larvae* in which the polypeptide of interest may be expressed (Engelhard et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 91:3224-3227 (1994)).

[0332] In mammalian host cells, a number of viral-based expression systems are generally available. For example, in cases where an adenovirus is used as an expression vector, sequences encoding a polypeptide of interest may be ligated into an adenovirus transcription/translation complex consisting of the late promoter and tripartite leader sequence. Insertion in a non-essential E1 or E3 region of the viral genome may be used to obtain a viable virus that is capable of expressing the polypeptide in infected host cells (Logan & Shenk, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 81:3655-3659 (1984)). In addition, transcription enhancers, such as the Rous sarcoma virus (RSV) enhancer, may be used to increase expression in mammalian host cells.

[0333] Specific initiation signals may also be used to achieve more efficient translation of sequences encoding a polypeptide of interest. Such signals include the ATG initiation codon and adjacent sequences. In cases where sequences encoding the polypeptide, its initiation codon, and upstream sequences are inserted into the appropriate expression vector, no additional transcriptional or translational control signals may be needed. However, in cases where only coding sequence, or a portion thereof, is inserted, exogenous translational control signals including the ATG initiation codon should be provided. Furthermore, the initiation codon should be in the correct reading frame to ensure translation of the entire insert. Exogenous translational elements and initiation codons may be of various origins, both natural and synthetic. The efficiency of expression may be enhanced by the inclusion of enhancers that are appropriate for the particular cell system which is used, such as those described in the literature (Scharf. et al., *Results Probl. Cell Differ.* 20:125-162 (1994)).

[0334] In addition, a host cell strain may be chosen for its ability to modulate the expression of the inserted sequences or to process the expressed protein in the desired fashion. Such modifications of the polypeptide include, but are not limited to, acetylation, carboxylation, glycosylation, phosphorylation, lipidation, and acylation. Post-translational processing which cleaves a "prepro" form of the protein may also be used to facilitate correct insertion, folding and/or function. Different host cells such as CHO, HeLa, MDCK, HEK293, and W138, which have specific cellular machinery and characteristic mechanisms for such post-translational activities, may be chosen to ensure the correct modification and processing of the foreign protein.

[0335] For long-term, high-yield production of recombinant proteins, stable expression is generally preferred. For example, cell lines that stably express a polynucleotide of interest may be transformed using expression vectors which may contain viral origins of replication and/or endogenous

expression elements and a selectable marker gene on the same or on a separate vector. Following the introduction of the vector, cells may be allowed to grow for 1-2 days in an enriched media before they are switched to selective media. The purpose of the selectable marker is to confer resistance to selection, and its presence allows growth and recovery of cells that successfully express the introduced sequences. Resistant clones of stably transformed cells may be proliferated using tissue culture techniques appropriate to the cell type.

[0336] Any number of selection systems may be used to recover transformed cell lines. These include, but are not limited to, the herpes simplex virus thymidine kinase (Wigler et al., *Cell* 11:223-32 (1977)) and adenine phosphoribosyltransferase (Lowy et al., *Cell* 22:817-23 (1990)) genes which can be employed in tk.sup.- or aprt.sup.-cells, respectively. Also, antimetabolite, antibiotic or herbicide resistance can be used as the basis for selection; for example, dhfr which confers resistance to methotrexate (Wigler et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 77:3567-70 (1980)); npt, which confers resistance to the aminoglycosides, neomycin and G-418 (Colbere-Garapin et al., *J. Mol. Biol.* 150:1-14 (1981)); and als or pat, which confer resistance to chlorsulfuron and phosphinotricin acetyltransferase, respectively (Murry, supra). Additional selectable genes have been described, for example, trpB, which allows cells to utilize indole in place of tryptophan, or hisD, which allows cells to utilize histinol in place of histidine (Hartman & Mulligan, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 85:8047-51 (1988)). Recently, the use of visible markers has gained popularity with such markers as anthocyanins, β -glucuronidase and its substrate GUS, and luciferase and its substrate luciferin, being widely used not only to identify transformants, but also to quantify the amount of transient or stable protein expression attributable to a specific vector system (Rhodes et al., *Methods Mol. Biol.* 55:121-131 (1995)).

[0337] Although the presence/absence of marker gene expression suggests that the gene of interest is also present, its presence and expression may need to be confirmed. For example, if the sequence encoding a polypeptide is inserted within a marker gene sequence, recombinant cells containing sequences can be identified by the absence of marker gene function. Alternatively, a marker gene can be placed in tandem with a polypeptide-encoding sequence under the control of a single promoter. Expression of the marker gene in response to induction or selection usually indicates expression of the tandem gene as well.

[0338] Alternatively, host cells that contain and express a desired polynucleotide sequence may be identified by a variety of procedures known to those of skill in the art. These procedures include, but are not limited to, DNA-DNA or DNA-RNA hybridizations and protein bioassay or immunoassay techniques that include membrane, solution, or chip based technologies for the detection and/or quantification of nucleic acid or protein.

[0339] A variety of protocols for detecting and measuring the expression of polynucleotide-encoded products, using either polyclonal or monoclonal antibodies specific for the product are known in the art. Examples include enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), radioimmunoassay (RIA), and fluorescence activated cell sorting (FACS). A two-site, monoclonal-based immunoassay utilizing monoclonal antibodies reactive to two non-interfering epitopes on a given polypeptide may be preferred for some applications, but a

competitive binding assay may also be employed. These and other assays are described, among other places, in Hampton et al., *Serological Methods, a Laboratory Manual* (1990) and Maddox et al., *J. Exp. Med.* 158:1211-1216 (1983).

[0340] A wide variety of labels and conjugation techniques are known by those skilled in the art and may be used in various nucleic acid and amino acid assays. Means for producing labeled hybridization or PCR probes for detecting sequences related to polynucleotides include oligolabeling, nick translation, end-labeling or PCR amplification using a labeled nucleotide. Alternatively, the sequences, or any portions thereof may be cloned into a vector for the production of an mRNA probe. Such vectors are known in the art, are commercially available, and may be used to synthesize RNA probes in vitro by addition of an appropriate RNA polymerase such as T7, T3, or SP6 and labeled nucleotides. These procedures may be conducted using a variety of commercially available kits. Suitable reporter molecules or labels, which may be used include radionuclides, enzymes, fluorescent, chemiluminescent, or chromogenic agents as well as substrates, cofactors, inhibitors, magnetic particles, and the like.

[0341] Host cells transformed with a polynucleotide sequence of interest may be cultured under conditions suitable for the expression and recovery of the protein from cell culture. The protein produced by a recombinant cell may be secreted or contained intracellularly depending on the sequence and/or the vector used. As will be understood by those of skill in the art, expression vectors containing polynucleotides of the invention may be designed to contain signal sequences that direct secretion of the encoded polypeptide through a prokaryotic or eukaryotic cell membrane. Other recombinant constructions may be used to join sequences encoding a polypeptide of interest to nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide domain that will facilitate purification of soluble proteins. Such purification facilitating domains include, but are not limited to, metal chelating peptides such as histidine-tryptophan modules that allow purification on immobilized metals, protein A domains that allow purification on immobilized immunoglobulin, and the domain utilized in the FLAGS extension/affinity purification system (Immunex Corp., Seattle, Wash.). The inclusion of cleavable linker sequences such as those specific for Factor XA or enterokinase (Invitrogen, San Diego, Calif.) between the purification domain and the encoded polypeptide may be used to facilitate purification. One such expression vector provides for expression of a fusion protein containing a polypeptide of interest and a nucleic acid encoding 6 histidine residues preceding a thioredoxin or an enterokinase cleavage site. The histidine residues facilitate purification on IMLAC (immobilized metal ion affinity chromatography) as described in Porath et al., *Prot. Exp. Purif.* 3:263-281 (1992) while the enterokinase cleavage site provides a means for purifying the desired polypeptide from the fusion protein. A discussion of vectors which contain fusion proteins is provided in Kroll et al., *DNA Cell Biol.* 12:441-453 (1993).

[0342] In addition to recombinant production methods, polypeptides of the invention, and fragments thereof, may be produced by direct peptide synthesis using solid-phase techniques (Merrifield, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 85:2149-2154 (1963)). Protein synthesis may be performed using manual techniques or by automation. Automated synthesis may be achieved, for example, using Applied Biosystems 431A Peptide Synthesizer (Perkin Elmer). Alternatively, various fragments may be

chemically synthesized separately and combined using chemical methods to produce the full length molecule.

In Vivo Polynucleotide Delivery Techniques

[0343] In additional embodiments, genetic constructs comprising the compositions of polynucleotides of the invention are introduced into cells in vivo. This may be achieved using any of a variety of well-known approaches, several of which are outlined below for the purpose of illustration.

[0344] 1. Adenovirus

[0345] One of the preferred methods for in vivo delivery of one or more nucleic acid sequences involves the use of an adenovirus expression vector. "Adenovirus expression vector" is meant to include those constructs containing adenovirus sequences sufficient to (a) support packaging of the construct and (b) to express a polynucleotide that has been cloned therein in a sense or antisense orientation. Of course, in the context of an antisense construct, expression does not require that the gene product be synthesized.

[0346] The expression vector comprises a genetically engineered form of an adenovirus. Knowledge of the genetic organization of adenovirus, a 36 kb, linear, double-stranded DNA virus, allows substitution of large pieces of adenoviral DNA with foreign sequences up to 7 kb (Grunhaus & Horwitz, 1992). In contrast to retrovirus, the adenoviral infection of host cells does not result in chromosomal integration because adenoviral DNA can replicate in an episomal manner without potential genotoxicity. Also, adenoviruses are structurally stable, and no genome rearrangement has been detected after extensive amplification. Adenovirus can infect virtually all epithelial cells regardless of their cell cycle stage. So far, adenoviral infection appears to be linked only to mild disease such as acute respiratory disease in humans.

[0347] Adenovirus is particularly suitable for use as a gene transfer vector because of its mid-sized genome, ease of manipulation, high titer, wide target-cell range and high infectivity. Both ends of the viral genome contain 100-200 base pair inverted repeats (ITRs), which are cis elements necessary for viral DNA replication and packaging. The early (E) and late (L) regions of the genome contain different transcription units that are divided by the onset of viral DNA replication. The E1 region (E1A and E1B) encodes proteins responsible for the regulation of transcription of the viral genome and a few cellular genes. The expression of the E2 region (E2A and E2B) results in the synthesis of the proteins for viral DNA replication. These proteins are involved in DNA replication, late gene expression and host cell shut-off (Renan, 1990). The products of the late genes, including the majority of the viral capsid proteins, are expressed only after significant processing of a single primary transcript issued by the major late promoter (MLP). The MLP, (located at 16.8 m.u.) is particularly efficient during the late phase of infection, and all the mRNA's issued from this promoter possess a 5-tripartite leader (TPL) sequence which makes them preferred mRNA's for translation.

[0348] In a current system, recombinant adenovirus is generated from homologous recombination between shuttle vector and provirus vector. Due to the possible recombination between two proviral vectors, wild-type adenovirus may be generated from this process. Therefore, it is critical to isolate a single clone of virus from an individual plaque and examine its genomic structure.

[0349] Generation and propagation of the current adenovirus vectors, which are replication deficient, depend on a

unique helper cell line, designated 293, which was transformed from human embryonic kidney cells by Ad5 DNA fragments and constitutively expresses E1 proteins (Graham et al., 1977). Since the E3 region is dispensable from the adenovirus genome (Jones & Shenk, 1978), the current adenovirus vectors, with the help of 293 cells, carry foreign DNA in either the E1, the D3 or both regions (Graham & Prevec, 1991). In nature, adenovirus can package approximately 105% of the wild-type genome (Ghosh-Choudhury et al., 1987), providing capacity for about 2 extra kB of DNA. Combined with the approximately 5.5 kB of DNA that is replaceable in the E1 and E3 regions, the maximum capacity of the current adenovirus vector is under 7.5 kB, or about 15% of the total length of the vector. More than 80% of the adenovirus viral genome remains in the vector backbone and is the source of vector-borne cytotoxicity. Also, the replication deficiency of the E1-deleted virus is incomplete. For example, leakage of viral gene expression has been observed with the currently available vectors at high multiplicities of infection (MOI) (Mulligan, 1993).

[0350] Helper cell lines may be derived from human cells such as human embryonic kidney cells, muscle cells, hematopoietic cells or other human embryonic mesenchymal or epithelial cells. Alternatively, the helper cells may be derived from the cells of other mammalian species that are permissive for human adenovirus. Such cells include, e.g., Vero cells or other monkey embryonic mesenchymal or epithelial cells. As stated above, the currently preferred helper cell line is 293.

[0351] Recently, Racher et al. (1995) disclosed improved methods for culturing 293 cells and propagating adenovirus. In one format, natural cell aggregates are grown by inoculating individual cells into 1 liter siliconized spinner flasks (Techne, Cambridge, UK) containing 100-200 ml of medium. Following stirring at 40 rpm, the cell viability is estimated with trypan blue. In another format, Fibra-Cel microcarriers (Bibby Sterlin, Stone, U K) (5 g/l) is employed as follows. A cell inoculum, resuspended in 5 ml of medium, is added to the carrier (50 ml) in a 250 ml Erlenmeyer flask and left stationary, with occasional agitation, for 1 to 4 h. The medium is then replaced with 50 ml of fresh medium and shaking initiated. For virus production, cells are allowed to grow to about 80% confluence, after which time the medium is replaced (to 25% of the final volume) and adenovirus added at an MOI of 0.05. Cultures are left stationary overnight, following which the volume is increased to 100% and shaking commenced for another 72 h.

[0352] Other than the requirement that the adenovirus vector be replication defective, or at least conditionally defective, the nature of the adenovirus vector is not believed to be crucial to the successful practice of the invention. The adenovirus may be of any of the 42 different known serotypes or subgroups A-F. Adenovirus type 5 of subgroup C is the preferred starting material in order to obtain a conditional replication-defective adenovirus vector for use in the present invention, since Adenovirus type 5 is a human adenovirus about which a great deal of biochemical and genetic information is known, and it has historically been used for most constructions employing adenovirus as a vector.

[0353] As stated above, the typical vector according to the present invention is replication defective and will not have an adenovirus E1 region. Thus, it will be most convenient to introduce the polynucleotide encoding the gene of interest at the position from which the E1-coding sequences have been removed. However, the position of insertion of the construct

within the adenovirus sequences is not critical to the invention. The polynucleotide encoding the gene of interest may also be inserted in lieu of the deleted E3 region in E3 replacement vectors as described by Karlsson et al. (1986) or in the E4 region where a helper cell line or helper virus complements the E4 defect.

[0354] Adenovirus is easy to grow and manipulate and exhibits broad host range in vitro and in vivo. This group of viruses can be obtained in high titers, e.g., 10^9 - 10^{11} plaque-forming units per ml, and they are highly infective. The life cycle of adenovirus does not require integration into the host cell genome. The foreign genes delivered by adenovirus vectors are episomal and, therefore, have low genotoxicity to host cells. No side effects have been reported in studies of vaccination with wild-type adenovirus (Couch et al., 1963; Top et al., 1971), demonstrating their safety and therapeutic potential as in vivo gene transfer vectors.

[0355] Adenovirus vectors have been used in eukaryotic gene expression (Levero et al., 1991; Gomez-Foix et al., 1992) and vaccine development (Grunhaus & Horwitz, 1992; Graham & Prevec, 1992). Recently, animal studies suggested that recombinant adenovirus could be used for gene therapy (Stratford-Perricaudet & Perricaudet, 1991; Stratford-Perricaudet et al., 1990; Rich et al., 1993). Studies in administering recombinant adenovirus to different tissues include trachea instillation (Rosenfeld et al., 1991; Rosenfeld et al., 1992), muscle injection (Ragot et al., 1993), peripheral intravenous injections (Herz & Gerard, 1993) and stereotactic inoculation into the brain (Le Gal La Salle et al., 1993).

[0356] 2. Retroviruses

[0357] The retroviruses are a group of single-stranded RNA viruses characterized by an ability to convert their RNA to double-stranded DNA in infected cells by a process of reverse-transcription (Coffin, 1990). The resulting DNA then stably integrates into cellular chromosomes as a provirus and directs synthesis of viral proteins. The integration results in the retention of the viral gene sequences in the recipient cell and its descendants. The retroviral genome contains three genes, gag, pol, and env that code for capsid proteins, polymerase enzyme, and envelope components, respectively. A sequence found upstream from the gag gene contains a signal for packaging of the genome into virions. Two long terminal repeat (LTR) sequences are present at the 5' and 3' ends of the viral genome. These contain strong promoter and enhancer sequences and are also required for integration in the host cell genome (Coffin, 1990).

[0358] In order to construct a retroviral vector, a nucleic acid encoding one or more oligonucleotide or polynucleotide sequences of interest is inserted into the viral genome in the place of certain viral sequences to produce a virus that is replication-defective. In order to produce virions, a packaging cell line containing the gag, pol, and env genes but without the LTR and packaging components is constructed (Mann et al., 1983). When a recombinant plasmid containing a cDNA, together with the retroviral LTR and packaging sequences is introduced into this cell line (by calcium phosphate precipitation for example), the packaging sequence allows the RNA transcript of the recombinant plasmid to be packaged into viral particles, which are then secreted into the culture media (Nicolas & Rubenstein, 1988; Temin, 1986; Mann et al., 1983). The media containing the recombinant retroviruses is then collected, optionally concentrated, and used for gene transfer. Retroviral vectors are able to infect a broad variety of

cell types. However, integration and stable expression require the division of host cells (Paskind et al., 1975).

[0359] A novel approach designed to allow specific targeting of retrovirus vectors was recently developed based on the chemical modification of a retrovirus by the chemical addition of lactose residues to the viral envelope. This modification could permit the specific infection of hepatocytes via sialoglycoprotein receptors.

[0360] A different approach to targeting of recombinant retroviruses was designed in which biotinylated antibodies against a retroviral envelope protein and against a specific cell receptor were used. The antibodies were coupled via the biotin components by using streptavidin (Roux et al., 1989). Using antibodies against major histocompatibility complex class I and class II antigens, they demonstrated the infection of a variety of human cells that bore those surface antigens with an ecotropic virus *in vitro* (Roux et al., 1989).

[0361] 3. Adeno-Associated Viruses

[0362] AAV (Ridgeway, 1988; Hermonat & Muzyczka, 1984) is a parovirus, discovered as a contamination of adenoviral stocks. It is a ubiquitous virus (antibodies are present in 85% of the US human population) that has not been linked to any disease. It is also classified as a dependovirus, because its replication is dependent on the presence of a helper virus, such as adenovirus. Five serotypes have been isolated, of which AAV-2 is the best characterized. AAV has a single-stranded linear DNA that is encapsidated into capsid proteins VP1, VP2 and VP3 to form an icosahedral virion of 20 to 24 nm in diameter (Muzyczka & McLaughlin, 1988).

[0363] The AAV DNA is approximately 4.7 kilobases long. It contains two open reading frames and is flanked by two ITRs. There are two major genes in the AAV genome: *rep* and *cap*. The *rep* gene codes for proteins responsible for viral replications, whereas *cap* codes for capsid protein VP1-3. Each ITR forms a T-shaped hairpin structure. These terminal repeats are the only essential *cis* components of the AAV for chromosomal integration. Therefore, the AAV can be used as a vector with all viral coding sequences removed and replaced by the cassette of genes for delivery. Three viral promoters have been identified and named p5, p19, and p40, according to their map position. Transcription from p5 and p19 results in production of *rep* proteins, and transcription from p40 produces the capsid proteins (Hermonat & Muzyczka, 1984).

[0364] There are several factors that prompted researchers to study the possibility of using rAAV as an expression vector. One is that the requirements for delivering a gene to integrate into the host chromosome are surprisingly few. It is necessary to have the 145-bp ITRs, which are only 6% of the AAV genome. This leaves room in the vector to assemble a 4.5-kb DNA insertion. While this carrying capacity may prevent the AAV from delivering large genes, it is amply suited for delivering the antisense constructs of the present invention.

[0365] AAV is also a good choice of delivery vehicles due to its safety. There is a relatively complicated rescue mechanism: not only wild type adenovirus but also AAV genes are required to mobilize rAAV. Likewise, AAV is not pathogenic and not associated with any disease. The removal of viral coding sequences minimizes immune reactions to viral gene expression, and therefore, rAAV does not evoke an inflammatory response.

[0366] 4. Other Viral Vectors as Expression Constructs

[0367] Other viral vectors may be employed as expression constructs in the present invention for the delivery of oligonucleotide or polynucleotide sequences to a host cell. Vectors

derived from viruses such as vaccinia virus (Ridgeway, 1988; Coupar et al., 1988), lentiviruses, polioviruses and herpes viruses may be employed. They offer several attractive features for various mammalian cells (Friedmann, 1989; Ridgeway, 1988; Coupar et al., 1988; Horwich et al., 1990).

[0368] With the recent recognition of defective hepatitis B viruses, new insight was gained into the structure-function relationship of different viral sequences. *In vitro* studies showed that the virus could retain the ability for helper-dependent packaging and reverse transcription despite the deletion of up to 80% of its genome (Horwich et al., 1990). This suggested that large portions of the genome could be replaced with foreign genetic material. The hepatotropism and persistence (integration) were particularly attractive properties for liver-directed gene transfer. Chang et al. (1991) introduced the chloramphenicol acetyltransferase (CAT) gene into duck hepatitis B virus genome in the place of the polymerase, surface, and pre-surface coding sequences. It was cotransfected with wild-type virus into an avian hepatoma cell line. Culture media containing high titers of the recombinant virus were used to infect primary duckling hepatocytes. Stable CAT gene expression was detected for at least 24 days after transfection (Chang et al., 1991).

[0369] Additional 'viral' vectors include virus like particles (VLPs) and phages.

[0370] 5. Non-Viral Vectors

[0371] In order to effect expression of the oligonucleotide or polynucleotide sequences of the present invention, the expression construct must be delivered into a cell. This delivery may be accomplished *in vitro*, as in laboratory procedures for transforming cells lines, or *in vivo* or *ex vivo*, as in the treatment of certain disease states. As described above, one preferred mechanism for delivery is via viral infection where the expression construct is encapsulated in an infectious viral particle.

[0372] Once the expression construct has been delivered into the cell the nucleic acid encoding the desired oligonucleotide or polynucleotide sequences may be positioned and expressed at different sites. In certain embodiments, the nucleic acid encoding the construct may be stably integrated into the genome of the cell. This integration may be in the specific location and orientation via homologous recombination (gene replacement) or it may be integrated in a random, non-specific location (gene augmentation). In yet further embodiments, the nucleic acid may be stably maintained in the cell as a separate, episomal segment of DNA. Such nucleic acid segments or "episomes" encode sequences sufficient to permit maintenance and replication independent of or in synchronization with the host cell cycle. How the expression construct is delivered to a cell and where in the cell the nucleic acid remains is dependent on the type of expression construct employed.

[0373] In certain embodiments of the invention, the expression construct comprising one or more oligonucleotide or polynucleotide sequences may simply consist of naked recombinant DNA or plasmids. Transfer of the construct may be performed by any of the methods mentioned above which physically or chemically permeabilize the cell membrane. This is particularly applicable for transfer *in vitro* but it may be applied to *in vivo* use as well. Dubensky et al. (1984) successfully injected polyomavirus DNA in the form of calcium phosphate precipitates into liver and spleen of adult and newborn mice demonstrating active viral replication and acute infection. Benvenisty & Reshef (1986) also demon-

strated that direct intraperitoneal injection of calcium phosphate-precipitated plasmids results in expression of the transfected genes. It is envisioned that DNA encoding a gene of interest may also be transferred in a similar manner in vivo and express the gene product.

[0374] Another embodiment of the invention for transferring a naked DNA expression construct into cells may involve particle bombardment. This method depends on the ability to accelerate DNA-coated microprojectiles to a high velocity allowing them to pierce cell membranes and enter cells without killing them (Klein et al., 1987). Several devices for accelerating small particles have been developed. One such device relies on a high voltage discharge to generate an electrical current, which in turn provides the motive force (Yang et al., 1990). The microprojectiles used have consisted of biologically inert substances such as tungsten or gold beads.

[0375] Selected organs including the liver, skin, and muscle tissue of rats and mice have been bombarded in vivo (Yang et al., 1990; Zelenin et al., 1991). This may require surgical exposure of the tissue or cells, to eliminate any intervening tissue between the gun and the target organ, i.e., ex vivo treatment. Again, DNA encoding a particular gene may be delivered via this method and still be incorporated by the present invention.

Polypeptide Compositions

[0376] The present invention provides polypeptide compositions as described herein. Generally, a polypeptide composition of the invention will be a combination of isolated polypeptides or immunogenic fragments thereof. Alternatively, some or all of the polypeptide antigens in an inventive composition may be within a fusion protein. For example, in an inventive composition comprising three antigens: (i) the antigens may be provided in the form of three isolated polypeptides (ii) all three polypeptides antigens may be provided in a single fusion protein (iii) two of the antigens may be provided in a fusion protein, with the third provided in isolated form. The polypeptides of the combination may be encoded by a polynucleotide sequence or sequences disclosed herein or a sequence or sequences that hybridize under moderately stringent conditions to a polynucleotide sequence or sequences disclosed herein. Alternatively, the polypeptides may be defined as polypeptides each comprising a contiguous amino acid sequence from an amino acid sequence disclosed herein, or which polypeptides each comprise an entire amino acid sequence disclosed herein.

[0377] Immunogenic portions may generally be identified using well-known techniques, such as those summarized in Paul, *Fundamental Immunology*, 3rd ed., 243-247 (1993) and references cited therein. Such techniques include 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-known techniques. An immunogenic portion of a *Chlamydia* sp. 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 generally be performed using methods well known to those of ordinary skill in the art, such as those described in Harlow & Lane, *Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual* (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 antibodies detected using, for example, ¹²⁵I-labeled Protein A.

[0378] Polypeptides may be prepared using any of a variety of well-known techniques. Recombinant polypeptides encoded by DNA sequences as described above may be readily prepared from the DNA sequences using any of a variety of expression vectors known to those of ordinary skill in the art. Expression may be achieved in any appropriate host cell that has been transformed or transfected with an expression vector containing a DNA molecule that encodes a recombinant polypeptide. Suitable host cells include prokaryotes, yeast, and higher eukaryotic cells, such as mammalian cells and plant cells. Preferably, the host cells employed are *E. coli*, yeast or a mammalian cell line such as COS or CHO. Supernatants from suitable host/vector systems that secrete recombinant protein or polypeptide 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 polypeptide.

[0379] Polypeptides of the invention, immunogenic fragments thereof which may have for example less than about 100 amino acids, or less than about 50 amino acids, may also be generated by synthetic means, using techniques well known to those of ordinary skill 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, Calif.), and may be operated according to the manufacturer's instructions.

[0380] Within certain specific embodiments, a polypeptide may be a fusion protein that comprises multiple polypeptides as described herein, or that comprises at least one polypeptide as described herein and an unrelated sequence, such as a known protein. Such 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 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.

[0381] Fusion proteins may generally be prepared using standard techniques, including chemical conjugation. Thus, a fusion protein may be expressed as a recombinant protein, allowing the production of increased levels, relative to a non-fused protein, in an expression system. Briefly, DNA

sequences encoding the polypeptide components may be assembled separately, and ligated into an appropriate expression vector. The 3' end of the DNA sequence encoding one polypeptide component is ligated, with or without a peptide linker, to the 5' end of a DNA sequence encoding the second polypeptide component so that the reading frames of the sequences are in phase. This permits translation into a single fusion protein that retains the biological activity of both component polypeptides. Typically fusion proteins comprising two or more antigens may omit the initiation codon (Met) from the second and subsequent antigens.

[0382] A peptide linker sequence may be employed to separate the first and second polypeptide components 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* 83:8258-8262 (1986); U.S. Pat. No. 4,935,233 and U.S. Pat. No. 4,751,180. The linker sequence may generally be from 1 to about 50 amino acids in length. Linker sequences are not required when the first and second polypeptides have non-essential N-terminal amino acid regions that can be used to separate the functional domains and prevent steric interference.

[0383] 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.

[0384] Thus the compositions according to the invention may comprise one or more fusion proteins. Such proteins comprise a polypeptide component of the composition as described herein together with an unrelated immunogenic protein. The immunogenic protein may for example be capable of eliciting a recall response. Examples of such proteins include tetanus, tuberculosis and hepatitis proteins (see, e.g., Stoute et al., *New Engl. J. Med.* 336:86-91 (1997)).

[0385] Within certain embodiments, an immunological fusion partner is derived from protein D, a surface protein of the gram-negative bacterium *Haemophilus influenzae* B (WO 91/18926). A protein D derivative may comprise 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 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.

[0386] 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 *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.

[0387] In general, polypeptides (including fusion proteins) and polynucleotides as described herein are isolated. An "isolated" polypeptide or polynucleotide is one that is removed from its original environment. For example, a naturally-occurring protein is isolated if it is separated from some or all of the coexisting materials in the natural system. Preferably, such polypeptides are at least about 90% pure, more preferably at least about 95% pure and most preferably at least about 99% pure. A polynucleotide is considered to be isolated if, for example, it is cloned into a vector that is not a part of the natural environment.

T Cells

[0388] Immunotherapeutic compositions may also, or alternatively, comprise T cells specific for a *Chlamydia* antigen. Such cells may generally be prepared in vitro or ex vivo, using standard procedures. For example, T cells may be isolated from bone marrow, peripheral blood, or a fraction of bone marrow or peripheral blood of a patient, using a commercially available cell separation system, such as the Isolex™ System, available from Nexell Therapeutics, Inc. (Irvine, Calif.; see also U.S. Pat. No. 5,240,856; U.S. Pat. No. 5,215,926; WO 89/06280; WO 91/16116 and WO 92/07243). Alternatively, T cells may be derived from related or unrelated humans, non-human mammals, cell lines or cultures.

[0389] T cells may be stimulated with a polypeptide of the invention, polynucleotide encoding such a polypeptide, and/or an antigen presenting cell (APC) that expresses such a polypeptide. Such stimulation is performed under conditions and for a time sufficient to permit the generation of T cells that are specific for the polypeptide. Preferably, the polypeptide or polynucleotide is present within a delivery vehicle, such as a microsphere, to facilitate the generation of specific T cells.

[0390] T cells are considered to be specific for a polypeptide of the invention if the T cells specifically proliferate, secrete cytokines or kill target cells coated with the polypeptide or expressing a gene encoding the polypeptide. T cell specificity may be evaluated using any of a variety of standard techniques. For example, within a chromium release assay or proliferation assay, a stimulation index of more than two fold increase in lysis and/or proliferation, compared to negative controls, indicates T cell specificity. Such assays may be performed, for example, as described in Chen et al., *Cancer*

Res. 54:1065-1070 (1994)). Alternatively, detection of the proliferation of T cells may be accomplished by a variety of known techniques. For example, T cell proliferation can be detected by measuring an increased rate of DNA synthesis (e.g., by pulse-labeling cultures of T cells with tritiated thymidine and measuring the amount of tritiated thymidine incorporated into DNA). Contact with a polypeptide of the invention (100 ng/ml-100 µg/ml, preferably 200 ng/ml-25 µg/ml) for 3-7 days should result in at least a two fold increase in proliferation of the T cells. Contact as described above for 2-3 hours should result in activation of the T cells, as measured using standard cytokine assays in which a two fold increase in the level of cytokine release (e.g., TNF or IFN-γ) is indicative of T cell activation (see Coligan et al., *Current Protocols in Immunology*, vol. 1 (1998)). T cells that have been activated in response to a polypeptide, polynucleotide or polypeptide-expressing APC may be CD4⁺ and/or CD8⁺. Protein-specific T cells may be expanded using standard techniques. Within preferred embodiments, the T cells are derived from a patient, a related donor or an unrelated donor, and are administered to the patient following stimulation and expansion.

[0391] For therapeutic purposes, CD4⁺ or CD8⁺ T cells that proliferate in response to a polypeptide, polynucleotide or APC can be expanded in number either in vitro or in vivo. Proliferation of such T cells in vitro may be accomplished in a variety of ways. For example, the T cells can be re-exposed to a polypeptide, or a short peptide corresponding to an immunogenic portion of such a polypeptide, with or without the addition of T cell growth factors, such as interleukin-2, and/or stimulator cells that synthesize the polypeptide. Alternatively, one or more T cells that proliferate in the presence of the protein can be expanded in number by cloning. Methods for cloning cells are well known in the art, and include limiting dilution.

Diagnostic Methods

[0392] Prior infection of an individual by *Chlamydia* will often be detectable by ELISA. Individuals carrying *Chlamydia* specific antibodies ('seropositive') having been infected previously. However, it is not uncommon for individuals who have been infected by *Chlamydia* previously to be found to be seronegative upon testing, i.e. no *Chlamydia* specific antibodies may be detected. As a result of the prior infection, despite testing seronegative, such individuals respond strongly to restimulation by Chlamydial antigens (relative to seronegative individuals which have not previously been infected), in particular to the various Chlamydial antigen combinations which have been described previously herein.

[0393] Therefore, in a further aspect of the present invention there is provided a method for determining prior Chlamydial infection in an individual comprising:

[0394] (i) obtaining a sample from the individual;

[0395] (ii) contacting said sample with a combination of two or more *Chlamydia* proteins or immunogenic fragments thereof or a polynucleotide or polynucleotides encoding them, said two or more proteins or immunogenic fragments selected from Swib, Momp, Ct-858, Ct-875, Ct-622, Ct-089, passenger domain of PmpG (PmpGpd) and passenger domain of PmpD (PmpDpd);

[0396] (iii) quantifying the sample response.

[0397] The sample may for example be whole blood or purified cells. Suitably the sample will contain peripheral blood mononucleated cells (PBMC). In one embodiment of

the invention the individual will be seropositive. In a second embodiment of the invention the individual will be seronegative.

[0398] The sample response may be quantified by a range of means known to those skilled in the art, including the monitoring of lymphocyte proliferation or the production of specific cytokines or antibodies in the presence of the combination of Chlamydial antigens. For example, T-cell ELISPOT may be used to monitor cytokines such as interferon gamma (IFNγ), interleukin 2 (IL2) and interleukin 5 (IL5). B-cell ELLISPOT may be used to monitor the stimulation of *Chlamydia* specific antigens.

[0399] Methods of quantifying sample response are illustrated in the Examples herein (specifically Example 9). When using such method, a positive response to an antigen may be defined by a signal to noise ratio (S/N ratio) of at least 2:1 (for example, at least 3:1).

[0400] In a further aspect of the present invention methods are provided for using one or more of the antigen combinations (or immunogenic fragments thereof or nucleotides encoding them) described above to diagnose prior Chlamydial infection using a skin test. As used herein, a "skin test" is any assay performed directly on a patient in which a delayed-type hypersensitivity (DTH) reaction (such as swelling, reddening or dermatitis) is measured following intradermal injection of an antigen combination (or immunogenic fragments thereof or nucleotides encoding them) as described above. Such injection may be achieved using any suitable device sufficient to contact the antigen combinations with dermal cells of the patient, such as a tuberculin syringe or 1 mL syringe. The reaction is measured after a period of time, for example at least 48 hours after injection, especially 48-72 hours.

[0401] The DTH reaction is a cell-mediated immune response, which is greater in patients that have been exposed previously to the test antigen. The response may be measured visually, using a ruler. In general, a response that is greater than about 0.5 cm in diameter, especially greater than about 1.0 cm in diameter, is a positive response, indicative of prior Chlamydial infection, which may or may not be manifested as an active disease.

[0402] For use in a skin test, the combinations of this invention are suitably formulated as pharmaceutical compositions containing a physiologically acceptable carrier. Suitably, the carrier employed in such pharmaceutical compositions is a saline solution with appropriate preservatives, such as phenol and/or Tween 80™.

Pharmaceutical Compositions

[0403] In additional embodiments, the present invention concerns formulation of the polynucleotide, polypeptide, T-cell and/or antibody compositions disclosed herein in pharmaceutically-acceptable or physiologically-acceptable solutions for administration to a cell or an animal, either alone, or in combination with one or more other modalities of therapy. Such compositions are also useful for diagnostic uses.

[0404] It will also be understood that, if desired, the nucleic acid segments, RNA, DNA or PNA compositions that express a composition of polypeptides as disclosed herein may be administered in combination with other agents as well, such as, e.g., other proteins or polypeptides or various pharmaceutically-active agents. In fact, there is virtually no limit to other components that may also be included, given that the additional agents do not cause a significant adverse effect upon

contact with the target cells or host tissues. The compositions may thus be delivered along with various other agents as required in the particular instance. Such compositions may be purified from host cells or other biological sources, or alternatively may be chemically synthesized as described herein. Likewise, such compositions may further comprise substituted or derivatized RNA or DNA compositions.

[0405] Formulation of pharmaceutically-acceptable excipients and carrier solutions is well-known to those of skill in the art, as is the development of suitable dosing and treatment regimens for using the particular compositions described herein in a variety of treatment regimens, including e.g., oral, parenteral, intravenous, intranasal, and intramuscular administration and formulation. Other routes of administration include via the mucosal surfaces, for example intravaginal administration.

[0406] 1. Oral Delivery

[0407] In certain applications, the pharmaceutical compositions disclosed herein may be delivered via oral administration to an animal. As such, these compositions may be formulated with an inert diluent or with an assimilable edible carrier, or they may be enclosed in hard- or soft-shell gelatin capsule, or they may be compressed into tablets, or they may be incorporated directly with the food of the diet.

[0408] The active compounds may even be incorporated with excipients and used in the form of ingestible tablets, buccal tables, troches, capsules, elixirs, suspensions, syrups, wafers, and the like (Mathiowitz et al., 1997; Hwang et al., 1998; U.S. Pat. No. 5,641,515; U.S. Pat. No. 5,580,579 and U.S. Pat. No. 5,792,451, each specifically incorporated herein by reference in its entirety). The tablets, troches, pills, capsules and the like may also contain the following: a binder, as gum tragacanth, acacia, cornstarch, or gelatin; excipients, such as dicalcium phosphate; a disintegrating agent, such as corn starch, potato starch, alginic acid and the like; a lubricant, such as magnesium stearate; and a sweetening agent, such as sucrose, lactose or saccharin may be added or a flavoring agent, such as peppermint, oil of wintergreen, or cherry flavoring. When the dosage unit form is a capsule, it may contain, in addition to materials of the above type, a liquid carrier. Various other materials may be present as coatings or to otherwise modify the physical form of the dosage unit. For instance, tablets, pills, or capsules may be coated with shellac, sugar, or both. A syrup or elixir may contain the active compound sucrose as a sweetening agent methyl and propylparabens as preservatives, a dye and flavoring, such as cherry or orange flavor. Of course, any material used in preparing any dosage unit form should be pharmaceutically pure and substantially non-toxic in the amounts employed. In addition, the active compounds may be incorporated into sustained-release preparation and formulations.

[0409] Typically, these formulations may contain at least about 0.1% of the active compound or more, although the percentage of the active ingredient(s) may, of course, be varied and may conveniently be between about 1 or 2% and about 60% or 70% or more of the weight or volume of the total formulation. Naturally, the amount of active compound(s) in each therapeutically useful composition may be prepared in such a way that a suitable dosage will be obtained in any given unit dose of the compound. Factors such as solubility, bioavailability, biological half-life, route of administration, product shelf life, as well as other pharmacological considerations will be contemplated by one skilled in the art of preparing such pharmaceutical formulations, and as such, a variety of dosages and treatment regimens may be desirable.

[0410] For oral administration the compositions of the present invention may alternatively be incorporated with one

or more excipients in the form of a mouthwash, dentifrice, buccal tablet, oral spray, or sublingual orally-administered formulation. For example, a mouthwash may be prepared incorporating the active ingredient in the required amount in an appropriate solvent, such as a sodium borate solution (Dobell's Solution). Alternatively, the active ingredient may be incorporated into an oral solution such as one containing sodium borate, glycerin and potassium bicarbonate, or dispersed in a dentifrice, or added in a therapeutically-effective amount to a composition that may include water, binders, abrasives, flavoring agents, foaming agents, and humectants. Alternatively the compositions may be fashioned into a tablet or solution form that may be placed under the tongue or otherwise dissolved in the mouth.

[0411] 2. Injectable Delivery

[0412] In certain circumstances it will be desirable to deliver the pharmaceutical compositions disclosed herein parenterally, intravenously, intramuscularly, or even intraperitoneally as described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,543,158; U.S. Pat. No. 5,641,515 and U.S. Pat. No. 5,399,363 (each specifically incorporated herein by reference in its entirety). Solutions of the active compounds as free base or pharmacologically acceptable salts may be prepared in water suitably mixed with a surfactant, such as hydroxypropylcellulose. Dispersions may also be prepared in glycerol, liquid polyethylene glycols, and mixtures thereof and in oils. Under ordinary conditions of storage and use, these preparations contain a preservative to prevent the growth of microorganisms.

[0413] The pharmaceutical forms suitable for injectable use include sterile aqueous solutions or dispersions and sterile powders for the extemporaneous preparation of sterile injectable solutions or dispersions (U.S. Pat. No. 5,466,468, specifically incorporated herein by reference in its entirety). In all cases the form must be sterile and must be fluid to the extent that easy syringability exists. It must be stable under the conditions of manufacture and storage and must be preserved against the contaminating action of microorganisms, such as bacteria and fungi. The carrier can be a solvent or dispersion medium containing, for example, water, ethanol, polyol (e.g., glycerol, propylene glycol, and liquid polyethylene glycol, and the like), suitable mixtures thereof, and/or vegetable oils. Proper fluidity may be maintained, for example, by the use of a coating, such as lecithin, by the maintenance of the required particle size in the case of dispersion and by the use of surfactants. The prevention of the action of microorganisms can be facilitated by various antibacterial and antifungal agents, for example, parabens, chlorobutanol, phenol, sorbic acid, thimerosal, and the like. In many cases, it will be preferable to include isotonic agents, for example, sugars or sodium chloride. Prolonged absorption of the injectable compositions can be brought about by the use in the compositions of agents delaying absorption, for example, aluminum monostearate and gelatin.

[0414] For parenteral administration in an aqueous solution, for example, the solution should be suitably buffered if necessary and the liquid diluent first rendered isotonic with sufficient saline or glucose. These particular aqueous solutions are especially suitable for intravenous, intramuscular, subcutaneous and intraperitoneal administration. In this connection, a sterile aqueous medium that can be employed will be known to those of skill in the art in light of the present disclosure. For example, one dosage may be dissolved in 1 ml of isotonic NaCl solution and either added to 1000 ml of hypodermoclysis fluid or injected at the proposed site of infusion (see, e.g., *Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 15th Edition, pp. 1035-1038 and 1570-1580). Some variation in dosage will necessarily occur depending on the condition

of the subject being treated. The person responsible for administration will, in any event, determine the appropriate dose for the individual subject. Moreover, for human administration, preparations should meet sterility, pyrogenicity, and the general safety and purity standards as required by FDA Office of Biologics standards.

[0415] Sterile injectable solutions are prepared by incorporating the active compounds in the required amount in the appropriate solvent with various of the other ingredients enumerated above, as required, followed by filtered sterilization. Generally, dispersions are prepared by incorporating the various sterilized active ingredients into a sterile vehicle which contains the basic dispersion medium and the required other ingredients from those enumerated above. In the case of sterile powders for the preparation of sterile injectable solutions, the preferred methods of preparation are vacuum-drying and freeze-drying techniques which yield a powder of the active ingredient plus any additional desired ingredient from a previously sterile-filtered solution thereof.

[0416] The compositions disclosed herein may be formulated in a neutral or salt form. Pharmaceutically-acceptable salts, include the acid addition salts (formed with the free amino groups of the protein) and which are formed with inorganic acids such as, for example, hydrochloric or phosphoric acids, or such organic acids as acetic, oxalic, tartaric, mandelic, and the like. Salts formed with the free carboxyl groups can also be derived from inorganic bases such as, for example, sodium, potassium, ammonium, calcium, or ferric hydroxides, and such organic bases as isopropylamine, trimethylamine, histidine, procaine and the like. Upon formulation, solutions will be administered in a manner compatible with the dosage formulation and in such amount as is therapeutically effective. The formulations are easily administered in a variety of dosage forms such as injectable solutions, drug-release capsules, and the like.

[0417] As used herein, "carrier" includes any and all solvents, dispersion media, vehicles, coatings, diluents, antibacterial and antifungal agents, isotonic and absorption delaying agents, buffers, carrier solutions, suspensions, colloids, and the like. The use of such media and agents for pharmaceutical active substances is well known in the art. Except insofar as any conventional media or agent is incompatible with the active ingredient, its use in the therapeutic compositions is contemplated. Supplementary active ingredients can also be incorporated into the compositions.

[0418] The phrase "pharmaceutically-acceptable" refers to molecular entities and compositions that do not produce an allergic or similar untoward reaction when administered to a human. The preparation of an aqueous composition that contains a protein as an active ingredient is well understood in the art. Typically, such compositions are prepared as injectables, either as liquid solutions or suspensions; solid forms suitable for solution in, or suspension in, liquid prior to injection can also be prepared. The preparation can also be emulsified.

[0419] 3. Mucosal Delivery

[0420] (i) Nasal Delivery

[0421] In certain embodiments, the pharmaceutical compositions may be delivered by intranasal sprays, inhalation, and/or other aerosol delivery vehicles. Methods for delivering genes, nucleic acids, and peptide compositions directly to the lungs via nasal aerosol sprays has been described e.g., in U.S. Pat. No. 5,756,353 and U.S. Pat. No. 5,804,212 (each specifically incorporated herein by reference in its entirety). Likewise, the delivery of drugs using intranasal microparticle

resins (Takenaga et al., 1998) and lysophosphatidyl-glycerol compounds (U.S. Pat. No. 5,725,871, specifically incorporated herein by reference in its entirety) are also well-known in the pharmaceutical arts. Likewise, transmucosal drug delivery in the form of a polytetrafluoroethylene support matrix is described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,780,045 (specifically incorporated herein by reference in its entirety).

[0422] (ii) Intravaginal Delivery

[0423] In other embodiments of the invention the pharmaceutical compositions may be formulated for intravaginal delivery. Such formulations may be prepared as liquids, semi-solids or solids (including for example, creams, ointments, gels etc), or may be contained within a physical delivery system such as a pessary, sponge, vaginal ring or film.

[0424] (iii) Ocular Delivery

[0425] In further embodiments of the invention the pharmaceutical compositions may be formulated for ocular delivery. Such formulations will desirably be clear and colorless.

[0426] 5. Liposome-, Nanocapsule-, and Microparticle-Mediated Delivery

[0427] In certain embodiments, the inventors contemplate the use of liposomes, nanocapsules, microparticles, microspheres, lipid particles, vesicles, and the like, for the introduction of the compositions of the present invention into suitable host cells. In particular, the compositions of the present invention may be formulated for delivery either encapsulated in a lipid particle, a liposome, a vesicle, a nanosphere, or a nanoparticle or the like.

[0428] Such formulations may be preferred for the introduction of pharmaceutically-acceptable formulations of the nucleic acids or constructs disclosed herein. The formation and use of liposomes is generally known to those of skill in the art (see for example, Couvreur et al., 1977; Couvreur, 1988; Lasic, 1998; which describes the use of liposomes and nanocapsules in the targeted antibiotic therapy for intracellular bacterial infections and diseases). Recently, liposomes were developed with improved serum stability and circulation half-times (Gabizon & Papahadjopoulos, 1988; Allen and Choun, 1987; U.S. Pat. No. 5,741,516, specifically incorporated herein by reference in its entirety). Further, various methods of liposome and liposome like preparations as potential drug carriers have been reviewed (Takakura, 1998; Chandran et al., 1997; Margalit, 1995; U.S. Pat. No. 5,567,434; U.S. Pat. No. 5,552,157; U.S. Pat. No. 5,565,213; U.S. Pat. No. 5,738,868 and U.S. Pat. No. 5,795,587, each specifically incorporated herein by reference in its entirety).

[0429] Liposomes have been used successfully with a number of cell types that are normally resistant to transfection by other procedures including T cell suspensions, primary hepatocyte cultures and PC 12 cells (Renneisen et al., 1990; Muller et al., 1990). In addition, liposomes are free of the DNA length constraints that are typical of viral-based delivery systems. Liposomes have been used effectively to introduce genes, drugs (Heath & Martin, 1986; Heath et al., 1986; Balazsovits et al., 1989; Fresta & Puglisi, 1996), radiotherapeutic agents (Pikul et al., 1987), enzymes (Imaizumi et al., 1990a; Imaizumi et al., 1990b), viruses (Faller & Baltimore, 1984), transcription factors and allosteric effectors (Nicolau & Gersonde, 1979) into a variety of cultured cell lines and animals. In addition, several successful clinical trials examining the effectiveness of liposome-mediated drug delivery have been completed (Lopez-Berestein et al., 1985a; 1985b; Coune, 1988; Sculier et al., 1988). Furthermore, several studies suggest that the use of liposomes is not associated with

autoimmune responses, toxicity or gonadal localization after systemic delivery (Mori & Fukatsu, 1992).

[0430] Liposomes are formed from phospholipids that are dispersed in an aqueous medium and spontaneously form multilamellar concentric bilayer vesicles (also termed multilamellar vesicles (MLVs)). MLVs generally have diameters of from 25 nm to 4 μ m. Sonication of MLVs results in the formation of small unilamellar vesicles (SUVs) with diameters in the range of 200 to 500 Å, containing an aqueous solution in the core.

[0431] Liposomes bear resemblance to cellular membranes and are contemplated for use in connection with the present invention as carriers for the peptide compositions. They are widely suitable as both water- and lipid-soluble substances can be entrapped, i.e. in the aqueous spaces and within the bilayer itself, respectively. It is possible that the drug-bearing liposomes may even be employed for site-specific delivery of active agents by selectively modifying the liposomal formulation.

[0432] In addition to the teachings of Couvreur et al. (1977; 1988), the following information may be utilized in generating liposomal formulations. Phospholipids can form a variety of structures other than liposomes when dispersed in water, depending on the molar ratio of lipid to water. At low ratios the liposome is the preferred structure. The physical characteristics of liposomes depend on pH, ionic strength and the presence of divalent cations. Liposomes can show low permeability to ionic and polar substances, but at elevated temperatures undergo a phase transition which markedly alters their permeability. The phase transition involves a change from a closely packed, ordered structure, known as the gel state, to a loosely packed, less-ordered structure, known as the fluid state. This occurs at a characteristic phase-transition temperature and results in an increase in permeability to ions, sugars and drugs.

[0433] In addition to temperature, exposure to proteins can alter the permeability of liposomes. Certain soluble proteins, such as cytochrome c, bind, deform and penetrate the bilayer, thereby causing changes in permeability. Cholesterol inhibits this penetration of proteins, apparently by packing the phospholipids more tightly. It is contemplated that the most useful liposome formations for antibiotic and inhibitor delivery will contain cholesterol.

[0434] The ability to trap solutes varies between different types of liposomes. For example, MLVs are moderately efficient at trapping solutes, but SUVs are extremely inefficient. SUVs offer the advantage of homogeneity and reproducibility in size distribution, however, and a compromise between size and trapping efficiency is offered by large unilamellar vesicles (LUVs). These are prepared by ether evaporation and are three to four times more efficient at solute entrapment than MLVs.

[0435] In addition to liposome characteristics, an important determinant in entrapping compounds is the physicochemical properties of the compound itself. Polar compounds are trapped in the aqueous spaces and nonpolar compounds bind to the lipid bilayer of the vesicle. Polar compounds are released through permeation or when the bilayer is broken, but nonpolar compounds remain affiliated with the bilayer unless it is disrupted by temperature or exposure to lipoproteins. Both types show maximum efflux rates at the phase transition temperature.

[0436] Liposomes interact with cells via four different mechanisms: endocytosis by phagocytic cells of the reticulo-

endothelial system such as macrophages and neutrophils; adsorption to the cell surface, either by nonspecific weak hydrophobic or electrostatic forces, or by specific interactions with cell-surface components; fusion with the plasma cell membrane by insertion of the lipid bilayer of the liposome into the plasma membrane, with simultaneous release of liposomal contents into the cytoplasm; and by transfer of liposomal lipids to cellular or subcellular membranes, or vice versa, without any association of the liposome contents. It often is difficult to determine which mechanism is operative and more than one may operate at the same time.

[0437] The fate and disposition of intravenously injected liposomes depend on their physical properties, such as size, fluidity, and surface charge. They may persist in tissues for hours or days, depending on their composition, and half lives in the blood range from minutes to several hours. Larger liposomes, such as MLVs and LUVs, are taken up rapidly by phagocytic cells of the reticuloendothelial system, but physiology of the circulatory system restrains the exit of such large species at most sites. They can exit only in places where large openings or pores exist in the capillary endothelium, such as the sinusoids of the liver or spleen. Thus, these organs are the predominate site of uptake. On the other hand, SUVs show a broader tissue distribution but still are sequestered highly in the liver and spleen. In general, this *in vivo* behavior limits the potential targeting of liposomes to only those organs and tissues accessible to their large size. These include the blood, liver, spleen, bone marrow, and lymphoid organs.

[0438] Targeting is generally not a limitation in terms of the present invention. However, should specific targeting be desired, methods are available for this to be accomplished. Antibodies may be used to bind to the liposome surface and to direct the antibody and its drug contents to specific antigenic receptors located on a particular cell-type surface. Carbohydrate determinants (glycoprotein or glycolipid cell-surface components that play a role in cell-cell recognition, interaction and adhesion) may also be used as recognition sites as they have potential in directing liposomes to particular cell types. Mostly, it is contemplated that intravenous injection of liposomal preparations would be used, but other routes of administration are also conceivable.

[0439] Alternatively, the invention provides for pharmaceutically-acceptable nanocapsule formulations of the compositions of the present invention. Nanocapsules can generally entrap compounds in a stable and reproducible way (Henry-Michelland et al., 1987; Quintanar-Guerrero et al., 1998; Douglas et al., 1987). To avoid side effects due to intracellular polymeric overloading, such ultrafine particles (sized around 0.1 μ m) should be designed using polymers able to be degraded *in vivo*. Biodegradable polyalkyl-cyanoacrylate nanoparticles that meet these requirements are contemplated for use in the present invention. Such particles may be easily made, as described (Couvreur et al., 1980; 1988; zur Muhlen et al., 1998; Zambaux et al. 1998; Pinto-Alphandry et al., 1995 and U.S. Pat. No. 5,145,684, specifically incorporated herein by reference in its entirety).

Vaccines

[0440] In certain preferred embodiments of the present invention, vaccines are provided. The vaccines will generally comprise one or more pharmaceutical compositions, such as those discussed above, in combination with an immunostimulant. An immunostimulant may be any substance that enhances or potentiates an immune response (including anti-

body and/or cell-mediated) 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. Pat. No. 4,235,877). Vaccine preparation is generally described in, for example, Powell & Newman, eds., *Vaccine Design* (the subunit and adjuvant approach) (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 tumor antigens may be present, either incorporated into a fusion polypeptide or as a separate compound, within the composition or vaccine.

[0441] Illustrative vaccines may contain DNA encoding two or more of the polypeptides as described above, such that the polypeptides are 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, or adenovirus), which may involve the use of a non-pathogenic (defective), replication competent virus. Suitable 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. Pat. Nos. 4,603,112, 4,769,330, and 5,017,487; WO 89/01973; U.S. Pat. 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. The DNA may also be "naked," 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 both a polynucleotide and a polypeptide component. Such vaccines may provide for an enhanced immune response.

[0442] It will be apparent that a vaccine may contain pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the polynucleotides and 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).

[0443] While any suitable carrier known to those of ordinary skill in the art may be employed in the vaccine 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. Pat. Nos. 4,897,268; 5,075,109; 5,928,647; 5,811,128; 5,820,883; 5,853,763; 5,814,344 and 5,942,252. One may also employ a carrier comprising the particulate-protein complexes described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,928,647, which are capable of inducing a class I-restricted cytotoxic T lymphocyte responses in a host.

[0444] 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.

[0445] 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* species or *Mycobacterium* derived proteins. For example, delipidated, deglycolipidated *M. vaccae* ("pVac") can be used. In another embodiment, BCG is used as an adjuvant. In addition, the vaccine can be administered to a subject previously exposed to BCG. Suitable adjuvants are commercially available as, for example, Freund's Incomplete Adjuvant and Complete Adjuvant (Difco Laboratories, Detroit, Mich.); Merck Adjuvant 65 (Merck and Company, Inc., Rahway, N.J.); CWS, TDM, Leif, 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; 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.

[0446] Within the vaccines provided herein, the adjuvant composition may be designed to induce an immune response predominantly of the Th1 type. High levels of Th1-type cytokines (e.g., IFN- γ , TNF α , 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 that includes Th1- and Th2-type responses. Within one 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 & Coffman, *Ann. Rev. Immunol.* 7:145-173 (1989).

[0447] Suitable adjuvants for use in eliciting a predominantly Th1-type response include, for example, a combination of monophosphoryl lipid A, for example 3-de-O-acylated monophosphoryl lipid A (3D-MPL), together with an aluminum salt. MPL adjuvants are available from Corixa Corporation (Seattle, Wash.; see U.S. Pat. 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 response. Such oligonucleotides are well known and are described, for example, in WO 96/02555, WO 99/33488 and U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,008,200 and 5,856,462. Immunostimulatory DNA sequences are also described, for example, by Sato et al., *Science* 273:352 (1996). Another suitable adjuvant comprises a saponin, such as Quil A, or derivatives thereof, including QS21 and QS7 (Aquila Biopharmaceuticals Inc., Framingham, Mass.); Escin; Digitonin; or *Gypsophila* or *Chenopodium quinoa* saponins. Other suitable formulations include more than one saponin in the adjuvant combinations of the present invention, for example combinations of at least two of the following group comprising QS21, QS7, Quil A, β -escin, or digitonin.

[0448] Alternatively the saponin formulations may be combined with vaccine vehicles composed of chitosan or other polycationic polymers, polylactide and polylactide-co-glycolide particles, poly-N-acetyl glucosamine-based polymer matrix, particles composed of polysaccharides or chemically modified polysaccharides, liposomes and lipid-based particles, particles composed of glycerol monoesters, etc. The saponins may also be formulated in the presence of cholesterol to form particulate structures such as liposomes or ISCOMs. Furthermore, the saponins may be formulated together with a polyoxyethylene ether or ester, in either a non-particulate solution or suspension, or in a particulate structure such as a paucilamellar liposome or ISCOM. The saponins may also be formulated with excipients such as Carbopol® to increase viscosity, or may be formulated in a dry powder form with a powder excipient such as lactose.

[0449] In one embodiment, the adjuvant system includes the combination of a monophosphoryl lipid A and a saponin derivative, such as the combination of QS21 and 3D-MPL® adjuvant, as described in WO 94/00153, or a less reactogenic composition where the QS21 is quenched with cholesterol containing liposomes, as described in WO 96/33739. Other suitable formulations comprise an oil-in-water emulsion and tocopherol. Another suitable adjuvant formulation employing QS21, 3D-MPL® adjuvant and tocopherol in an oil-in-water emulsion is described in WO 95/17210.

[0450] Another enhanced adjuvant system involves the combination of a CpG-containing oligonucleotide and a saponin derivative particularly the combination of CpG and QS21 as disclosed in WO 00/09159. Preferably the formulation additionally comprises an oil in water emulsion and tocopherol.

[0451] Other suitable adjuvants include Montanide ISA 720 (Seppic, France), SAF (Chiron, Calif., United States), ISCOMS (CSL), MF-59 (Chiron), the SBAS series of adjuvants (SmithKline Beecham, Rixensart, Belgium), Detox (Corixa, Hamilton, Mont.), RC-529 (Corixa, Hamilton, Mont.) and other aminoalkyl glucosaminide 4-phosphates (AGPs), such as those described in pending U.S. patent application Ser. Nos. 08/853,826 and 09/074,720, the disclosures of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entireties, and polyoxyethylene ether adjuvants such as those described in WO 99/52549A1.

[0452] Other suitable adjuvants include adjuvant molecules of the general formula (I):



wherein, n is 1-50, A is a bond or —C(O)—, R is C₁₋₅₀ alkyl or Phenyl C₁₋₅₀ alkyl.

[0453] A further adjuvant of interest is shiga toxin b chain, used for example as described in WO2005/112991.

[0454] One embodiment of the present invention consists of a vaccine formulation comprising a polyoxyethylene ether of general formula (I), wherein n is between 1 and 50, preferably 4-24, most preferably 9; the R component is C₁₋₅₀, preferably C₄-C₂₀ alkyl and most preferably C₁₋₂ alkyl, and A is a bond. The concentration of the polyoxyethylene ethers should be in the range 0.1-20%, preferably from 0.1-10%, and most preferably in the range 0.1-1%. Preferred polyoxyethylene ethers are selected from the following group: polyoxyethylene-9-lauryl ether, polyoxyethylene-9-stearyl ether, polyoxyethylene-8-stearyl ether, polyoxyethylene-4-lauryl ether, polyoxyethylene-35-lauryl ether, and polyoxyethylene-23-lauryl ether. Polyoxyethylene ethers such as polyoxyethylene lauryl ether are described in the Merck index (12th edition: entry 7717). These adjuvant molecules are described in WO 99/52549.

[0455] Any vaccine provided herein may be prepared using well known methods that result in a combination of antigen, immune response enhancer 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.

[0456] 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), polyacrylate, latex, starch, cellulose, dextran and the like. 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. Pat. 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.

[0457] 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 tumor 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-tumor 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, including tumor and peritumoral tissues, and may be autologous, allogeneic, syngeneic or xenogeneic cells.

[0458] Certain embodiments of the present invention use dendritic cells or progenitors thereof as antigen-presenting cells. Dendritic cells are highly potent APCs (Banchereau & Steinman, *Nature* 392:245-251 (1998)) and have been shown to be effective as a physiological adjuvant for eliciting prophylactic or therapeutic antitumor immunity (see Timmerman & 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-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)).

[0459] Dendritic cells and progenitors may be obtained from peripheral blood, bone marrow, tumor-infiltrating cells, peritumoral tissues-infiltrating cells, 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 α to cultures of monocytes harvested from peripheral blood. Alternatively, CD34 positive cells 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 α , CD40 ligand, LPS, flt3 ligand and/or other compound(s) that induce differentiation, maturation and proliferation of dendritic cells.

[0460] Dendritic cells are conveniently categorized as "immature" and "mature" cells, which allow 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 γ receptor and mannose receptor. The mature 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 4-1 BB).

[0461] APCs may generally be transfected with a polynucleotide encoding a protein (or portion or other variant thereof) such that the 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 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.

[0462] Vaccines and pharmaceutical compositions may be presented in unit-dose or multi-dose containers, such as sealed ampoules or vials. Such containers are preferably hermetically sealed to preserve sterility of the formulation until use. In general, formulations may be stored as suspensions, solutions or emulsions in oily or aqueous vehicles. Alternatively, a vaccine or pharmaceutical composition may be stored in a freeze-dried condition requiring only the addition of a sterile liquid carrier immediately prior to use.

Diagnostic Kits

[0463] The present invention further provides kits for use within any of the above diagnostic methods. Such kits typically comprise two or more components necessary for performing a diagnostic assay. Components may be compounds, reagents, containers and/or equipment. For example, one container within a kit may contain a monoclonal antibody or fragment thereof that specifically binds to a protein. Such antibodies or fragments may be provided attached to a support material, as described above. One or more additional containers may enclose elements, such as reagents or buffers, to be used in the assay. Such kits may also, or alternatively, contain a detection reagent as described above that contains a reporter group suitable for direct or indirect detection of antibody binding.

[0464] Alternatively, a kit may be designed to detect the level of mRNA encoding a protein in a biological sample. Such kits generally comprise at least one oligonucleotide probe or primer, as described above, that hybridizes to a polynucleotide encoding a protein. Such an oligonucleotide may be used, for example, within a PCR or hybridization assay. Additional components that may be present within such kits include a second oligonucleotide and/or a diagnostic reagent or container to facilitate the detection of a polynucleotide encoding a protein of the invention.

[0465] Other diagnostics kits include those designed for the detection of cell mediated responses (which may, for

example, be of use in the diagnostic methods of the present invention). Such kits will typically comprise:

- [0466] (i) apparatus for obtaining an appropriate cell sample from a subject;
- [0467] (ii) means for stimulating said cell sample with a combination of *Chlamydia* antigens according to the present invention (or immunogenic fragments thereof, or DNA encoding such antigens or fragments);
- [0468] (iii) means for detecting or quantifying the cellular response to stimulation.

Suitable means for quantifying the cellular response include a B-cell ELISPOT kit or alternatively a T-cell ELISPOT kit, which are known to those skilled in the art.

[0469] All publications and patent applications cited in this specification are herein incorporated by reference as if each individual publication or patent application were specifically and individually indicated to be incorporated by reference.

[0470] Although the foregoing invention has been described in some detail by way of illustration and example for purposes of clarity of understanding, it will be readily apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art in light of the teachings of this invention that certain changes and modifications may be made thereto without departing from the spirit or scope of the appended claims.

EXAMPLES

[0471] The following examples are provided by way of illustration only and not by way of limitation. Those of skill in the art will readily recognize a variety of noncritical parameters that could be changed or modified to yield essentially similar results.

Example 1

Expression and Purification of *Chlamydia trachomatis* Recombinant Proteins

[0472] Several *Chlamydia trachomatis* genes were cloned into plasmid incorporating a 6× histidine tag at the N-terminal to allow for expression and purification of recombinant protein.

[0473] Two full-length recombinant proteins, Ct-622 and Ct-875, were expressed in *E. coli*. Both of these genes were identified using CtL2 and CTE expression screening and the serovar E homologues were expressed. The primers used to amplify these genes were based on serovar L2/E sequences. The genes were amplified using serovar E genomic DNA as the template. Once amplified, the fragments were cloned in pET-17b with a N-terminal 6×-His Tag. After transforming the recombinant plasmid in XL-I blue cells, the DNA was prepared and the clones fully sequenced. The DNA was then transformed into the expression host BL21-pLysS (Novagen) for production of the recombinant proteins. The proteins were induced with IPTG and purified on Ni-NTA agarose using standard methods. The DNA sequences for CTE622 and CTE875 are disclosed in SEQ ID NO: 9 and 7 respectively, and their amino acid sequences are disclosed in SEQ ID NO: 10 and 8, respectively.

[0474] One full-length recombinant protein, Ct-089, was expressed in *E. coli*. The gene was identified using CtL2 expression screening but the serovar E homologue was expressed. The primers used to amplify this gene was based on serovar L2 sequence. The gene was amplified using serovar E genomic DNA as the template. Once amplified, the fragment was cloned in pET-17b with a N-terminal 6×-His

Tag. After transforming the recombinant plasmid in XL-I blue cells, the DNA was prepared and the clone fully sequenced. The DNA was then transformed into the expression host BL21-pLysS cells (Novagen) for production of the recombinant proteins. The protein was induced with IPTG and purified on Ni-NTA agarose using standard methods.

[0475] One full-length recombinant protein, Ct-460, was expressed in *E. coli*. The gene was identified using CtL2 and CTE expression screening but the serovar L2 homologue was expressed. The primers used to amplify this gene was based on serovar L2 sequence. The genes were amplified using serovar L2 genomic DNA as the template. Once amplified, the fragment was cloned in pET-17b with a N-terminal 6×-His Tag. After transforming the recombinant plasmid in XL-I blue cells, the DNA was prepared and the clone fully sequenced. The DNA was then transformed into the expression host BL21-pLysE cells (Novagen) for production of the recombinant proteins. The protein was induced with IPTG and purified on Ni-NTA agarose using standard methods.

[0476] One full-length recombinant protein, Ct-858, was expressed in *E. coli*. The gene was identified using CtL2 and CTE expression screening but the serovar E homologue was expressed. The primers used to amplify this gene was based on serovar L2/E sequence. The genes were amplified using serovar E genomic DNA as the template. Once amplified, the fragment was cloned in pCRX2 with a N-terminal 6×-His Tag. After transforming the recombinant plasmid in XL-I blue cells, the DNA was prepared and the clone fully sequenced. The DNA was then transformed into the expression host Tuner DE3 cells (Novagen) for production of the recombinant proteins. The protein was induced with IPTG and purified on Ni-NTA agarose using standard methods.

[0477] One full-length recombinant protein, Ct-681, was expressed in *E. coli*. The gene was identified using CtL2 and CTE expression screening but the serovar F homologue was expressed. Clone/pET-15-construct was obtained from GSK (MompF). Once amplified, the fragment was cloned in pET-15b with a N-terminal 6×-His Tag. After transforming the recombinant plasmid in XL-I blue cells, the DNA was prepared and the clone fully sequenced. The DNA was then transformed into the expression host BL21-pLysS cells for production of the recombinant proteins. The protein was induced with IPTG and purified on Ni-NTA agarose using standard methods.

[0478] The passenger domain of two recombinant proteins, Ct-812 and Ct-871, were expressed in *E. coli*. Ct-812 was identified using CtL2 and CTE expression screening and Ct-871 was identified using CTE expression. For both genes the serovar L2 homologues were expressed. The primers used to amplify these genes were based on serovar L2 sequences. The genes were amplified using serovar L2 genomic DNA as the template. Once amplified, the fragments were cloned in pET-17b with a N-terminal 6×-His Tag. After transforming the recombinant plasmid in XL-I blue cells, the DNA was prepared and the clones fully sequenced. The DNA was then transformed into the expression host BL21-pLysS cells (Novagen) for production of the recombinant proteins. The proteins were induced with IPTG and purified on Ni-NTA agarose using standard methods.

Example 2

Formulation of Five Different Combinations of *Chlamydia trachomatis* Antigens with Adjuvant

[0479] The antigen combinations in the table below were prepared as follows. 5 µg of each antigen was combined in 50

μ l of PBS and then mixed with 50 I AS01B adjuvant which comprises 3D-MPL and QS21 formulated with cholesterol containing liposomes, to a total volume per dose of 100 μ l.

[0480] After mixing with the antigen the final composition of the adjuvant is:

[0481] 3D-MPL 100 ug/ml

[0482] QS21 100 ug/ml

[0483] DOPC 2 mg/ml

[0484] Cholesterol 0.5 mg/ml

[0489] For better statistical analysis the day 7 shedding data from three experiments in Balb/c mice were pooled (FIG. 1). The mean bacterial shedding in the UVEB-immunized groups was reduced by 1.8 log compared to the mean of the AS01B control group. The mean bacterial shedding in the UVEB-immunized groups was significantly lower when compared to all other tested groups (two-tailed t-test, $p < 0.05$). All antigen combinations significantly reduced the mean of bacterial shedding by approximately one log(0.8-1.1)

COMBO	Swib CT460	Momp CT681	Ct-858	Ct-875	Ct-622	Ct-089	PmpGpd CT871	PmpDpd CT812
1	X	X	X				X	X
1'	X		X				X	X
2	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
3		X	X		X	X	X	X
4			X	X	X	X		
5			X	X	X	X		
5'			X	X		X		X
6		X	X			X	X	X

Example 3

Testing of Combinations of *Chlamydia trachomatis* Antigens in a Mouse Model—Immunization Against *Chlamydia* Genital Tract Infection

[0485] This example demonstrates that vaccination with *Chlamydia* antigen combinations as described in Example 2 can significantly protect against *Chlamydia* infection in mice.

[0486] A murine model of genital tract infection with human serovar K strain of *Chlamydia trachomatis* (Ct) was developed that closely resembles the pathology of infection in humans. This model was used to evaluate the effectiveness of immunizing mice with a number of combinations of Ct-specific antigens from different serovars. Specifically, Balb/c mice and C57Bl/6 mice were vaccinated with formulations of adjuvant combinations as described in Example 2. This model was also attempted with a third mouse strain, DBA, but this model did not allow protection against Ct challenge to be demonstrated either in the positive control (UV irradiated chlamydial elementary bodies (UVEB) formulated in AS01B) or in mice vaccinated with the antigen combinations.

[0487] Two injections, separated by a three week time interval, were administered to the mice at the base of the tail. Four weeks following the final vaccination, the animals were treated with 1.25 mg of progesterone prior to being intravaginally infected with 5×10^5 Inclusion Forming Units (IFU) of purified *Chlamydia trachomatis*, serovar K. Mice were immunized with 10 g UVEB formulated in AS01B as a positive control and the adjuvant AS01B alone as a negative control. Seven days post-infection, the lower genital tracts were swabbed to determine bacterial shedding values by determining IFU using McCoy cells. In some experiments mice were sacrificed at day 10 post-infection and bacterial load in the upper genital tract was determined by homogenizing the UGT and determining IFU using McCoy cells.

[0488] As shown in FIGS. 1 and 2, vaccination of mice with combinations 1, 1', 2, 3, 4, 5, 5' or 6 shows the surprising result of offering significant protection ($p < 0.01$ - $p < 0.001$) against *Chlamydia* infection in a Balb/c mouse model. Furthermore, as shown in FIGS. 3 and 5 the protection results are confirmed in a second mouse protection model, C57Bl/6, vaccinated with combinations 1, 1', 5 and 5' and challenged with serovar K. ($p < 0.001$ Dunnett's multiple comparison test).

when compared to the AS01B control group ($p < 0.01$; Dunnett's multiple comparison test). The statistical analysis did not detect any difference in the protection induced by the 6 antigen combinations (Tukey and t-test). Thus, immunizations of Balb/c mice with antigen combinations tested induced significant protection against bacterial shedding in the vaginal challenge model with serovar K.

[0490] Next, we initiated a set of back to back confirmation experiments in Balb/c and C57Bl/6 mice comparing the combinations 1 and 5 to the two modified versions of combination 1 and 5, combination 5' (adding PmpD-pd to combination 5) and combination 1' (taking MompF out of combination 1). Groups of 8 progesterone-treated Balb/c or C57Bl/6 mice were challenged with an intra-vaginal dose of 5×10^5 IFU of serovar K four weeks after the second immunization. The data for experiments in Balb/c mice are shown in FIG. 2. Bacterial shedding was determined from swabs taken on day 7 post chlamydial challenge. Mice were sacrificed on day 10 to determine the chlamydial load in the UGT. The data of these experiments have been pooled together for statistical analysis (FIG. 2). UVEB immunization protected 12 out of 16 mice completely against bacterial shedding in the lower genital tract (day 7 post challenge) and there were no *Chlamydia* detected in the UGT of 11 out of the 16 mice on day 10 post challenge. The medians of both, the bacterial shedding in the LGT and the bacterial load in the UGT, were reduced by at least 1 log in mice immunized with combination 1 or combination 5 when compared to the AS01B-only control. The modification (increase or reduction in number of antigens) of the composition of combination 1 and combination 5 (combination 1' and combination 5') did not improve protection. There were statistically significant differences between the means of bacterial shedding of all the groups when compared to the mean of the AS01B control group using the Dunnett's multiple comparison test with the following p values:

[0491] AS01B vs. UVEB $p < 0.001$

[0492] AS01B vs. combination 5 $p < 0.001$

[0493] AS01B vs. combination 5' $p < 0.001$

[0494] AS01B vs. combination 1 $p < 0.001$

[0495] AS01B vs. combination 1' $p < 0.05$

[0496] Like in the previous confirmation experiments in Balb/c mice, the statistical analysis has not allowed to distin-

guish between the antigen combinations. Statistical analysis of the bacterial load in the UGT determined that only the median of the UVEB immunized group was significant lower than the median of the AS01B control group.

[0497] The bacterial shedding for the back to back experiments with combinations 1 and 5 in C57Bl/6 mice are shown in FIG. 3. The data from the back to back experiments were pooled for statistical analysis. The experiments followed the Balb/c protocol. Bacterial shedding was determined from swabs taken on day 7 post chlamydial challenge. Immunization with the antigen combination 1, 1', 5 and 5' induced significant protection against shedding by 1 to 2 logs, respectively ($p < 0.001$; Dunnett's multiple comparison test). The statistical analysis did not determine any statistical significance between the bacterial shedding means of mice immunized with the combos.

[0498] For a final statistical analysis the data from the five confirmation experiments in Balb/c (31 mice per group) and three confirmation experiments in C57Bl/6 mice (21 mice per group) were pooled and are shown in FIGS. 4 and 5. The confirmation experiments demonstrated that the selected combinations 1 and 5 induce significant protection against bacterial shedding in both Balb/c ($p < 0.001$) and C57Bl/6 mice ($p < 0.001$). The data confirm that antigen combinations identified in the experimental design experiment in Balb/c mice also induce protection in C57Bl/6 mice. The data also show that immunizations with these combinations as well as immunizations with UVEB induce higher protection levels in C57Bl/6 mice than in Balb/c mice.

Example 4

Ct-089, Ct-858 and Ct-875 Sequence Comparisons

Method

[0499] *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar E is a common oculogenital serovar and was chosen as a basis to which the other sequences would be compared.

[0500] A multiple alignment of amino-acid sequences for comparison has been conducted using the CLUSTAL W program, available in the Lasergene software package, version 5.0 (sold by DNASTAR, Inc., Madison, Wis.). The basic multiple alignment algorithm involves a three-step procedure: all pairs of sequences are aligned separately in order to calculate a distance matrix giving the divergence of each pair of sequences, then a guide tree is calculated from the distance matrix and finally the sequences are progressively aligned according to the guide tree. CLUSTAL W algorithm is described in Thompson et al., *Nuc. Acids Res.* 22: 4673-4680 (1994). The alignments are shown in FIGS. 6, 7a/7b and 8a/8b.

[0501] The T-helper cell epitopes are peptides bound to HLA class II molecules and recognized by T-helper cells. The prediction of putative T-helper cell epitopes, present on CT089, CT858 and CT875 *Chlamydia trachomatis* polypeptides from serovar E, was based on the TEPITOPE method described by Sturniolo et al., *Nature Biotech.* 17:555-561 (1999). The peptides comprising good, potential T-cell epitopes are highlighted (grey boxes) in FIGS. 6, 7a/7b and 8a/8b.

Results

[0502] FIG. 9 shows the results of comparison of Ct-089 sequences. FIG. 10 shows the results of comparison of Ct-858 sequences. FIG. 11 shows the results of comparison of Ct-875 sequences.

[0503] Ct-089 from *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar E shows a high level of sequence identity to Ct-089 from *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovars A, B, D, G, H, I, J, K and L2. The minimum level of identity was 97.4%, with eight of the ten serovars having at least 98% identity. The ocular serovars A and B show particularly high identity to serovar E, with values of 99.5% and 99.8% respectively.

[0504] Ct-858 from *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar E shows a very high level of sequence identity to Ct-858 from *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovars A, B, D, G, H, I, J, K and L2. The minimum level of identity was 99.7%, with ocular serovar J and LGV serovar L2 showing complete identity.

[0505] Ct-875 from *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar E shows a high level of sequence identity to Ct-089 from *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovars A, B, D, G, H, I, J, K and L2. The minimum level of identity was 94.9%, with eight of the ten serovars having at least 98% identity.

[0506] For each of the three proteins Ct-089, Ct-858 and Ct-875, the percentage of HLA DRB1 predicted epitopes (for serovar E) which are fully conserved across all of the serovars tested is very high and estimated at 77%, 95% and 80%, respectively.

[0507] For comparative purposes, FIGS. 12, 13 and 14 show the sequence alignment for Ct-089, Ct-858 and Ct-875 from serovar E respectively with their equivalents from other *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovars and other *Chlamydia* species. Cpn indicates the corresponding sequence from *Chlamydia pneumoniae*, MoPn indicates the corresponding sequence from *Chlamydia muridarum*.

Ct-089 (Serovar E) amino acid identity	
Ct-089 (Serovar D)	99.8%
<i>C. pneumoniae</i> - Cpn (SEQ ID No 78)	47.4%
<i>C. muridarum</i> - MoPn (SEQ ID No 74)	73.7%
Ct-858 (Serovar E) amino acid identity	
Ct-858 (Serovar D)	99.8%
Ct-858 (Serovar L2)	99.8%
<i>C. pneumoniae</i> - Cpn (SEQ ID No 40)	44.2%
<i>C. muridarum</i> - MoPn (SEQ ID No 36)	82.2%
Ct-875 (Serovar E) amino acid identity	
Ct-875 (Serovar D)	98.5%
<i>C. muridarum</i> - MoPn (SEQ ID No 24)	52.3%

Conclusion

[0508] In summary, each of the three proteins Ct-089, Ct-858 and Ct-875 have highly conserved sequences across all of the *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovars tested.

[0509] Furthermore, the data indicates that there is no link between the degree of sequence variation and disease state associated with a particular serovar. For example, in the case of Ct-089, the oculogenital serovar E shows the highest homology to the ocular serovars A and B, while in the case of Ct-858, serovar E shows the highest homology to the oculogenital serovar J and LGV serovar L2.

[0510] Sequence homology of Ct-089, Ct-858 and Ct-875 with the equivalent proteins in other *Chlamydia* species is relatively low.

[0511] The antigenic properties of Ct-089, Ct-858 and Ct-875 have already been described in the prior art. However, contrary to the expectation of one skilled in the art, as a result of the low sequence variation, vaccines containing Ct-089, Ct-858 and Ct-875, immunogenic fragments thereof or polynucleotides encoding them, and which are derived from a first *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar may be expected to be of use in the treatment or prevention of Chlamydial infection by a second *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar.

Example 5

Purification of *Chlamydia trachomatis* Elementary Bodies from Servers D, E, J and K

[0512] Purified elementary bodies were required for challenge of vaccine test subjects and for the preparation of UV irradiated elementary bodies (UEB) which are used as a positive control vaccine in later examples.

Method

[0513] EB from each of the *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovars were prepared. Briefly, all serovars were grown separately in confluent McCoy cell monolayers and cultured in RPMI medium (75 cm² culture flasks) that was supplemented with 1 µg/ml of cycloheximide immediately before inoculation. Flasks were inoculated with non-purified lysates from infected cells containing ~10⁶ to 10⁷ Infectious Forming Units (IFU) in Sucrose Phosphate Glutamic Acid (SPG). Flasks were spun at 2000 rpm for 1 hour in a table-top cell culture centrifuge and then incubated for 48 or 72 hours at 37° C. in a CO₂ atmosphere. This process was repeated until there were at least 20 flasks of highly infected cell populations (>80% of cells were infected) ready for purification. *Chlamydia* elementary bodies were purified by ultracentrifugation over a series of Hypaque gradients (30%, 52%, 44% and 40%) with intervening washes in SPG.

Results

[0514] The titer of the purified EB for each *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar was assessed using the *Chlamydia* titration infectivity assay and immunofluorescence microscopy (using FITC-conjugated anti-*C. trachomatis* antibody and Evan's Blue in PBS) to calculate the number of IFU per ml. Titers for the resulting purified EB were found to range from 1.2×10⁶ to 2.6×10⁹ IFU/ml

Example 6

Expression and Purification of Ct-089, Ct-858 and Ct-875 Proteins

[0515] To prepare the test vaccines, stocks of purified *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar E for use in later examples Ct-089, Ct-858 and Ct-875 proteins were prepared by expressing their genes in *E. coli*.

Method

[0516] Competent *E. coli* strains BL21 pLys E, Tuner (DE3) and BL21 pLys S were transformed with Ct-089, Ct-858 and Ct-875 expression plasmids respectively and grown on the appropriate antibiotic selection medium. The resulting expression clones were used in a mini-induction protocol, and protein yields analyzed by SDS-PAGE. If cells grew well during this process and proteins were induced by isopropyl-

beta-D-thiogalactopyranoside (IPTG) in sufficient quantities to be detected on Coomassie blue-stained SDS gels, the clones were used in a large-scale induction experiment (IPTG, 1 mM).

[0517] Following lysis of cells in a CHAPS solution and centrifugation, aliquots of the soluble and pellet fractions were analyzed by SDS-PAGE to determine whether the majority of the protein of interest was in the pellet or soluble fraction. The fraction containing the majority of each antigen was subjected to Ni-NTA column purification (after appropriate solubilisation of proteins). Aliquots of the preparations, including material from before Ni-NTA binding, column flow-through, column washes, and column elution fractions, were analyzed by SDS-PAGE. Fractions containing the eluted protein were combined, dialyzed against 10 mM Tris pH 8 or pH 10, filtered sterilized, and concentrated. The BCA protein assay was used on the concentrated CT protein fractions, and purity was assessed by SDS-PAGE.

Example 7

Evaluation of the Protection Induced by a Vaccine Containing Ct-089, Ct-858 and Ct-875 from *Chlamydia trachomatis* Serovar E Against Challenge with *Chlamydia trachomatis* Serovars D, K and J

[0518] The protection provided by a vaccine containing Ct-089, Ct-858 and Ct-875 *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar E antigens was tested in vaginal challenge experiments with EB from heterologous (i.e. non-serovar E) *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovars.

Method

[0519] The study was conducted with 63 six-week old female C57Bl/6 mice. These mice were split into three groups of twenty-one mice, each group to be challenged by a different serovar (*Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar D, K, or J). The groups were then further separated into sub-groups of seven mice each. These three sub-groups were immunised intramuscularly with 50 µl of different vaccine preparations injected into each anterior tibialis (100 µl total), and repeated three weeks later. Mice were further treated with progesterone, 1.25 mg given in a volume of 100 µl by subcutaneous injection ten and three days before challenge to synchronise their cycles. The three test preparations were:

[0520] (i) Adjuvant Control (AS01B)

[0521] The adjuvant utilised was based upon a liposomal formulation containing 3D-MPL, QS21 and cholesterol. The final composition of the adjuvant solution being:

[0522] 3D-MPL 100 µg/ml

[0523] QS21 100 µg/ml

[0524] DOPC 2 mg/ml

[0525] Cholesterol 0.5 mg/ml

[0526] Phosphate buffered saline was prepared from 9 mM Na₂HPO₄, 48 mM KH₂PO₄ and 100 mM NaCl at pH 6.1.

[0527] A mixture of lipid, cholesterol and 3D-MPL was prepared in organic solvent, this was then dried under vacuum. PBS was then added and the vessel agitated until a suspension formed. This suspension was then microfluidised until a liposome size of around 100 nm was obtained (referred to as small unilamellar vesicles or SUV). Subsequently, the SUV were sterilized by passage through a 0.2 µm filter.

- [0528] Sterile SUV were mixed with the appropriate quantity of aqueous QS21 (at a concentration of 2 mg./ml) with the addition of phosphate buffered saline to obtain the final desired concentrations. The pH was then adjusted to 6.1 (+/-0.1) as necessary using sodium hydroxide or hydrochloric acid.
- [0529] (ii) UV Attenuated *Chlamydia trachomatis* Elementary Bodies with AS01B Adjuvant
- [0530] A preparation containing 10 ug of UV treated *Chlamydia trachomatis* elementary bodies (UVEB) from serovar E with adjuvant (as described above).
- [0531] (iii) Ct-089, Ct-858 and Ct-875 with AS01B Adjuvant
- [0532] A preparation containing Ct-089 (5 ug), Ct-858 (5 ug) and Ct-875 (5 ug) from *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar E with adjuvant (as described above).
- [0533] Mice were challenged, under anaesthetic (1:1 Ketaject and Xylaject), four weeks after final boost with 1×10^6 IFU of serovar D, K or J suspended in 20 ul of sucrose phosphate glutamic acid (SPG).
- [0534] The infection was allowed to proceed for 10 days, with genital swabs were taken under anaesthetic on Day 4 and Day 7. Mice were euthanized on Day 10 and the uterine horns harvested for histopathology and titration. For titration, one-half of the UGT was homogenized, and IFU was determined using McCoy cells.
- [0535] Samples (vaginal swabs) collected from days 4, 7, and 10 post-challenge were thawed at 37° C. A small amount of glass beads (Sigma) was added to each sample and vortexed for five minutes in 1 ml of SPG. 100 µl of each sample was inoculated onto a monolayer of McCoy cells in medium containing 1 µg/ml cyclohexamide in a 24-well plate. Plates were spun at 2000 rpm for one hour before being transferred to a 37° C. incubator. Time of incubation is 48-72 hours before fixation.
- [0536] After incubation, methanol that had been pre-chilled at -20° C. was used to fix the cells. Each well was filled with methanol and left at -20° C. for at least 10 minutes. Plates were then washed with PBS three times before staining with Goat anti-*chlamydia trachomatis* FITC conjugated polyclonal antibody (Chemicon). The stain solution consisted of Evan's Blue Stain (Sigma), FITC-conjugated anti-*C. trachomatis* antibody, and PBS. Evan's Blue stain was diluted 1:200 in PBS, and FITC-conjugated anti-*C. trachomatis* antibody was diluted at 1:100. 500 µl of the stain solution was added to each well. Plates were then incubated at 37° C. for 1.5-2 hours.
- [0537] After the incubation period, the stain was aspirated and the plates were washed with PBS five times on a rocking platform, each time for at least 5 minutes. After the final wash, 1 ml of PBS was added to each well, and the plates were ready to be titered.
- [0538] There were three methods used for calculating the number of IFU per swab. The primary way consisted of counting 10 random fields under a fluorescence microscope and then using the following formula (s):

$$n \times 10 \times 190 \text{ (using objective lens } 10 \times \text{)}$$

$$n \times 10 \times 283 \text{ (using objective lens } 20 \times \text{)}$$

$$n \times 10 \times 1180 \text{ (using objective lens } 40 \times \text{)}$$

where n=mean of inclusion bodies counted in 10 random fields, 10 is the dilution factor, and 190, 283 and 1180 are the respective focal conversion factors.

- [0539] The following method was used when low numbers of inclusion bodies were seen in an entire well:

$$s \times 10$$

where s=number of inclusion bodies counted in a well and 10 is the dilution factor.

- [0540] Finally, when no inclusion bodies were seen, an arbitrary value of 7 was chosen to represent IFU/swab. This was based on the assumption that although no inclusion bodies were detected in a tenth of the swab, that did not necessarily mean that there were no inclusion bodies in the entire swab.

Results

- [0541] FIGS. 15 to 17 illustrate the results of Example 7.
- [0542] FIG. 15 indicates that four days after challenge, mice immunised with Ct-089, Ct-858 and Ct-875 according to the present invention show lower levels of shedding compared to the adjuvant control. Furthermore, levels of shedding are generally comparable to those achieved with immunisation by UVEB (lower levels are achieved in the case of serovar K challenge, and higher levels in the case of serovar D challenge).
- [0543] Seven days after challenge mice receiving the adjuvant control show higher levels of shedding than those immunised with UVEB or with Ct-089, Ct-858 and Ct-875 (see FIG. 16). Both UVEB and Ct-089, Ct-858 and Ct-875 immunised mice show very low levels of shedding.
- [0544] FIG. 17 shows that ten days after challenge the UGT of mice receiving the adjuvant control is highly colonised by bacteria. Both UVEB and Ct-089, Ct-858 and Ct-875 immunised mice show low levels of UGT colonisation, with treatment according to the invention generally showing a slightly lower level than UVEB treatment.
- [0545] Statistical analysis indicates that treatment using the Ct-089, Ct-858 and Ct-875 antigens from *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar E results in significant protection in mice challenged with *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar J when compared to the negative control (adjuvant only) with $p < 0.01$ by Dunnett's multiple comparison test. No significant difference is seen between antigen treatment and UVEB treatment ($p > 0.05$).
- [0546] Treatment using the Ct-089, Ct-858 and Ct-875 antigens from *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar E results in significant protection in mice challenged with *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar D on Day 4 and Day 7 when compared to the negative control (adjuvant only) with $p < 0.05$. No significant difference is seen between antigen treatment and UVEB treatment ($p > 0.05$).
- [0547] Treatment using the Ct-089, Ct-858 and Ct-875 antigens from *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar E results in significant protection in mice challenged with *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar K on Day 4 and Day 10 when compared to the negative control (adjuvant only) with $p < 0.05$ and $p < 0.01$ respectively. No significant difference is seen between antigen treatment and UVEB treatment ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusions

- [0548] The experiments performed in Example 7 confirm that the combination of the three proteins, Ct-089, Ct-858 and Ct-875 from *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar E is capable of eliciting a substantial protective response, which has been shown to be statistically significant. This protective response is one which can provide general protection against challenge

by other serovars. In particular, it should be noted that serovars E and K are the most genetically diverse *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovars and the cross-protection observed between these two *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovars suggests that a combination of Ct-089, Ct-858 and Ct-875 antigens may be expected to have wide use in the treatment or prevention of Chlamydial infection.

[0549] The level of protection afforded by the vaccine formulation containing Ct-089, Ct-858 and Ct-875 was found to be comparable to the use of UVEB, although clearly the use of purified proteins is desirable in light of the risks involved with the use of the whole elementary bodies.

Example 8

Evaluation of the Protection Induced by a Vaccine Containing Ct-089, Ct-858 and Ct-875 from *Chlamydia trachomatis* Serovar E Against Challenge with Serovars K and J, in the Highly Susceptible Mouse Strain C3H/HeN

[0550] The protection provided by a vaccine containing Ct-089, Ct-858 and Ct-875 serovar E antigens was tested in vaginal challenge experiments with EB from heterologous (i.e. non-serovar E) *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovars K and J.

Method

[0551] The study was conducted with 41 fifteen-week old female C3H/HeN mice, a strain known for their susceptibility to chlamydial infection. These mice were split into two groups, one of which was challenged by *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar K and the other by serovar J. The groups were then further separated into three sub-groups, these sub-groups were immunised intramuscularly with 50 ul of different vaccine preparations injected into each anterior tibialis (100 ul total), and repeated four weeks later. Each sub-group contained seven mice, save for the group immunised with adjuvant control and challenged with serovar K which contained 6 mice. Mice were further treated with progesterone, 1.25 mg given in a volume of 100 ul by subcutaneous injection ten and three days before challenge to synchronise their cycles. The three test preparations were:

[0552] (i) Adjuvant control (AS01B)

[0553] The adjuvant utilised was based upon a liposomal formulation containing 3D-MPL, QS21 and cholesterol. The final composition of the adjuvant solution being:

[0554] 3D-MPL 100 ug/ml

[0555] QS21 100 ug/ml

[0556] DOPC 2 mg/ml

[0557] Cholesterol 0.5 mg/ml

[0558] Adjuvant was prepared as described above in Example 7.

[0559] (ii) UV attenuated *Chlamydia trachomatis* elementary bodies with AS01B adjuvant

[0560] A preparation containing 10 ug of UV treated *Chlamydia trachomatis* elementary bodies (UVEB) from serovar E with adjuvant (as described above).

[0561] (iii) Ct-089, Ct-858 and Ct-875 with AS01B adjuvant

[0562] A preparation containing Ct-089 (5 ug), Ct-858 (5 ug) and Ct-875 (5 ug) from *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar E with adjuvant (as described above).

[0563] Mice were challenged, under anaesthetic (1:1 Ketaject and Xylaject, 30 ul per mouse IP, 20 ul into each thigh),

four weeks after final boost with 1×10^6 IFU of serovar K or J suspended in 20 ul of sucrose phosphate glutamic acid (SPG).

[0564] The infection was allowed to proceed for 10 days, with genital swabs were taken under anaesthetic on Day 4 and Day 7. Mice were euthanized on Day 10 and the uterine horns harvested for histopathology and titration. For titration, one-half of the UGT was homogenized, and IFU was then determined using McCoy cells as described in Example 7.

[0565] The detection limit for titering is 10 IFU, thus one inclusion per well is plotted as 10 IFU. An arbitrary number of 7 IFU was allocated where the number of inclusions observed was less than one.

Results

[0566] FIGS. 18 to 20 illustrate the results of Example 8.

[0567] FIG. 18 indicates that four days after challenge with either *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar K or J, mice immunised with Ct-089, Ct-858 and Ct-875 from *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar E show lower levels of shedding compared to the adjuvant control. Furthermore, levels of shedding are comparable to those achieved with immunisation by UVEB.

[0568] Seven days after challenge mice receiving the adjuvant control show higher levels of shedding than those immunised with UVEB or with Ct-089, Ct-858 and Ct-875 (see FIG. 19). Both UVEB and Ct-089, Ct-858 and Ct-875 immunised mice show very low levels of shedding.

[0569] FIG. 20 shows that ten days after challenge with either *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar K or J the UGT of mice receiving the adjuvant control is highly colonised by bacteria. Both UVEB and Ct-089, Ct-858 and Ct-875 immunised mice show low levels of UGT colonisation.

[0570] Statistical analysis indicates that treatment using the Ct-089, Ct-858 and Ct-875 antigens from *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar E results in significant protection in mice challenged with serovar J when compared to the negative control (adjuvant only) with $p < 0.01$. No significant difference is seen between antigen treatment and UVEB treatment ($p > 0.05$).

[0571] Treatment using the Ct-089, Ct-858 and Ct-875 antigens from *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar E results in significant protection in mice challenged with serovar K on Day 7 and Day 10 when compared to the negative control (adjuvant only) with $p < 0.05$ and $p < 0.01$ respectively. No significant difference is seen between antigen treatment and UVEB treatment ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusions

[0572] The experiments performed in Example 8 confirm that the three proteins, Ct-089, Ct-858 and Ct-875 from *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar E are capable of eliciting a substantial protective immune response, which has been shown to be statistically significant. The protection elicited is one which provides general protection against challenge by other serovars.

[0573] The level of protection afforded by the vaccine formulation containing Ct-089, Ct-858 and Ct-875 was found to be comparable to the use of UVEB, although clearly the use of purified proteins is desirable in light of the risks involved with the use of the whole elementary bodies.

Example 9

Response of Seropositive Individuals to Stimulation by Chlamydial Antigens

[0574] The response of seropositive subjects to a number of Chlamydial antigens was examined to investigate which

Chlamydia trachomatis antigens may be of particular importance in the normal immune response of humans to *Chlamydia trachomatis* infection.

Method

[0575] Three subject groups from different locations were involved in the study:

[0576] (i) 25 pregnant women who were IgG positive for *Chlamydia trachomatis* (referred to as BR)

[0577] (ii) 20 women who were IgG or PCR positive for *Chlamydia trachomatis* (referred to as AN)

[0578] (iii) 16 individuals of mixed sex (referred to as CR)—

[0579] (a) seven patients who were treated for genital *Chlamydia trachomatis* infection, identified by Ligase chain reaction and serum titer

[0580] (b) nine non-shedding donors with no history of chlamydial disease, identified by T-cell responses to chlamydial antigens and were not shedding at the time of recruitment to the study. *Chlamydia trachomatis* IFN-gamma and *Chlamydia pneumoniae* IFN-gamma response was determined by stimulating 0.3×10^6 PBMC with 1 ug/ml of the respective chlamydial elementary body. Supernatants were taken after 72h and analysed by IFN-gamma specific ELISA.

[0581] Serology was performed using IgG and IgM complement binding tests supplied by Virion-Serion for subjects in the BR and group, and subjects referred as AN were screened using either the same test or using PCR-techniques (Cobas Amplicor®) on urine samples.

[0582] An in vitro assay was performed to evaluate the subjects' T-cell response to various *Chlamydia trachomatis* antigens and combinations thereof. Peripheral blood mononuclear cell (PBMC) samples were obtained from heparinised whole blood by Ficoll-Hypaque density gradient centrifugation following standard procedures. The cells are washed and cryopreserved in liquid nitrogen until testing (for further details see L Alvani A, Moris P et al. *J. Infect. Dis.* 1999 180:1656-1664).

[0583] For subjects in the CR group, the specific immune response to each *Chlamydia trachomatis* antigen was characterised by performing lymphocyte proliferation analysis using tritiated thymidine. This technique assessed the cellular expansion upon in vitro stimulation to an antigen. In practice, cell proliferation is determined by estimating incorporation of tritiated-thymidine into DNA, a process closely related to underlying changes in cell number.

[0584] For subjects in the AN and BR groups, the specific immune response to each *Chlamydia trachomatis* antigen was characterised by performing lymphocyte proliferation analysis using the succinimidyl ester of carboxyfluorescein diacetate (CFSE). CFSE spontaneously and irreversibly couples to both intracellular and cell surface proteins by reaction with lysine side chains and other available amine groups. When lymphocyte cells divide, CFSE labeling is distributed equally between the daughter cells, which are therefore half as fluorescent as the parents. As a result, halving of cellular fluorescence intensity marks each successive generation in a population of proliferating cells and is readily followed by flow cytometry (for further details see Hodgkins, P D et al *J. Exp. Med.* 1996 184:277-281).

[0585] Practically, after thawing, PMBC were washed and stained with CFSE before being cultivated (2×10^5 cells) for

72 hrs with 10 ug/ml of antigen in culture media (RPMI-1640 supplemented with glutamine, non essential amino acid, pyruvate and heat inactivated human AB serum). Cells were then harvested and their phenotype was characterized using surface staining to identify memory CD8 and CD4+ T-Cells. Subsequently, flow cytometry analysis indicated the extent of lymphocyte proliferation in response to each antigen (proportion of cells with decreased CFSE intensity upon in vitro stimulation).

Results

[0586] FIG. 21 shows the CD4 response of test subjects to specific antigens, responders in this case from BR and AN groups are defined as having a signal to noise ratio of at least 2:1. Responders in the CR group are defined as those demonstrating a proliferative S/N > 10 and IFN-gamma response of 500 ug/ml from T-cells generated from the donor subjects. The proportion of responders can be seen to vary depending upon both the particular antigen being tested and subject group. The AN group generally shows the greatest number of responders (in six out of seven cases), with the CR group generally showing the fewest number of responders (in five out of seven cases) but the specific cellular response was evaluated in another technical setting. Subjects in the BR and AN groups both show their greatest response to the Ct-875 antigen. FIG. 22 shows the CD4 response plotted at a signal to noise ratio of at least 3:1 for BR and AN groups.

[0587] FIG. 23 shows the CD4 response of test subjects to certain antigens, and also to combinations of those antigens (response to the combinations was not examined for the CR subject group). Compared to the response observed for individual antigens, the combination of Ct-875+Ct-858 or Ct-858+Ct875+Ct-089 result in a higher proportion of responders in the BR subject group. The four antigen combination of Ct-875+Ct-858+Ct-089+PmpD results in the greatest number of responders in the BR subject group (85%). For the AN subject group, it may be noted that the combination of Ct-875+Ct-089 does not result in any improvement in the number of responders compared to Ct-875 alone, and neither does the combination of Ct-875+Ct-858+Ct-089 result in any improvement in the number of responders compared to the combination of Ct-875+Ct-858. However, the combination of Ct-858+Ct-089 result in a higher proportion of responders compared to Ct-858 or Ct-089 alone.

Conclusions

[0588] Although the frequency of responders was not consistent between the three subject groups, possibly as a result of the sample size or population differences, Ct-858 and Ct-875 were well recognized for all three groups.

[0589] In the human seropositive subjects tested, the optimal response for a two antigen combination is provided by Ct-875+Ct-858. Ct-089 only seems to result in improved response where Ct-875 is not already present, although Ct-089 may have benefit over and above Ct-875+Ct-858 in other population groups. The greatest response was observed for the four antigen combination of Ct-875+Ct-858+Ct-089+PmpD.

[0590] In light of the results of Example 9, it can reasonably be expected that the antigen combinations of the present invention, whether in the form of whole proteins, immunogenic fragments thereof or polynucleotides encoding either of these, will be of particular value in human Chlamydial vaccines and in related diagnostic methods.

SEQUENCE LISTING

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<211> LENGTH: 261

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 1

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attaaggaga atagtcttca agatcctaca aacaaaacgta atatcaatcc cgatgataaa    180
ttggctaaag tttttggaac tgaaaaaacct atcgatatgt tccaaatgac aaaaatggtt    240
tctcaacaca tcattaaata a                                     261
```

<210> SEQ ID NO 2

<211> LENGTH: 86

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 2

```
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> SEQ ID NO 3

<211> LENGTH: 1122

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 3

```
ctgcctgtgg ggaatcctgc tgaaccaagc cttatgatcg acggaattct gtgggaaggt    60
ttcggcggag atccttgcca tccctgcacc acttggtgtg acgctatcag catgcgtatg    120
ggttactatg gtgactttgt tttcgaccgt gttttgaaaa cagatgtgaa taaagagttt    180
gaaatgggcg aggccttagc cggagcttct gggaatacga cctctactct tcaaaaattg    240
gtagaacgaa cgaacctgac atatggcaag catatgcaag acgcagagat gtttaccaat    300
gccgcttgca tgacattgaa tatttgggat cgttttgatg tattctgtac attaggagcc    360
accagtggat atcttaaagg aaattcagca tctttcaact tagttggggt attcggcgat    420
ggtgtaaacg ccacgaaacg tgctgcagat agtattccta acgtgcagtt aaatcagtct    480
gtggtggaac tgtatacaga tactactttt gcttgagatg ttggagctcg tgcagctttg    540
tgggaatgtg gatgtgcaac tttaggagct tctttccaat atgetcaatc taaacctaaa    600
```

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```

atcgaagaat taaacgttct ctgtaacgca gcagagtta ctattaataa acctaaaggg 660
tatgtaggta aggagtttcc tttgatctt acagcaggaa cagatgcagc gacgggcact 720
aaagatgcct ctattgatta ccatgagtgga caagcaagtt tatctctttc ttacagactc 780
aatatgttca ctccctacat tggagttaaa tggctctctg caagctttga ttctgataca 840
attcgtatag cccagccgag gttggttaaca cctggtgtag atattacaac ccttaaccca 900
actattgcag gatgcccag tgtagctgga gctaacacgg aaggacagat atctgataca 960
atgcaaatcg tctccttgca attgaacaag atgaaatcta gaaaatcttg cggatttgca 1020
gtaggaacaa ctattgtgga tgcagacaaa tacgcagtta cagttgagac tcgcttgatc 1080
gatgagagag ctgctcacgt aaatgcacaa ttccgcttct ag 1122

```

```

<210> SEQ ID NO 4
<211> LENGTH: 373
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

```

```

<400> SEQUENCE: 4

```

```

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

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Arg Ala Ser Phe Asp Ser Asp Thr Ile Arg Ile Ala Gln Pro Arg Leu
 275 280 285
 Val Thr Pro Val Val Asp Ile Thr Thr Leu Asn Pro Thr Ile Ala Gly
 290 295 300
 Cys Gly Ser Val Ala Gly Ala Asn Thr Glu Gly Gln Ile Ser Asp Thr
 305 310 315 320
 Met Gln Ile Val Ser Leu Gln Leu Asn Lys Met Lys Ser Arg Lys Ser
 325 330 335
 Cys Gly Ile Ala Val Gly Thr Thr Ile Val Asp Ala Asp Lys Tyr Ala
 340 345 350
 Val Thr Val Glu Thr Arg Leu Ile Asp Glu Arg Ala Ala His Val Asn
 355 360 365
 Ala Gln Phe Arg Phe
 370

<210> SEQ ID NO 5
 <211> LENGTH: 1746
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 5

gtacgaggag aaagcttggg ttgcaagaat gctcttcaag atttgagttt tttagagcat 60
 ttattacagg ttaaatatgc tcctaaaaca tggaaagagc aatacttagg atgggatctt 120
 gttcaaaact ccgtttctgc acagcagaag cttegtacac aagaaaatcc atcaacaagt 180
 ttttgccagc aggtccttgc tgattttatc ggaggattaa atgactttca cgctggagta 240
 actttctttg cgatagaaaag tgcttacctt ccttataccg tacaaaaaag tagtgacggc 300
 cgtttctact ttgtagatat catgactttt tcttcagaga tccgtgttgg agatgagttg 360
 ctagaggttg atggggcgcc tgcccaagat gtgctcgcta ctctatatgg aagcaatcac 420
 aaagggactg cagctgaaga gtcggctgct ttaagaacac tattttctcg catggcctct 480
 ttagggcaca aagtaccttc tgggcgcact actttaaaga ttcgctcgcc ttttggtact 540
 acgagagaag ttcggtgtaa atggcgttat gttcctgaag gtgtaggaga tttggctacc 600
 atagctcctt ctatcagggc tccacagtta cagaaatcga tgagaagctt tttccctaag 660
 aaagatgatg cgtttcctcg gtctagttcg ctattctact ctccaatggg tccgcatttt 720
 tgggcagagc ttcgcaatca ttatgcaacg agtggtttga aaagcgggta caatattggg 780
 agtaccgatg ggtttctccc tgctcattgg cctgttatat gggagtcgga gggctctttc 840
 cgcgcttata tttcttcggt gactgatggg gatggttaaga gccataaagt aggatttcta 900
 agaattccta catatagttg gcaggacatg gaagattttg atccttcagg accgcctcct 960
 tgggaagaat ttgctaagat tattcaagta ttttcttcta atacagaagc tttgattatc 1020
 gaccaaaacg acaaccaggg tggtagtgtc ctttatcttt atgcactgct ttecatgttg 1080
 acagaccgtc ctttagaact tcctaaacat agaatgattc tgactcagga tgaagtgggt 1140
 gatgctttag attggttaac cctgttgga aacgtagaca caaacgtgga gtctcgcctt 1200
 gctctgggag acaacatgga aggatatact gtggatctac aggttgccga gtatttaaaa 1260
 agctttggac gtcaagtatt gaattgttgg agtaaagggg atatcgagtt atcaacacct 1320
 attcctcttt ttggttttga gaagattcat ccacatcctc gagttcaata ctctaaaccg 1380

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atttggttt tgatcaatga gcaagacttt tcttggctg acttcttccc tgtagttttg 1440
aaagacaatg atcgagctct tattgttggc actcgaacag ctggagctgg aggatttgc 1500
tttaattgtc agttcccaaa tagaactgga ataaaaactt gttctttaac aggatcatta 1560
gctgtagag agcatgggtc cttcattgag aacatcggag tcgaaccgca tatcgatctg 1620
ccttttacag cgaatgatat tcgctataaa ggctattccg agtatcttga taaggtcaaa 1680
aaattggttt gtcagctgat caataacgac ggtaccatta ttcttgcgga agatggtagt 1740
ttttaa 1746

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<210> SEQ ID NO 6

<211> LENGTH: 581

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 6

```

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

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Asp Gly Asp Gly Lys Ser His Lys Val Gly Phe Leu Arg Ile Pro Thr
 290 295 300

Tyr Ser Trp Gln Asp Met Glu Asp Phe Asp Pro Ser Gly Pro Pro Pro
 305 310 315 320

Trp Glu Glu Phe Ala Lys Ile Ile Gln Val Phe Ser Ser Asn Thr Glu
 325 330 335

Ala Leu Ile Ile Asp Gln Thr Asn Asn Pro Gly Gly Ser Val Leu Tyr
 340 345 350

Leu Tyr Ala Leu Leu Ser Met Leu Thr Asp Arg Pro Leu Glu Leu Pro
 355 360 365

Lys His Arg Met Ile Leu Thr Gln Asp Glu Val Val Asp Ala Leu Asp
 370 375 380

Trp Leu Thr Leu Leu Glu Asn Val Asp Thr Asn Val Glu Ser Arg Leu
 385 390 395 400

Ala Leu Gly Asp Asn Met Glu Gly Tyr Thr Val Asp Leu Gln Val Ala
 405 410 415

Glu Tyr Leu Lys Ser Phe Gly Arg Gln Val Leu Asn Cys Trp Ser Lys
 420 425 430

Gly Asp Ile Glu Leu Ser Thr Pro Ile Pro Leu Phe Gly Phe Glu Lys
 435 440 445

Ile His Pro His Pro Arg Val Gln Tyr Ser Lys Pro Ile Cys Val Leu
 450 455 460

Ile Asn Glu Gln Asp Phe Ser Cys Ala Asp Phe Phe Pro Val Val Leu
 465 470 475 480

Lys Asp Asn Asp Arg Ala Leu Ile Val Gly Thr Arg Thr Ala Gly Ala
 485 490 495

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

Thr Cys Ser Leu Thr Gly Ser Leu Ala Val Arg Glu His Gly Ala Phe
 515 520 525

Ile Glu Asn Ile Gly Val Glu Pro His Ile Asp Leu Pro Phe Thr Ala
 530 535 540

Asn Asp Ile Arg Tyr Lys Gly Tyr Ser Glu Tyr Leu Asp Lys Val Lys
 545 550 555 560

Lys Leu Val Cys Gln Leu Ile Asn Asn Asp Gly Thr Ile Ile Leu Ala
 565 570 575

Glu Asp Gly Ser Phe
 580

<210> SEQ ID NO 7
 <211> LENGTH: 1776
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 7

atgagcatca ggggagtagg aggcaacggg aatagtcgaa tcccttctca taatggggat 60

ggatcgaatc gcagaagtca aaatacgaag ggtaataata aagttgaaga tcgagtttgt 120

tctctatatt catctcgtag taacgaaaat agagaatctc cttatgcagt agtagagctc 180

agctctatga tcgagagcac cccaacgagt ggagagacga caagagcttc gcgtggagtg 240

ctcagtcggt tccaaagagg tttagtagca atagctgaca aagtaagacg agctgttcag 300

tgtgcgtgga gttcagttct tacaagcaga tcgtctgcaa caagagccgc agaatccgga 360

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tcaagtagtc gtactgctcg tggtgcaagt tctgggtata gggagtattc tccttcagca 420
gctagagggc tgcgtcttat gttcacagat ttctggagaa ctcggtttt acgccagacc 480
tctcctatgg ctggagtttt tgggaatctt gatgtgaacg aggctcgttt gatggctgcg 540
tacacaagtg agtgcgcgga tcatttagaa gcgaaggagt tggctggccc tgacggggta 600
gcgccgcccc gggaaattgc taaaagatgg gagaaaagag ttagagatct acaagataaa 660
ggtgctgcac gaaaattatt aaatgatcct ttaggccgac gaacacctaa ttatcagagc 720
aaaaatccag gtgagtatac tgtagggaat tccatgtttt acgatggtcc tcaggtagcg 780
aatctccaga acgctgcacac tggtttttgg ctggacatga gcaatctctc agacgttgta 840
ttatccagag agattcaaac aggacttcga gcacgagcta ctttgaaga atccatgccg 900
atggttagaga atttagaaga gcgtttttaga cgtttgcaag aaacttgta tgcggctcgt 960
actgagatag aagaatcggg atggactcga gagtccgcat caagaatgga aggcgatgag 1020
gcgcaaggac cttctagagt acaacaagct tttcagagct ttgtaaatga atgtaacagc 1080
atcgagttct catttgggag ctttggagag catgtgcgag ttctctgcgc tagagtatca 1140
cgaggattag ctgcccgagg agaggcgatt cgccgttgct tctctgttg taaaggatcg 1200
acgcctcgtc acgctcctcg cgatgaccta tctcctgaag gtgcctcgtt agcagagact 1260
ttggctagat tcgcagatga tatgggaata gagcggggtg ctgatggaac ctacgatatt 1320
cctttgtag atgattggag aagaggggtt cctagtattg aaggagaagg atctgactcg 1380
atctatgaaa tcgatgccc tatctatgaa gttatgaata tggatctaga aacacgaaga 1440
tcttttgcgg tacagcaagg gcactatcag gaccaagag cttcagatta tgacctcca 1500
cgtgctagcg actatgattt gcctagaagc ccatatccta ctccacctt gctcctaga 1560
tatcagctac agaataatgga tgtagaagca gggttccgtg aggcagtta tgcttcttt 1620
gtagcaggaa tgtacaatta tgtagtgaca cagccgcaag agcgtattcc caatagtcag 1680
caggtggaag ggattctgcg tgatatgctt accaacgggt cacagacatt tagagacctg 1740
atgaagcgtt ggaatagaga agtcgatagg gaataa 1776

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<210> SEQ ID NO 8

<211> LENGTH: 591

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 8

```

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

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100				105				110							
Ala	Thr	Arg	Ala	Ala	Glu	Ser	Gly	Ser	Ser	Ser	Arg	Thr	Ala	Arg	Gly
	115						120					125			
Ala	Ser	Ser	Gly	Tyr	Arg	Glu	Tyr	Ser	Pro	Ser	Ala	Ala	Arg	Gly	Leu
	130					135					140				
Arg	Leu	Met	Phe	Thr	Asp	Phe	Trp	Arg	Thr	Arg	Val	Leu	Arg	Gln	Thr
	145				150					155					160
Ser	Pro	Met	Ala	Gly	Val	Phe	Gly	Asn	Leu	Asp	Val	Asn	Glu	Ala	Arg
			165						170					175	
Leu	Met	Ala	Ala	Tyr	Thr	Ser	Glu	Cys	Ala	Asp	His	Leu	Glu	Ala	Lys
		180						185					190		
Glu	Leu	Ala	Gly	Pro	Asp	Gly	Val	Ala	Ala	Ala	Arg	Glu	Ile	Ala	Lys
		195					200					205			
Arg	Trp	Glu	Lys	Arg	Val	Arg	Asp	Leu	Gln	Asp	Lys	Gly	Ala	Ala	Arg
	210					215						220			
Lys	Leu	Leu	Asn	Asp	Pro	Leu	Gly	Arg	Arg	Thr	Pro	Asn	Tyr	Gln	Ser
	225				230					235					240
Lys	Asn	Pro	Gly	Glu	Tyr	Thr	Val	Gly	Asn	Ser	Met	Phe	Tyr	Asp	Gly
			245						250					255	
Pro	Gln	Val	Ala	Asn	Leu	Gln	Asn	Val	Asp	Thr	Gly	Phe	Trp	Leu	Asp
			260					265					270		
Met	Ser	Asn	Leu	Ser	Asp	Val	Val	Leu	Ser	Arg	Glu	Ile	Gln	Thr	Gly
		275					280					285			
Leu	Arg	Ala	Arg	Ala	Thr	Leu	Glu	Glu	Ser	Met	Pro	Met	Leu	Glu	Asn
	290					295					300				
Leu	Glu	Glu	Arg	Phe	Arg	Arg	Leu	Gln	Glu	Thr	Cys	Asp	Ala	Ala	Arg
	305				310					315					320
Thr	Glu	Ile	Glu	Glu	Ser	Gly	Trp	Thr	Arg	Glu	Ser	Ala	Ser	Arg	Met
			325						330					335	
Glu	Gly	Asp	Glu	Ala	Gln	Gly	Pro	Ser	Arg	Val	Gln	Gln	Ala	Phe	Gln
			340					345					350		
Ser	Phe	Val	Asn	Glu	Cys	Asn	Ser	Ile	Glu	Phe	Ser	Phe	Gly	Ser	Phe
	355						360					365			
Gly	Glu	His	Val	Arg	Val	Leu	Cys	Ala	Arg	Val	Ser	Arg	Gly	Leu	Ala
	370					375					380				
Ala	Ala	Gly	Glu	Ala	Ile	Arg	Arg	Cys	Phe	Ser	Cys	Cys	Lys	Gly	Ser
	385				390					395					400
Thr	His	Arg	Tyr	Ala	Pro	Arg	Asp	Asp	Leu	Ser	Pro	Glu	Gly	Ala	Ser
			405						410					415	
Leu	Ala	Glu	Thr	Leu	Ala	Arg	Phe	Ala	Asp	Asp	Met	Gly	Ile	Glu	Arg
		420						425					430		
Gly	Ala	Asp	Gly	Thr	Tyr	Asp	Ile	Pro	Leu	Val	Asp	Asp	Trp	Arg	Arg
		435					440					445			
Gly	Val	Pro	Ser	Ile	Glu	Gly	Glu	Gly	Ser	Asp	Ser	Ile	Tyr	Glu	Ile
	450					455					460				
Met	Met	Pro	Ile	Tyr	Glu	Val	Met	Asn	Met	Asp	Leu	Glu	Thr	Arg	Arg
	465				470					475					480
Ser	Phe	Ala	Val	Gln	Gln	Gly	His	Tyr	Gln	Asp	Pro	Arg	Ala	Ser	Asp
			485						490					495	
Tyr	Asp	Leu	Pro	Arg	Ala	Ser	Asp	Tyr	Asp	Leu	Pro	Arg	Ser	Pro	Tyr
			500						505					510	

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Pro Thr Pro Pro Leu Pro Pro Arg Tyr Gln Leu Gln Asn Met Asp Val
 515 520 525
 Glu Ala Gly Phe Arg Glu Ala Val Tyr Ala Ser Phe Val Ala Gly Met
 530 535 540
 Tyr Asn Tyr Val Val Thr Gln Pro Gln Glu Arg Ile Pro Asn Ser Gln
 545 550 555 560
 Gln Val Glu Gly Ile Leu Arg Asp Met Leu Thr Asn Gly Ser Gln Thr
 565 570 575
 Phe Arg Asp Leu Met Lys Arg Trp Asn Arg Glu Val Asp Arg Glu
 580 585 590

<210> SEQ ID NO 9
 <211> LENGTH: 1962
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 9

atggaatcag gaccagaatc agtttcttct aatcagagct cgatgaatcc aattattaat 60
 gggcaaatcg cttctaattc ggagacaaa gagtccacga aggcgtccga agcgagtcct 120
 tcagcatcgt cctctgtaag cagctggagt tttttatcct cagcaaagaa tgcattaatc 180
 tctcttcgtg atgccatctt gaataaaaat tccagtccaa cagactctct ctctcaatta 240
 gaggcctcta cttctacctc tacggttaca cgtgtagcgg caaaagatta tgatgaggct 300
 aaatcgaatt ttgatacggc gaaaagtgga ttagagaacg ctaagacact tgctgaatac 360
 gaaacgaaaa tggctgattt gatggcagct ctccaagata tggagcgttt agctaattca 420
 gatcctagta acaatcatac cgaagaagta aataatatta agaagcgcct cgaagcacia 480
 aaagatacta ttgataagct gaataaaactc gttacgctgc aaaatcagaa taaatcttta 540
 acagaagtgt tgaacaacac tgactctgca gatcagatcc cagcgattaa tagtcagtta 600
 gagatcaaca aaaattctgc agatcaaatt atcaaagatc tggaaagaca aaacataagt 660
 tatgaagctg ttctcactaa cgcaggagag gttatcaaag cttctctgta agcgggaatt 720
 aagttaggac aagctttgca gtctattgtg gatgctgggg accaaagtca ggctgcagtt 780
 ctgcaagcac agcaaaaata tagcccagat aatattgcag ccacgaagga attaattgat 840
 gctgctgaaa cgaaggtaaa cgagttaaaa caagagcata cagggctaac ggactcgcct 900
 ttagtgaaaa aagctgagga gcagattagt caagcaciaa aagatattca agagatcaaa 960
 cctagtgggt cggatattcc tatcgttggt ccgagtgggt cagctgcttc cgcaggaagt 1020
 gggcaggag cgttgaaatc ctctaacaat tcaggaagaa tttccttggt gcttgatgat 1080
 gtagacaatg aaatggcagc gattgcactg caaggtttcc gatctatgat cgaacaattt 1140
 aatgtaaaaca atcctgcaac agctaaagag ctacaagcta tggaggctca gctgactgctg 1200
 atgtcagatc aactggttgg tgccgatggc gagctcccag ccgaaatca agcaatcaaa 1260
 gatgctcttg cgcaagcttt gaaacaacca tcagcagatg gtttgcttac agctatggga 1320
 caagtggctt ttgcagctgc caaggttga ggaggctccg caggaacagc tggcactgctc 1380
 cagatgaatg taaacagct ttacaagaca gcgttttctt cgacttcttc cagctcttat 1440
 gcagcagcac tttccgatgg atattctgct tacaaaacac tgaactcttt atattccgaa 1500
 agcagaagcg gcgtgcagtc agctattagt caaactgcaa atcccgcgct ttccagaagc 1560

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gtttctcggt ctggcataga aagtcaggga cgcagtgag atgctagcca aagagcagca 1620
gaaactattg tcagagatag ccaaacgtta ggtgatgat atagccgctt acaggttctg 1680
gattctttga tgtctacgat tgtgagcaat ccgcaagcaa atcaagaaga gattatgcag 1740
aagctcacgg catctattag caaagctcca caatttgggt atcctgctgt tcagaattct 1800
gcggatagct tgcagaagtt tgctgcgcaa ttggaagag agtttgttga tggggaacgt 1860
agtctcgcag aatctcaaga gaatgcgttt agaaaacagc ccgctttcat tcaacaggtg 1920
ttggtaaaca ttgcttctct attctctggt tatctttctt aa 1962

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<210> SEQ ID NO 10

<211> LENGTH: 653

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 10

```

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

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Leu Lys Gln Glu His Thr Gly Leu Thr Asp Ser Pro Leu Val Lys Lys
290                295                300

Ala Glu Glu Gln Ile Ser Gln Ala Gln Lys Asp Ile Gln Glu Ile Lys
305                310                315                320

Pro Ser Gly Ser Asp Ile Pro Ile Val Gly Pro Ser Gly Ser Ala Ala
325                330                335

Ser Ala Gly Ser Ala Ala Gly Ala Leu Lys Ser Ser Asn Asn Ser Gly
340                345                350

Arg Ile Ser Leu Leu Leu Asp Asp Val Asp Asn Glu Met Ala Ala Ile
355                360                365

Ala Leu Gln Gly Phe Arg Ser Met Ile Glu Gln Phe Asn Val Asn Asn
370                375                380

Pro Ala Thr Ala Lys Glu Leu Gln Ala Met Glu Ala Gln Leu Thr Ala
385                390                395                400

Met Ser Asp Gln Leu Val Gly Ala Asp Gly Glu Leu Pro Ala Glu Ile
405                410                415

Gln Ala Ile Lys Asp Ala Leu Ala Gln Ala Leu Lys Gln Pro Ser Ala
420                425                430

Asp Gly Leu Ala Thr Ala Met Gly Gln Val Ala Phe Ala Ala Ala Lys
435                440                445

Val Gly Gly Gly Ser Ala Gly Thr Ala Gly Thr Val Gln Met Asn Val
450                455                460

Lys Gln Leu Tyr Lys Thr Ala Phe Ser Ser Thr Ser Ser Ser Ser Tyr
465                470                475                480

Ala Ala Ala Leu Ser Asp Gly Tyr Ser Ala Tyr Lys Thr Leu Asn Ser
485                490                495

Leu Tyr Ser Glu Ser Arg Ser Gly Val Gln Ser Ala Ile Ser Gln Thr
500                505                510

Ala Asn Pro Ala Leu Ser Arg Ser Val Ser Arg Ser Gly Ile Glu Ser
515                520                525

Gln Gly Arg Ser Ala Asp Ala Ser Gln Arg Ala Ala Glu Thr Ile Val
530                535                540

Arg Asp Ser Gln Thr Leu Gly Asp Val Tyr Ser Arg Leu Gln Val Leu
545                550                555                560

Asp Ser Leu Met Ser Thr Ile Val Ser Asn Pro Gln Ala Asn Gln Glu
565                570                575

Glu Ile Met Gln Lys Leu Thr Ala Ser Ile Ser Lys Ala Pro Gln Phe
580                585                590

Gly Tyr Pro Ala Val Gln Asn Ser Ala Asp Ser Leu Gln Lys Phe Ala
595                600                605

Ala Gln Leu Glu Arg Glu Phe Val Asp Gly Glu Arg Ser Leu Ala Glu
610                615                620

Ser Gln Glu Asn Ala Phe Arg Lys Gln Pro Ala Phe Ile Gln Gln Val
625                630                635                640

Leu Val Asn Ile Ala Ser Leu Phe Ser Gly Tyr Leu Ser
645                650

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<210> SEQ ID NO 11

<211> LENGTH: 2010

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 11

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gcagaaatca tgattcctca aggaatttac gatggggaga cgtaactgt atcatttccc    60
tataactgta taggagatcc gagtgggact actgtttttt ctgcaggaga gttaacatta    120
aaaaatcttg acaattctat tgcagctttg cctttaagtt gttttgggaa cttattaggg    180
agttttactg ttttagggag aggacactcg ttgactttcg agaacatagc gactttetaca    240
aatggggcag ctctaagtaa tagcgctgct gatggactgt ttactattga gggttttaa    300
gaattatcct tttccaattg caattcatta cttgccgtac tgcctgctgc aacgactaat    360
aagggtagcc agactccgac gacaacatct acaccgtcta atggtactat ttattctaaa    420
acagatcttt tgttactcaa taatgagaag ttctcattct atagtaattt agtctctgga    480
gatgggggag ctatagatgc taagagctta acggttcaag gaattagcaa gcttttgttc    540
ttccaagaaa atactgctca agctgatggg ggagcttgtc aagtagtcac cagtttctct    600
gctatggcta acgaggctcc tattgccttt gtagcgaatg ttgcaggagt aagaggggga    660
gggattgctg ctgttcagga tgggcagcag ggagtgtcat catctacttc aacagaagat    720
ccagtagtaa gtttttccag aaactactgcg gtagagtttg atgggaacgt agccccagta    780
ggaggaggga tttactccta cgggaacggt gctttcctga ataatggaaa aaccttgttt    840
ctcaacaatg ttgcttctcc tgtttacatt gctgctaagc aaccaacaag tggacaggct    900
tctaatacga gtaataatta cggagatgga ggagctatct tctgtaagaa tggtgcgcaa    960
gcaggatcca ataactctgg atcagtttcc tttgatggag agggagtagt tttctttagt   1020
agcaatgtag ctgctgggaa agggggagct atttatgcca aaaagctctc ggttgctaac   1080
tgtggccctg tacaattttt aaggaatata gctaatagat gtggagcgat ttatttagga   1140
gaatctggag agctcagttt atctgctgat tatggagata ttattttcga tgggaatctt   1200
aaaagaacag ccaaagagaa tgctgccgat gttaatggcg taactgtgtc ctcacaagcc   1260
attcogatgg gatcggggag gaaaataacg acattaagag ctaaagcagg gcatcagatt   1320
ctctttaatg atccccatga gatggcaaac ggaaataacc agccagcgca gtcttccaaa   1380
cttctaaaaa ttaacgatgg tgaaggatag acaggggata ttgttttgc taatggaagc   1440
agtactttgt accaaaatgt tacgatagag caaggaagga ttgttcttcg tgaagggca   1500
aaattatcag tgaattctct aagtcagaca ggtgggagtc tgotatgga agctgggagt   1560
acattggatt ttgtaactcc acaaccacca caacagcctc ctgccgctaa tcagttgate   1620
acgctttcca atctgcattt gtctctttct tctttgtag caaacaatgc agttacgaat   1680
cctctacca atcctccagc gcaagattct catcctgcag tcattgtag cacaactgct   1740
ggttctgta caattagtgg gcctatcttt tttgaggatt tggatgatac agcttatgat   1800
aggtatgatt ggctaggttc taatcaaaaa atcaatgtcc tgaattaca gttagggact   1860
aagccccag ctaatgcccc atcagatttg actctagga atgagatgcc taagtatggc   1920
tatcaaggaa gctggaagct tgcgtgggat cctaatacag caaataatgg tccttatact   1980
ctgaaagcta catggactaa aactgggtaa                                     2010

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<210> SEQ ID NO 12

<211> LENGTH: 669

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 12

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Ala Glu Ile Met Ile Pro Gln Gly Ile Tyr Asp Gly Glu Thr Leu Thr
1 5 10 15

Val Ser Phe Pro Tyr Thr Val Ile Gly Asp Pro Ser Gly Thr Thr Val
20 25 30

Phe Ser Ala Gly Glu Leu Thr Leu Lys Asn Leu Asp Asn Ser Ile Ala
35 40 45

Ala Leu Pro Leu Ser Cys Phe Gly Asn Leu Leu Gly Ser Phe Thr Val
50 55 60

Leu Gly Arg Gly His Ser Leu Thr Phe Glu Asn Ile Arg Thr Ser Thr
65 70 75 80

Asn Gly Ala Ala Leu Ser Asn Ser Ala Ala Asp Gly Leu Phe Thr Ile
85 90 95

Glu Gly Phe Lys Glu Leu Ser Phe Ser Asn Cys Asn Ser Leu Leu Ala
100 105 110

Val Leu Pro Ala Ala Thr Thr Asn Lys Gly Ser Gln Thr Pro Thr Thr
115 120 125

Thr Ser Thr Pro Ser Asn Gly Thr Ile Tyr Ser Lys Thr Asp Leu Leu
130 135 140

Leu Leu Asn Asn Glu Lys Phe Ser Phe Tyr Ser Asn Leu Val Ser Gly
145 150 155 160

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

Lys Leu Cys Val Phe Gln Glu Asn Thr Ala Gln Ala Asp Gly Gly Ala
180 185 190

Cys Gln Val Val Thr Ser Phe Ser Ala Met Ala Asn Glu Ala Pro Ile
195 200 205

Ala Phe Val Ala Asn Val Ala Gly Val Arg Gly Gly Gly Ile Ala Ala
210 215 220

Val Gln Asp Gly Gln Gln Gly Val Ser Ser Ser Thr Ser Thr Glu Asp
225 230 235 240

Pro Val Val Ser Phe Ser Arg Asn Thr Ala Val Glu Phe Asp Gly Asn
245 250 255

Val Ala Arg Val Gly Gly Gly Ile Tyr Ser Tyr Gly Asn Val Ala Phe
260 265 270

Leu Asn Asn Gly Lys Thr Leu Phe Leu Asn Asn Val Ala Ser Pro Val
275 280 285

Tyr Ile Ala Ala Lys Gln Pro Thr Ser Gly Gln Ala Ser Asn Thr Ser
290 295 300

Asn Asn Tyr Gly Asp Gly Gly Ala Ile Phe Cys Lys Asn Gly Ala Gln
305 310 315 320

Ala Gly Ser Asn Asn Ser Gly Ser Val Ser Phe Asp Gly Glu Gly Val
325 330 335

Val Phe Phe Ser Ser Asn Val Ala Ala Gly Lys Gly Gly Ala Ile Tyr
340 345 350

Ala Lys Lys Leu Ser Val Ala Asn Cys Gly Pro Val Gln Phe Leu Arg
355 360 365

Asn Ile Ala Asn Asp Gly Gly Ala Ile Tyr Leu Gly Glu Ser Gly Glu
370 375 380

Leu Ser Leu Ser Ala Asp Tyr Gly Asp Ile Ile Phe Asp Gly Asn Leu
385 390 395 400

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Lys Arg Thr Ala Lys Glu Asn Ala Ala Asp Val Asn Gly Val Thr Val
 405 410 415

Ser Ser Gln Ala Ile Ser Met Gly Ser Gly Gly Lys Ile Thr Thr Leu
 420 425 430

Arg Ala Lys Ala Gly His Gln Ile Leu Phe Asn Asp Pro Ile Glu Met
 435 440 445

Ala Asn Gly Asn Asn Gln Pro Ala Gln Ser Ser Lys Leu Leu Lys Ile
 450 455 460

Asn Asp Gly Glu Gly Tyr Thr Gly Asp Ile Val Phe Ala Asn Gly Ser
 465 470 475 480

Ser Thr Leu Tyr Gln Asn Val Thr Ile Glu Gln Gly Arg Ile Val Leu
 485 490 495

Arg Glu Lys Ala Lys Leu Ser Val Asn Ser Leu Ser Gln Thr Gly Gly
 500 505 510

Ser Leu Tyr Met Glu Ala Gly Ser Thr Leu Asp Phe Val Thr Pro Gln
 515 520 525

Pro Pro Gln Gln Pro Pro Ala Ala Asn Gln Leu Ile Thr Leu Ser Asn
 530 535 540

Leu His Leu Ser Leu Ser Ser Leu Leu Ala Asn Asn Ala Val Thr Asn
 545 550 555 560

Pro Pro Thr Asn Pro Pro Ala Gln Asp Ser His Pro Ala Val Ile Gly
 565 570 575

Ser Thr Thr Ala Gly Ser Val Thr Ile Ser Gly Pro Ile Phe Phe Glu
 580 585 590

Asp Leu Asp Asp Thr Ala Tyr Asp Arg Tyr Asp Trp Leu Gly Ser Asn
 595 600 605

Gln Lys Ile Asn Val Leu Lys Leu Gln Leu Gly Thr Lys Pro Pro Ala
 610 615 620

Asn Ala Pro Ser Asp Leu Thr Leu Gly Asn Glu Met Pro Lys Tyr Gly
 625 630 635 640

Tyr Gln Gly Ser Trp Lys Leu Ala Trp Asp Pro Asn Thr Ala Asn Asn
 645 650 655

Gly Pro Tyr Thr Leu Lys Ala Thr Trp Thr Lys Thr Gly
 660 665

<210> SEQ ID NO 13
 <211> LENGTH: 3519
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 13

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agttgcgtag atcttcatgc tggaggacag tctgtaaatg agctggtata ttaggcctcct    60
caagcggttt tattgttaga ccaaattoga gatctattcg ttgggtctaa agatagtcag    120
gctgaaggac agtatagggt aattgttaga gatccaagtt cttccaaga gaaagatgca    180
gatactcttc ccgggaaggt agagcaaagt actttgttct cagtaaccaa tcccgtggtt    240
ttccaagggt tggaccaaca ggatcaagtc tttccaag ggtaatttg tagttttacg    300
agcagcaacc ttgattctcc ccgtgacgga gaatcttttt taggtattgc tttgttggg    360
gatagtagta aggctggaat cacattaact gacgtgaaag cttctttgtc tggagcggt    420
ttatattcta cagaagatct tatctttgaa aagattaagg gtggattgga atttgcac    480
tgttctctc tagaacaggg gggagcttgt gcagctcaaa gtattttgat tcatgattgt    540
    
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caaggattgc aggttaaaca ctgtactaca gccgtgaatg ctgaggggctc tagtgcgaaat	600
gatcatcttg gatttggagg aggcgctttc tttgttacgg gttctctttc tggagagaaa	660
agtctctata tgccctcagg agatatggta gttgcgaatt gtgatggggc tatatctttt	720
gaaggaaaaca gcgcgaactt tgctaattgga ggagcgattg ctgcctctgg gaaagtgett	780
tttgtcgcta atgataaaaa gacttctttt atagagaacc gagctttgtc tggaggagcg	840
attgcagcct cttctgatat tgcctttcaa aactgcgcag aactagtttt caaaggcaat	900
tgtgcaattg gaacagagga taaaggttct ttaggtggag gggctatata ttctctaggc	960
accgttcttt tgcaagggga tcacgggata acttgtgata agaatgagtc tgcttcgcaa	1020
ggaggcgcca tttttggcaa aaattgtcag atttctgaca acgagggggc agtggttttc	1080
agagatagta cagcttgctt aggaggaggc gctattgcag ctcaagaaat tgtttctatt	1140
cagaacaatc aggcctgggt ttccttcgag ggaggttaagg ctagtctcgg aggaggtatt	1200
gcgtgtggat cttttctctc cgcagggcgt gcttctgttt tagggactat tgatatttcg	1260
aagaatttag gcgcgatttc gttctctcgt actttatgta cgacctcaga tttaggacaa	1320
atggagtacc agggaggagg agctctatct ggtgaaaata tttctcttc tgagaatgct	1380
ggtgtgctca cctttaaaga caacattgtg aagacttttg ctccgaatgg gaaaattctg	1440
ggaggaggag cgatttttag tactggtaag gtggaaatta ccaataatc cggaggaatt	1500
tcttttacag gaaatgcgag agctccacaa gctcttccaa ctcaagagga gtttccttta	1560
ttcagcaaaa aagaagggcg accactctct tcaggatatt ctgggggagg agcgatttta	1620
ggaagagaag tagctattct ccacaacgct gcagtagtat ttgagcaaaa tcgtttgcag	1680
tgcagcgaag aagaagcgac attattaggt tgttgtggag gaggcgctgt tcatgggatg	1740
gatagcactt cgattgttgg caactctca gtaagattg gtaataatta cgcaatggga	1800
caaggagtct caggaggagc tcttttatct aaaacagtgc agttagctgg aaatggaagc	1860
gtcgattttt ctcgaaatat tgctagtttg ggaggaggag ctcttcaagc ttctgaagga	1920
aattgtgagc tagttgataa cggctatgtg ctattcagag ataatcgagg gagggtttat	1980
gggggtgcta tttcttgett acgtggagat gtagtcattt ctggaacaa gggtagagtt	2040
gaatttaaag acaacatagc aacacgtctt tatgtggaag aaactgtaga aaaggtgaa	2100
gaggtagagc cagctcctga gcaaaaagac aataatgagc tttctttctt agggagtgtg	2160
gaacagagtt ttattactgc agctaataca gctcttttcg catctgaaga tggggattta	2220
tcacctgagt catccatttc ttctgaagaa cttgcgaaaa gaagagagtg tgctggagga	2280
gctatttttg caaaaagggt tcgtattgta gataaccaag aggcogttgt attctcgaat	2340
aacttctctg atatttatgg cggcgccatt tttacaggtt ctcttcgaga agaggataag	2400
ttagatgggc aaatccctga agtcttgatc tcaggcaatg caggggatgt tgtttttctc	2460
ggaaattcct cgaagcgtga tgagcatctt cctcatacag gtgggggagc catttgact	2520
caaaatttga cgatttctca gaatacaggg aatgttctgt tttataacaa cgtggcctgt	2580
tcgggaggag ctgttcgat agaggatcat ggtaatgttc ttttagaagc ttttgagga	2640
gatattgttt ttaaaggaaa ttcttctttc agagcacaag gatccgatgc tatctatttt	2700
gcaggtaaag aatcgcatat tacagccctg aatgctacgg aaggacatgc tattgttttc	2760
cacgacgcat tagtttttga aaactcaaaa gaaaggaaat ctgctgaagt attgttaact	2820

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aatagtcgag aaaatccagg ttacactgga tctattcgat ttttagaagc agaaagtaaa 2880
gttctcaat gtattcatgt acaacaagga agccttgagt tgctaaatgg agctacatta 2940
tgtagttatg gttttaaaca agatgctgga gctaagttgg tattggctgc tggatctaaa 3000
ctgaagatgt tagattcagg aactcctgta caaggcatg ctatcagtaa acctgaagca 3060
gaaatcgagt catcttctga accagagggg gcacattctc tttggattgc gaagaatgct 3120
caaacaacag ttctatggt tgatatccat actatttctg tagatttagc ctcttctct 3180
tctagtcaac aggaggggac agtagaagct cctcagggta ttgttctgga aggaagtatt 3240
gttcgatctg gagagcttaa tttggagtta gttaacacaa caggtactgg ttatgaaaat 3300
catgctttgt tgaagaatga ggctaaagtt ccattgatgt ctttcgttgc ttctagtgat 3360
gaagcttcag ccgaaatcag taacttctcg gtttctgatt tacagattca tgtagcaact 3420
ccagagattg aagaagacac atacggccat atgggagatt ggtctgaggc taaaattcaa 3480
gatggaactc ttgtcattag ttggaatcct actggataa 3519

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<210> SEQ ID NO 14

<211> LENGTH: 1172

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 14

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

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225	230	235	240
Glu Gly Asn Ser Ala Asn Phe Ala Asn Gly Gly Ala Ile Ala Ala Ser	245	250	255
Gly Lys Val Leu Phe Val Ala Asn Asp Lys Lys Thr Ser Phe Ile Glu	260	265	270
Asn Arg Ala Leu Ser Gly Gly Ala Ile Ala Ala Ser Ser Asp Ile Ala	275	280	285
Phe Gln Asn Cys Ala Glu Leu Val Phe Lys Gly Asn Cys Ala Ile Gly	290	295	300
Thr Glu Asp Lys Gly Ser Leu Gly Gly Gly Ala Ile Ser Ser Leu Gly	305	310	315
Thr Val Leu Leu Gln Gly Asn His Gly Ile Thr Cys Asp Lys Asn Glu	325	330	335
Ser Ala Ser Gln Gly Gly Ala Ile Phe Gly Lys Asn Cys Gln Ile Ser	340	345	350
Asp Asn Glu Gly Pro Val Val Phe Arg Asp Ser Thr Ala Cys Leu Gly	355	360	365
Gly Gly Ala Ile Ala Ala Gln Glu Ile Val Ser Ile Gln Asn Asn Gln	370	375	380
Ala Gly Ile Ser Phe Glu Gly Gly Lys Ala Ser Phe Gly Gly Gly Ile	385	390	395
Ala Cys Gly Ser Phe Ser Ser Ala Gly Gly Ala Ser Val Leu Gly Thr	405	410	415
Ile Asp Ile Ser Lys Asn Leu Gly Ala Ile Ser Phe Ser Arg Thr Leu	420	425	430
Cys Thr Thr Ser Asp Leu Gly Gln Met Glu Tyr Gln Gly Gly Gly Ala	435	440	445
Leu Phe Gly Glu Asn Ile Ser Leu Ser Glu Asn Ala Gly Val Leu Thr	450	455	460
Phe Lys Asp Asn Ile Val Lys Thr Phe Ala Ser Asn Gly Lys Ile Leu	465	470	475
Gly Gly Gly Ala Ile Leu Ala Thr Gly Lys Val Glu Ile Thr Asn Asn	485	490	495
Ser Gly Gly Ile Ser Phe Thr Gly Asn Ala Arg Ala Pro Gln Ala Leu	500	505	510
Pro Thr Gln Glu Glu Phe Pro Leu Phe Ser Lys Lys Glu Gly Arg Pro	515	520	525
Leu Ser Ser Gly Tyr Ser Gly Gly Gly Ala Ile Leu Gly Arg Glu Val	530	535	540
Ala Ile Leu His Asn Ala Ala Val Val Phe Glu Gln Asn Arg Leu Gln	545	550	555
Cys Ser Glu Glu Glu Ala Thr Leu Leu Gly Cys Cys Gly Gly Gly Ala	565	570	575
Val His Gly Met Asp Ser Thr Ser Ile Val Gly Asn Ser Ser Val Arg	580	585	590
Phe Gly Asn Asn Tyr Ala Met Gly Gln Gly Val Ser Gly Gly Ala Leu	595	600	605
Leu Ser Lys Thr Val Gln Leu Ala Gly Asn Gly Ser Val Asp Phe Ser	610	615	620
Arg Asn Ile Ala Ser Leu Gly Gly Gly Ala Leu Gln Ala Ser Glu Gly	625	630	635
			640

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Asn Cys Glu Leu Val Asp Asn Gly Tyr Val Leu Phe Arg Asp Asn Arg
 645 650 655
 Gly Arg Val Tyr Gly Gly Ala Ile Ser Cys Leu Arg Gly Asp Val Val
 660 665 670
 Ile Ser Gly Asn Lys Gly Arg Val Glu Phe Lys Asp Asn Ile Ala Thr
 675 680 685
 Arg Leu Tyr Val Glu Glu Thr Val Glu Lys Val Glu Glu Val Glu Pro
 690 695 700
 Ala Pro Glu Gln Lys Asp Asn Asn Glu Leu Ser Phe Leu Gly Ser Val
 705 710 715 720
 Glu Gln Ser Phe Ile Thr Ala Ala Asn Gln Ala Leu Phe Ala Ser Glu
 725 730 735
 Asp Gly Asp Leu Ser Pro Glu Ser Ser Ile Ser Ser Glu Glu Leu Ala
 740 745 750
 Lys Arg Arg Glu Cys Ala Gly Gly Ala Ile Phe Ala Lys Arg Val Arg
 755 760 765
 Ile Val Asp Asn Gln Glu Ala Val Val Phe Ser Asn Asn Phe Ser Asp
 770 775 780
 Ile Tyr Gly Gly Ala Ile Phe Thr Gly Ser Leu Arg Glu Glu Asp Lys
 785 790 795 800
 Leu Asp Gly Gln Ile Pro Glu Val Leu Ile Ser Gly Asn Ala Gly Asp
 805 810 815
 Val Val Phe Ser Gly Asn Ser Ser Lys Arg Asp Glu His Leu Pro His
 820 825 830
 Thr Gly Gly Gly Ala Ile Cys Thr Gln Asn Leu Thr Ile Ser Gln Asn
 835 840 845
 Thr Gly Asn Val Leu Phe Tyr Asn Asn Val Ala Cys Ser Gly Gly Ala
 850 855 860
 Val Arg Ile Glu Asp His Gly Asn Val Leu Leu Glu Ala Phe Gly Gly
 865 870 875 880
 Asp Ile Val Phe Lys Gly Asn Ser Ser Phe Arg Ala Gln Gly Ser Asp
 885 890 895
 Ala Ile Tyr Phe Ala Gly Lys Glu Ser His Ile Thr Ala Leu Asn Ala
 900 905 910
 Thr Glu Gly His Ala Ile Val Phe His Asp Ala Leu Val Phe Glu Asn
 915 920 925
 Leu Lys Glu Arg Lys Ser Ala Glu Val Leu Leu Ile Asn Ser Arg Glu
 930 935 940
 Asn Pro Gly Tyr Thr Gly Ser Ile Arg Phe Leu Glu Ala Glu Ser Lys
 945 950 955 960
 Val Pro Gln Cys Ile His Val Gln Gln Gly Ser Leu Glu Leu Leu Asn
 965 970 975
 Gly Ala Thr Leu Cys Ser Tyr Gly Phe Lys Gln Asp Ala Gly Ala Lys
 980 985 990
 Leu Val Leu Ala Ala Gly Ser Lys Leu Lys Ile Leu Asp Ser Gly Thr
 995 1000 1005
 Pro Val Gln Gly His Ala Ile Ser Lys Pro Glu Ala Glu Ile Glu Ser
 1010 1015 1020
 Ser Ser Glu Pro Glu Gly Ala His Ser Leu Trp Ile Ala Lys Asn Ala
 1025 1030 1035 1040

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Gln Thr Thr Val Pro Met Val Asp Ile His Thr Ile Ser Val Asp Leu
 1045 1050 1055

Ala Ser Phe Ser Ser Ser Gln Gln Glu Gly Thr Val Glu Ala Pro Gln
 1060 1065 1070

Val Ile Val Pro Gly Gly Ser Tyr Val Arg Ser Gly Glu Leu Asn Leu
 1075 1080 1085

Glu Leu Val Asn Thr Thr Gly Thr Gly Tyr Glu Asn His Ala Leu Leu
 1090 1095 1100

Lys Asn Glu Ala Lys Val Pro Leu Met Ser Phe Val Ala Ser Ser Asp
 1105 1110 1115 1120

Glu Ala Ser Ala Glu Ile Ser Asn Leu Ser Val Ser Asp Leu Gln Ile
 1125 1130 1135

His Val Ala Thr Pro Glu Ile Glu Glu Asp Thr Tyr Gly His Met Gly
 1140 1145 1150

Asp Trp Ser Glu Ala Lys Ile Gln Asp Gly Thr Leu Val Ile Ser Trp
 1155 1160 1165

Asn Pro Thr Gly
 1170

<210> SEQ ID NO 15
 <211> LENGTH: 1266
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 15

```

atgactgcat caggaggagc tggagggcta ggcagcacc aaacagtaga cgttgcgcgga    60
gcacaagctg ctgcagctac tcaagatgca caagaggtta tcggctctca ggaagcttct    120
gaggcaagta tgctcaaaagg atgtgaggat ctcataaatc ctgcagctgc aacccegaatc    180
aaaaaaaaag aagagaagtt tgaatcatta gaagctcgtc gcaaaccaac agcggataaa    240
gcagaaaaga aatccgagag cacagaggaa aaaggcgata ctctcttga agatcgtttc    300
acagaagatc tttccgaagt ctccggagaa gattttcgag gattgaaaaa ttcggttcgat    360
gatgattctt ctctgaaga aattctcgat gcgctcacia gtaaattttc tgatcccaca    420
ataaaggatc tagctcttga ttatotaatt caaacagctc cctctgatag gaaacttaag    480
tccgctctca ttcaggcaaa gcatcaactg atgagccaga atcctcaggc gattgttgga    540
ggacgcaatg tctgtttagc ttcagaaaacc tttgcttcca gagcaaatac atctccttca    600
tcgcttcgct ccttatatct ccaagtaacc tcatccccct ctaattgtga taatttacgt    660
caaatgcttg cttcttactt gccatcagag aaaaccgctg ttatggagtt tctagtaaat    720
ggcatggtag cagatttaaa atcggagggc ccttccattc ctctgcaaa attgcaagta    780
tatatgacgg aactaagcaa tctccaagcc ttacactctg tagatagctt tttgataga    840
aatattggga acttgaaaa tagcttaaag catgaaggac atgcccctat tccatcctta    900
acgacaggaa atttaactaa aacctcttta caattagtag aagataaatt cccttcctct    960
tccaaagctc aaaaggcatt aatgaactg gtaggcccag atactggtcc tcaaaactgaa   1020
gttttaaaact tattcttccg cgctcttaat ggctgttcgc ctagaatatt ctctggagct   1080
gaaaaaaaaac agcagctggc atcggttatc acaaatacgc tagatgcgat aatgcggat   1140
aatgaggatt atcctaacc aggtgacttc ccaecatctt ccttctctag tacgcctcct   1200
catgctccag tacctcaatc tgagattcca acgtcaccta cctcaacaca gcctccatca   1260
    
```

-continued

ccctaa

1266

<210> SEQ ID NO 16

<211> LENGTH: 421

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 16

Met Thr Ala Ser Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Leu Gly Ser Thr Gln Thr Val
 1 5 10 15

Asp Val Ala Arg Ala Gln Ala Ala Ala Thr Gln Asp Ala Gln Glu
 20 25 30

Val Ile Gly Ser Gln Glu Ala Ser Glu Ala Ser Met Leu Lys Gly Cys
 35 40 45

Glu Asp Leu Ile Asn Pro Ala Ala Ala Thr Arg Ile Lys Lys Lys Glu
 50 55 60

Glu Lys Phe Glu Ser Leu Glu Ala Arg Arg Lys Pro Thr Ala Asp Lys
 65 70 75 80

Ala Glu Lys Lys Ser Glu Ser Thr Glu Glu Lys Gly Asp Thr Pro Leu
 85 90 95

Glu Asp Arg Phe Thr Glu Asp Leu Ser Glu Val Ser Gly Glu Asp Phe
 100 105 110

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

Leu Asp Ala Leu Thr Ser Lys Phe Ser Asp Pro Thr Ile Lys Asp Leu
 130 135 140

Ala Leu Asp Tyr Leu Ile Gln Thr Ala Pro Ser Asp Arg Lys Leu Lys
 145 150 155 160

Ser Ala Leu Ile Gln Ala Lys His Gln Leu Met Ser Gln Asn Pro Gln
 165 170 175

Ala Ile Val Gly Gly Arg Asn Val Leu Leu Ala Ser Glu Thr Phe Ala
 180 185 190

Ser Arg Ala Asn Thr Ser Pro Ser Ser Leu Arg Ser Leu Tyr Leu Gln
 195 200 205

Val Thr Ser Ser Pro Ser Asn Cys Asp Asn Leu Arg Gln Met Leu Ala
 210 215 220

Ser Tyr Leu Pro Ser Glu Lys Thr Ala Val Met Glu Phe Leu Val Asn
 225 230 235 240

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

Lys Leu Gln Val Tyr Met Thr Glu Leu Ser Asn Leu Gln Ala Leu His
 260 265 270

Ser Val Asp Ser Phe Phe Asp Arg Asn Ile Gly Asn Leu Glu Asn Ser
 275 280 285

Leu Lys His Glu Gly His Ala Pro Ile Pro Ser Leu Thr Thr Gly Asn
 290 295 300

Leu Thr Lys Thr Phe Leu Gln Leu Val Glu Asp Lys Phe Pro Ser Ser
 305 310 315 320

Ser Lys Ala Gln Lys Ala Leu Asn Glu Leu Val Gly Pro Asp Thr Gly
 325 330 335

Pro Gln Thr Glu Val Leu Asn Leu Phe Phe Arg Ala Leu Asn Gly Cys
 340 345 350

-continued

Ser Pro Arg Ile Phe Ser Gly Ala Glu Lys Lys Gln Gln Leu Ala Ser
 355 360 365
 Val Ile Thr Asn Thr Leu Asp Ala Ile Asn Ala Asp Asn Glu Asp Tyr
 370 375 380
 Pro Lys Pro Gly Asp Phe Pro Arg Ser Ser Phe Ser Ser Thr Pro Pro
 385 390 395 400
 His Ala Pro Val Pro Gln Ser Glu Ile Pro Thr Ser Pro Thr Ser Thr
 405 410 415
 Gln Pro Pro Ser Pro
 420

<210> SEQ ID NO 17
 <211> LENGTH: 1170
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia psitacii

<400> SEQUENCE: 17

atgaaaaaac tcttgaatc ggcattattg tttgccacta cgggttccgc tctctcctta 60
 caagccttgc ctgtagggaa tccagctgaa ccaagtttat taattgatgg cactatgtgg 120
 gaaggcgctt caggcgatcc ttgtgatcct tgcctactt ggtgtgatgc taccagcatc 180
 cgcgcagggt actaccgaga ttatgttttc gatcgcactc taaaagttga tghtaataaa 240
 actatcagca tggggacagc tccaactggt aatgcagctg ctgactttaa aaccgttgca 300
 gacaggaata acatagccta cggcaaacat atgcaagatg cagaatggtc cacaaacgcg 360
 gctttcttag cattaaacat ttgggatcgt tttgatgtct tctgcacatt aggggcatct 420
 aacggctatc tcaaaagaaa tctgcagctt ttcaatctag tgggcttact tggggtaaca 480
 ggaacagatc ttcaaggcca atatccaaac gtaccatctc ctcaaggcct tgtagagctt 540
 tatactgaca caacctcttc ttggagcgtt ggtgcgcgtg gagctttatg ggaatgtggt 600
 tgcgcaactt taggagcaga gttccaatat gcgcagtcta atcctaagat cgaatgctt 660
 aatgtaattt ctagcccaac acaatttgtg attcataagc ctagaggata taaagggaca 720
 gggccaact tccctctgcc ttaaacctgt ggaacagaga gcgctactga tactaaatca 780
 gctacaatta agtatcatga atggcaaatt ggtttagctc tttcttatag attgaacatg 840
 cttgttccat atattggagt aaactggctc agagctacat ttgatgctga ctctatccgc 900
 attgctcagc ctaaattacc tacggccatt ttaaacctaa ctacatggaa ccctacttta 960
 ttaggggagg ctactactat aaacactgga gcaaaatag ctgaccagtt acaaattgct 1020
 tgccttcaaa tcaacaaaat gaagtctaga aaagcttgtg gtattgctgt tggtgcaacc 1080
 ttaattgatg ctgacaaatg gtcgatcact ggtgaagctc gcttaataca cgaagagct 1140
 gctcagtaa acgctcaatt cagattctaa 1170

<210> SEQ ID NO 18
 <211> LENGTH: 389
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia psitacii

<400> SEQUENCE: 18

Met Lys Lys Leu Leu Lys Ser Ala Leu Leu Phe Ala Thr Thr Gly Ser
 1 5 10 15
 Ala Leu Ser Leu Gln Ala Leu Pro Val Gly Asn Pro Ala Glu Pro Ser

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20				25				30							
Leu	Leu	Ile	Asp	Gly	Thr	Met	Trp	Glu	Gly	Ala	Ser	Gly	Asp	Pro	Cys
	35						40					45			
Asp	Pro	Cys	Ser	Thr	Trp	Cys	Asp	Ala	Ile	Ser	Ile	Arg	Ala	Gly	Tyr
	50					55					60				
Tyr	Gly	Asp	Tyr	Val	Phe	Asp	Arg	Ile	Leu	Lys	Val	Asp	Val	Asn	Lys
65				70					75					80	
Thr	Ile	Ser	Met	Gly	Thr	Ala	Pro	Thr	Gly	Asn	Ala	Ala	Ala	Asp	Phe
				85					90					95	
Lys	Thr	Val	Ala	Asp	Arg	Asn	Asn	Ile	Ala	Tyr	Gly	Lys	His	Met	Gln
		100						105					110		
Asp	Ala	Glu	Trp	Ser	Thr	Asn	Ala	Ala	Phe	Leu	Ala	Leu	Asn	Ile	Trp
		115					120					125			
Asp	Arg	Phe	Asp	Val	Phe	Cys	Thr	Leu	Gly	Ala	Ser	Asn	Gly	Tyr	Leu
	130					135						140			
Lys	Ala	Asn	Ala	Ala	Ala	Phe	Asn	Leu	Val	Gly	Leu	Leu	Gly	Val	Thr
145					150					155					160
Gly	Thr	Asp	Leu	Gln	Gly	Gln	Tyr	Pro	Asn	Val	Ala	Ile	Ser	Gln	Gly
				165					170					175	
Leu	Val	Glu	Leu	Tyr	Thr	Asp	Thr	Thr	Phe	Ser	Trp	Ser	Val	Gly	Ala
			180					185					190		
Arg	Gly	Ala	Leu	Trp	Glu	Cys	Gly	Cys	Ala	Thr	Leu	Gly	Ala	Glu	Phe
		195					200					205			
Gln	Tyr	Ala	Gln	Ser	Asn	Pro	Lys	Ile	Glu	Met	Leu	Asn	Val	Ile	Ser
	210					215					220				
Ser	Pro	Thr	Gln	Phe	Val	Ile	His	Lys	Pro	Arg	Gly	Tyr	Lys	Gly	Thr
225					230					235					240
Ala	Ala	Asn	Phe	Pro	Leu	Pro	Leu	Thr	Ala	Gly	Thr	Glu	Ser	Ala	Thr
			245						250					255	
Asp	Thr	Lys	Ser	Ala	Thr	Ile	Lys	Tyr	His	Glu	Trp	Gln	Ile	Gly	Leu
			260					265					270		
Ala	Leu	Ser	Tyr	Arg	Leu	Asn	Met	Leu	Val	Pro	Tyr	Ile	Gly	Val	Asn
		275					280					285			
Trp	Ser	Arg	Ala	Thr	Phe	Asp	Ala	Asp	Ser	Ile	Arg	Ile	Ala	Gln	Pro
	290					295					300				
Lys	Leu	Pro	Thr	Ala	Ile	Leu	Asn	Leu	Thr	Thr	Trp	Asn	Pro	Thr	Leu
305					310					315					320
Leu	Gly	Glu	Ala	Thr	Thr	Ile	Asn	Thr	Gly	Ala	Lys	Tyr	Ala	Asp	Gln
				325					330					335	
Leu	Gln	Ile	Ala	Ser	Leu	Gln	Ile	Asn	Lys	Met	Lys	Ser	Arg	Lys	Ala
			340						345				350		
Cys	Gly	Ile	Ala	Val	Gly	Ala	Thr	Leu	Ile	Asp	Ala	Asp	Lys	Trp	Ser
		355					360					365			
Ile	Thr	Gly	Glu	Ala	Arg	Leu	Ile	Asn	Glu	Arg	Ala	Ala	His	Val	Asn
		370				375					380				
Ala	Gln	Phe	Arg	Phe											
385															

<210> SEQ ID NO 19

<211> LENGTH: 1170

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia pneumoniae

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<400> SEQUENCE: 19

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atgaaaaaac tcttaaagtc ggcgttatta tccgcgcgat ttgctggttc tgttggctcc    60
ttacaagcct tgctgttagg gaaccttctt gatccaagct tattaattga tggtagaata    120
tgggaagggtg ctgcaggaga tccctgcgat ccttgcgcta cttggtgaga cgtatttagc    180
ttacgtgctg gattttacgg agactatggt ttcgaccgta tcttaaaagt agatgcacct    240
aaaacatttt ctatgggagc caagcctact ggatccgctg ctgcaaaacta tactactgcc    300
gtagatagac ctaaccggc ctacaataag catttacacg atgcagagtg gttcactaat    360
gcaggcttca ttgccttaaa catttgggat cgctttgatg tttctgtac tttaggagct    420
tctaattggtt acattagagg aaactctaca gcgttcaatc tcggttggtt attcggagtt    480
aaaggtaacta ctgtaaatgc aatgaacta ccaaactgtt ctttaagtaa cggagttggt    540
gaactttaca cagacacctc tttctcttgg agcgtaggcg ctcgtggagc cttatgggaa    600
tgcggttggtg caactttggg agctgaattc caatatgcac agtccaaacc taaagttgaa    660
gaacttaatg tgatctgtaa cgtatcgcaa ttctctgtaa acaaacccaa gggctataaa    720
ggcgttgctt tccccttggc aacagacgct ggcgtagcaa cagctactgg aacaaagtct    780
gcgaccatca attatcatga atggcaagta ggagcctctc tatcttacag actaaactct    840
ttagtcccat acattggagt acaatggtct cgagcaactt ttgatgctga taacatccgc    900
attgctcagc caaaactacc tacagctggt ttaaacttaa ctgcatggaa cccttcttta    960
ctaggaatg ccacagcatt gtctactact gattcgttct cagacttcat gcaaattggt    1020
tctgtcaga tcaacaagtt taaatctaga aaagcttggt gagttactgt aggagctact    1080
ttagttgatg ctgataaatg gtcacttact gcagaagctc gtttaattaa cgagagagct    1140
gctcagctat ctggtcagtt cagattctaa    1170

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<210> SEQ ID NO 20

<211> LENGTH: 389

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia pneumoniae

<400> SEQUENCE: 20

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

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tacacaagtg agtgcgcgga tcatttagaa gcaacaagt tggctggccc tgacgggta 600
gogggcggcc gggaaattgc taaaagatgg gagcaagag ttagagatct acaagataaa 660
ggtgctgcac gaaaattatt aaatgatcct ttaggccgac gaacacctaa ttatcagagc 720
aaaaatccag gtgagtatac tgtagggaat tccatgtttt acgatgggcc tcaggtagcg 780
aatctccaga acgtcgacac tggtttttgg ctggacatga gcaatctctc agacgttgta 840
ttatccagag agattcaaac aggacttcga gcacgagcta ctttgggaaga atccatgccg 900
atgtagagag atttagaaga gcgttttaga cgtttgcaag aaacttgga tgccgctcgt 960
actgagatag aagaatcggg atggactcga gagtcgcat caagaatgga aggcgatgag 1020
gogcaaggac cttctagagc acaacaagct tttcagagct ttgtaaatga atgtaacagc 1080
atcgagttct catttgggag ctttggagag catgtgcgag ttctctgcgc tagagtatca 1140
cgaggattag ctgccgcagg agaggcgatt cgcctgtgct tctcttggtg taaaggatcg 1200
acgcatcgct acgctcctcg cgatgaccta tctcctgaag gtgcacggtt agcagagact 1260
ttggctagat tcgcagatga tatgggaata gagcggggtg ctgatggaac ctacgatatt 1320
cctttggtag atgattggag aagagggggt cctagtattg aaggagaagg atctgactcg 1380
atctatgaaa tcgatgacc tatctatgaa gttatggata tggatctaga aacacgaaga 1440
tcttttgccg tacagcaagg gcacatcag gaccaagag cttcagatta tgacctcca 1500
cgtgctagcg actatgattt gcctagaagc ccatatccta ctccaccttt gectoctaga 1560
taccagctac agaatatgga tgtagaagca gggttccgtg aggcagtta tgcttcttt 1620
gtagcaggaa tgtacaatta tgtagtgaca cagccgcaag agcgtattcc caatagtcag 1680
cagggtggaag ggattctgag tgatatgctt accaacgggt cacagacatt tagagacctg 1740
atgaggcggtt ggaatagaga agtcgatagg gaataa 1776

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<210> SEQ ID NO 22
<211> LENGTH: 591
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

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<400> SEQUENCE: 22

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

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Arg Leu Met Phe Thr Asp Phe Trp Arg Thr Arg Val Leu Arg Gln Thr
 145 150 155 160
 Ser Pro Met Ala Gly Val Phe Gly Asn Leu Asp Val Asn Glu Ala Arg
 165 170 175
 Leu Met Ala Ala Tyr Thr Ser Glu Cys Ala Asp His Leu Glu Ala Asn
 180 185 190
 Lys Leu Ala Gly Pro Asp Gly Val Ala Ala Ala Arg Glu Ile Ala Lys
 195 200 205
 Arg Trp Glu Gln Arg Val Arg Asp Leu Gln Asp Lys Gly Ala Ala Arg
 210 215 220
 Lys Leu Leu Asn Asp Pro Leu Gly Arg Arg Thr Pro Asn Tyr Gln Ser
 225 230 235 240
 Lys Asn Pro Gly Glu Tyr Thr Val Gly Asn Ser Met Phe Tyr Asp Gly
 245 250 255
 Pro Gln Val Ala Asn Leu Gln Asn Val Asp Thr Gly Phe Trp Leu Asp
 260 265 270
 Met Ser Asn Leu Ser Asp Val Val Leu Ser Arg Glu Ile Gln Thr Gly
 275 280 285
 Leu Arg Ala Arg Ala Thr Leu Glu Glu Ser Met Pro Met Leu Glu Asn
 290 295 300
 Leu Glu Glu Arg Phe Arg Arg Leu Gln Glu Thr Cys Asp Ala Ala Arg
 305 310 315 320
 Thr Glu Ile Glu Glu Ser Gly Trp Thr Arg Glu Ser Ala Ser Arg Met
 325 330 335
 Glu Gly Asp Glu Ala Gln Gly Pro Ser Arg Ala Gln Gln Ala Phe Gln
 340 345 350
 Ser Phe Val Asn Glu Cys Asn Ser Ile Glu Phe Ser Phe Gly Ser Phe
 355 360 365
 Gly Glu His Val Arg Val Leu Cys Ala Arg Val Ser Arg Gly Leu Ala
 370 375 380
 Ala Ala Gly Glu Ala Ile Arg Arg Cys Phe Ser Cys Cys Lys Gly Ser
 385 390 395 400
 Thr His Arg Tyr Ala Pro Arg Asp Asp Leu Ser Pro Glu Gly Ala Ser
 405 410 415
 Leu Ala Glu Thr Leu Ala Arg Phe Ala Asp Asp Met Gly Ile Glu Arg
 420 425 430
 Gly Ala Asp Gly Thr Tyr Asp Ile Pro Leu Val Asp Asp Trp Arg Arg
 435 440 445
 Gly Val Pro Ser Ile Glu Gly Glu Gly Ser Asp Ser Ile Tyr Glu Ile
 450 455 460
 Met Met Pro Ile Tyr Glu Val Met Asp Met Asp Leu Glu Thr Arg Arg
 465 470 475 480
 Ser Phe Ala Val Gln Gln Gly His Tyr Gln Asp Pro Arg Ala Ser Asp
 485 490 495
 Tyr Asp Leu Pro Arg Ala Ser Asp Tyr Asp Leu Pro Arg Ser Pro Tyr
 500 505 510
 Pro Thr Pro Pro Leu Pro Pro Arg Tyr Gln Leu Gln Asn Met Asp Val
 515 520 525
 Glu Ala Gly Phe Arg Glu Ala Val Tyr Ala Ser Phe Val Ala Gly Met
 530 535 540

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Tyr Asn Tyr Val Val Thr Gln Pro Gln Glu Arg Ile Pro Asn Ser Gln
545 550 555 560

Gln Val Glu Gly Ile Leu Arg Asp Met Leu Thr Asn Gly Ser Gln Thr
565 570 575

Phe Arg Asp Leu Met Arg Arg Trp Asn Arg Glu Val Asp Arg Glu
580 585 590

<210> SEQ ID NO 23
<211> LENGTH: 1845
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia muridarum

<400> SEQUENCE: 23

atgttttatt ttttaggttg gtttggtatg ggcacaaagg gagtaggcgg tagcgggtcat 60
agcgattatc caatcccttc tcataatgga gatggggaga gtgaaaaaaaa cagctcagat 120
tcaacaagta gtaagggtta tgcaaaagtt acttcttctt tacagggggc tccgtcaacg 180
aatgatgaaa attcagtttc cccttattct gtggtggatg tcaactgattt aatagagagc 240
ggagagtcct ctaggcatgt aataaagaaa tctatagaaa cagaagaagc tgctcatcga 300
gaatctagt tagagggggc tgggcattct tctcgcggaa tatttggacg gttgcaagca 360
ggattaggac gtctggctag aagagtgggg gaagctgtca gaaatactgt aggctctatc 420
tttccacaaa gagctgggtc tgagcaaaga acaggcaaag ctccggacaaa atattcccct 480
tcagcatcaa gaggattacg cctcatgttc acagacttct ggcgatatcg agttttgcat 540
cggaatcctc ctatggatgg actttttgca aagcttgatg ccgatgaggc tgaagatag 600
gcagcttaca cgaagagta tgtagcaat ctagaaaaac gaggagcagc tgatcgagaa 660
actatagaac actgtcaaat ggtagctaaa aattgggaaa aaagagctag agatttgca 720
gacatggggg ccgcaaaaaa atttttacgc gacccttttg gtaagagtga tctaagtat 780
aaggggacac tgcctggaga atacactgtc ggaataacca tgttttacga tggaccaggt 840
gtgagcaaac tatcagaggt tgatacaggt ttttggttgg acatggagaa gctctcggat 900
gctgtcttgt ctgcaaatat tcaaaaaggg cttcagcttc gatttgtttt aaatcagtct 960
attccacagt tagagagctc agaagagcgt tttagaaaa tggagagtgc ttgctgatgag 1020
gctcgtgctt cgttaaagga agcaggttgg ataaaagaag gcaaggaacc taacaagcgc 1080
caacgagctt ttcggcgatt tgtagaagaa agccggaatc tagagcttcc ttttggtagt 1140
tttgagaaaa gtgctcgtcg tctttccgct cgtgtttccc aaggtttagc tgctgcaggg 1200
gaggcaatcc gccgctgctt tgattgtcgc aaaggcaaat attccctaa aaaggacttg 1260
tctctgag aattaaattt ggcagaagag ttaattaggt ttactgatga gatggggata 1320
gagagagacc cagatggaaa ttacaatatt ccttgggtag aaaactggag aacaggagtt 1380
cctgttattg aaggagaagg ggcagaacat atttatgaaa cgatgatgcc tgtccaggaa 1440
tcttttgagc aggtttatga agttatggat atgggattgg aagagcgtag ggattttgct 1500
gtgagtcaac aacactatca agttcctcct agatcttctg tgaattacga gactccgcga 1560
ttcagagaat atgacgttcc acgtaattcc gctcgttctt attacgatgt tccaagagta 1620
cctcccaaaa atgaggtaga agagatgcat gtgactaaag gaatgaggag ttctgtgtat 1680
gcttggtttg tagcaggaat gcgcaactac attgtttcac agccacaaga acagattcca 1740
aattctgaac aggtggagca gcttttccaa gagcttatta acgatgggga tcagataatt 1800

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caagagctta tgaagatatg gaatgaggaa ctagataatc aataa 1845

<210> SEQ ID NO 24
 <211> LENGTH: 614
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia muridarum

<400> SEQUENCE: 24

Met Phe Tyr Phe Leu Gly Trp Phe Val Met Gly Ile Lys Gly Val Gly
 1 5 10 15

Gly Ser Gly His Ser Asp Tyr Pro Ile Pro Ser His Asn Gly Asp Gly
 20 25 30

Glu Ser Glu Lys Asn Ser Ser Asp Ser Thr Ser Ser Lys Val Asn Ala
 35 40 45

Lys Val Thr Ser Ser Leu Gln Gly Ala Pro Ser Thr Asn Asp Glu Asn
 50 55 60

Ser Val Ser Pro Tyr Ser Val Val Asp Val Thr Asp Leu Ile Glu Ser
 65 70 75 80

Gly Glu Ser Ser Arg His Val Ile Lys Lys Ser Ile Glu Thr Glu Glu
 85 90 95

Ala Ala His Arg Glu Ser Ser Val Glu Gly Ala Gly His Ser Ser Arg
 100 105 110

Gly Ile Phe Gly Arg Leu Gln Ala Gly Leu Gly Arg Leu Ala Arg Arg
 115 120 125

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

Ala Gly Ala Glu Gln Arg Thr Gly Lys Ala Arg Thr Lys Tyr Ser Pro
 145 150 155 160

Ser Ala Ser Arg Gly Leu Arg Leu Met Phe Thr Asp Phe Trp Arg Tyr
 165 170 175

Arg Val Leu His Arg Asn Pro Pro Met Asp Gly Leu Phe Ala Lys Leu
 180 185 190

Asp Ala Asp Glu Ala Glu Asp Met Ala Ala Tyr Thr Lys Glu Tyr Val
 195 200 205

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

Cys Gln Met Val Ala Lys Asn Trp Glu Lys Arg Ala Arg Asp Leu Arg
 225 230 235 240

Asp Met Gly Ala Ala Lys Lys Phe Leu Arg Asp Pro Phe Gly Lys Ser
 245 250 255

Asp Pro Lys Tyr Lys Gly Thr Leu Pro Gly Glu Tyr Thr Val Gly Asn
 260 265 270

Thr Met Phe Tyr Asp Gly Pro Gly Val Ser Lys Leu Ser Glu Val Asp
 275 280 285

Thr Gly Phe Trp Leu Asp Met Glu Lys Leu Ser Asp Ala Val Leu Ser
 290 295 300

Ala Asn Ile Gln Lys Gly Leu Arg Ala Arg Phe Val Leu Asn Gln Ser
 305 310 315 320

Ile Pro Gln Leu Glu Ser Leu Glu Glu Arg Phe Arg Lys Leu Glu Ser
 325 330 335

Ala Cys Asp Glu Ala Arg Ala Ser Leu Lys Glu Ala Gly Trp Ile Lys
 340 345 350

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Glu Gly Lys Glu Pro Asn Lys Ala Gln Arg Ala Phe Arg Arg Phe Val
 355 360 365

Glu Glu Ser Arg Asn Leu Glu Leu Ser Phe Gly Ser Phe Gly Glu Ser
 370 375 380

Ala Arg Arg Leu Ser Ala Arg Val Ser Gln Gly Leu Ala Ala Ala Gly
 385 390 395 400

Glu Ala Ile Arg Arg Cys Phe Asp Cys Arg Lys Gly Lys Tyr Ser Leu
 405 410 415

Lys Lys Asp Leu Ser Ser Glu Glu Leu Asn Leu Ala Glu Glu Leu Ile
 420 425 430

Arg Phe Thr Asp Glu Met Gly Ile Glu Arg Asp Pro Asp Gly Asn Tyr
 435 440 445

Asn Ile Pro Trp Val Glu Asn Trp Arg Thr Gly Val Pro Val Ile Glu
 450 455 460

Gly Glu Gly Ala Glu His Ile Tyr Glu Thr Met Met Pro Val Gln Glu
 465 470 475 480

Ser Phe Glu Gln Val Tyr Glu Val Met Asp Met Gly Leu Glu Glu Arg
 485 490 495

Arg Asp Phe Ala Val Ser Gln Gln His Tyr Gln Val Pro Pro Arg Ser
 500 505 510

Ser Leu Asn Tyr Glu Thr Pro Arg Phe Arg Glu Tyr Asp Val Pro Arg
 515 520 525

Asn Ser Ala Arg Ser Tyr Tyr Asp Val Pro Arg Val Pro Pro Gln Asn
 530 535 540

Glu Val Glu Glu Met His Val Thr Lys Gly Met Arg Ser Ser Val Tyr
 545 550 555

Ala Cys Phe Val Ala Gly Met Arg Asn Tyr Ile Val Ser Gln Pro Gln
 565 570 575

Glu Gln Ile Pro Asn Ser Glu Gln Val Glu Gln Leu Phe Gln Glu Leu
 580 585 590

Ile Asn Asp Gly Asp Gln Ile Ile Gln Glu Leu Met Lys Ile Trp Asn
 595 600 605

Glu Glu Leu Asp Asn Gln
 610

<210> SEQ ID NO 25

<211> LENGTH: 2346

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia psitacci

<400> SEQUENCE: 25

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aatgatgatg ataacaatc taaatcagcc agtttcggag gccatgatat agtttttgga 120

gatggggagc gctctagatc cggtagtgtg agtagtgaac actcaataga ggagagaacc 180

cggacgttaa tggaggaggg ttttcaagta cgcactcctg aagaggtaga ggaaactcga 240

agagcgteta tttcccaga ggaagcatct aaccaggat tcttttctcg tatatggtea 300

tctgttaagg gaatattcac aggtgggaaa aagagtata gagctcaagg accagaaatt 360

tctctccta tcattcgagg atataaacgt catggcgtgc gtcttcctga tgcgcgcgct 420

atgcaggcac atttgcaaa tcaaagtctc caagagattt ctgcatcaga cgtttcagaa 480

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ataggagatt tagattctgg ggatacagat atcacggata tttctgatga aagttegcta 540
cagtcgatag atttggatac agacgataga gccgaagctt ctacatcttc agggagaggt 600
gttggtggat tggcggctcg tgttcgtggt ttgtgggatt ttgctactag gcagcaagaa 660
actcctgttg atggatttac ggggatgact ttttctgagt tggtcgatac ggtccaattg 720
tatgatcaga tgattttaga tgcggacaat gagactgagc ggcaggaact cttaaagtat 780
cgcgatatgt atcaaaagcta tgtaataacg atgttaggtg agggcaatac ctcacctaca 840
gatcagttcg atgtgagtgc ttctgctggt atcccagggg cttcttctag aagatatagc 900
gatggcgttg gagaagcag atttttagac atagatgacg atttatccag tgtgtcgtaa 960
agtgagcttt tagatgctat agaaagtgga gagtatgccg atcatgtctt agaagagatc 1020
agccctgaag taagaagagt tttagatgaa gctaataact tgcggttaca gtttgatatg 1080
gaagtttctg caagtgtaac accttcatta agagagcgtg ttcaatttgc tcttgtaggg 1140
ttggaaagag ggattatccg tatacttact ttgattagac gtaacctagt cgctctagca 1200
cgtttagtaa gaagaggtct tcgatccctt ggggagcttg taagacgttg ttgcgtgctg 1260
gagagaggtg tttacagatt tcttgtaga gatcgggctt atgctagggg gcccgaaaga 1320
tttattcaaa ggcataccaa ctcagagaat ttttacagtc caggaactct tacggttccc 1380
tatgaggttg taaacgcttg ggtaaatgga agacctgatg ttgtctatgt ttctgatgtt 1440
agaggtatgt ttggtcatga agttgtgaga cttcacgttg atgatcgtga gggtagatat 1500
gagataattg gctctagctg gattccttat gaaagtgatg gtggggatac acccccacct 1560
ttaccgggaa atcactctag tttagattac gcagatatta acgatgactc tgaagatctt 1620
cccacaacag gggatagggg tgctgagccg ctatatgctc agatgagacc ccgcccctgt 1680
ggaagagatg agggaccgat ttacgatgtc ccaagtcctc aaagtagaag gccagagca 1740
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gatcttccca caacaggggg tagagatcct gagctactat atgctcagat gagacgtcgc 1860
cctcgtggaa gagatgaggg aacgatttac gatgttccaa gttctcaaaa tagaaggccc 1920
ggaacaggtg atgctagggg ttctatttac gacacgcca gacctgtctc tgatggtatt 1980
tacgacgtcc ccagatctcc ttccgaagat atttataatg tgccaagatc tggccctcaa 2040
ctatttactg tgettctgga ggatgggtat aggettccaa atctatcagg atctgctctt 2100
ggagtgaact caggatttgg aaatggtggt ggggcagctt ctatggcaga agaaattgat 2160
aggtttattg aagaaacca tgaaagaaga gagtcggcag cggcagcgcg tcgtccttta 2220
ccccctctc ctccttgca aactcctcg gaaagtcctt atggaagtaa tcggatgatg 2280
cggttgttga gactcatgaa cgatagggta caggagtaca aagagcgtcg taaggataag 2340
caataa 2346
    
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<210> SEQ ID NO 26
<211> LENGTH: 781
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia psitacii
    
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<400> SEQUENCE: 26

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Met Ala Gly Val Ser Gly Ile Gly Gly Gly Gly Gly Pro Gly Lys Leu
1           5           10          15
Pro Pro His Gly Asn Asp Asp Asp Lys Gln Ser Lys Ser Ala Ser Phe
    
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20				25				30							
Gly	Gly	His	Asp	Ile	Val	Phe	Gly	Asp	Gly	Glu	Arg	Ser	Arg	Ser	Gly
	35						40					45			
Ser	Val	Ser	Ser	Glu	His	Ser	Ile	Glu	Glu	Arg	Thr	Arg	Thr	Leu	Met
	50					55					60				
Glu	Glu	Gly	Phe	Gln	Val	Arg	Thr	Pro	Glu	Glu	Val	Glu	Glu	Thr	Arg
65					70					75				80	
Arg	Ala	Ser	Ile	Ser	Pro	Glu	Glu	Ala	Ser	Asn	Pro	Gly	Phe	Phe	Ser
				85					90					95	
Arg	Ile	Trp	Ser	Ser	Val	Lys	Gly	Ile	Phe	Thr	Gly	Gly	Lys	Lys	Ser
			100					105					110		
Asp	Arg	Ala	Gln	Gly	Pro	Glu	Ile	Ser	Ser	Pro	Ile	Ile	Ala	Gly	Tyr
		115					120					125			
Lys	Arg	His	Gly	Val	Arg	Leu	Pro	Asp	Ala	Arg	Ala	Met	Gln	Ala	His
	130					135						140			
Leu	Gln	Ser	Gln	Ser	Leu	Gln	Glu	Ile	Ser	Ala	Ser	Asp	Val	Ser	Glu
145					150					155					160
Ile	Gly	Asp	Leu	Asp	Ser	Gly	Asp	Thr	Asp	Ile	Thr	Asp	Ile	Ser	Asp
			165						170					175	
Glu	Ser	Ser	Leu	Gln	Ser	Ile	Asp	Leu	Asp	Thr	Asp	Asp	Arg	Ala	Glu
			180						185				190		
Ala	Ser	Thr	Ser	Ser	Gly	Arg	Gly	Val	Gly	Gly	Leu	Ala	Ala	Arg	Val
		195					200					205			
Arg	Gly	Leu	Trp	Asp	Phe	Ala	Thr	Arg	Gln	Gln	Glu	Thr	Pro	Val	Asp
	210					215					220				
Gly	Phe	Thr	Gly	Met	Thr	Phe	Ser	Glu	Leu	Val	Asp	Thr	Val	Gln	Leu
225					230					235				240	
Tyr	Asp	Gln	Met	Ile	Leu	Asp	Ala	Asp	Asn	Glu	Thr	Glu	Arg	Gln	Glu
			245						250					255	
Leu	Leu	Lys	Tyr	Arg	Asp	Met	Tyr	Gln	Ser	Tyr	Val	Asn	Thr	Met	Leu
			260					265					270		
Gly	Glu	Gly	Asn	Thr	Ser	Pro	Thr	Asp	Gln	Phe	Asp	Val	Ser	Ala	Ser
		275					280					285			
Ala	Gly	Ile	Pro	Gly	Ala	Ser	Ser	Arg	Arg	Tyr	Ser	Asp	Gly	Val	Gly
	290					295					300				
Glu	Ala	Arg	Phe	Leu	Asp	Ile	Asp	Asp	Asp	Leu	Ser	Ser	Val	Ser	Glu
305					310					315					320
Ser	Glu	Leu	Leu	Asp	Ala	Ile	Glu	Ser	Gly	Glu	Tyr	Ala	Asp	His	Val
			325						330					335	
Leu	Glu	Glu	Ile	Ser	Pro	Glu	Val	Arg	Arg	Val	Leu	Asp	Glu	Ala	Asn
			340						345				350		
Asn	Leu	Arg	Leu	Gln	Phe	Asp	Met	Glu	Val	Ser	Ala	Ser	Val	Thr	Pro
		355					360						365		
Ser	Leu	Arg	Glu	Arg	Ile	Gln	Phe	Ala	Leu	Val	Arg	Leu	Glu	Arg	Gly
	370					375					380				
Ile	Ile	Arg	Ile	Leu	Thr	Leu	Ile	Arg	Arg	Asn	Leu	Val	Ala	Leu	Ala
385					390					395					400
Arg	Leu	Val	Arg	Arg	Gly	Leu	Arg	Ser	Leu	Gly	Glu	Leu	Val	Arg	Arg
			405						410					415	
Cys	Cys	Val	Arg	Glu	Arg	Gly	Val	Tyr	Arg	Phe	Leu	Gly	Arg	Asp	Arg
			420						425					430	

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Ala Tyr Ala Arg Glu Ala Glu Arg Phe Ile Gln Arg His Thr Asn Ser
 435 440 445

Glu Asn Phe Tyr Ser Pro Gly Thr Leu Thr Val Pro Tyr Glu Val Val
 450 455 460

Asn Ala Trp Val Asn Gly Arg Pro Asp Val Val Tyr Val Ser Asp Val
 465 470 475 480

Arg Gly Met Phe Gly His Glu Val Val Arg Leu His Val Asp Asp Arg
 485 490 495

Glu Gly Thr Tyr Glu Ile Ile Gly Ser Ser Trp Ile Pro Tyr Glu Ser
 500 505 510

Asp Gly Gly Asp Thr Pro Pro Pro Leu Pro Gly Asn His Pro Ser Leu
 515 520 525

Asp Tyr Ala Asp Ile Asn Asp Asp Ser Glu Asp Leu Pro Thr Thr Gly
 530 535 540

Asp Arg Asp Ala Glu Pro Leu Tyr Ala Gln Met Arg Pro Arg Pro Arg
 545 550 555 560

Gly Arg Asp Glu Gly Pro Ile Tyr Asp Val Pro Ser Pro Gln Ser Arg
 565 570 575

Arg Pro Arg Ala Gly Asp Asp Arg Asp Thr Pro Pro Pro Leu Pro Gly
 580 585 590

Asn His Pro Gly Leu Asp Ser Thr Asp Leu Pro Thr Thr Gly Gly Arg
 595 600 605

Asp Pro Glu Leu Leu Tyr Ala Gln Met Arg Arg Arg Pro Arg Gly Arg
 610 615 620

Asp Glu Gly Thr Ile Tyr Asp Val Pro Ser Ser Gln Asn Arg Arg Pro
 625 630 635 640

Gly Thr Gly Asp Ala Arg Asp Ser Ile Tyr Asp Thr Pro Arg Pro Val
 645 650 655

Ser Asp Gly Ile Tyr Asp Val Pro Arg Ser Pro Ser Glu Asp Ile Tyr
 660 665 670

Asn Val Pro Arg Ser Gly Pro Gln Leu Phe Thr Val Leu Pro Glu Asp
 675 680 685

Gly Tyr Arg Leu Pro Asn Leu Ser Gly Ser Ala Leu Gly Val Thr Pro
 690 695 700

Gly Phe Gly Asn Gly Val Gly Ala Ala Ser Met Ala Glu Glu Ile Asp
 705 710 715 720

Arg Phe Ile Glu Glu Thr His Glu Arg Arg Glu Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala
 725 730 735

Arg Arg Pro Leu Pro Pro Leu Pro Pro Leu Gln Thr Pro Pro Glu Ser
 740 745 750

Pro Tyr Gly Ser Asn Arg Met Met Arg Leu Leu Arg Leu Met Asn Asp
 755 760 765

Arg Val Gln Glu Tyr Lys Glu Arg Arg Lys Asp Lys Gln
 770 775 780

<210> SEQ ID NO 27
 <211> LENGTH: 3042
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 27

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ttaagtgggg ggggggatgc agcagaaatc atgattcctc aaggaattta cgatggggag	120
acgttaactg tatcatttcc ctatactggt ataggagatc cgagtgggac tactgttttt	180
tctgcaggag agttaactgt aaaaaatctt gacaattcta ttgcagcttt gcctttaagt	240
tgttttggga acttattagg gagttttact gttttaggga gaggacactc gttgacttcc	300
gagaacatac ggacttctac aaatggagct gcactaagt acagcgctaa tagcgggtta	360
tttactattg agggttttaa agaattatct ttttccaatt gcaactcatt acttgccgta	420
ctgcctgctg caacgactaa taatggtagc cagactccga cgacaacatc tacaccgtct	480
aatggtaacta tttattctaa aacagatctt ttgttactca ataagagaa gttctcatcc	540
tatagtaatt tagtctctgg agatggggga gctatagatg ctaagagctt aacggttcaa	600
ggaattagca agctttgtgt cttccaagaa aatactgctc aagctgatgg gggagcttgt	660
caagtagtca ccagtttctc tgctatggct aacgaggtcc ctattgcctt tatagcgaat	720
gttgccaggag taagaggggg agggattgct gctgttcagg atgggcagca gggagtgtca	780
tcactctact caacagaaga tccagtagta agtttttcca gaaatactgc ggtagagttt	840
gatgggaacg tagcccgagt agggaggagg atttactcct acgggaacgt tgctttcctg	900
aataatggaa aaaccttgtt tctcaacaat gttgcttctc ctgtttacat tgctgctgag	960
caaccaacaa atggacaggc ttctaatacg agtgataatt acggagatgg aggagctatc	1020
ttctgtaaga atgggtcgcga agcagcagga tccaataact ctggatcagt ttctttgat	1080
ggagagggag tagttttctt tagtagcaat gtagctgctg ggaagggggg agctattttat	1140
gccaaaaagc tctcggttgc taactgtggc cctgtacaat tcttagggaa tatcgcta	1200
gatggtgagg cgatttattt agggagaatc ggagagctca gtttatctgc tgattatgga	1260
gatattattt tcatgggaa tcttaaaaga acagccaaag agaatgctgc cgatgtta	1320
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agagctaaag cagggcatca gattctcttt aatgatccca tgcagatggc aaacggaa	1440
aaccagccag cgcagctctc cgaacctcta aaaattaacg atggtgaagg atacacagg	1500
gatattgttt ttgctaattg aaacagtact ttgtacaaa atgttacgat agagcaagga	1560
aggattgttc ttcgtgaaaa ggcaaaatta tcagtgaatt ctctaagtca gacaggtggg	1620
agtctgtata tggagctgg gagtacattg gattttgtaa ctccacaacc accacaacag	1680
cctctgccg ctaatcagtt gatcacgctt tccaatctgc atttgtctct ttcttcttg	1740
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gcaatcattg gtagcacaac tgctggttct gttacaatta gtgggcctat cttttttgag	1860
gatttgatg atacagctta tgataggtat gattggctag gttctaatac aaaaatcgat	1920
gtcctgaaat tacagttagg gactcagccc tcagctaatt ccccatcaga tttgactcta	1980
gggaatgaga tgcctaagta tggctatcaa ggaagctgga agcttgctg ggcctaat	2040
acagcaaaata atggctctta tactctgaaa gctacatgga ctaaaactgg gtataatcct	2100
gggctgagc gagtagcttc tttggttcca aatagtattt ggggatccat tttagatata	2160
cgatctgcgc attcagcaat tcaagcaagt gtggatgggc gctcttattg tgcaggatta	2220
tgggtttctg gagtttcgaa tttcttctat catgaaccg agcttttagg tcagggat	2280
cggtatatta gtgggggtta ttccttagga gcaaacctcct actttggatc atcgatgttt	2340

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ggctagcat ttaccgaagt attggtaga tctaaagatt atgtagtg tggtccaat 2400
catcatgctt gcataggatc cgtttatcta tctaccaaac aagctttatg tggatcctat 2460
ttgttcggag atgcgtttat ccgtgctagc tacggggttg ggaaccagca tatgaaaacc 2520
tcatacacat ttgcagagga gagcgatggt cgttgggata ataactgtct ggttgagag 2580
attggagtgg gattaccgat tgtgattact ccatctaagc tctatgtgaa tgagttgcgt 2640
cctttcgtgc aagctgagtt ttcttatgcc gatcatgaat cttttacaga ggaaggcgat 2700
caagctcggg cattcaggag tggacatctc atgaatctat cagttcctgt tggagtaaaa 2760
tttgatcgat gttctagtac acacctaat aaatatagct ttatgggggc ttatatctgt 2820
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<210> SEQ ID NO 28

<211> LENGTH: 1013

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 28

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

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225		230				235				240					
Val	Ala	Gly	Val	Arg	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ile	Ala	Ala	Val	Gln	Asp	Gly	Gln
				245					250					255	
Gln	Gly	Val	Ser	Ser	Ser	Thr	Ser	Thr	Glu	Asp	Pro	Val	Val	Ser	Phe
			260					265						270	
Ser	Arg	Asn	Thr	Ala	Val	Glu	Phe	Asp	Gly	Asn	Val	Ala	Arg	Val	Gly
		275						280					285		
Gly	Gly	Ile	Tyr	Ser	Tyr	Gly	Asn	Val	Ala	Phe	Leu	Asn	Asn	Gly	Lys
		290					295					300			
Thr	Leu	Phe	Leu	Asn	Asn	Val	Ala	Ser	Pro	Val	Tyr	Ile	Ala	Ala	Glu
305					310					315					320
Gln	Pro	Thr	Asn	Gly	Gln	Ala	Ser	Asn	Thr	Ser	Asp	Asn	Tyr	Gly	Asp
				325					330					335	
Gly	Gly	Ala	Ile	Phe	Cys	Lys	Asn	Gly	Ala	Gln	Ala	Ala	Gly	Ser	Asn
			340						345					350	
Asn	Ser	Gly	Ser	Val	Ser	Phe	Asp	Gly	Glu	Gly	Val	Val	Phe	Phe	Ser
		355					360						365		
Ser	Asn	Val	Ala	Ala	Gly	Lys	Gly	Gly	Ala	Ile	Tyr	Ala	Lys	Lys	Leu
		370					375					380			
Ser	Val	Ala	Asn	Cys	Gly	Pro	Val	Gln	Phe	Leu	Gly	Asn	Ile	Ala	Asn
385					390					395					400
Asp	Gly	Gly	Ala	Ile	Tyr	Leu	Gly	Glu	Ser	Gly	Glu	Leu	Ser	Leu	Ser
				405					410					415	
Ala	Asp	Tyr	Gly	Asp	Ile	Ile	Phe	Asp	Gly	Asn	Leu	Lys	Arg	Thr	Ala
			420						425					430	
Lys	Glu	Asn	Ala	Ala	Asp	Val	Asn	Gly	Val	Thr	Val	Ser	Ser	Gln	Ala
		435					440						445		
Ile	Ser	Met	Gly	Ser	Gly	Gly	Lys	Ile	Thr	Thr	Leu	Arg	Ala	Lys	Ala
		450					455					460			
Gly	His	Gln	Ile	Leu	Phe	Asn	Asp	Pro	Ile	Glu	Met	Ala	Asn	Gly	Asn
465						470				475					480
Asn	Gln	Pro	Ala	Gln	Ser	Ser	Glu	Pro	Leu	Lys	Ile	Asn	Asp	Gly	Glu
				485					490					495	
Gly	Tyr	Thr	Gly	Asp	Ile	Val	Phe	Ala	Asn	Gly	Asn	Ser	Thr	Leu	Tyr
			500						505					510	
Gln	Asn	Val	Thr	Ile	Glu	Gln	Gly	Arg	Ile	Val	Leu	Arg	Glu	Lys	Ala
		515					520						525		
Lys	Leu	Ser	Val	Asn	Ser	Leu	Ser	Gln	Thr	Gly	Gly	Ser	Leu	Tyr	Met
		530					535					540			
Glu	Ala	Gly	Ser	Thr	Leu	Asp	Phe	Val	Thr	Pro	Gln	Pro	Pro	Gln	Gln
545						550				555					560
Pro	Pro	Ala	Ala	Asn	Gln	Leu	Ile	Thr	Leu	Ser	Asn	Leu	His	Leu	Ser
				565					570					575	
Leu	Ser	Ser	Leu	Leu	Ala	Asn	Asn	Ala	Val	Thr	Asn	Pro	Pro	Thr	Asn
			580						585					590	
Pro	Pro	Ala	Gln	Asp	Ser	His	Pro	Ala	Ile	Ile	Gly	Ser	Thr	Thr	Ala
			595				600						605		
Gly	Ser	Val	Thr	Ile	Ser	Gly	Pro	Ile	Phe	Phe	Glu	Asp	Leu	Asp	Asp
		610					615					620			
Thr	Ala	Tyr	Asp	Arg	Tyr	Asp	Trp	Leu	Gly	Ser	Asn	Gln	Lys	Ile	Asp
625						630						635			640

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Val Leu Lys Leu Gln Leu Gly Thr Gln Pro Ser Ala Asn Ala Pro Ser
 645 650 655
 Asp Leu Thr Leu Gly Asn Glu Met Pro Lys Tyr Gly Tyr Gln Gly Ser
 660 665 670
 Trp Lys Leu Ala Trp Asp Pro Asn Thr Ala Asn Asn Gly Pro Tyr Thr
 675 680 685
 Leu Lys Ala Thr Trp Thr Lys Thr Gly Tyr Asn Pro Gly Pro Glu Arg
 690 695 700
 Val Ala Ser Leu Val Pro Asn Ser Leu Trp Gly Ser Ile Leu Asp Ile
 705 710 715 720
 Arg Ser Ala His Ser Ala Ile Gln Ala Ser Val Asp Gly Arg Ser Tyr
 725 730 735
 Cys Arg Gly Leu Trp Val Ser Gly Val Ser Asn Phe Phe Tyr His Asp
 740 745 750
 Arg Asp Ala Leu Gly Gln Gly Tyr Arg Tyr Ile Ser Gly Gly Tyr Ser
 755 760 765
 Leu Gly Ala Asn Ser Tyr Phe Gly Ser Ser Met Phe Gly Leu Ala Phe
 770 775 780
 Thr Glu Val Phe Gly Arg Ser Lys Asp Tyr Val Val Cys Arg Ser Asn
 785 790 795 800
 His His Ala Cys Ile Gly Ser Val Tyr Leu Ser Thr Lys Gln Ala Leu
 805 810 815
 Cys Gly Ser Tyr Leu Phe Gly Asp Ala Phe Ile Arg Ala Ser Tyr Gly
 820 825 830
 Phe Gly Asn Gln His Met Lys Thr Ser Tyr Thr Phe Ala Glu Glu Ser
 835 840 845
 Asp Val Arg Trp Asp Asn Asn Cys Leu Val Gly Glu Ile Gly Val Gly
 850 855 860
 Leu Pro Ile Val Ile Thr Pro Ser Lys Leu Tyr Leu Asn Glu Leu Arg
 865 870 875 880
 Pro Phe Val Gln Ala Glu Phe Ser Tyr Ala Asp His Glu Ser Phe Thr
 885 890 895
 Glu Glu Gly Asp Gln Ala Arg Ala Phe Arg Ser Gly His Leu Met Asn
 900 905 910
 Leu Ser Val Pro Val Gly Val Lys Phe Asp Arg Cys Ser Ser Thr His
 915 920 925
 Pro Asn Lys Tyr Ser Phe Met Gly Ala Tyr Ile Cys Asp Ala Tyr Arg
 930 935 940
 Thr Ile Ser Gly Thr Gln Thr Thr Leu Leu Ser His Gln Glu Thr Trp
 945 950 955 960
 Thr Thr Asp Ala Phe His Leu Ala Arg His Gly Val Ile Val Arg Gly
 965 970 975
 Ser Met Tyr Ala Ser Leu Thr Ser Asn Ile Glu Val Tyr Gly His Gly
 980 985 990
 Arg Tyr Glu Tyr Arg Asp Thr Ser Arg Gly Tyr Gly Leu Ser Ala Gly
 995 1000 1005
 Ser Lys Val Arg Phe
 1010

<210> SEQ ID NO 29

<211> LENGTH: 2964

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<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia muridarum

<400> SEQUENCE: 29

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caaggagggc atgcggcaga tatttccatg cctccgggaa tttatgatgg gacaacattg    120
acggcgccat ttccctacac tgtgatcgga gatcccagag ggacaaaggt tacttcatcg    180
ggatcgctag agttgaaaaa cctggacaat tccattgcca ctttacctct aagttgtttt    240
ggtaatttgt tggggaattt cactattgca ggaagagggc attcgttagt atttgagaat    300
atacgaacat ctacaaatgg ggcggcattg agtaatcatg ctccttctgg actgtttgta    360
attgaagctt ttgatgaact ctctcttttg aattgtaatt cattggatc tgtagttcct    420
caaacagggg gtacgactac ttctgttctt tctaattgga cgatctattc tagaacagat    480
cttgttctaa gagatacaaa gaagggttct tctatagta acttagtttc tggagatggg    540
ggagctatag atgcacaaaag ttaaatgggt aacggaattg aaaaactttg taccttccaa    600
gaaaaatgtag cgcagtcgca tgggggagcg tgtcaggtaa caaacacctt ctctgctgtg    660
ggcaataaag ttcctttgtc ttttttaggc aatgttgctg gtaataaggg gggaggagt    720
gctgctgtca aagatggcca gggggcagga ggggcgactg atctatcggt taattttgcc    780
aataaactg ctgtagaatt tgagggaaat agtgctcgaa taggtggagg gatctactcg    840
gacggaaata tttccttttt agggaatgca aagacagttt tctaagtaa cgtagetctg    900
cctatttatg ttgacctgca tgctgcagga ggacagcccc ctgcagataa agataactat    960
ggagatggag gagccatctt ctgcaaaaat gatactaaca taggtgaagt ctctttcaaa   1020
gacgaggggt ttgttttctt tagtaaaaaa attgcccag gaaagggggg cgctatttat   1080
gctaagaaac tgacaatttc tgaactgtgt ccggtccagt ttcttggtaa tgtcgcgaat   1140
gacgggggcg ctatttatct agtagatcag ggggaactta gtctatctgc tgatcgcgga   1200
gatattatth ttgatggaaa ttaaaagaga atggctacgc aaggcgctgc caccgtccat   1260
gatgtaatgg ttgcatcgaa tgctatctct atggctacag gggggcaaat cacaacatta   1320
agggctaagg aaggtgcgca aattcttttt aatgacccta ttgaaatggc gaatggacaa   1380
cctgtaatac aaactcttac agtaaacgag ggcgaaggat atacggggga cattgttttt   1440
gctaaagggt ataattgttt gtactcaagt attgagctga gtcaggggag aattattctc   1500
cgagagcaaa caaaattatt ggtaactcc ctgactcaga ctggaggggag tgtacatatg   1560
gaagggggga gtacactaga ctttgcagta acaacgccac cagctgctaa ttcgatggct   1620
cttactaatg tacacttctc cttagcttct ttactaaaaa ataatggggg tacaaatcct   1680
ccaacgaatc ctccagtaca ggtttctagt ccagctgtaa ttgtaatac agctgctggg   1740
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aatcagtggt taggtgcgga tcaaaactatt gatgtgctgc agttgcattt aggagcgaat   1860
cctccgcta acgctccaac tgatttgact ttagggaacg aaagttctaa atatgggtat   1920
caaggaagtt ggacacttca atgggaacca gatcctgcca atcctccaca gaacaatagc   1980
tacatgttga aggcaagctg gactaaaaca ggttataatc ctggtccgga ggcgtagct   2040
tctctggtct ctaaatagtct ttggggatcc attttagatg tgcgtccgc gcattctgct   2100
attcaagcaa gtatagatgg acgagcttat tgtcggggta tttggatttc tgggatttct   2160

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aactttttct atcatgatca ggatgcttta ggacaggggt atcgtcatat tagtggggga 2220
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acttttgga ggtccaaga ttatgtggtc tgcgatcta acgatcacac ttgtgtaggc 2340
tctgtttact tatccactag acaagcgtta tgcggatect gtttatttgg agatgctttt 2400
gttcgggcga gttacggatt tggaatcag catatgaaga cctcttatac atttgctgaa 2460
gagagtaatg tgcgttggga taataactgt gtagtgggag aagttggagc tgggctccct 2520
atcatgctcg ctgcatctaa gctttatcta aatgagttgc gtccttcgt gcaagcagag 2580
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ttagcaaggc atggagttat ggtcagagga tctatgatg cttctttaac aggtaatata 2880
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attggaagta aaatccgatt ctaa 2964

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<210> SEQ ID NO 30
<211> LENGTH: 987
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia muridarum

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<400> SEQUENCE: 30

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

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Gly	Ala	Cys	Gln	Val	Thr	Lys	Thr	Phe	Ser	Ala	Val	Gly	Asn	Lys	Val
210						215					220				
Pro	Leu	Ser	Phe	Leu	Gly	Asn	Val	Ala	Gly	Asn	Lys	Gly	Gly	Gly	Val
225					230					235					240
Ala	Ala	Val	Lys	Asp	Gly	Gln	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ala	Thr	Asp	Leu	Ser
				245					250					255	
Val	Asn	Phe	Ala	Asn	Asn	Thr	Ala	Val	Glu	Phe	Glu	Gly	Asn	Ser	Ala
			260					265					270		
Arg	Ile	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ile	Tyr	Ser	Asp	Gly	Asn	Ile	Ser	Phe	Leu	Gly
		275					280					285			
Asn	Ala	Lys	Thr	Val	Phe	Leu	Ser	Asn	Val	Ala	Ser	Pro	Ile	Tyr	Val
	290					295					300				
Asp	Pro	Ala	Ala	Ala	Gly	Gly	Gln	Pro	Pro	Ala	Asp	Lys	Asp	Asn	Tyr
305					310					315					320
Gly	Asp	Gly	Gly	Ala	Ile	Phe	Cys	Lys	Asn	Asp	Thr	Asn	Ile	Gly	Glu
				325					330					335	
Val	Ser	Phe	Lys	Asp	Glu	Gly	Val	Val	Phe	Phe	Ser	Lys	Asn	Ile	Ala
			340					345					350		
Ala	Gly	Lys	Gly	Gly	Ala	Ile	Tyr	Ala	Lys	Lys	Leu	Thr	Ile	Ser	Asp
		355					360					365			
Cys	Gly	Pro	Val	Gln	Phe	Leu	Gly	Asn	Val	Ala	Asn	Asp	Gly	Gly	Ala
	370					375					380				
Ile	Tyr	Leu	Val	Asp	Gln	Gly	Glu	Leu	Ser	Leu	Ser	Ala	Asp	Arg	Gly
385					390					395					400
Asp	Ile	Ile	Phe	Asp	Gly	Asn	Leu	Lys	Arg	Met	Ala	Thr	Gln	Gly	Ala
			405						410					415	
Ala	Thr	Val	His	Asp	Val	Met	Val	Ala	Ser	Asn	Ala	Ile	Ser	Met	Ala
			420					425					430		
Thr	Gly	Gly	Gln	Ile	Thr	Thr	Leu	Arg	Ala	Lys	Glu	Gly	Arg	Arg	Ile
		435					440					445			
Leu	Phe	Asn	Asp	Pro	Ile	Glu	Met	Ala	Asn	Gly	Gln	Pro	Val	Ile	Gln
	450					455					460				
Thr	Leu	Thr	Val	Asn	Glu	Gly	Glu	Gly	Tyr	Thr	Gly	Asp	Ile	Val	Phe
465					470					475					480
Ala	Lys	Gly	Asp	Asn	Val	Leu	Tyr	Ser	Ser	Ile	Glu	Leu	Ser	Gln	Gly
				485					490					495	
Arg	Ile	Ile	Leu	Arg	Glu	Gln	Thr	Lys	Leu	Leu	Val	Asn	Ser	Leu	Thr
			500					505					510		
Gln	Thr	Gly	Gly	Ser	Val	His	Met	Glu	Gly	Gly	Ser	Thr	Leu	Asp	Phe
		515					520					525			
Ala	Val	Thr	Thr	Pro	Pro	Ala	Ala	Asn	Ser	Met	Ala	Leu	Thr	Asn	Val
	530					535					540				
His	Phe	Ser	Leu	Ala	Ser	Leu	Leu	Lys	Asn	Asn	Gly	Val	Thr	Asn	Pro
545					550					555					560
Pro	Thr	Asn	Pro	Pro	Val	Gln	Val	Ser	Ser	Pro	Ala	Val	Ile	Gly	Asn
			565						570					575	
Thr	Ala	Ala	Gly	Thr	Val	Thr	Ile	Ser	Gly	Pro	Ile	Phe	Phe	Glu	Asp
			580					585					590		
Leu	Asp	Glu	Thr	Ala	Tyr	Asp	Asn	Asn	Gln	Trp	Leu	Gly	Ala	Asp	Gln
		595					600					605			
Thr	Ile	Asp	Val	Leu	Gln	Leu	His	Leu	Gly	Ala	Asn	Pro	Pro	Ala	Asn

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610			615			620									
Ala 625	Pro 625	Thr 625	Asp 625	Leu 630	Thr 630	Leu 630	Gly 630	Asn 635	Glu 635	Ser 635	Ser 635	Lys 635	Tyr 640	Gly 640	Tyr 640
Gln 645	Gly 645	Ser 645	Trp 645	Thr 645	Leu 645	Gln 645	Trp 645	Glu 650	Pro 650	Asp 650	Pro 655	Ala 655	Asn 655	Pro 655	Pro 655
Gln 660	Asn 660	Asn 660	Ser 660	Tyr 660	Met 665	Leu 665	Lys 665	Ala 665	Ser 665	Trp 670	Thr 670	Lys 670	Thr 670	Gly 670	Tyr 670
Asn 675	Pro 675	Gly 675	Pro 675	Glu 680	Arg 680	Val 680	Ala 680	Ser 680	Leu 685	Val 685	Ser 685	Asn 685	Ser 685	Leu 685	Trp 685
Gly 690	Ser 690	Ile 690	Leu 695	Asp 695	Val 695	Arg 695	Ser 695	Ala 700	His 700	Ser 700	Ala 700	Ile 700	Gln 700	Ala 700	Ser 700
Ile 705	Asp 705	Gly 705	Arg 710	Ala 710	Tyr 710	Cys 710	Arg 710	Gly 715	Ile 715	Trp 715	Ile 715	Ser 715	Gly 720	Ile 720	Ser 720
Asn 725	Phe 725	Phe 725	Tyr 725	His 725	Asp 730	Gln 730	Asp 730	Ala 730	Leu 730	Gly 730	Gln 735	Gly 735	Tyr 735	Arg 735	His 735
Ile 740	Ser 740	Gly 740	Gly 740	Tyr 740	Ser 745	Ile 745	Gly 745	Ala 745	Asn 745	Ser 745	Tyr 745	Phe 750	Gly 750	Ser 750	Ser 750
Met 755	Phe 755	Gly 755	Leu 755	Ala 755	Phe 760	Thr 760	Glu 760	Thr 760	Phe 765	Gly 765	Arg 765	Ser 765	Lys 765	Asp 765	Tyr 765
Val 770	Val 770	Cys 770	Arg 770	Ser 775	Asn 775	Asp 775	His 775	Thr 780	Cys 780	Val 780	Gly 780	Ser 780	Val 780	Tyr 780	Leu 780
Ser 785	Thr 785	Arg 785	Gln 790	Ala 790	Leu 790	Cys 790	Gly 795	Ser 795	Cys 795	Leu 795	Phe 795	Gly 800	Asp 800	Ala 800	Phe 800
Val 805	Arg 805	Ala 805	Ser 805	Tyr 805	Gly 810	Phe 810	Gly 810	Asn 810	Gln 810	His 810	Met 815	Lys 815	Thr 815	Ser 815	Tyr 815
Thr 820	Phe 820	Ala 820	Glu 820	Glu 820	Ser 825	Asn 825	Val 825	Arg 825	Trp 825	Asp 830	Asn 830	Asn 830	Cys 830	Val 830	Val 830
Gly 835	Glu 835	Val 835	Gly 835	Ala 840	Gly 840	Leu 840	Pro 840	Ile 840	Met 845	Leu 845	Ala 845	Ala 845	Ser 845	Lys 845	Leu 845
Tyr 850	Leu 850	Asn 850	Glu 855	Leu 855	Arg 855	Pro 855	Phe 855	Val 860	Gln 860	Ala 860	Glu 860	Phe 860	Ala 860	Tyr 860	Ala 860
Glu 865	His 865	Glu 865	Ser 870	Phe 870	Thr 870	Glu 870	Arg 870	Gly 875	Asp 875	Gln 875	Ala 875	Arg 875	Glu 875	Phe 875	Lys 875
Ser 885	Gly 885	His 885	Leu 885	Met 885	Asn 890	Leu 890	Ser 890	Ile 890	Pro 890	Val 890	Gly 895	Val 895	Lys 895	Phe 895	Asp 895
Arg 900	Cys 900	Ser 900	Ser 900	Lys 900	His 905	Pro 905	Asn 905	Lys 905	Tyr 905	Ser 905	Phe 910	Met 910	Gly 910	Ala 910	Tyr 910
Ile 915	Cys 915	Asp 915	Ala 915	Tyr 915	Arg 920	Ser 920	Ile 920	Ser 920	Gly 920	Thr 920	Glu 925	Thr 925	Thr 925	Leu 925	Leu 925
Ser 930	His 930	Lys 930	Glu 930	Thr 930	Trp 935	Thr 935	Thr 935	Asp 935	Ala 935	Phe 940	His 940	Leu 940	Ala 940	Arg 940	His 940
Gly 945	Val 945	Met 945	Val 945	Arg 950	Gly 950	Ser 950	Met 950	Tyr 955	Ala 955	Ser 955	Leu 955	Thr 955	Gly 955	Asn 955	Ile 955
Glu 965	Val 965	Tyr 965	Gly 965	His 965	Gly 965	Lys 965	Tyr 965	Glu 970	Tyr 970	Arg 970	Asp 970	Ala 970	Ser 970	Arg 970	Gly 970
Tyr 980	Gly 980	Leu 980	Ser 980	Ile 980	Gly 980	Ser 980	Lys 980	Ile 985	Arg 985	Phe 985					

<210> SEQ ID NO 31

<211> LENGTH: 3036

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia psittaci

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<400> SEQUENCE: 31

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acgttccoct atacgattac atccaatcct gaaggaacaa cggcaatact gtcaggaaat	180
ttaaatcttt taaatcttga taactccatg gtagcaacgc cttcaagttg ctttttcaac	240
tctgcaggat ccatgacaat tgtggggaga aaccacaatc taacctttac aaaccttcgc	300
acgtcggcaa acggtgctgc cctaagctct attcctacaa caactcctga atcgttccct	360
tatacgatta aaggagttaa caccctctcc ttttctaact gcctagccct aatggcccgc	420
acaacaacgg cgccaatac gacaactcct gtaaatccaa acggaggggc gttctactcc	480
aaagtcctcg tatttctaga gaatattcag aatgtgctat ttaaaaataa cagggctgct	540
gatagcggcg gtggcctatg ggtagaaaca gctgggatta gcaatatcaa aaaatccatg	600
cagttcctta gcaacgtcgg agccaacggg ggcgctatca acgcgtctaa aagcctagat	660
gttacgcaat gtccctcgat tctcttcaga tctaactctg ctgagaaact cggaggagct	720
atccaagctg ttgatcctgc aacaacaaat caagtaaata ctgccgtcag atttctcgaa	780
aatggctcag tacaatttga tgccaataat gcgaaatctg gcggagcgat ttattcgaaa	840
gggaacgtcg atttctcaaa taatgcgcaa ttgctgatac agaataactc cgcattctct	900
gaagtcgcta atactaatga agtattagga caaggtgggg cgattttctg tgtacaacag	960
actcctactc aaccgcccgc gccaccacca cctacaacga atcctgtctt ctcaggatta	1020
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gcgatttatg gagaaaaggt cagcattacc tcctcagggg aaacgatggt tacaacaac	1140
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gactacggcg atatgatatt ctatgaaaa ctaaaaaaag atgacgctac tgtcacaaga	1260
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gaatccacta tctatcaaaa agtcatctta ggtggcggga agcttggtct agcagataaa	1560
gccagcctat ctgtagcttc ctttactcag gaaacagatt ctattctttt aatggataat	1620
ggaactactc tagcaattac agagcattcc catcaaacac cagcagctgg tgggggtggc	1680
ggagggcggg gaacccccac tcaggaagcc aatactgatg gagttatttc cttacaaaat	1740
cttcatgtca atatcagctc gcttacggaa caaggtgagg gggcgaaact tgaacaaaa	1800
aatacagatg ggacgataac tttactggg catgtatcct tagacgatgt ttcaggaaat	1860
gcttacgaga atcacgatct tttcaataaa gataccgtca cgataaatct gctttctctt	1920
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gagcgtcaag catctttagt tcctaatagc ttatggggag cattcatcga cctacgttct	2160
atgaatgect tagcgcagac aagctgtgac ggcttcggtt atggtaaggg attgtgggta	2220

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gctgggattt ccaatatctt ccaccatgat cgcaatagcg tatcccatgg tttccgctgt 2280
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gtggccttct cccagatatt tgctaagtct aaagactatg ttgtctctc agcaaaatca 2400
caagctatag caggtagcgc ttacctatcg gtaaaacgtc agttaagcaa cagcatatto 2460
tcctccttcg ctgcaagaat taactacagc cataactaac aggatatgaa aacacgctat 2520
accttcattc ctgaaaaaga tggcaattgg gataataact gctggttagg agaaataggc 2580
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atgaatgttc agcttgggcta tgctgagcat ggatcgttta aagaaaaact tgcagaagca 2700
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ccagcaacta atctaataag acatggttta ttgatgcaag gatccacaca tacagctgtg 2940
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<210> SEQ ID NO 32
<211> LENGTH: 1011
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia psitacii

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<400> SEQUENCE: 32

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

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Asn	Gly	Gly	Ala	Ile	Asn	Ala	Ser	Lys	Ser	Leu	Asp	Val	Thr	Gln	Cys
210					215						220				
Pro	Ser	Ile	Leu	Phe	Arg	Ser	Asn	Ser	Ala	Glu	Lys	Leu	Gly	Gly	Ala
225					230					235					240
Ile	Gln	Ala	Val	Asp	Pro	Ala	Thr	Thr	Asn	Gln	Val	Asn	Thr	Ala	Val
				245					250					255	
Arg	Phe	Ser	Glu	Asn	Gly	Ser	Val	Gln	Phe	Asp	Ala	Asn	Asn	Ala	Lys
			260					265						270	
Ser	Gly	Gly	Ala	Ile	Tyr	Ser	Lys	Gly	Asn	Val	Asp	Phe	Ser	Asn	Asn
		275					280					285			
Ala	Gln	Leu	Leu	Ile	Gln	Asn	Asn	Ser	Ala	Ser	Pro	Glu	Val	Ala	Asn
	290					295					300				
Thr	Asn	Glu	Val	Leu	Gly	Gln	Gly	Gly	Ala	Ile	Phe	Cys	Val	Gln	Gln
305					310					315					320
Thr	Pro	Thr	Gln	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Thr	Thr	Asn	Pro	Val
				325						330				335	
Phe	Ser	Gly	Leu	Thr	Ile	Thr	Asn	Gln	Lys	Asp	Ile	Leu	Phe	Ala	Asn
			340					345						350	
Asn	Phe	Ala	Ala	Thr	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ala	Ile	Tyr	Gly	Glu	Lys	Val	Ser
		355					360					365			
Ile	Thr	Ser	Ser	Gly	Lys	Thr	Met	Phe	Thr	Asn	Asn	Ile	Ala	Lys	Asp
370						375					380				
Gly	Gly	Ala	Ile	Tyr	Ile	Pro	Glu	Asn	Gly	Glu	Leu	Thr	Leu	Ser	Ala
385					390					395					400
Asp	Tyr	Gly	Asp	Met	Ile	Phe	Tyr	Glu	Asn	Leu	Lys	Lys	Asp	Asp	Ala
			405						410					415	
Thr	Val	Thr	Arg	Asn	Ala	Val	Thr	Leu	Ala	Lys	Gly	Ala	Thr	Ile	Lys
			420					425						430	
Leu	Leu	Ala	Ala	Ser	Gly	Asp	His	Lys	Leu	Cys	Phe	Tyr	Asp	Pro	Ile
		435					440					445			
Val	Thr	Thr	Leu	Pro	Glu	Thr	Ala	Pro	Thr	Asn	Asp	Lys	Thr	Leu	Thr
	450					455					460				
Ile	Asn	Gln	Asp	Lys	Thr	Ser	Ser	Thr	Pro	Phe	Thr	Asn	Tyr	Ile	Gly
465					470					475					480
Thr	Leu	Leu	Phe	Ser	Gly	Ala	Tyr	Val	Asp	Ser	Gln	Ser	Ala	Ser	Thr
			485						490					495	
Thr	Ala	Asn	Phe	Glu	Ser	Thr	Ile	Tyr	Gln	Lys	Val	Ile	Leu	Gly	Gly
			500					505						510	
Gly	Lys	Leu	Val	Leu	Ala	Asp	Lys	Ala	Ser	Leu	Ser	Val	Ala	Ser	Phe
		515					520						525		
Thr	Gln	Glu	Thr	Asp	Ser	Ile	Leu	Leu	Met	Asp	Asn	Gly	Thr	Thr	Leu
	530					535					540				
Ala	Ile	Thr	Glu	His	Ser	His	Gln	Thr	Pro	Ala	Ala	Gly	Gly	Gly	Gly
545					550					555					560
Gly	Gly	Gly	Gly	Thr	Pro	Thr	Gln	Glu	Ala	Asn	Thr	Asp	Gly	Val	Ile
				565					570					575	
Ser	Leu	Thr	Asn	Leu	His	Val	Asn	Ile	Ser	Ser	Leu	Thr	Glu	Gln	Gly
			580					585					590		
Glu	Gly	Ala	Lys	Leu	Glu	Thr	Lys	Asn	Thr	Asp	Gly	Thr	Ile	Thr	Leu
		595					600					605			
Thr	Gly	His	Val	Ser	Leu	Asp	Asp	Val	Ser	Gly	Thr	Ala	Tyr	Glu	Asn

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610				615				620							
His	Asp	Leu	Phe	Asn	Lys	Asp	Thr	Val	Thr	Ile	Asn	Leu	Leu	Ser	Leu
625				630						635					640
Ser	Thr	Ala	Gly	Asp	Ser	Lys	Thr	Thr	Ile	Asn	Gly	Leu	Asp	Leu	Thr
				645					650				655		
Leu	Arg	Gly	Asp	Ala	Glu	Pro	Gln	Tyr	Gly	Tyr	Gln	Gly	Ser	Trp	Gln
				660				665					670		
Leu	Ala	Trp	Glu	Asn	Gly	Ala	Asp	Ala	Asn	Lys	Gln	Lys	Ile	Leu	Lys
				675				680				685			
Ala	Thr	Trp	Thr	Lys	Thr	Gly	Phe	Thr	Pro	Asn	Pro	Glu	Arg	Gln	Ala
						695					700				
Ser	Leu	Val	Pro	Asn	Ser	Leu	Trp	Gly	Ala	Phe	Ile	Asp	Leu	Arg	Ser
705				710						715					720
Met	Asn	Ala	Leu	Ala	Thr	Ala	Ser	Cys	Asp	Gly	Phe	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Lys
				725					730					735	
Gly	Leu	Trp	Val	Ala	Gly	Ile	Ser	Asn	Ile	Phe	His	His	Asp	Arg	Asn
				740				745					750		
Ser	Val	Ser	His	Gly	Phe	Arg	Arg	Ile	Ser	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Val	Ile	Gly
				755				760				765			
Ala	Asn	Ser	Gln	Thr	Val	Thr	Asp	Ser	Val	Phe	Gly	Val	Ala	Phe	Ser
				770			775				780				
Gln	Ile	Phe	Ala	Lys	Ser	Lys	Asp	Tyr	Val	Val	Ser	Ser	Ala	Lys	Ser
785					790					795					800
Gln	Ala	Ile	Ala	Gly	Ser	Ala	Tyr	Leu	Ser	Val	Lys	Arg	Gln	Leu	Ser
				805				810						815	
Asn	Thr	Ile	Phe	Ser	Ser	Phe	Ala	Ala	Arg	Ile	Asn	Tyr	Ser	His	Thr
				820				825					830		
Asn	Glu	Asp	Met	Lys	Thr	Arg	Tyr	Thr	Phe	Ile	Pro	Glu	Lys	Asp	Gly
				835				840				845			
Asn	Trp	Asp	Asn	Asn	Cys	Trp	Leu	Gly	Glu	Ile	Gly	Gly	Ser	Leu	Pro
				850			855				860				
Ile	Val	Leu	Gln	Ile	Thr	Lys	Leu	His	Leu	Asn	Gln	Ile	Ile	Pro	Phe
865					870					875					880
Met	Asn	Val	Gln	Leu	Gly	Tyr	Ala	Glu	His	Gly	Ser	Phe	Lys	Glu	Lys
				885					890					895	
Leu	Ala	Glu	Ala	Arg	Ser	Phe	Cys	Ser	Ser	Arg	Leu	Ile	Asn	Leu	Ala
				900				905					910		
Val	Pro	Val	Gly	Phe	Lys	Ile	Asp	Arg	Arg	Ser	His	Ser	His	Pro	Asp
				915				920				925			
Phe	Tyr	Ser	Leu	Ala	Ile	Ser	Tyr	Ile	Pro	Asp	Val	Trp	Arg	Arg	Asn
				930			935				940				
Pro	Gly	Cys	Asn	Thr	Leu	Leu	Leu	Ala	Asn	Gly	Val	Arg	Trp	Lys	Thr
945					950					955					960
Pro	Ala	Thr	Asn	Leu	Asn	Arg	His	Gly	Leu	Leu	Met	Gln	Gly	Ser	Thr
				965					970					975	
His	Thr	Ala	Val	Leu	Ser	Asn	Ile	Glu	Ile	Phe	Ser	His	Gly	Ser	Cys
				980					985				990		
Glu	Leu	Arg	Ser	Ser	Ser	Arg	Asn	Tyr	Asn	Ile	Asn	Val	Gly	Ser	Lys
				995				1000					1005		
Ile	Arg	Phe													
				1010											

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<210> SEQ ID NO 33
<211> LENGTH: 1806
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 33
atgaaaatga ataggatttg gctattactg cttacctttt cttctgcoat acattctcct    60
gtacaaggag aaagcttggg ttgcaagaat gctcttcaag atttgagttt ttagagcat    120
ttattacagg ttaaatatgc tcctaaaaca tggaaagagc aatacttagg atgggatctt    180
gttcaaaagt ccgtttctgc acagcagaag cttcgtacac aagaaaatcc atcaacaagt    240
ttttgccagc aggtccttgc tgattttatc ggaggattaa atgactttca cgctggagta    300
actttctttg cgatagaaaag tgcttacctt ctttataccg tacaaaaaag tagtgacggc    360
cgtttctact ttgtagatat catgactttt tcttcagaga tccgtgttgg agatgagttg    420
ctagaggtgg atggggcgcc tgtccaagat gtactcgcta ctctatatgg aagcaatcac    480
aaagggactg cagctgaaga gtcggctgct ttaagaacac tattttctcg catggcctct    540
ttagggcaca aagtaccttc tggggcgact actttaaaga ttcgtcgtcc ttttggtact    600
acgagagaag ttcgtgtgaa atggcgttat gttcctgaag gtgtaggaga tttggctacc    660
atagctcctt ctatcagggc tccacagtta cagaaatcga tgagaagctt tttccctaag    720
aaagatgatg cgtttctatg gtctagtctg ctattctact ctccaatggt tccgcatttt    780
tgggcagagc ttcgcaatca ttatgcaacg agtggtttga aaagcgggta caatattggg    840
agtaaccgat ggtttctccc tgtcattggg cctgttatac gggagtcgga gggcttttcc    900
cgcgcttata tttcttcggt gactgatggg gatggtaaga gccataaagt aggatttcta    960
agaattccta catatagtgt gcaggacatg gaagattttg atccttcagg accgcctcct   1020
tgggaagaat ttgctaagat tattcaagta ttttcttcta atacagaagc tttgattatc   1080
gaccaaaacga acaaccaggg tggtagtgtc ctttatcttt atgcaactgt tccatggtt   1140
acagaccgtc ctttagaact tcctaaacat agaatgattc tgactcagga tgaagtgggt   1200
gatgctttag attggttaac cctggttgaa aacgtagaca caaacgtgga gtctcgcctt   1260
gctctgggag acaacatgga aggatatact gtggatctac aggttgccga gtatttaaaa   1320
agctttggac gtcaagtatt gaattgttgg agtaaagggg atatcgagtt atcaacgcct   1380
attcctcttt ttggttttga gaagattcat ccacatcctc gagttcaata ctctaaaccg   1440
atttgtgttt tgatcaatga gcaagacttt tcttgtgctg acttcttccc tgtagttttg   1500
aaagacaatg atcgagctct tattgttggg actcgaacag ctggagctgg aggatttgtc   1560
tttaatgtgc agttcccaaa tagaactgga ataaaaactt gttctttaac aggatcatta   1620
gctgtagtag agcatgggtc cttcattgag aacatcggag tcgaaccgca tatcgatctg   1680
ccttttacag cgaatgatat tcgctataaa ggctattccg agtatcttga taaggcmeta   1740
aaattggttt gtcagctgat caataacgac ggtaccatta ttcttgcgga agatggtagt   1800
ttttaa                                           1806

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<210> SEQ ID NO 34
<211> LENGTH: 601
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

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<400> SEQUENCE: 34

Met Lys Met Asn Arg Ile Trp Leu Leu Leu Leu Thr Phe Ser Ser Ala
 1 5 10 15
 Ile His Ser Pro Val Gln Gly Glu Ser Leu Val Cys Lys Asn Ala Leu
 20 25 30
 Gln Asp Leu Ser Phe Leu Glu His Leu Leu Gln Val Lys Tyr Ala Pro
 35 40 45
 Lys Thr Trp Lys Glu Gln Tyr Leu Gly Trp Asp Leu Val Gln Ser Ser
 50 55 60
 Val Ser Ala Gln Gln Lys Leu Arg Thr Gln Glu Asn Pro Ser Thr Ser
 65 70 75 80
 Phe Cys Gln Gln Val Leu Ala Asp Phe Ile Gly Gly Leu Asn Asp Phe
 85 90 95
 His Ala Gly Val Thr Phe Phe Ala Ile Glu Ser Ala Tyr Leu Pro Tyr
 100 105 110
 Thr Val Gln Lys Ser Ser Asp Gly Arg Phe Tyr Phe Val Asp Ile Met
 115 120 125
 Thr Phe Ser Ser Glu Ile Arg Val Gly Asp Glu Leu Leu Glu Val Asp
 130 135 140
 Gly Ala Pro Val Gln Asp Val Leu Ala Thr Leu Tyr Gly Ser Asn His
 145 150 155 160
 Lys Gly Thr Ala Ala Glu Glu Ser Ala Ala Leu Arg Thr Leu Phe Ser
 165 170 175
 Arg Met Ala Ser Leu Gly His Lys Val Pro Ser Gly Arg Thr Thr Leu
 180 185 190
 Lys Ile Arg Arg Pro Phe Gly Thr Thr Arg Glu Val Arg Val Lys Trp
 195 200 205
 Arg Tyr Val Pro Glu Gly Val Gly Asp Leu Ala Thr Ile Ala Pro Ser
 210 215 220
 Ile Arg Ala Pro Gln Leu Gln Lys Ser Met Arg Ser Phe Phe Pro Lys
 225 230 235 240
 Lys Asp Asp Ala Phe His Arg Ser Ser Ser Leu Phe Tyr Ser Pro Met
 245 250 255
 Val Pro His Phe Trp Ala Glu Leu Arg Asn His Tyr Ala Thr Ser Gly
 260 265 270
 Leu Lys Ser Gly Tyr Asn Ile Gly Ser Thr Asp Gly Phe Leu Pro Val
 275 280 285
 Ile Gly Pro Val Ile Trp Glu Ser Glu Gly Leu Phe Arg Ala Tyr Ile
 290 295 300
 Ser Ser Val Thr Asp Gly Asp Gly Lys Ser His Lys Val Gly Phe Leu
 305 310 315 320
 Arg Ile Pro Thr Tyr Ser Trp Gln Asp Met Glu Asp Phe Asp Pro Ser
 325 330 335
 Gly Pro Pro Pro Trp Glu Glu Phe Ala Lys Ile Ile Gln Val Phe Ser
 340 345 350
 Ser Asn Thr Glu Ala Leu Ile Ile Asp Gln Thr Asn Asn Pro Gly Gly
 355 360 365
 Ser Val Leu Tyr Leu Tyr Ala Leu Leu Ser Met Leu Thr Asp Arg Pro
 370 375 380
 Leu Glu Leu Pro Lys His Arg Met Ile Leu Thr Gln Asp Glu Val Val

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385	390	395	400
Asp Ala Leu Asp	Trp Leu Thr Leu Leu Glu Asn Val Asp Thr Asn Val		
	405	410	415
Glu Ser Arg Leu Ala Leu Gly Asp Asn Met Glu Gly Tyr Thr Val Asp		425	430
	420		
Leu Gln Val Ala Glu Tyr Leu Lys Ser Phe Gly Arg Gln Val Leu Asn		440	445
	435		
Cys Trp Ser Lys Gly Asp Ile Glu Leu Ser Thr Pro Ile Pro Leu Phe		455	460
	450		
Gly Phe Glu Lys Ile His Pro His Pro Arg Val Gln Tyr Ser Lys Pro		475	480
	465		
Ile Cys Val Leu Ile Asn Glu Gln Asp Phe Ser Cys Ala Asp Phe Phe		490	495
	485		
Pro Val Val Leu Lys Asp Asn Asp Arg Ala Leu Ile Val Gly Thr Arg		505	510
	500		
Thr Ala Gly Ala Gly Gly Phe Val Phe Asn Val Gln Phe Pro Asn Arg		520	525
	515		
Thr Gly Ile Lys Thr Cys Ser Leu Thr Gly Ser Leu Ala Val Arg Glu		535	540
	530		
His Gly Ala Phe Ile Glu Asn Ile Gly Val Glu Pro His Ile Asp Leu		555	560
	545		
Pro Phe Thr Ala Asn Asp Ile Arg Tyr Lys Gly Tyr Ser Glu Tyr Leu		570	575
	565		
Asp Lys Val Lys Lys Leu Val Cys Gln Leu Ile Asn Asn Asp Gly Thr		585	590
	580		
Ile Ile Leu Ala Glu Asp Gly Ser Phe		600	
	595		

<210> SEQ ID NO 35
 <211> LENGTH: 1806
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia muridarum

<400> SEQUENCE: 35

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atgaaaatga ataggatttt gctactgctg ctaacctttt cttcgcgtat acattctcct    60
ttgcatgggg aaagttagt ctgtcagaat gctctgaaag atttgagttt tttggagcat    120
ttgctgcaag tcaagtatgc ccctaaaact tggaaagaac agtatttagg ttgggatctt    180
tctaaaagct ctgtttttgc agagcagaaa ttgcgttccg aggacaaccc tcaacaage    240
ttttgtcagc aagtaattgc ggactttatt ggagcgttga gtgattttca tgccggggtc    300
tctttctttg ctgtagagag tgcctacctt cctactctg tacaaaaaag tagcgatgga    360
cgcttctatt tcgttgatgt aatgaccttt tcttttgata ttcgcgtcgg ggatgagtta    420
cttgaggtag acgggcagcc tgttgcagaa gcacttgcta cctatatgg aaccaatcac    480
aaggggactc tcgctgaaga atctgctgct ttaagaacgt tattttctcg tatggcttct    540
ttaggacata aagtcacctc cgggagaatc accctcaaag ttcgctcgtt tctggttct    600
gtgaaagatg tgcgagcaaa atggcgttat actccagaaa gtgtagggga tttagctacg    660
atagctcctt ccataaaagc tccacagctg cagaagtcta tgagaggggc ctttcctaaa    720
aaagaaagtg tatttcatca gtcgagcact ctgttttatt ctccaatggg tctctathtt    780
tggtcggagt ttcgtaatca ctacgcaacg agtggtttaa aaagtgggta caatattggg    840
    
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gataccgatg gatttttccc agtcatggga cccgttattt gggagtcgga cggaattttt   900
catgcttata ttttcccctt ggttgatgaa aatggtagaa gccataacgt aggatttatc   960
agaattccta cgtatgggtg gcaagagatg gaagatttag attctatagg gacacctcct  1020
tgggaagagt ttggaagat cattacgcta tttctgaaa aaacagaggc tttgatcatt  1080
gacaaaacga ataatcctgg ggggagcgtt atgtatttat acggattgct ctctatggtg  1140
acggataaac ctttagatct tcctaaacat agaatgatc taactcagga cgaagtagtt  1200
gatgcttag attggttgaa tttattggaa aatgtggata caaacgcaga ggctcggatt  1260
gctttgggag ataatatgga aggatatccc attgacttgc aggctgctga atatctgaaa  1320
agctttgctc atcaggatg ggcattgttg aagaatggag atatogaatt atctacaccg  1380
attcctcttt ttgggtttga gaaaattcat ccacatcctc gagtccaata tactaagcct  1440
atttgtgttt tgattaatga acaggatttt tcttgtgctg atttcttccc tgctattctg  1500
aaagacaatg acagagccct tgctcgttga actcgaacag cgggagctgg gggatttctc  1560
ttcaatgtac aattccctaa cagaacggga attaaaagt gctctttaac aggatcttta  1620
gcagttagag agcatgggga tttgattgaa aatgttgggg ttgaacctca tattgaaatt  1680
cctttcacag ctaatgatat tcgttataga gggatttctg aatatattca gaaagtacaa  1740
aaattggttg ctcagctaat caataatgac agtgtaatta ttctctcaga ggatggaagt  1800
ttttaa                                     1806

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<210> SEQ ID NO 36

<211> LENGTH: 601

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia muridarum

<400> SEQUENCE: 36

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

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Arg Met Ala Ser Leu Gly His Lys Val Pro Ser Gly Arg Ile Thr Leu
 180 185 190

Lys Val Arg Arg Ser Ser Gly Ser Val Lys Asp Val Arg Ala Lys Trp
 195 200 205

Arg Tyr Thr Pro Glu Ser Val Gly Asp Leu Ala Thr Ile Ala Pro Ser
 210 215 220

Ile Lys Ala Pro Gln Leu Gln Lys Ser Met Arg Gly Ala Phe Pro Lys
 225 230 235 240

Lys Glu Ser Val Phe His Gln Ser Ser Thr Leu Phe Tyr Ser Pro Met
 245 250 255

Val Pro His Phe Trp Ser Glu Phe Arg Asn His Tyr Ala Thr Ser Gly
 260 265 270

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

Met Gly Pro Val Ile Trp Glu Ser Asp Gly Ile Phe His Ala Tyr Ile
 290 295 300

Phe Pro Leu Val Asp Glu Asn Gly Arg Ser His Asn Val Gly Phe Ile
 305 310 315 320

Arg Ile Pro Thr Tyr Gly Trp Gln Glu Met Glu Asp Leu Asp Ser Ile
 325 330 335

Gly Thr Pro Pro Trp Glu Glu Phe Gly Lys Ile Ile Thr Leu Phe Ser
 340 345 350

Glu Lys Thr Glu Ala Leu Ile Ile Asp Gln Thr Asn Asn Pro Gly Gly
 355 360 365

Ser Val Met Tyr Leu Tyr Gly Leu Leu Ser Met Leu Thr Asp Lys Pro
 370 375 380

Leu Asp Leu Pro Lys His Arg Met Ile Leu Thr Gln Asp Glu Val Val
 385 390 395 400

Asp Ala Leu Asp Trp Leu Asn Leu Leu Glu Asn Val Asp Thr Asn Ala
 405 410 415

Glu Ala Arg Ile Ala Leu Gly Asp Asn Met Glu Gly Tyr Pro Ile Asp
 420 425 430

Leu Gln Ala Ala Glu Tyr Leu Lys Ser Phe Ala His Gln Val Leu Ala
 435 440 445

Cys Trp Lys Asn Gly Asp Ile Glu Leu Ser Thr Pro Ile Pro Leu Phe
 450 455 460

Gly Phe Glu Lys Ile His Pro His Pro Arg Val Gln Tyr Thr Lys Pro
 465 470 475 480

Ile Cys Val Leu Ile Asn Glu Gln Asp Phe Ser Cys Ala Asp Phe Phe
 485 490 495

Pro Ala Ile Leu Lys Asp Asn Asp Arg Ala Leu Val Val Gly Thr Arg
 500 505 510

Thr Ala Gly Ala Gly Gly Phe Val Phe Asn Val Gln Phe Pro Asn Arg
 515 520 525

Thr Gly Ile Lys Ser Cys Ser Leu Thr Gly Ser Leu Ala Val Arg Glu
 530 535 540

His Gly Asp Leu Ile Glu Asn Val Gly Val Glu Pro His Ile Glu Ile
 545 550 555 560

Pro Phe Thr Ala Asn Asp Ile Arg Tyr Arg Gly Tyr Ser Glu Tyr Ile
 565 570 575

Gln Lys Val Gln Lys Leu Val Ala Gln Leu Ile Asn Asn Asp Ser Val

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580	585	590	
Ile Ile Leu Ser Glu Asp Gly Ser Phe			
595	600		
<210> SEQ ID NO 37			
<211> LENGTH: 1782			
<212> TYPE: DNA			
<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia psitacii			
<400> SEQUENCE: 37			
atgaaagtga aacaaattac agccttgatt tgctccttag tattaggttt tcaaatttca			60
ggttccgcta agactttagt tcaaaaaaat gcatgttctg acttgattt tttggaacac			120
ttacttgatg ttaaatatgc tcttaaagag tggaaacata agctttttca ttgggatttg			180
aaagatgcaa cggatcaagc acgtttaaaa ttgtgtattg aggaaaatcc tccaacaagc			240
tactgccaaag gagttcttgc agaatatatc tctgatttaa aagattttca tgccgggatt			300
actttcttcc gcacagagaa ttctcatcta ccttatacgg ttaagttaag caattctcgc			360
agatgcttta ttgttgatgt gcatacgtat aactctgaaa tttctgtagg tgatgaaatt			420
ttagagatgg acggtatgcc gattatggag gtaatcgaga gtatacgtac tggtagagga			480
gctctttctg attacgctgc agctgcacga acactctttt ctctgtctgc tgccttaggc			540
catcaaattc ctatgggagt ggcaacatta aaaattcgtc gtcctagcgg ttaacgcgt			600
acggtaaaag ctaaatggcg ccatacgect gaatatatc aagatctatc ttaatatct			660
cctttagtaa aagatcctat catccagatg agatctagcc gtgcttgccc tttattatct			720
agtgtctctg aaaattgttt attcacaac gaaatggctc cttatttctg gaaggaatta			780
cgtcagcaat ataaacgtgg ttaagtagt gattacaata tcggaagtaa aagaggtttc			840
ttacctgatt ttggacatgt gacatggaaa gctaaaagtg gtccttacca tgcttatgtg			900
ttcacctgca ccgataatca tggacagtct cacagtattg gattccttag gatttctaca			960
tattcttggc cagatatgga agatcgtact gctatgaata tggaatcccc atgggatgac			1020
ttcagcgaga tcattagtgt tttacaagag aaaaccgaag ctttgattat cgatcagaca			1080
aacaatcctg gtggtagtgt cttctatctt tatgcattga tttctagatt aacagacaga			1140
cctttagaaa cacctaaaca tagaatgatt ctcaactcaa gtgaagtaca atctgcagta			1200
caatggttga accttcttga aggagttgaa accgatgagc aagcaagaaa tgctctcggt			1260
gaggatattg aaggttatcc tatcgatatg aatgcggcag gatattctaca gacattttct			1320
aatactgttt taaaatggtg ggcaaatggg gatattaatc tctctacacc tatgccttgg			1380
ttaggatttg ctaaagtaca tccacatcct gaacatcgtt atcacgtcc tatctgcgtc			1440
ttaatcaatc aggaagattt ctctcgcgga gatttattcc ctgcgattat gaaggatagc			1500
ggtcgagctc ttattgtagg aacggccaca gcaggagccg gaggttttgt ctttaacgta			1560
gagttcccta atagaacagg cattaaaagt tgttctttaa caggatctct agcagtaaga			1620
cctgacgggt cttacataga gaatttaggg gtctctcctc atatatctt agattttaca			1680
gatacggatg tacaacaggg aaaatatctt gattacatta gcaactgtgaa aagtttagtt			1740
cttgatctta ttgaaagaga agctgataac aaagcttctt aa			1782

<210> SEQ ID NO 38

<211> LENGTH: 593

-continued

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia psittaci

<400> SEQUENCE: 38

Met Lys Val Lys Gln Ile Thr Ala Leu Ile Cys Ser Leu Val Leu Gly
1 5 10 15
Phe Gln Ile Ser Gly Ser Ala Lys Thr Leu Val Gln Lys Asn Ala Cys
20 25 30
Ser Asp Leu Asp Phe Leu Glu His Leu Leu Asp Val Lys Tyr Ala Pro
35 40 45
Lys Glu Trp Lys His Lys Leu Phe His Trp Asp Leu Lys Asp Ala Thr
50 55 60
Asp Gln Ala Arg Leu Lys Leu Cys Ile Glu Glu Asn Pro Ser Thr Ser
65 70 75 80
Tyr Cys Gln Gly Val Leu Ala Glu Tyr Ile Ser Asp Leu Lys Asp Phe
85 90 95
His Ala Gly Ile Thr Phe Phe Arg Thr Glu Asn Ser His Leu Pro Tyr
100 105 110
Thr Val Lys Leu Ser Asn Ser Arg Arg Cys Phe Ile Val Asp Val His
115 120 125
Thr Tyr Asn Ser Glu Ile Ser Val Gly Asp Glu Ile Leu Glu Met Asp
130 135 140
Gly Met Pro Ile Met Glu Val Ile Glu Ser Ile Arg Thr Gly Arg Gly
145 150 155 160
Ala Leu Ser Asp Tyr Ala Ala Ala Ala Arg Thr Leu Phe Ser Arg Ser
165 170 175
Ala Ala Leu Gly His Gln Ile Pro Met Gly Val Ala Thr Leu Lys Ile
180 185 190
Arg Arg Pro Ser Gly Leu Thr Arg Thr Val Lys Ala Lys Trp Arg His
195 200 205
Thr Pro Glu Tyr Ile Gln Asp Leu Ser Leu Ile Ser Pro Leu Val Lys
210 215 220
Asp Pro Ile Ile Gln Met Arg Ser Ser Arg Ala Cys Pro Leu Leu Ser
225 230 235 240
Ser Ala Ser Glu Asn Cys Leu Phe Thr Asn Glu Met Val Pro Tyr Phe
245 250 255
Trp Lys Glu Leu Arg Gln Gln Tyr Lys Arg Gly Leu Ser Ser Asp Tyr
260 265 270
Asn Ile Gly Ser Lys Arg Gly Phe Leu Pro Asp Phe Gly His Val Thr
275 280 285
Trp Lys Ala Lys Ser Gly Pro Tyr His Ala Tyr Val Phe Thr Cys Thr
290 295 300
Asp Asn His Gly Gln Ser His Ser Ile Gly Phe Leu Arg Ile Ser Thr
305 310 315 320
Tyr Ser Trp Thr Asp Met Glu Asp Arg Thr Ala Met Asn Met Glu Ser
325 330 335
Pro Trp Asp Asp Phe Ser Glu Ile Ile Ser Val Leu Gln Glu Lys Thr
340 345 350
Glu Ala Leu Ile Ile Asp Gln Thr Asn Asn Pro Gly Gly Ser Val Phe
355 360 365
Tyr Leu Tyr Ala Leu Ile Ser Arg Leu Thr Asp Arg Pro Leu Glu Thr
370 375 380

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Pro Lys His Arg Met Ile Leu Thr Gln Ser Glu Val Gln Ser Ala Val
 385 390 395 400
 Gln Trp Leu Asn Leu Leu Glu Gly Val Glu Thr Asp Glu Gln Ala Arg
 405 410 415
 Asn Ala Leu Gly Glu Asp Met Glu Gly Tyr Pro Ile Asp Met Asn Ala
 420 425 430
 Ala Gly Tyr Leu Gln Thr Phe Ser Asn Thr Val Leu Lys Cys Trp Ala
 435 440 445
 Asn Gly Asp Ile Asn Leu Ser Thr Pro Met Pro Leu Leu Gly Phe Ala
 450 455 460
 Lys Val His Pro His Pro Glu His Arg Tyr Thr Arg Pro Ile Cys Val
 465 470 475 480
 Leu Ile Asn Gln Glu Asp Phe Ser Cys Gly Asp Leu Phe Pro Ala Ile
 485 490 495
 Met Lys Asp Ser Gly Arg Ala Leu Ile Val Gly Thr Ala Thr Ala Gly
 500 505 510
 Ala Gly Gly Phe Val Phe Asn Val Glu Phe Pro Asn Arg Thr Gly Ile
 515 520 525
 Lys Ser Cys Ser Leu Thr Gly Ser Leu Ala Val Arg Pro Asp Gly Ser
 530 535 540
 Tyr Ile Glu Asn Leu Gly Val Ser Pro His Ile Phe Leu Asp Phe Thr
 545 550 555 560
 Asp Thr Asp Val Gln Thr Gly Lys Tyr Ser Asp Tyr Ile Ser Thr Val
 565 570 575
 Lys Ser Leu Val Leu Asp Leu Ile Glu Arg Glu Ala Asp Asn Lys Ala
 580 585 590

Ser

<210> SEQ ID NO 39
 <211> LENGTH: 1860
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia pneumoniae

<400> SEQUENCE: 39

```

atgaaaaaag ggaattagg agccatagtt tttggccttc tattacaag tagtgttgct    60
ggtttttcta aggatttgac taaagacaac gcttatcaag atttaaagt catagagcat    120
ttaatatcgt taaaatatgc tcctttacca tggaaggaac tattatttgg ttgggattta    180
tctcagcaaa cacagcaagc tcgcttgcaa ctggtcttag aagaaaaacc aacaaccaac    240
tactgccaga aggtactctc taactacgtg agatcattaa acgattatca tgcagggatt    300
acgttttata gtactgaaaag tgcgtatata ccttacgtat tgaagttaag tgaagatggt    360
catgtctttg tagtgcacgt acagactagc caaggggata tttacttagg ggatgaaatc    420
cttgaagtag atggaatggg gattcgtgag gctatcgaaa gccttcgctt tggacgaggg    480
agtgccacag actattctgc tgcagttcgt tccttgacat cgcgttccgc cgtttttgga    540
gatgcggttc cttcaggaat tgccatgttg aaacttcgcc gaccagtggt tttgatccgt    600
tcgacaccgg tccgttggcg ttatactoca gagcatatcg gagattttcc tttagtgtgct    660
cctttgattc ctgaacataa acctcaatta cctacacaaa gttgtgtgct attccgttcc    720
ggggtaaatt cacagtcctc tagtagctct ttattcagtt cctacatggt gccttatctc    780
    
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tggaagaat tgcgggttca aaataagcag cgttttgaca gtaatcacca tatagggagc 840
cgtaatggat ttttacctac gtttggctct attccttggg aacaagacaa ggggcctat 900
cgctcctata tctttaagc aaaagattct cagggaatc cccatcgcat aggattttaa 960
agaatttctt cttatgtttg gactgattta gaaggacttg aagaggatca taaggatagt 1020
ccttgggagc tctttggaga gatcatcgat catttggaaa aagagactga tgctttgatt 1080
attgatcaga ccataatcc tggaggcagt gttttctatc tctattcggt actatctatg 1140
ttaacagatc atcctttaga tactcctaaa catagaatga tttcactca ggatgaagtc 1200
agctcggctt tgcactggca agatctacta gaagatgtct tcacagatga gcaggcagtt 1260
gocgtgctag gggaaactat ggaaggatat tgcattggata tgcattgctg agcctctctt 1320
caaaaacttct cttagagtgt cctttcttcc tgggtttcag gtgatattaa cctttcaaaa 1380
cctatgcctt tgctaggatt tgcacagggt cgacctcctc ctaaacatca atatactaaa 1440
cctttgttta tgttgataga cgaggatgac ttctcttctg gagatttagc gcctgcaatt 1500
ttgaaggata atggccgcgc tactctcatt ggaagccaa cagcaggagc tggaggtttt 1560
gtattccaag tcactttccc taaccgttct ggaattaaag gtctttcttt aacaggatct 1620
ttagctgtta gaaagatgg tgagtttatt gaaaacttag gagtggtctc tcatattgat 1680
ttaggattta cctccaggga tttgcaact tccaggttta ctgattacgt tgaggcagtg 1740
aaaactatag ttttaacttc tttgtctgag aacgctaaga agagtgaaga gcagacttct 1800
ccgcaagaga cgctgaagt tattcgagtc tttatccca caacgacttc tgcttcgtaa 1860
    
```

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<210> SEQ ID NO 40
<211> LENGTH: 619
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia pneumoniae
    
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<400> SEQUENCE: 40

```

Met Lys Lys Gly Lys Leu Gly Ala Ile Val Phe Gly Leu Leu Phe Thr
1           5           10           15

Ser Ser Val Ala Gly Phe Ser Lys Asp Leu Thr Lys Asp Asn Ala Tyr
          20           25           30

Gln Asp Leu Asn Val Ile Glu His Leu Ile Ser Leu Lys Tyr Ala Pro
          35           40           45

Leu Pro Trp Lys Glu Leu Leu Phe Gly Trp Asp Leu Ser Gln Gln Thr
          50           55           60

Gln Gln Ala Arg Leu Gln Leu Val Leu Glu Glu Lys Pro Thr Thr Asn
65           70           75           80

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

His Ala Gly Ile Thr Phe Tyr Arg Thr Glu Ser Ala Tyr Ile Pro Tyr
          100          105          110

Val Leu Lys Leu Ser Glu Asp Gly His Val Phe Val Val Asp Val Gln
          115          120          125

Thr Ser Gln Gly Asp Ile Tyr Leu Gly Asp Glu Ile Leu Glu Val Asp
          130          135          140

Gly Met Gly Ile Arg Glu Ala Ile Glu Ser Leu Arg Phe Gly Arg Gly
145           150           155           160

Ser Ala Thr Asp Tyr Ser Ala Ala Val Arg Ser Leu Thr Ser Arg Ser
          165          170          175
    
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Ala Ala Phe Gly Asp Ala Val Pro Ser Gly Ile Ala Met Leu Lys Leu
180 185 190

Arg Arg Pro Ser Gly Leu Ile Arg Ser Thr Pro Val Arg Trp Arg Tyr
195 200 205

Thr Pro Glu His Ile Gly Asp Phe Ser Leu Val Ala Pro Leu Ile Pro
210 215 220

Glu His Lys Pro Gln Leu Pro Thr Gln Ser Cys Val Leu Phe Arg Ser
225 230 235 240

Gly Val Asn Ser Gln Ser Ser Ser Ser Ser Leu Phe Ser Ser Tyr Met
245 250 255

Val Pro Tyr Phe Trp Glu Glu Leu Arg Val Gln Asn Lys Gln Arg Phe
260 265 270

Asp Ser Asn His His Ile Gly Ser Arg Asn Gly Phe Leu Pro Thr Phe
275 280 285

Gly Pro Ile Leu Trp Glu Gln Asp Lys Gly Pro Tyr Arg Ser Tyr Ile
290 295 300

Phe Lys Ala Lys Asp Ser Gln Gly Asn Pro His Arg Ile Gly Phe Leu
305 310 315 320

Arg Ile Ser Ser Tyr Val Trp Thr Asp Leu Glu Gly Leu Glu Glu Asp
325 330 335

His Lys Asp Ser Pro Trp Glu Leu Phe Gly Glu Ile Ile Asp His Leu
340 345 350

Glu Lys Glu Thr Asp Ala Leu Ile Ile Asp Gln Thr His Asn Pro Gly
355 360 365

Gly Ser Val Phe Tyr Leu Tyr Ser Leu Leu Ser Met Leu Thr Asp His
370 375 380

Pro Leu Asp Thr Pro Lys His Arg Met Ile Phe Thr Gln Asp Glu Val
385 390 395 400

Ser Ser Ala Leu His Trp Gln Asp Leu Leu Glu Asp Val Phe Thr Asp
405 410 415

Glu Gln Ala Val Ala Val Leu Gly Glu Thr Met Glu Gly Tyr Cys Met
420 425 430

Asp Met His Ala Val Ala Ser Leu Gln Asn Phe Ser Gln Ser Val Leu
435 440 445

Ser Ser Trp Val Ser Gly Asp Ile Asn Leu Ser Lys Pro Met Pro Leu
450 455 460

Leu Gly Phe Ala Gln Val Arg Pro His Pro Lys His Gln Tyr Thr Lys
465 470 475 480

Pro Leu Phe Met Leu Ile Asp Glu Asp Asp Phe Ser Cys Gly Asp Leu
485 490 495

Ala Pro Ala Ile Leu Lys Asp Asn Gly Arg Ala Thr Leu Ile Gly Lys
500 505 510

Pro Thr Ala Gly Ala Gly Gly Phe Val Phe Gln Val Thr Phe Pro Asn
515 520 525

Arg Ser Gly Ile Lys Gly Leu Ser Leu Thr Gly Ser Leu Ala Val Arg
530 535 540

Lys Asp Gly Glu Phe Ile Glu Asn Leu Gly Val Ala Pro His Ile Asp
545 550 555 560

Leu Gly Phe Thr Ser Arg Asp Leu Gln Thr Ser Arg Phe Thr Asp Tyr
565 570 575

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tgttgtggag gaggcgctgt tcatgggatg gatagcactt cgattgttgg caactcttca	1860
gtaagatttg gtaataatta cgcaatggga caaggagtct caggaggagc tcttttatct	1920
aaaacagtgc agttagctgg gaatggaagc gtcgattttt ctcgaaatat tgctagtttg	1980
ggaggaggag ctcttcaagc ttctgaagga aattgtgagc tagttgataa cggctatgtg	2040
ctattcagag ataatcgagg gagggtttat gggggtgcta tttcttgctt acgtggagat	2100
gtagtcaatt ctggaaacaa gggtagagtt gaatttaaag acaacatagc aacacgtctt	2160
tatgtggaag aaactgtaga aaaggttgaag gaggtagagc cagctcctga gcaaaaagac	2220
aataatgagc tttctttctt agggagagca gaacagagtt ttattactgc agctaatcaa	2280
gctcttttcg catctgaaga tggggattta tcacctgagt catccatttc ttctgaagaa	2340
cttgcgaaaa gaagagagtg tgctggagga gctatttttg caaaacgggt tcgtattgta	2400
gataaccaag aggcgcttgt attctcgaat aacttctctg atatttatgg cggcgccatt	2460
tttacaggtt ctcttcgaga agaggataag ttagatgggc aaatccctga agtcttgatc	2520
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aatgttctgt tttataacaa cgtggcctgt tcgggaggag ctgttcgtat agaggatcat	2700
ggtaatgttc ttttagaagc ttttgaggga gatattgttt ttaaaggaaa ttcttctttc	2760
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aatgctacgg aaggacatgc tattgttttc cacgacgcat tagtttttga aaatctagaa	2880
gaaaggaat ctgctgaagt attgttaatc aatagtcgag aaaatccagg ttacactgga	2940
tctattcgat ttttagaagc agaaagtaaa gttcctcaat gtattcatgt acaacaagga	3000
agccttgagt tgctaaatgg agccacatta tgtagttagt gttttaaaca agatgctgga	3060
gctaagttgg tattggctgc tggagctaaa ctgaagattt tagattcagg aactcctgta	3120
caacaagggc atgctatcag taaacctgaa gcagaaatcg agtcatcttc tgaaccagag	3180
ggtgacatt ctctttggat tgccaagaat gctcaacaa cagttcctat ggttgatctc	3240
catactatct ctgtagattt agcctccttc tcttctagtc aacaggaggg gacagtagaa	3300
gctcctcagg ttattgttcc tggaggaagt tatgttcgat ctggagagct taatttgag	3360
ttagttaaca caacaggtac tggttatgaa aatcatgctt tattgaagaa tgaggctaaa	3420
gttccattga tgtcttctgt tgcctctggt gatgaagctt cagccgaaat cagtaacttg	3480
tcggtttctg atttacagat tcatgtagta actccagaga ttgaagaaga cacatacggc	3540
catatgggag attggtctga ggctaaaatt caagatggaa ctcttgtcat tagttggaat	3600
cctactggat atcgattaga tctcaaaaa gcaggggctt tagtatttaa tgcattatgg	3660
gaagaagggg ctgtcttctg tgctctgaaa aatgcacgct ttgctcataa tctcaetgct	3720
cagcgtatgg aattcgatta ttctacaaat gtgtggggat tcgccttttg tggtttccga	3780
actctatctg cagagaatct ggttgcattt gatggataca aaggagctta tgggtgtgct	3840
tctgctggag tcgatattca attgatggaa gattttgttc taggagttag tggagctgct	3900
ttcctaggta aaatggatag tcagaagtgt gatgctggag tttctcggaa gggagttggt	3960
ggttctgtat atacaggatt tttagctgga tctgtgttct tcaaaggaca atatagcctt	4020
ggagaacac agaacgatat gaaaacgcgt tatggagtac taggagagtc gagtgtctct	4080

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tggacatctc gaggagtact ggcagatgct ttagttgaat accgaagttt agttggtcct 4140
gtgagaccta ctttttatgc tttgcatttc aatccttatg tcgaagtatc ttatgcttct 4200
atgaaattcc ctggctttac agaacaagga agagaagcgc gttcttttga agacgcttcc 4260
cttaccaata tcaccattcc tttagggatg aagtttgaat tggcgttcat aaaaggacag 4320
ttttcagagg tgaactcttt ggggaataagt tatgcatggg aagcttatcg aaaagtagaa 4380
ggaggcgcgg tgcagctttt agaagctggg tttgattggg agggagctcc aatggatctt 4440
cctagacagg agctgctgtg cgctctggaa aataatacgg aatggagtcc ttacttcage 4500
acagtcttag gattaacagc tttttgtgga ggatttactt ctacagatag taaactagga 4560
tatgaggcga atactggatt gcgattgatc ttttaa 4596

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<210> SEQ ID NO 42

<211> LENGTH: 1531

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 42

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

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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	Glu
		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	

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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 Arg Ala 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
 805 810 815
 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
 915 920 925
 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 Glu
 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
 1010 1015 1020
 Leu Ala Ala Gly Ala Lys Leu Lys Ile Leu Asp Ser Gly Thr Pro Val
 1025 1030 1035 1040
 Gln Gln Gly His Ala Ile Ser Lys Pro Glu Ala Glu Ile Glu Ser Ser
 1045 1050 1055
 Ser Glu Pro Glu Gly Ala His Ser Leu Trp Ile Ala Lys Asn Ala Gln
 1060 1065 1070

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Thr Thr Val Pro Met Val Asp Ile His Thr Ile Ser Val Asp Leu Ala
 1075 1080 1085
 Ser Phe Ser Ser Ser Gln Gln Glu Gly Thr Val Glu Ala Pro Gln Val
 1090 1095 1100
 Ile Val Pro Gly Gly Ser Tyr Val Arg Ser Gly Glu Leu Asn Leu Glu
 1105 1110 1115 1120
 Leu Val Asn Thr Thr Gly Thr Gly Tyr Glu Asn His Ala Leu Leu Lys
 1125 1130 1135
 Asn Glu Ala Lys Val Pro Leu Met Ser Phe Val Ala Ser Gly Asp Glu
 1140 1145 1150
 Ala Ser Ala Glu Ile Ser Asn Leu Ser Val Ser Asp Leu Gln Ile His
 1155 1160 1165
 Val Val Thr Pro Glu Ile Glu Glu Asp Thr Tyr Gly His Met Gly Asp
 1170 1175 1180
 Trp Ser Glu Ala Lys Ile Gln Asp Gly Thr Leu Val Ile Ser Trp Asn
 1185 1190 1195 1200
 Pro Thr Gly Tyr Arg Leu Asp Pro Gln Lys Ala Gly Ala Leu Val Phe
 1205 1210 1215
 Asn Ala Leu Trp Glu Glu Gly Ala Val Leu Ser Ala Leu Lys Asn Ala
 1220 1225 1230
 Arg Phe Ala His Asn Leu Thr Ala Gln Arg Met Glu Phe Asp Tyr Ser
 1235 1240 1245
 Thr Asn Val Trp Gly Phe Ala Phe Gly Gly Phe Arg Thr Leu Ser Ala
 1250 1255 1260
 Glu Asn Leu Val Ala Ile Asp Gly Tyr Lys Gly Ala Tyr Gly Gly Ala
 1265 1270 1275 1280
 Ser Ala Gly Val Asp Ile Gln Leu Met Glu Asp Phe Val Leu Gly Val
 1285 1290 1295
 Ser Gly Ala Ala Phe Leu Gly Lys Met Asp Ser Gln Lys Phe Asp Ala
 1300 1305 1310
 Glu Val Ser Arg Lys Gly Val Val Gly Ser Val Tyr Thr Gly Phe Leu
 1315 1320 1325
 Ala Gly Ser Trp Phe Phe Lys Gly Gln Tyr Ser Leu Gly Glu Thr Gln
 1330 1335 1340
 Asn Asp Met Lys Thr Arg Tyr Gly Val Leu Gly Glu Ser Ser Ala Ser
 1345 1350 1355 1360
 Trp Thr Ser Arg Gly Val Leu Ala Asp Ala Leu Val Glu Tyr Arg Ser
 1365 1370 1375
 Leu Val Gly Pro Val Arg Pro Thr Phe Tyr Ala Leu His Phe Asn Pro
 1380 1385 1390
 Tyr Val Glu Val Ser Tyr Ala Ser Met Lys Phe Pro Gly Phe Thr Glu
 1395 1400 1405
 Gln Gly Arg Glu Ala Arg Ser Phe Glu Asp Ala Ser Leu Thr Asn Ile
 1410 1415 1420
 Thr Ile Pro Leu Gly Met Lys Phe Glu Leu Ala Phe Ile Lys Gly Gln
 1425 1430 1435 1440
 Phe Ser Glu Val Asn Ser Leu Gly Ile Ser Tyr Ala Trp Glu Ala Tyr
 1445 1450 1455
 Arg Lys Val Glu Gly Gly Ala Val Gln Leu Leu Glu Ala Gly Phe Asp
 1460 1465 1470
 Trp Glu Gly Ala Pro Met Asp Leu Pro Arg Gln Glu Leu Arg Val Ala

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1475	1480	1485	
Leu Glu Asn Asn Thr Glu Trp Ser Ser Tyr Phe Ser Thr Val Leu Gly			
1490	1495	1500	
Leu Thr Ala Phe Cys Gly Gly Phe Thr Ser Thr Asp Ser Lys Leu Gly			
1505	1510	1515	1520
Tyr Glu Ala Asn Thr Gly Leu Arg Leu Ile Phe			
	1525	1530	

<210> SEQ ID NO 43
 <211> LENGTH: 4563
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia muridarum

<400> SEQUENCE: 43

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gatataattca ttggccctaa agatagtcag gataaggggc agtataagtt gattattggt    240
gaggctggct ctttccaaga tagtaatgca gagactcttc ctcaaaaggt agagcacagc    300
actttgtttt cagttacaac acctataatt gtgcaaggaa tagatcaaca agatcaggtc    360
tcttcgcagg gattggtctg taatttttca ggagatcatt cagaggagat ttttgagaga    420
gaatcctttt tagggatcgc tttcctaggg aatggttagca aggatggaat cacgttaaca    480
gatataaaat cttcgttato tgggtgctgc ttgtattctt cagatgatct tatttttgaa    540
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ggaagtaagt ctagttttgg aggggccatt gcttgtgaa atttctcttc tgagaataat   1320
tcttcagctt tgggatcaat tgatctctct aacaatctag gagatctctc ttttcttcgg   1380
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gctgaaaata tttctctttc tgagaatgct ggtgcaatta ctttcaaaga caatattgtg   1500
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gctattccga ctcgttctac tgacgaattg tcttttggcg cacaattaac tcaaaactact   1680
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gcagagattt	ctcgacatgg	ttttgttgg	tcggtctata	caggcttctc	agctggggcc	3960
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<210> SEQ ID NO 44

<211> LENGTH: 1520

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia muridarum

<400> SEQUENCE: 44

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

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Cys Gly Gly Ala Val Gln Val Ser Asp Gly Ser Cys Glu Leu Ile Asn
 660 665 670
 Asn Gly Tyr Val Leu Phe Arg Asp Asn Arg Gly Gln Thr Phe Gly Gly
 675 680 685
 Ala Ile Ser Cys Leu Lys Gly Asp Val Ile Ile Ser Gly Asn Lys Asp
 690 695 700
 Arg Val Glu Phe Arg Asp Asn Ile Val Thr Arg Pro Tyr Phe Glu Glu
 705 710 715 720
 Asn Glu Glu Lys Val Glu Thr Ala Asp Ile Asn Ser Asp Lys Gln Glu
 725 730 735
 Ala Glu Glu Arg Ser Leu Leu Glu Asn Ile Glu Gln Ser Phe Ile Thr
 740 745 750
 Ala Thr Asn Gln Thr Phe Phe Leu Glu Glu Glu Lys Leu Pro Ser Glu
 755 760 765
 Ala Phe Ile Ser Ala Glu Glu Leu Ser Lys Arg Arg Glu Cys Ala Gly
 770 775 780
 Gly Ala Ile Phe Ala Lys Arg Val Tyr Ile Thr Asp Asn Lys Glu Pro
 785 790 795 800
 Ile Leu Phe Ser His Asn Phe Ser Asp Val Tyr Gly Gly Ala Ile Phe
 805 810 815
 Thr Gly Ser Leu Gln Glu Thr Asp Lys Gln Asp Val Val Thr Pro Glu
 820 825 830
 Val Val Ile Ser Gly Asn Asp Gly Asp Val Ile Phe Ser Gly Asn Ala
 835 840 845
 Ala Lys His Asp Lys His Leu Pro Asp Thr Gly Gly Gly Ala Ile Cys
 850 855 860
 Thr Gln Asn Leu Thr Ile Ser Gln Asn Asn Gly Asn Val Leu Phe Leu
 865 870 875 880
 Asn Asn Phe Ala Cys Ser Gly Gly Ala Val Arg Ile Glu Asp His Gly
 885 890 895
 Glu Val Leu Leu Glu Ala Phe Gly Gly Asp Ile Ile Phe Asn Gly Asn
 900 905 910
 Ser Ser Phe Arg Ala Gln Gly Ser Asp Ala Ile Tyr Phe Ala Gly Lys
 915 920 925
 Asp Ser Arg Ile Lys Ala Leu Asn Ala Thr Glu Gly His Ala Ile Val
 930 935 940
 Phe Gln Asp Ala Leu Val Phe Glu Asn Ile Glu Glu Arg Lys Ser Ser
 945 950 955 960
 Gly Leu Leu Val Ile Asn Ser Gln Glu Asn Glu Gly Tyr Thr Gly Ser
 965 970 975
 Val Arg Phe Leu Gly Ser Glu Ser Lys Val Pro Gln Trp Ile His Val
 980 985 990
 Gln Gln Gly Gly Leu Glu Leu Leu His Gly Ala Ile Leu Cys Ser Tyr
 995 1000 1005
 Gly Val Lys Gln Asp Pro Arg Ala Lys Ile Val Leu Ser Ala Gly Ser
 1010 1015 1020
 Lys Leu Lys Ile Leu Asp Ser Glu Gln Glu Asn Asn Ala Glu Ile Gly
 1025 1030 1035 1040
 Asp Leu Glu Asp Ser Val Asn Ser Glu Lys Thr Pro Ser Leu Trp Ile
 1045 1050 1055
 Gly Lys Asn Ala Gln Ala Lys Val Pro Leu Val Asp Ile His Thr Ile

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1060			1065			1070									
Ser	Ile	Asp	Leu	Ala	Ser	Phe	Ser	Ser	Lys	Ala	Gln	Glu	Thr	Pro	Glu
	1075						1080					1085			
Glu	Ala	Pro	Gln	Val	Ile	Val	Pro	Lys	Gly	Ser	Cys	Val	His	Ser	Gly
	1090						1095				1100				
Glu	Leu	Ser	Leu	Glu	Leu	Val	Asn	Thr	Thr	Gly	Lys	Gly	Tyr	Glu	Asn
	1105					1110				1115					1120
His	Ala	Leu	Leu	Lys	Asn	Asp	Thr	Gln	Val	Ser	Leu	Met	Ser	Phe	Lys
				1125						1130					1135
Glu	Glu	Asn	Asp	Gly	Ser	Leu	Glu	Asp	Leu	Ser	Lys	Leu	Ser	Val	Ser
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Asp	Leu	Arg	Ile	Lys	Val	Ser	Thr	Pro	Asp	Ile	Val	Glu	Glu	Thr	Tyr
	1155							1160				1165			
Gly	His	Met	Gly	Asp	Trp	Ser	Glu	Ala	Thr	Ile	Gln	Asp	Gly	Ala	Leu
	1170						1175				1180				
Val	Ile	Asn	Trp	His	Pro	Thr	Gly	Tyr	Lys	Leu	Asp	Pro	Gln	Lys	Ala
	1185				1190					1195					1200
Gly	Ser	Leu	Val	Phe	Asn	Ala	Leu	Trp	Glu	Glu	Glu	Ala	Val	Leu	Ser
				1205					1210					1215	
Thr	Leu	Lys	Asn	Ala	Arg	Ile	Ala	His	Asn	Leu	Thr	Ile	Gln	Arg	Met
			1220						1225				1230		
Glu	Phe	Asp	Tyr	Ser	Thr	Asn	Ala	Trp	Gly	Leu	Ala	Phe	Ser	Ser	Phe
	1235						1240					1245			
Arg	Glu	Leu	Ser	Ser	Glu	Lys	Leu	Val	Ser	Val	Asp	Gly	Tyr	Arg	Gly
	1250					1255					1260				
Ser	Tyr	Ile	Gly	Ala	Ser	Ala	Gly	Ile	Asp	Thr	Gln	Leu	Met	Glu	Asp
	1265				1270				1275					1280	
Phe	Val	Leu	Gly	Ile	Ser	Thr	Ala	Ser	Phe	Phe	Gly	Lys	Met	His	Ser
			1285					1290						1295	
Gln	Asn	Phe	Asp	Ala	Glu	Ile	Ser	Arg	His	Gly	Phe	Val	Gly	Ser	Val
			1300					1305					1310		
Tyr	Thr	Gly	Phe	Leu	Ala	Gly	Ala	Trp	Phe	Phe	Lys	Gly	Gln	Tyr	Ser
	1315					1320					1325				
Leu	Gly	Glu	Thr	His	Asn	Asp	Met	Thr	Thr	Arg	Tyr	Gly	Val	Leu	Gly
	1330				1335						1340				
Glu	Ser	Asn	Ala	Thr	Trp	Lys	Ser	Arg	Gly	Val	Leu	Ala	Asp	Ala	Leu
	1345				1350				1355					1360	
Val	Glu	Tyr	Arg	Ser	Leu	Val	Gly	Pro	Ala	Arg	Pro	Lys	Phe	Tyr	Ala
			1365					1370						1375	
Leu	His	Phe	Asn	Pro	Tyr	Val	Glu	Val	Ser	Tyr	Ala	Ser	Ala	Lys	Phe
			1380					1385						1390	
Pro	Ser	Phe	Val	Glu	Gln	Gly	Gly	Glu	Ala	Arg	Ala	Phe	Glu	Glu	Thr
			1395				1400					1405			
Ser	Leu	Thr	Asn	Ile	Thr	Val	Pro	Phe	Gly	Met	Lys	Phe	Glu	Leu	Ser
	1410					1415					1420				
Phe	Thr	Lys	Gly	Gln	Phe	Ser	Glu	Thr	Asn	Ser	Leu	Gly	Ile	Gly	Cys
	1425				1430				1435					1440	
Ala	Trp	Glu	Met	Tyr	Arg	Lys	Val	Glu	Gly	Arg	Ser	Val	Glu	Leu	Leu
			1445					1450						1455	
Glu	Ala	Gly	Phe	Asp	Trp	Glu	Gly	Ser	Pro	Ile	Asp	Leu	Pro	Lys	Gln
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Glu Leu Arg Val Ala Leu Glu Asn Asn Thr Glu Trp Ser Ser Tyr Phe
 1475 1480 1485

Ser Thr Ala Leu Gly Val Thr Ala Phe Cys Gly Gly Phe Ser Ser Met
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Asp Asn Lys Leu Gly Tyr Glu Ala Asn Ala Gly Met Arg Leu Ile Phe
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<210> SEQ ID NO 45

<211> LENGTH: 4614

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia psitacci

<400> SEQUENCE: 45

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ggtgttttta gaaaagtaaa atctactgat acacaagagg ttcagaaaga aaataaagaa    240
gaaaatacgc ctgtagagac ttcttttata gagaatgctt cttcatgttc tgttgcatt    300
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gttgcctctg taggagtggg atctacatca ggactatctt tttetaattt aaagtcgctc    600
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aaggataatt	tagtttttgg	cgattctctg	gtagataatc	ttgaagaagg	tcaactcaac	2340
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gaaaaataag	atcagggtgt	tttctcaggg	aattcttcag	gatgtttcgg	tggtgcgatt	2460
ttaacagggt	ctttaacccc	agaagatcaa	gagcgttttg	cttctaaggt	agtgaatgat	2520
aatactaaag	tcgttattac	agagaacatt	ggagacgtag	tattttcagg	aaatagcact	2580
acggcttcaa	aacatcctga	gcataatttg	ttcgggtggt	gtgctatcta	taccaagac	2640
ttaattatca	ataaaaatgc	aggttctgta	gctttttata	ataactacgc	tcctacaggt	2700
ggtgctgtcc	gtattagtga	aaagggaaact	gtgattttag	aggctctagg	aggagatatt	2760
gttttccaag	gaaatagaaa	ttctgaagat	atctctaatg	gattatattt	tgccggaaaa	2820
gagtcgaaat	tagttgaggt	atctgcttct	ggggaaaaaa	cggttaattt	ttcagatgcc	2880
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gatcctacat	tagtattgaa	ttctaaggct	aaagatgatt	ctgaagtttc	tcattctgga	3000
aacattcgct	ttgcctatgc	gacatctaa	attcctcaag	tcgctgtatt	agaatcagga	3060
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aatcctgaag	agaagacttt	ggcagacatc	agtgttattg	gtgtagatct	agcttctttt	3300
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gttaacggta	aattaacgat	caactggaag	cctaccagct	ataagttaaa	tcctgaaaaa	3660
ggaggctcta	tcgtattgaa	cactttatgg	ggacaatgcg	gagatttgcg	cgccttaaaa	3720
caacagcatt	tatctcataa	tattactgca	caaagaatgg	aattagattt	ctcaacaaac	3780
atttggggat	ctggaatggg	aacattctcc	aattgtgcaa	cgattgctgg	agtggacggc	3840
tttactcctc	gtgctggcgg	ctatgcttta	ggtttagata	cacagttgat	agaagatttc	3900
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cgtagtgacc	aaagtgggta	cttaggtacg	ggatagtctg	gtatctttgc	gggttcttgg	4020

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ttattcaagg ggatgtttat ctatagtgat attcaaaacg acttgaatac aacatacct 4080
acaccaaaca ttggtagatc taaaggatcg tggaatagcc ggggtatctt agcagatgct 4140
catgtggatt atcgctatat tgtgaattca cgtaggttta tctcatcgat tgtttcggct 4200
gtggtacctt tcgtagaagc tgaatatggt tacattgatc ttcctacatt tgcggaagta 4260
ggtagtgaag tgagaacatt tgctgaaggg catttacaaa atatagcgat tccttttggg 4320
attactttgg agcataacta ttctogaggg cagcgttcag aagtgaatag cttaagtttc 4380
tcctatgctt tagatgtcta tcgtaaagca cctacagtgc ttatcaattt gcctgcagct 4440
tcttattctt gggagggggg aggttctgat ctttctagaa agtttatgaa agcacagttt 4500
agtaatgata cggagtgagg ttctacttc tctactttct tagggtttac ctatgaatgg 4560
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<210> SEQ ID NO 46

<211> LENGTH: 1537

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia psitacci

<400> SEQUENCE: 46

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

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Leu Asp Leu Ala Ser Ser Glu Val Val Asp Phe Ser Lys Gly Gly Gly
 260 265 270
 Ala Phe Asn Ala His Lys Val His Gly Glu Ala His Lys Ser Arg Phe
 275 280 285
 Phe Thr Gly Glu Ile Ile Phe Thr Ala Asn Ser Gly Asn Val Leu Leu
 290 295 300
 Asp Gly Asn His Ala Asp Lys Ala Asn Gly Gly Val Val Ala Cys Gly
 305 310 315 320
 Ala Phe Val Cys Ser Val Asn Arg Gly Asp Ile Arg Tyr Thr Ser Asn
 325 330 335
 Arg Ala Leu Ser Gly Gly Ala Val Ser Ala Phe Lys Ser Ile Asp Phe
 340 345 350
 Val Gly Asn Val Gly Leu Ile Glu Phe Val Asp Asn Gln Ala Leu Ile
 355 360 365
 Ser Pro Glu Ser Ser Leu Phe Leu Gly Gly Gly Ala Leu Ala Ser Gly
 370 375 380
 Glu Arg Ile Ser Phe Leu Asn Asn Gly Gly Ile His Cys Cys Lys Asn
 385 390 395 400
 Thr Ser Lys Ser Ser Gly Gly Ala Leu Leu Ser Arg Asp Val Arg Ile
 405 410 415
 Val Glu Asn Ile Gly Asn Ser Leu Phe Lys Glu Asn Ser Ala Gln Val
 420 425 430
 Val Gly Gly Ala Ile Ser Ser Gln Asn Gln Val Glu Val Gly Gln Asn
 435 440 445
 Phe Gly Asn Ile Thr Phe Glu Gly Asn Thr Ser Lys Met Gly Gly Gly
 450 455 460
 Ala Ile His Cys Leu Ser Ala Gln Gln Pro Tyr Thr Ser Ser Glu Glu
 465 470 475 480
 Ala Leu Glu Gly Ser Gly Asp Ile Lys Ile Val Asp Asn Ser Gly Ala
 485 490 495
 Val Asn Phe Ala Ser Asn Glu Asn Leu Leu Glu Ser Gln Glu Thr His
 500 505 510
 Ser His Ile Gly Gly Gly Ala Leu Tyr Gly Ser Asn Val Leu Val Ser
 515 520 525
 Gly Asn Ile Gly Glu Val Thr Phe Ser Lys Asn Thr Ala Gly Gln Cys
 530 535 540
 Glu Ser Asp Ser Thr Cys Ile Gly Gly Gly Ala Val Phe Ala Asn Glu
 545 550 555 560
 Ala Val Arg Ile Val Asp Asn Ser Gly Ala Ile Thr Phe Ser Tyr Asn
 565 570 575
 Lys Gly Thr Ile Leu Pro Phe Pro Lys Val Ala Ala Ser Ser Glu Gly
 580 585 590
 Glu Ser Ala Pro Glu Ala Pro Lys Glu Ser Ser Pro Val Asp Leu Gly
 595 600 605
 Val Arg Gly Gly Gly Ala Ile Phe Ala Lys Arg Ile Glu Ile Ala Asp
 610 615 620
 Asn Ser Gly Val Leu Ser Phe Ser Asp Asn Phe Met Lys Ile Arg Asp
 625 630 635 640
 Asn Lys Ala Gln Lys Glu Asn Pro Leu Gly Gly Gly Ala Leu Phe Gly
 645 650 655
 Ile Asp Glu Val Gly Leu Lys Asn Asn Lys Glu Leu Ala Phe Thr Asn

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660					665					670					
Asn	His	Val	Ser	Gly	Glu	Asn	Ser	Ser	Gly	Gly	Ala	Val	Leu	Ser	Lys
	675						680					685			
Val	Val	Thr	Ile	Ala	Asp	Asn	Gly	Lys	Val	Gln	Phe	Phe	Arg	Asn	Tyr
	690					695					700				
Ser	Asn	Phe	Leu	Gly	Gly	Ala	Val	Cys	Ser	Leu	Gly	Asp	Ala	Leu	Asn
705				710						715				720	
Ile	Lys	Asn	Asn	Glu	Ser	Ser	Val	Ser	Phe	Ile	Gly	Asn	Arg	Thr	Val
				725					730					735	
Thr	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ala	Leu	Ala	Ser	Ala	Ala	Gly	Asp	Val	Ser	Ile	Ser
				740					745					750	
Lys	Asn	Leu	Gly	Lys	Val	Glu	Phe	Lys	Asp	Asn	Leu	Val	Phe	Gly	Asp
		755						760				765			
Ser	Arg	Val	Asp	Asn	Leu	Glu	Glu	Gly	Gln	Leu	Asn	Thr	Thr	Gly	His
	770					775						780			
His	Ser	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ala	Ile	Phe	Ala	Lys	Ala	Ser	Val	Val	Ile	Arg
785					790					795					800
Glu	Asn	Lys	Asp	Gln	Val	Leu	Phe	Ser	Gly	Asn	Ser	Ser	Gly	Cys	Phe
				805					810					815	
Gly	Gly	Ala	Ile	Leu	Thr	Gly	Ser	Leu	Thr	Pro	Glu	Asp	Gln	Glu	Arg
				820					825					830	
Phe	Ala	Ser	Lys	Val	Val	Asn	Asp	Asn	Thr	Lys	Val	Val	Ile	Thr	Glu
		835					840					845			
Asn	Ile	Gly	Asp	Val	Val	Phe	Ser	Gly	Asn	Ser	Thr	Thr	Ala	Ser	Lys
	850					855						860			
His	Pro	Glu	His	Asn	Leu	Phe	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ala	Ile	Tyr	Thr	Gln	Asp
865					870					875					880
Leu	Ile	Ile	Asn	Lys	Asn	Ala	Gly	Ser	Val	Ala	Phe	Tyr	Asn	Asn	Tyr
				885					890					895	
Ala	Pro	Thr	Gly	Gly	Ala	Val	Arg	Ile	Ser	Glu	Lys	Gly	Thr	Val	Ile
				900					905					910	
Leu	Glu	Ala	Leu	Gly	Gly	Asp	Ile	Val	Phe	Gln	Gly	Asn	Arg	Asn	Ser
		915					920						925		
Glu	Asp	Ile	Ser	Asn	Gly	Leu	Tyr	Phe	Ala	Gly	Lys	Glu	Ser	Lys	Leu
	930					935					940				
Val	Glu	Val	Ser	Ala	Ser	Gly	Glu	Lys	Thr	Val	Asn	Phe	Ser	Asp	Ala
				945		950					955				960
Ile	Ile	Phe	Glu	Asp	Leu	Thr	Leu	Arg	Gln	Gly	Leu	Glu	Gly	Arg	Glu
				965					970					975	
Asp	Ile	Leu	Asn	Asp	Pro	Thr	Leu	Val	Leu	Asn	Ser	Lys	Ala	Lys	Asp
			980						985					990	
Asp	Ser	Glu	Val	Ser	His	Ser	Gly	Asn	Ile	Arg	Phe	Ala	Tyr	Ala	Thr
		995					1000					1005			
Ser	Lys	Ile	Pro	Gln	Val	Ala	Val	Leu	Glu	Ser	Gly	Thr	Leu	Ile	Leu
				1010		1015						1020			
Ser	Asp	Asn	Ala	Glu	Leu	Trp	Leu	Cys	Gly	Leu	Lys	Gln	Glu	Lys	Gly
				1025		1030					1035				1040
Ser	Glu	Ile	Leu	Leu	Ser	Ala	Gly	Thr	Val	Leu	Arg	Ile	Phe	Asp	Pro
				1045					1050					1055	
Asn	Ala	Lys	Pro	Glu	Glu	Lys	Pro	Glu	Ser	Pro	Ser	Ala	Arg	Ser	Tyr
				1060				1065						1070	

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Tyr Ser Ala Tyr Asp Ser Ala Arg Asn Pro Glu Glu Lys Thr Leu Ala
 1075 1080 1085
 Asp Ile Ser Val Ile Gly Val Asp Leu Ala Ser Phe Val Ala Ser Glu
 1090 1095 1100
 Asp Glu Ala Ala Pro Leu Pro Pro Gln Ile Ile Val Pro Lys Gly Thr
 1105 1110 1115 1120
 Thr Ile Gly Ser Gly Ser Leu Asp Leu Asn Leu Val Asp Ser Ala Gly
 1125 1130 1135
 Val Gly Tyr Glu Asn His Ala Leu Leu Asn Lys Glu Thr Asp Ile Thr
 1140 1145 1150
 Leu Leu Ser Phe Arg Ser Ala Ser Ala Val Ser Asp Val Pro Asp Leu
 1155 1160 1165
 Asp His Ala Leu Glu Glu Leu Arg Ile Asn Val Ser Val Pro Lys Ile
 1170 1175 1180
 Thr Asp Asp Thr Tyr Gly His Met Gly Lys Trp Ser Asp Pro Gln Val
 1185 1190 1195 1200
 Val Asn Gly Lys Leu Thr Ile Asn Trp Lys Pro Thr Ser Tyr Lys Leu
 1205 1210 1215
 Asn Pro Glu Lys Gly Gly Ser Ile Val Leu Asn Thr Leu Trp Gly Gln
 1220 1225 1230
 Cys Gly Asp Leu Arg Ala Leu Lys Gln Gln His Leu Ser His Asn Ile
 1235 1240 1245
 Thr Ala Gln Arg Met Glu Leu Asp Phe Ser Thr Asn Ile Trp Gly Ser
 1250 1255 1260
 Gly Met Gly Thr Phe Ser Asn Cys Ala Thr Ile Ala Gly Val Asp Gly
 1265 1270 1275 1280
 Phe Thr His Arg Ala Gly Gly Tyr Ala Leu Gly Leu Asp Thr Gln Leu
 1285 1290 1295
 Ile Glu Asp Phe Leu Ile Gly Gly Ser Phe Ala Gln Phe Phe Gly Tyr
 1300 1305 1310
 Thr Asp Ser Gln Ser Phe Ser Ser Arg Ser Asp Gln Ser Gly Tyr Leu
 1315 1320 1325
 Gly Thr Gly Tyr Val Gly Ile Phe Ala Gly Ser Trp Leu Phe Lys Gly
 1330 1335 1340
 Met Phe Ile Tyr Ser Asp Ile Gln Asn Asp Leu Asn Thr Thr Tyr Pro
 1345 1350 1355 1360
 Thr Pro Asn Ile Gly Arg Ser Lys Gly Ser Trp Asn Ser Arg Gly Ile
 1365 1370 1375
 Leu Ala Asp Ala His Val Asp Tyr Arg Tyr Ile Val Asn Ser Arg Arg
 1380 1385 1390
 Phe Ile Ser Ser Ile Val Ser Ala Val Val Pro Phe Val Glu Ala Glu
 1395 1400 1405
 Tyr Val Tyr Ile Asp Leu Pro Thr Phe Ala Glu Val Gly Ser Glu Val
 1410 1415 1420
 Arg Thr Phe Ala Glu Gly His Leu Gln Asn Ile Ala Ile Pro Phe Gly
 1425 1430 1435 1440
 Ile Thr Leu Glu His Asn Tyr Ser Arg Gly Gln Arg Ser Glu Val Asn
 1445 1450 1455
 Ser Leu Ser Phe Ser Tyr Ala Leu Asp Val Tyr Arg Lys Ala Pro Thr
 1460 1465 1470

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Val Leu Ile Asn Leu Pro Ala Ala Ser Tyr Ser Trp Glu Gly Val Gly
 1475 1480 1485

Ser Asp Leu Ser Arg Lys Phe Met Lys Ala Gln Phe Ser Asn Asp Thr
 1490 1495 1500

Glu Trp Ser Ser Tyr Phe Ser Thr Phe Leu Gly Phe Thr Tyr Glu Trp
 1505 1510 1515 1520

Arg Glu His Thr Val Ser Tyr Asp Val Asn Gly Gly Ile Arg Leu Ile
 1525 1530 1535

Phe

<210> SEQ ID NO 47
 <211> LENGTH: 1185
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 47

```

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caagctctgc ctgtggggaa tctgctgtaa ccaagcctta tgatogacgg aattctatgg      120
gaaggtttcg gcggagatcc ttgcgatcct tgcaccactt ggtgtgacgc taccagcatg      180
cgtatggggt actatgggtg ctttggtttc gaccgtggtt tgcaaacaga tgtgaataaa      240
gaattccaaa tgggtgccaa gcctacaact gctacaggca atgctgcagc tccatccact      300
tgtacagcaa gagagaatcc tgcttacggc cgacatatgc aggatgctga gatgtttaca      360
aatgctgctt acatggcatt gaatatttgg gatcgttttg atgtattctg tacattagga      420
gccaccagtg gatattctaa aggaaattca gcatctttca acttagttgg cttattcgga      480
gataatgaga accatgctac agtttcagat agtaagcttg taccaaatat gagcttagat      540
caatctgttg ttgagttgta tacagatact acttttgctt ggagtgetgg agctcgtgca      600
gctttgtggg aatgtggatg cgcgacttta ggcgcttctt tccaatacgc tcaatccaag      660
cctaaagtgc aagaattaa cgttctctgt aacgcagctg agtttactat caataagcct      720
aaaggatagc tagggcaaga attccctctt gatcttaaag caggaacaga tgggttgaca      780
ggaactaagg atgcctctat tgattaccat gaatggcaag caagtttagc tctctcttac      840
agactgaata tgttactctc ctacattgga gttaaatggt ctcgagcaag ttttgatgca      900
gacacgattc gtattgctca gccgaagtca gctacaactg tctttgatgt taccactctg      960
aaccctaacta ttgctggagc tggcgatgtg aaagctagcg cagaggttca gctcggagat     1020
accatgcaaa tcgtttcctt gcaattgaac aagatgaaat ctgaaaaatc ttgctgtatt     1080
gcagtaggaa caactattgt ggatgcagac aaatacgcag ttacagtga gactcgttct     1140
atcgatgaga gagctgctca cgtaaattgca caattccgct tctaa                       1185
    
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<210> SEQ ID NO 48
 <211> LENGTH: 394
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 48

Met Lys Lys Leu Leu Lys Ser Val Leu Val Phe Ala Ala Leu Ser Ser
 1 5 10 15

Ala Ser Ser Leu Gln Ala Leu Pro Val Gly Asn Pro Ala Glu Pro Ser
 20 25 30

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

<210> SEQ ID NO 49

<211> LENGTH: 1194

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 49

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caagctctgc ctgtggggaa tcttctgtgaa ccaagcctta tgatcgacgg aattctgtgg 120
gaaggtttcg gtggagatcc ttgcatcctc tgcaccactt ggtgtgacgc taccagcatg 180
cgtatggggtt actatgggtga ctttggtttc gaccgtgttt tgaaacacaga tgtgaataaa 240
gaatttcaga tgggagcggc gctactacc agcgtatgtag caggcttaca aaacgatcca 300
acaacaaatg ttgctcgtcc aaatcccgtt tatggcaaac acatgcaaga tgctgaaatg 360
tttacgaacg ctgcttacat ggcattaaat atctgggatc gttttgatgt atttgtaca 420
ttgggagcaa ctaccgggta tttaaaagga aactccgctt ccttcaactt agttggatta 480
ttcggaaaca aaacacaagc ttctagcttt aatacagcga atctttttcc taactctgct 540
ttgaatcaag ctgtggttga gctttataca gacactacct ttgcttgag cgtaggtgct 600
cgtgcagctc tctgggaatg tgggtgtgca acgttaggag cttctttcca atatgctcaa 660
tctaaccta aagtagaaga gttaaagtgt ctttgtaatg catccgaatt tactattaat 720
aagccgaaag gatatgttgg ggcggaatct ccacttgata ttaccgcagg aacagaagct 780
ggcagcggga ctaaggatgc ctctattgac taccatgagt ggcaagcaag tttagccctt 840
tcttacagat taaatatggt cactccttac attggagtta aatggtctag agtaagtgtt 900
gatgccgaca cgatccgatc cgctcagcct aaattggctg aagcaatctt ggatgtcact 960
actctaaacc cgaccatcgc tggtaaagga actgtggtcg cttccggaag cgaaaacgac 1020
ctggctgata caatgcaaat cgtttccttg cagttgaaca agatgaaatc tagaaaatct 1080
tgcggtattg cagtaggaac gactattgta gatgcagaca aatacgcagt tacagttgag 1140
actcgttga tcatgagag agcagctcac gtaaatgcac aattccgctt ctaa 1194

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<210> SEQ ID NO 50

<211> LENGTH: 397

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 50

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

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Thr Gly Tyr Leu Lys Gly Asn Ser Ala Ser Phe Asn Leu Val Gly Leu
 145 150 155 160

Phe Gly Thr Lys Thr Gln Ala Ser Ser Phe Asn Thr Ala Asn Leu Phe
 165 170 175

Pro Asn Thr Ala Leu Asn Gln Ala Val Val Glu Leu Tyr Thr Asp Thr
 180 185 190

Thr Phe Ala Trp Ser Val Gly Ala Arg Ala Ala Leu Trp Glu Cys Gly
 195 200 205

Cys Ala Thr Leu Gly Ala Ser Phe Gln Tyr Ala Gln Ser Lys Pro Lys
 210 215 220

Val Glu Glu Leu Asn Val Leu Cys Asn Ala Ser Glu Phe Thr Ile Asn
 225 230 235 240

Lys Pro Lys Gly Tyr Val Gly Ala Glu Phe Pro Leu Asp Ile Thr Ala
 245 250 255

Gly Thr Glu Ala Ala Thr Gly Thr Lys Asp Ala Ser Ile Asp Tyr His
 260 265 270

Glu Trp Gln Ala Ser Leu Ala Leu Ser Tyr Arg Leu Asn Met Phe Thr
 275 280 285

Pro Tyr Ile Gly Val Lys Trp Ser Arg Val Ser Phe Asp Ala Asp Thr
 290 295 300

Ile Arg Ile Ala Gln Pro Lys Leu Ala Glu Ala Ile Leu Asp Val Thr
 305 310 315 320

Thr Leu Asn Pro Thr Ile Ala Gly Lys Gly Thr Val Val Ala Ser Gly
 325 330 335

Ser Glu Asn Asp Leu Ala Asp Thr Met Gln Ile Val Ser Leu Gln Leu
 340 345 350

Asn Lys Met Lys Ser Arg Lys Ser Cys Gly Ile Ala Val Gly Thr Thr
 355 360 365

Ile Val Asp Ala Asp Lys Tyr Ala Val Thr Val Glu Thr Arg Leu Ile
 370 375 380

Asp Glu Arg Ala Ala His Val Asn Ala Gln Phe Arg Phe
 385 390 395

<210> SEQ ID NO 51
 <211> LENGTH: 1194
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 51

atgaaaaaac tcttgaaatc ggtattagta tttgocgctt tgagttctgc ttctctcttg 60

caagctctgc ctgtggggaa tctgctgtaa ccaagcctta tgatcgacgg aattctgtgg 120

gaagggtttg geggagatcc ttgcgatcct tgcgccactt ggtgtgacgc tatcagcatg 180

cgtgttggtt actacggaga ctttgttttc gaccgtgttt tgaaaactga tgtgaataaa 240

gaatttcaga tgggagcggc gcctactacc aacgatgcag cagacttaca aaacgatcca 300

aaaacaaatg ttgctcgtcc aaatcccgtt tatggcaaac acatgcaaga tgctgaaatg 360

tttacgaacg ctgcttacat ggcattaaat atctgggatc gttttgatgt atttgtaca 420

ttgggagcaa ctaccggtta tttaaaagga aactccgctt ccttcaactt agttggatta 480

ttcggaaaca aaacaaatc ttctgatttt aatacagcga agcttgttcc taacattgct 540

ttgaatcgag ctgtggttga gctttataca gacactacct ttgcttggag cgtaggtgct 600

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cgtgcagctc tctgggaatg tgggtgtgca acgttaggag cttctttcca atatgtcaa 660
tctaaaccta aagtagaaga gttaaagtgt ctttgtaatg catccgaatt tactattaat 720
aagccgaaag gatatgttgg ggcggaatct ccacttgata ttaccgcagg aacagaagct 780
gcgacagggg ctaaggatgc ctctattgac taccatgagt ggcaagcaag tttagccctt 840
tcttacagac taaatatggt cactccttac attggagtta aatggtctag agtaagtttt 900
gatgccgaca cgatccgtat cgctcagcct aaattggctg aagcaatctt ggatgtcact 960
actctaaacc cgaccatcgc tggtaaagga actgtggctg cttccggaag cgataacgac 1020
ctggctgata caatgcaaat cgtttccttg cagttgaaca agatgaaatc tagaaaatct 1080
tgcggtattg cagtaggaac gactattgta gatgcagaca aatacgcagt tacagttgag 1140
actcgcttga tegatgagag agcagctcac gtaaattgac aattccgctt ctaa 1194

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<210> SEQ ID NO 52

<211> LENGTH: 397

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 52

```

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

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Gly Thr Glu Ala Ala Thr Gly Thr Lys Asp Ala Ser Ile Asp Tyr His
 260 265 270

Glu Trp Gln Ala Ser Leu Ala Leu Ser Tyr Arg Leu Asn Met Phe Thr
 275 280 285

Pro Tyr Ile Gly Val Lys Trp Ser Arg Val Ser Phe Asp Ala Asp Thr
 290 295 300

Ile Arg Ile Ala Gln Pro Lys Leu Ala Glu Ala Ile Leu Asp Val Thr
 305 310 315 320

Thr Leu Asn Pro Thr Ile Ala Gly Lys Gly Thr Val Val Ala Ser Gly
 325 330 335

Ser Asp Asn Asp Leu Ala Asp Thr Met Gln Ile Val Ser Leu Gln Leu
 340 345 350

Asn Lys Met Lys Ser Arg Lys Ser Cys Gly Ile Ala Val Gly Thr Thr
 355 360 365

Ile Val Asp Ala Asp Lys Tyr Ala Val Thr Val Glu Thr Arg Leu Ile
 370 375 380

Asp Glu Arg Ala Ala His Val Asn Ala Gln Phe Arg Phe
 385 390 395

<210> SEQ ID NO 53
 <211> LENGTH: 1182
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 53

```

atgaaaaaac tcttgaatc ggtattagta tttgocgctt tgagttctgc ttctctcttg      60
caagctctgc ctgtgggaa tcttgcgtgaa ccaagcctta tgatcgacgg aattctgtgg      120
gaaggtttcg gcgagatcc ttgcgatcct tgcaccactt ggtgtgacgc tatcagcatg      180
cgtatggggtt actatggtga ctttgttttc gaccgtgttt tgaaaacaga tgtgaataaa      240
gaattccaaa tgggtgacaa gcctacaagt actacaggca atgctacagc tccaaccact      300
cttacagcaa gagagaatcc tgcttacggc cgacatatgc aggatgctga gatgtttaca      360
aatgccgctt gcatggcatt gaatatattgg gatcgctttg atgtattctg tacactagga      420
gcctctagcg gataccttaa aggaaactct gcttctttca atttagttgg attgtttgga      480
gataatgaaa atcaaagcac ggtcaaaacg aattctgtac caaatatgag cttagatcaa      540
tctgttgttg aactttacac agatactgcc ttctcttgga gcgtggggcg tcgagcagct      600
ttgtgggagt gcggatgtgc gactttaggg gcttctttcc aatacgetca atctaaacct      660
aaagtcaag aattaaacgt tctctgtaac gcagctgagt ttaactataa taagcctaaa      720
ggatatgtag ggcaagaatt cctctctgca ctcatagcag gaactgatgc agcgacgggc      780
actaaagatg cctctattga ttaccatgag tggcaagcaa gtttagctct ctcttacaga      840
ttgaatatgt tcactcccta cattggagtt aaatggtctc gagcaagttt tgatgccgat      900
acgattcgta tagcccagcc aaaatcagct acagctatct ttgatactac cagcctaac      960
ccaactattg ctggagctgg cgatgtgaaa gctagcgcag agggctcagct cggagatacc     1020
atgc aaatcg tctccttgca attgaacaag atgaaatcta gaaaatcttg cggtattgca     1080
gtaggaacga ctattgtaga tgcagacaaa tacgcagtta cagttgagac tcgcttgatc     1140
gatgagagag ctgctcacgt aaatgcacaa ttccgcttct aa                               1182
    
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<210> SEQ ID NO 54
<211> LENGTH: 393
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 54

Met Lys Lys Leu Leu Lys Ser Val Leu Val Phe Ala Ala Leu Ser Ser
1           5           10           15

Ala Ser Ser Leu Gln Ala Leu Pro Val Gly Asn Pro Ala Glu Pro Ser
20           25           30

Leu Met Ile Asp Gly Ile Leu Trp Glu Gly Phe Gly Gly Asp Pro Cys
35           40           45

Asp Pro Cys Thr Thr Trp Cys Asp Ala Ile Ser Met Arg Met Gly Tyr
50           55           60

Tyr Gly Asp Phe Val Phe Asp Arg Val Leu Lys Thr Asp Val Asn Lys
65           70           75           80

Glu Phe Gln Met Gly Asp Lys Pro Thr Ser Thr Thr Gly Asn Ala Thr
85           90           95

Ala Pro Thr Thr Leu Thr Ala Arg Glu Asn Pro Ala Tyr Gly Arg His
100          105          110

Met Gln Asp Ala Glu Met Phe Thr Asn Ala Ala Cys Met Ala Leu Asn
115          120          125

Ile Trp Asp Arg Phe Asp Val Phe Cys Thr Leu Gly Ala Ser Ser Gly
130          135          140

Tyr Leu Lys Gly Asn Ser Ala Ser Phe Asn Leu Val Gly Leu Phe Gly
145          150          155          160

Asp Asn Glu Asn Gln Ser Thr Val Lys Thr Asn Ser Val Pro Asn Met
165          170          175

Ser Leu Asp Gln Ser Val Val Glu Leu Tyr Thr Asp Thr Ala Phe Ser
180          185          190

Trp Ser Val Gly Ala Arg Ala Ala Leu Trp Glu Cys Gly Cys Ala Thr
195          200          205

Leu Gly Ala Ser Phe Gln Tyr Ala Gln Ser Lys Pro Lys Val Glu Glu
210          215          220

Leu Asn Val Leu Cys Asn Ala Ala Glu Phe Thr Ile Asn Lys Pro Lys
225          230          235          240

Gly Tyr Val Gly Gln Glu Phe Pro Leu Ala Leu Ile Ala Gly Thr Asp
245          250          255

Ala Ala Thr Gly Thr Lys Asp Ala Ser Ile Asp Tyr His Glu Trp Gln
260          265          270

Ala Ser Leu Ala Leu Ser Tyr Arg Leu Asn Met Phe Thr Pro Tyr Ile
275          280          285

Gly Val Lys Trp Ser Arg Ala Ser Phe Asp Ala Asp Thr Ile Arg Ile
290          295          300

Ala Gln Pro Lys Ser Ala Thr Ala Ile Phe Asp Thr Thr Thr Leu Asn
305          310          315          320

Pro Thr Ile Ala Gly Ala Gly Asp Val Lys Ala Ser Ala Glu Gly Gln
325          330          335

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

Ser Arg Lys Ser Cys Gly Ile Ala Val Gly Thr Thr Ile Val Asp Ala
355          360          365

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Asp Lys Tyr Ala Val Thr Val Glu Thr Arg Leu Ile Asp Glu Arg Ala
370 375 380

Ala His Val Asn Ala Gln Phe Arg Phe
385 390

<210> SEQ ID NO 55
<211> LENGTH: 1179
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 55

atgaaaaaac tcttgaaatc ggtattagta tttgocgctt tgagttctgc ttectecttg 60
caagctctgc ctgtggggaa tctgctgtaa ccaagcctta tgatogacgg aattctgtgg 120
gaaggtttcg geggagatcc ttgcatcctc tgcgccactt ggtgtgacgc taccagcatg 180
cgtgttggtt actacggaga ctttgttttc gaccgtgttt tgaactga tgtgaataaa 240
gaatttcaga tgggtgccaa gcctacaact gatacaggca atagtgcagc tccatccact 300
cttacagcaa gagagaatcc tgcctacggc cgacatatgc aggatgctga gatgtttaca 360
aatgccgctt gcattggcatt gaattttgg gatcgttttg atgtattctg tacattagga 420
gccaccagtg gatattctaa aggaaactct gcttctttca atttagttgg attgtttgga 480
gataatgaaa atcaaaaaac ggtcaaagcg gactctgtac caaatatgag ctttgatcaa 540
tctgtgtgtg agttgtatac agatactact tttgctgga gcctcggcgc tcgctcagct 600
ttgtgggaat gtggatgtgc aacttttaga gcttcattcc aatatgctca atctaaacct 660
aaagtagaag aattaaactg tctctgcaat gcagcagagt ttaactattaa taaacctaaa 720
gggtatgtag gtaaggagtt tctcttgat cttacagcag gaacagatgc tgcgacagga 780
actaaggatg cctctattga ttaccatgaa tggcaagcaa gtttagctct ctcttacaga 840
ctgaatatgt tcaactccca cattggagtt aaatggtctc gagcaagctt tgatgccgat 900
acgattcgtg tagcccagcc aaaatcagct acagctatct ttgatactac cacgcttaac 960
ccaactattg ctggagctgg cgatgtgaaa actggcgcag agggctcagct cggagacaca 1020
atgcaaatcg tttccttgca attgaacaag atgaaatcta gaaaactctg cggatttgca 1080
gtaggaacaa ctatttgga tgcagacaaa tacgcagtta cagttgagac tcgcttgatc 1140
gatgagagag cagctcagct aaatgcacaa ttccgcttc 1179

<210> SEQ ID NO 56
<211> LENGTH: 393
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 56

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

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Glu Phe Gln Met Gly Ala Lys Pro Thr Thr Asp Thr Gly Asn Ser Ala
 85 90 95

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

Met Gln Asp Ala Glu Met Phe Thr Asn Ala Ala Cys Met Ala Leu Asn
 115 120 125

Ile Trp Asp Arg Phe Asp Val Phe Cys Thr Leu Gly Ala Thr Ser Gly
 130 135 140

Tyr Leu Lys Gly Asn Ser Ala Ser Phe Asn Leu Val Gly Leu Phe Gly
 145 150 155 160

Asp Asn Glu Asn Gln Lys Thr Val Lys Ala Glu Ser Val Pro Asn Met
 165 170 175

Ser Phe Asp Gln Ser Val Val Glu Leu Tyr Thr Asp Thr Thr Phe Ala
 180 185 190

Trp Ser Val Gly Ala Arg Ala Ala Leu Trp Glu Cys Gly Cys Ala Thr
 195 200 205

Leu Gly Ala Ser Phe Gln Tyr Ala Gln Ser Lys Pro Lys Val Glu Glu
 210 215 220

Leu Asn Val Leu Cys Asn Ala Ala Glu Phe Thr Ile Asn Lys Pro Lys
 225 230 235 240

Gly Tyr Val Gly Lys Glu Phe Pro Leu Asp Leu Thr Ala Gly Thr Asp
 245 250 255

Ala Ala Thr Gly Thr Lys Asp Ala Ser Ile Asp Tyr His Glu Trp Gln
 260 265 270

Ala Ser Leu Ala Leu Ser Tyr Arg Leu Asn Met Phe Thr Pro Tyr Ile
 275 280 285

Gly Val Lys Trp Ser Arg Ala Ser Phe Asp Ala Asp Thr Ile Arg Ile
 290 295 300

Ala Gln Pro Lys Ser Ala Thr Ala Ile Phe Asp Thr Thr Thr Leu Asn
 305 310 315 320

Pro Thr Ile Ala Gly Ala Gly Asp Val Lys Thr Gly Ala Glu Gly Gln
 325 330 335

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

Ser Arg Lys Ser Cys Gly Ile Ala Val Gly Thr Thr Ile Val Asp Ala
 355 360 365

Asp Lys Tyr Ala Val Thr Val Glu Thr Arg Leu Ile Asp Glu Arg Ala
 370 375 380

Ala His Val Asn Ala Gln Phe Arg Phe
 385 390

<210> SEQ ID NO 57
 <211> LENGTH: 1944
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 57

```

atggaatcag gaccagaatc agtttcttct aatcagagct cgatgaatcc aattattaat    60
gggcaaatcg cttctaattc ggagacaaa gagtccacga aggagtcaga agcgagtcct    120
tcagcatcgt cctctgtaag cagctggagt tttttatcct cagcaaagca tgcattaatc    180
tctcttcgtg atgcatcttt gaataaaaaa tctagtccaa cagactctct ctctcaatta    240
    
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gaggcctcta cttctaccto tacggttaca cgtgtagctg cgcgagatta taatgaggct 300
aatcgaatt ttgatacggc gaaaagtgga ttagagaacg ctacgacact tgctgaatac 360
gagacgaaaa tggctgattt aatggcagct ctccaagata tggagcgttt ggctaaacag 420
aaggctgaag ttacaagaat taaagaagct cttcaagaga aacaagaggt tattgataag 480
ctcaatcagt tagttaaact tgaaaaacag aatcagactt taaaggaac ttaacaacc 540
acagactctg cagatcagat tccagcgatt aatagtcagt tagagatcaa caaaaattct 600
gcagatcaaa ttatcaaaag tctggaagga caaaacataa gttatgaagc tgttctcact 660
aacgcaggag aggttatcaa agcttcttct gaagcgggaa ttaagttagg acaagctttg 720
cagtctattg tggatgctgg ggatcaaagc caggctgcag ttcttcaagc acagcaaaat 780
aatagcccag ataatatcgc agccacgaag aaattaattg atgctgctga aacgaaggta 840
aacgagttaa aacaagagca tacagggcta acggactcgc ctttagtgaa aaaagctgag 900
gagcagatta gtcaagcaca aaaagatatt caagagatca aacctagtgg ttcggatatt 960
cctatcgttg gtcagagtgg gtcagctgct tccgcaggaa gtgcggtagg agcgttgaaa 1020
tcctctaaca attcaggaag aatttccttg ttgcttgatg atgtagacaa tgaatggca 1080
gcgattgcaa tgcaaggttt tcgacttatg atcgaacaat ttaatgtaa caatcctgca 1140
acagctaaag agctacaagc tatggaggct cagctgactg cgatgtcaga tcaactggtt 1200
ggtgcgatg gcgagctccc agccgaaata caagcaatca aagatgctct tgcgcaagct 1260
ttgaaacaac catcaacaga tggtttagct acagctatgg gacaagtggc ttttcagct 1320
gccaaggttg gaggaggctc cgcaggaaca gctggcactg tccagatgaa tgtaaaacag 1380
ctttacaaga cagcgttttc ttcgacttct tccagctctt atgcagcagc actttccgat 1440
ggatattctg cttacaaaac actgaactct ttatattccg aaagcagaag cggcgtgcag 1500
tcagctatta gtcaaaactg aaatcccgcg ctttccagaa gcgtttctcg ttctggcata 1560
gaaagtcaag gacgcagtgc agatgctagc caaagagcag cagaaactat tgtcagagat 1620
agccaaaact taggtgatgt atatagccgc ttacaggttc tggattcttt gatgtctacg 1680
attgtgagca atccgcaagt aaatcaagaa gagattatgc agaagctcac ggcactctatt 1740
agcaaagctc cacaatttgg gtatcctgct gttcagaatt ctgcggatag cttgcagaag 1800
tttgctgcgc aattggaaaag agagtttgtt gatggggaac gtagtctcgc agaactcga 1860
gagaatgcgt ttagaaaaa ccccgtttc attcaacagg tgttggtaaa cattgcttct 1920
ctattctctg gttatcttct ttaa 1944

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<210> SEQ ID NO 58
<211> LENGTH: 647
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

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<400> SEQUENCE: 58

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Met Glu Ser Gly Pro Glu Ser Val Ser Ser Asn Gln Ser Ser Met Asn
1          5          10          15
Pro Ile Ile Asn Gly Gln Ile Ala Ser Asn Ser Glu Thr Lys Glu Ser
20          25          30
Thr Lys Glu Ser Glu Ala Ser Pro Ser Ala Ser Ser Ser Val Ser Ser
35          40          45

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Trp	Ser	Phe	Leu	Ser	Ser	Ala	Lys	His	Ala	Leu	Ile	Ser	Leu	Arg	Asp
50						55					60				
Ala	Ile	Leu	Asn	Lys	Asn	Ser	Ser	Pro	Thr	Asp	Ser	Leu	Ser	Gln	Leu
65				70						75					80
Glu	Ala	Ser	Thr	Ser	Thr	Ser	Thr	Val	Thr	Arg	Val	Ala	Ala	Arg	Asp
				85					90					95	
Tyr	Asn	Glu	Ala	Lys	Ser	Asn	Phe	Asp	Thr	Ala	Lys	Ser	Gly	Leu	Glu
			100					105					110		
Asn	Ala	Thr	Thr	Leu	Ala	Glu	Tyr	Glu	Thr	Lys	Met	Ala	Asp	Leu	Met
		115					120					125			
Ala	Ala	Leu	Gln	Asp	Met	Glu	Arg	Leu	Ala	Lys	Gln	Lys	Ala	Glu	Val
	130					135					140				
Thr	Arg	Ile	Lys	Glu	Ala	Leu	Gln	Glu	Lys	Gln	Glu	Val	Ile	Asp	Lys
145					150					155					160
Leu	Asn	Gln	Leu	Val	Lys	Leu	Glu	Lys	Gln	Asn	Gln	Thr	Leu	Lys	Glu
				165					170					175	
Thr	Leu	Thr	Thr	Thr	Asp	Ser	Ala	Asp	Gln	Ile	Pro	Ala	Ile	Asn	Ser
				180				185						190	
Gln	Leu	Glu	Ile	Asn	Lys	Asn	Ser	Ala	Asp	Gln	Ile	Ile	Lys	Asp	Leu
		195				200						205			
Glu	Gly	Gln	Asn	Ile	Ser	Tyr	Glu	Ala	Val	Leu	Thr	Asn	Ala	Gly	Glu
	210					215					220				
Val	Ile	Lys	Ala	Ser	Ser	Glu	Ala	Gly	Ile	Lys	Leu	Gly	Gln	Ala	Leu
225					230					235					240
Gln	Ser	Ile	Val	Asp	Ala	Gly	Asp	Gln	Ser	Gln	Ala	Ala	Val	Leu	Gln
				245				250						255	
Ala	Gln	Gln	Asn	Asn	Ser	Pro	Asp	Asn	Ile	Ala	Ala	Thr	Lys	Lys	Leu
			260					265						270	
Ile	Asp	Ala	Ala	Glu	Thr	Lys	Val	Asn	Glu	Leu	Lys	Gln	Glu	His	Thr
		275					280						285		
Gly	Leu	Thr	Asp	Ser	Pro	Leu	Val	Lys	Lys	Ala	Glu	Glu	Gln	Ile	Ser
		290				295					300				
Gln	Ala	Gln	Lys	Asp	Ile	Gln	Glu	Ile	Lys	Pro	Ser	Gly	Ser	Asp	Ile
305					310					315					320
Pro	Ile	Val	Gly	Pro	Ser	Gly	Ser	Ala	Ala	Ser	Ala	Gly	Ser	Ala	Val
				325					330					335	
Gly	Ala	Leu	Lys	Ser	Ser	Asn	Asn	Ser	Gly	Arg	Ile	Ser	Leu	Leu	Leu
			340					345					350		
Asp	Asp	Val	Asp	Asn	Glu	Met	Ala	Ala	Ile	Ala	Met	Gln	Gly	Phe	Arg
		355					360					365			
Ser	Met	Ile	Glu	Gln	Phe	Asn	Val	Asn	Asn	Pro	Ala	Thr	Ala	Lys	Glu
	370					375					380				
Leu	Gln	Ala	Met	Glu	Ala	Gln	Leu	Thr	Ala	Met	Ser	Asp	Gln	Leu	Val
385					390					395					400
Gly	Ala	Asp	Gly	Glu	Leu	Pro	Ala	Glu	Ile	Gln	Ala	Ile	Lys	Asp	Ala
			405					410						415	
Leu	Ala	Gln	Ala	Leu	Lys	Gln	Pro	Ser	Thr	Asp	Gly	Leu	Ala	Thr	Ala
			420					425					430		
Met	Gly	Gln	Val	Ala	Phe	Ala	Ala	Ala	Lys	Val	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ser	Ala
		435				440						445			
Gly	Thr	Ala	Gly	Thr	Val	Gln	Met	Asn	Val	Lys	Gln	Leu	Tyr	Lys	Thr

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450	455	460
Ala Phe Ser Ser Thr Ser Ser Ser Ser Tyr Ala Ala Ala Leu Ser Asp 465 470 475 480		
Gly Tyr Ser Ala Tyr Lys Thr Leu Asn Ser Leu Tyr Ser Glu Ser Arg 485 490 495		
Ser Gly Val Gln Ser Ala Ile Ser Gln Thr Ala Asn Pro Ala Leu Ser 500 505 510		
Arg Ser Val Ser Arg Ser Gly Ile Glu Ser Gln Gly Arg Ser Ala Asp 515 520 525		
Ala Ser Gln Arg Ala Ala Glu Thr Ile Val Arg Asp Ser Gln Thr Leu 530 535 540		
Gly Asp Val Tyr Ser Arg Leu Gln Val Leu Asp Ser Leu Met Ser Thr 545 550 555 560		
Ile Val Ser Asn Pro Gln Val Asn Gln Glu Glu Ile Met Gln Lys Leu 565 570 575		
Thr Ala Ser Ile Ser Lys Ala Pro Gln Phe Gly Tyr Pro Ala Val Gln 580 585 590		
Asn Ser Ala Asp Ser Leu Gln Lys Phe Ala Ala Gln Leu Glu Arg Glu 595 600 605		
Phe Val Asp Gly Glu Arg Ser Leu Ala Glu Ser Arg Glu Asn Ala Phe 610 615 620		
Arg Lys Gln Pro Ala Phe Ile Gln Gln Val Leu Val Asn Ile Ala Ser 625 630 635 640		
Leu Phe Ser Gly Tyr Leu Ser 645		

<210> SEQ ID NO 59
 <211> LENGTH: 1911
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia psitacci

<400> SEQUENCE: 59

```

atgggtaatc ctgtcgccccc tatagatgaa tcaaaaaaca ttgctcctgc agacttatct    60
actttaggta tgcaggcgag cgcagcaaat cgtagctcag aagctcaatc gataaccgga    120
attgcaggca agtccggggtc atcgcagcct tctgtggaaa ctgtaggacg attgagcttt    180
ttgagctctg ctccgaaaag tttagcaagt cttttcgata agatttcctc gttcttttca    240
gggaaaacga ctctcaaac tttgatgaa gctaagacgc aagcagagag tgcgaaaact    300
gcgctgcaga gtgcgactac ttatgatcag ttcaagaccg ctttacagca gctgcaagat    360
gctgtgaaac agatggagca attagctact actgatgcag aaaaagctac agttgctaca    420
tggaaaacgg ctcttgaggc gcagaagagt acgctggata cacttaacca gttgggtgct    480
attcttacag agaaccagaa gcttcttgag gcaataaaga cgacctcgtc tatggatcag    540
attatgggag ctgccggaca agtagaaacc aataaaacaa ctgctgagga gttaattaaa    600
cagttgaagg aagctggggt tagctatcct gtgatagatg accttgagaa gcaaattaca    660
acctcaggaa ctcaggttac tgaattagca gatgctatat cggaagctta tgctgcgggg    720
aaaaacagta ccgcgctgtt ggggcaagca caggcaata acagccccgc aaatatagaa    780
gcttccaaac aaactattgc aaatgcacaa aaagtcatag aagacgctct taaacttgct    840
ccagattctc cgatactcaa agctgctttg aaagaacaac aacaggcagc aaaagatatc    900
    
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ctcaatgtga aacctagtgg tggtagtgat gtgcctatcg gtggctcctgg agctcctggt 960
agtggtggga cttctcaaaa tcgcggtgct accttagggg aagttcgcgt atcgatgtta 1020
ttgactgatg ttgataatga aaccgcagcg atcattatgc aaggtttcag aaatatgatc 1080
gataacttcc atgatcaaaa ctctgatttt acagcgcctt tagaagagat tatgaatcaa 1140
gtaaccgact tatcaacgca gatcaatcct gcagatgcgg aagctacagc acaactacaa 1200
gaaatacaac aaaccataca agatgcctt caagggactg cgggtcaaga cggcatgatc 1260
aatgctttag gagctataac aacagcagct tcaatttcta caggagctcc tatcgcttct 1320
gcaaatcaag gtggatcagc tgtaaagcag ctttcaaaaa caggatctac tgctgcgagt 1380
tctaatctt acgcggtatc cttatctgca gggatgggg catatcaatc tttaatgat 1440
gtgtactcac gtagtagtgc atctaaccgt gaggttttag atcgtaacac gactccagca 1500
ttaacgcaga cagtttctag aacagaaact cggcctcgtg ataatgataa cgcagctcag 1560
cgttttgcaa gaactatagc tgctaatagt aataactctg gggatgttta tgcacccgta 1620
gggtgattgc aaacattgct aggtgtatta caaataatc cccaagcga tgaagaagaa 1680
atcaaacaga agctcacttc tgaggttacg aaagctccgc agtcaggta tcctcatgta 1740
cagctttcta acgactctac gaagaagttc attgctcaac tcgagaatga attgttccag 1800
ggatcgaaaa gacttgccga agcaaaagaa gctgcgtttg agaaacagcc tttgttcatc 1860
cagcaggat tagtgaacgt agcatctctg ttctcgggat acctacagta a 1911

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<210> SEQ ID NO 60

<211> LENGTH: 636

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia psitacci

<400> SEQUENCE: 60

```

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

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Gln Leu Glu Asn Glu Phe Val Gln Gly Ser Lys Arg Leu Ala Glu Ala
595 600 605

Lys Glu Ala Ala Phe Glu Lys Gln Pro Leu Phe Ile Gln Gln Val Leu
610 615 620

Val Asn Val Ala Ser Leu Phe Ser Gly Tyr Leu Gln
625 630 635

<210> SEQ ID NO 61

<211> LENGTH: 1956

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia pneumoniae

<400> SEQUENCE: 61

```

atggttaatc ctattggtcc aggtcctata gacgaaacag aacgcacacc tcccgcagat    60
ctttctgctc aaggattgga ggcgagtgca gcaaataaga gtgcggaagc tcaaagaata    120
gcagggtgcgg aagctaagcc taaagaatct aagaccgatt ctgtagagcg atggagcatc    180
ttgctgtctg cagtgaatgc tctcatgagt ctggcagata agctgggtat tgcttctagt    240
aacagctcgt cttctactag cagatctgca gacgtggact caacgacagc gaccgcacct    300
acgcctcttc caccacggtt tgatgattat aagactcaag cgcaaacagc ttacgatact    360
atctttacct caacatcact agctgacata caggctgctt tgggtgacct ccaggatgct    420
gtcactaata taaagatac agcggctact gatgagggaaa ccgcaatcgc tgcggagtgg    480
gaaactaaga atgccgatgc agttaaagtt ggcgcgcaaa ttacagaatt agcgaatat    540
gcttcggata accaagcgat tcttgactct ttaggtaaac tgacttcctt cgacctctta    600
caggctgctc ttctccaatc tgtagcaaac aataacaaag cagctgagct tcttaagag    660
atgcaagata acccagtagt cccagggaaa acgcctgcaa ttgctcaatc ttagttgat    720
cagacagatg ctacagcgac acagatagag aaagatggaa atgctgattg ggatgcatat    780
tttgaggac agaacgctag tggagctgta gaaaatgcta aatctaataa cagtataagc    840
aacatagatt cagctaaagc agcaatcgct actgctaaga cacaaatagc tgaagctcag    900
aaaaagtcc cgcactctcc aattcttcaa gaagcggaac aaatggtaat acaggctgag    960
aaagatctta aaaatatcaa acctgcagat ggttctgatg ttccaaatcc aggaactaca   1020
gttgagggct ccaagcaaca aggaagtagt attggtagta ttctgttttc catgctgtta   1080
gatgatgctg aaaatgagac cgcttcatt ttgatgtctg ggtttcgtca gatgattcac   1140
atgttcaata cggaaaatcc tgatttctca gctgccaac aggagctcgc agcacaagct   1200
agagcagcga aagccgctgg agatgacagt gctgctgcag cgctggcaga tgctcagaaa   1260
gctttagaag cggctctagg taaagctggg caacaacagg gcatactcaa tgctttagga   1320
cagatcgctt ctgctgctgt tgtgagcgca ggagtctctc ccgctgcagc aagttctata   1380
gggtcatctg taaaacagct ttacaagacc tcaaaatcta caggttctga ttataaaaca   1440
cagatatcag caggttatga tgcttacaaa tccatcaatg atgcctatgg tagggcacga   1500
aatgatgcga ctctgatgt gataaacaat gtaagtaccc ccgctctcac acgatecgtt   1560
cctagagcac gaacagaagc tcgaggacca gaaaaaacag atcaagccct cgctagggtg   1620
atctctggca atagcagaac tcttgagat gtctatagtc aagtttcggc actacaatct   1680
gtaatgcaga tcatccagtc gaatcctcaa gcgaataatg aggagatcag acaaaagctt   1740

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acatcggcag tgacaaagcc tccacagttt ggctatcctt atgtgcaact ttctaatagac 1800
tctacacaga agttcatagc taaattagaa agtttgtttg ctgaaggatc taggacagca 1860
gctgaaataa aagcactttc ctttgaaacg aactccttgt ttattcagca ggtgctggtc 1920
aatatcggct ctctatattc tggttatctc caataa 1956

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<210> SEQ ID NO 62

<211> LENGTH: 651

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia pneumoniae

<400> SEQUENCE: 62

```

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

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Lys Asp Leu Lys Asn Ile Lys Pro Ala Asp Gly Ser Asp Val Pro Asn
 325 330 335

Pro Gly Thr Thr Val Gly Gly Ser Lys Gln Gln Gly Ser Ser Ile Gly
 340 345 350

Ser Ile Arg Val Ser Met Leu Leu Asp Asp Ala Glu Asn Glu Thr Ala
 355 360 365

Ser Ile Leu Met Ser Gly Phe Arg Gln Met Ile His Met Phe Asn Thr
 370 375 380

Glu Asn Pro Asp Ser Gln Ala Ala Gln Gln Glu Leu Ala Ala Gln Ala
 385 390 395 400

Arg Ala Ala Lys Ala Ala Gly Asp Asp Ser Ala Ala Ala Ala Leu Ala
 405 410 415

Asp Ala Gln Lys Ala Leu Glu Ala Ala Leu Gly Lys Ala Gly Gln Gln
 420 425 430

Gln Gly Ile Leu Asn Ala Leu Gly Gln Ile Ala Ser Ala Ala Val Val
 435 440 445

Ser Ala Gly Val Pro Pro Ala Ala Ala Ser Ser Ile Gly Ser Ser Val
 450 455 460

Lys Gln Leu Tyr Lys Thr Ser Lys Ser Thr Gly Ser Asp Tyr Lys Thr
 465 470 475 480

Gln Ile Ser Ala Gly Tyr Asp Ala Tyr Lys Ser Ile Asn Asp Ala Tyr
 485 490 495

Gly Arg Ala Arg Asn Asp Ala Thr Arg Asp Val Ile Asn Asn Val Ser
 500 505 510

Thr Pro Ala Leu Thr Arg Ser Val Pro Arg Ala Arg Thr Glu Ala Arg
 515 520 525

Gly Pro Glu Lys Thr Asp Gln Ala Leu Ala Arg Val Ile Ser Gly Asn
 530 535 540

Ser Arg Thr Leu Gly Asp Val Tyr Ser Gln Val Ser Ala Leu Gln Ser
 545 550 555 560

Val Met Gln Ile Ile Gln Ser Asn Pro Gln Ala Asn Asn Glu Glu Ile
 565 570 575

Arg Gln Lys Leu Thr Ser Ala Val Thr Lys Pro Pro Gln Phe Gly Tyr
 580 585 590

Pro Tyr Val Gln Leu Ser Asn Asp Ser Thr Gln Lys Phe Ile Ala Lys
 595 600 605

Leu Glu Ser Leu Phe Ala Glu Gly Ser Arg Thr Ala Ala Glu Ile Lys
 610 615 620

Ala Leu Ser Phe Glu Thr Asn Ser Leu Phe Ile Gln Gln Val Leu Val
 625 630 635 640

Asn Ile Gly Ser Leu Tyr Ser Gly Tyr Leu Gln
 645 650

<210> SEQ ID NO 63
 <211> LENGTH: 261
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 63

atgagtcaaa ataagaactc tgctttcatg cagcctgtga acgtatccgc tgatttagct 60
 gccatcgttg gtgcaggacc tatgctcgc acagagatca ttaagaaaat gtgggattac 120
 attaagaaga atggccttca agatcctaca aacaaacgta atatcaatcc cgatgataaa 180

-continued

ttggctaaag tttttggaac tgaaaaacct atcgatatgt tccaaatgac aaaaatgggtt 240

tctcaacaca tcattaaata a 261

<210> SEQ ID NO 64

<211> LENGTH: 86

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 64

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 Lys Asn Gly 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> SEQ ID NO 65

<211> LENGTH: 261

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia muridarum

<400> SEQUENCE: 65

atgagtcaaa ataagaactc tgctttcatg cagcctgtga acgtatcttc tgatttagct 60

gccattggtg gtacagggcc tatgctctgc acagaaatca ttaagaaat ttgggattat 120

attaagcaga ataaacttca agatctact aacaaacgca acatcaatcc tgatgataaa 180

ttagccaagg tttttgggtc caaagacct gtatatatgt tccaaatgac aaaaatagtc 240

tctaaacaca ttgtaaata a 261

<210> SEQ ID NO 66

<211> LENGTH: 86

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia muridarum

<400> SEQUENCE: 66

Met Ser Gln Asn Lys Asn Ser Ala Phe Met Gln Pro Val Asn Val Ser
1 5 10 15

Ser Asp Leu Ala Ala Ile Val Gly Thr Gly Pro Met Pro Arg Thr Glu
20 25 30

Ile Ile Lys Lys Ile Trp Asp Tyr Ile Lys Gln Asn Lys 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 Ser Lys Asp Pro Val Asp Met Phe Gln Met Thr Lys Ile Val
65 70 75 80

Ser Lys His Ile Val Lys
85

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<210> SEQ ID NO 67
<211> LENGTH: 264
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia psitacii

<400> SEQUENCE: 67
atgagtcaaa aaaacaaaaa ctctgctttt atgaaccccg tcaatattac ccccgattta      60
gcagctatcg ttggcgaggg accaatgcc cgcactgaaa ttgtcaaaaa agtatgggag      120
cacattaataa aaaataacct tcaagaccct aagaataaaa gaaatatcct tcccgatgac      180
gccctagcta aagtcttttg ttctaaaaat ccaatcgata tgtttcaaat gacgaaagcc      240
ctttccgctc atatcgtaaa ataa                                           264

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<210> SEQ ID NO 68
<211> LENGTH: 87
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia psitacii

<400> SEQUENCE: 68
Met Ser Gln Lys Asn Lys Asn Ser Ala Phe Met Asn Pro Val Asn Ile
1          5          10          15
Thr Pro Asp Leu Ala Ala Ile Val Gly Glu Gly Pro Met Pro Arg Thr
          20          25          30
Glu Ile Val Lys Lys Val Trp Glu His Ile Lys Lys Asn Asn Leu Gln
          35          40          45
Asp Pro Lys Asn Lys Arg Asn Ile Leu Pro Asp Asp Ala Leu Ala Lys
          50          55          60
Val Phe Gly Ser Lys Asn Pro Ile Asp Met Phe Gln Met Thr Lys Ala
65          70          75          80
Leu Ser Ala His Ile Val Lys
          85

```

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<210> SEQ ID NO 69
<211> LENGTH: 264
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia pneumoniae

<400> SEQUENCE: 69
atgagtcaaa aaaataaaaa ctctgctttt atgcatcccg tgaatatttc cacagattta      60
gcagttatag ttggcaaggg acctatgccc agaaccgaaa ttgtaaagaa agtttgggaa      120
tacattaataa aacacaactg tcaggatcaa aaaaataaac gtaatatcct tcccgatgcy      180
aatcttgcca aagtcttttg ctctagtgat cctatcgaca tgttccaaat gaccaaagcc      240
ctttccaaac atattgtaaa ataa                                           264

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<210> SEQ ID NO 70
<211> LENGTH: 87
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia pneumoniae

<400> SEQUENCE: 70
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

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-continued

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> SEQ ID NO 71
 <211> LENGTH: 1266
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 71

```

atgactgcat caggaggagc tggagggcta ggcagcacco aaacagtaga cgttgcgcga      60
gcacaagctg ctgcagctac tcaagatgca caagaggtta tcggctctca ggaagcttct      120
gaggcaagta tgctcaaagg atgtgaggat ctcataaatt ctgcagctgc aacccgaatc      180
aaaaaaaaag gagagaagtt tgaatcatta gaagctcgtc gcaaaccaac agcggataaa      240
gcagaaaaga aatccgagag cacagaggaa aaaggcgata ctctcttga agatcgtttc      300
acagaagatc tttccgaagt ctccggagaa gattttcgag gattgaaaaa ttcggttcgat      360
gatgattctt ctctcgacga aattctcgat gcgctcacia gtaaatcttc tgatcccaca      420
ataaaggatc tagctcttga ttatctaatt caaacagctc cctctgatgg gaaacttaag      480
tccactctca ttcaggcaaa gcatcaactg atgagccaga atcctcaggc gattgttgga      540
ggacgcaatg ttctgttagc ttcagaaacc tttgcttcca gagcaaatac atctccttca      600
tcgcttcgct ccttatattt ccaagtaacc tcatccccct ctaattgcgc taatttacat      660
caaatgcttg cttcttactt gccatcagag aaaaccgctg ttatggagtt tctagtaaat      720
ggcatggtag cagatttaaa atcggagggc ccttccatc ctctgcaaa attgcaagta      780
tatatgacgg aactaagcaa tctccaagcc ttacactctg taaatagctt ttttgataga      840
aatattggga acttggaaaa tagcttaaag catgaaggac atgccctat tccatcctta      900
acgacaggaa atttaactaa aaccttctta caattagtag aagataaatt ccttctctct      960
tccaaagctc aaaaggcatt aatgaactg gtaggccag atactggtcc tcaaactgaa     1020
gttttaaaact tattcttccg cgctcttaat ggctgttcgc ctagaatatt ctctggagct     1080
gaaaaaaaaac agcagctggc atcggttacc acaaatagcg tagatgcgat aaatgcggat     1140
aatgaggatt atcctaaacc aggtgacttc ccacgatctt ccttctctag tacgcctcct     1200
catgctccag tacctcaatc tgagattcca acgtcaccta cctcaacaca gcttccatca     1260
ccctaa
    
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<210> SEQ ID NO 72
 <211> LENGTH: 421
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 72

Met	Thr	Ala	Ser	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Leu	Gly	Ser	Thr	Gln	Thr	Val
1				5					10					15	
Asp	Val	Ala	Arg	Ala	Gln	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Thr	Gln	Asp	Ala	Gln	Glu
			20					25					30		

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Val Ile Gly Ser Gln Glu Ala Ser Glu Ala Ser Met Leu Lys Gly Cys
 35 40 45

Glu Asp Leu Ile Asn Pro Ala Ala Ala Thr Arg Ile Lys Lys Lys Gly
 50 55 60

Glu Lys Phe Glu Ser Leu Glu Ala Arg Arg Lys Pro Thr Ala Asp Lys
 65 70 75 80

Ala Glu Lys Lys Ser Glu Ser Thr Glu Glu Lys Gly Asp Thr Pro Leu
 85 90 95

Glu Asp Arg Phe Thr Glu Asp Leu Ser Glu Val Ser Gly Glu Asp Phe
 100 105 110

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

Leu Asp Ala Leu Thr Ser Lys Phe Ser Asp Pro Thr Ile Lys Asp Leu
 130 135 140

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

Ser Thr Leu Ile Gln Ala Lys His Gln Leu Met Ser Gln Asn Pro Gln
 165 170 175

Ala Ile Val Gly Arg Asn Val Leu Leu Ala Ser Glu Thr Phe Ala
 180 185 190

Ser Arg Ala Asn Thr Ser Pro Ser Ser Leu Arg Ser Leu Tyr Phe Gln
 195 200 205

Val Thr Ser Ser Pro Ser Asn Cys Ala Asn Leu His Gln Met Leu Ala
 210 215 220

Ser Tyr Leu Pro Ser Glu Lys Thr Ala Val Met Glu Phe Leu Val Asn
 225 230 235 240

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

Lys Leu Gln Val Tyr Met Thr Glu Leu Ser Asn Leu Gln Ala Leu His
 260 265 270

Ser Val Asn Ser Phe Phe Asp Arg Asn Ile Gly Asn Leu Glu Asn Ser
 275 280 285

Leu Lys His Glu Gly His Ala Pro Ile Pro Ser Leu Thr Thr Gly Asn
 290 295 300

Leu Thr Lys Thr Phe Leu Gln Leu Val Glu Asp Lys Phe Pro Ser Ser
 305 310 315 320

Ser Lys Ala Gln Lys Ala Leu Asn Glu Leu Val Gly Pro Asp Thr Gly
 325 330 335

Pro Gln Thr Glu Val Leu Asn Leu Phe Phe Arg Ala Leu Asn Gly Cys
 340 345 350

Ser Pro Arg Ile Phe Ser Gly Ala Glu Lys Lys Gln Gln Leu Ala Ser
 355 360 365

Val Ile Thr Asn Thr Leu Asp Ala Ile Asn Ala Asp Asn Glu Asp Tyr
 370 375 380

Pro Lys Pro Gly Asp Phe Pro Arg Ser Ser Phe Ser Ser Thr Pro Pro
 385 390 395 400

His Ala Pro Val Pro Gln Ser Glu Ile Pro Thr Ser Pro Thr Ser Thr
 405 410 415

Gln Pro Pro Ser Pro
 420

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<210> SEQ ID NO 73
 <211> LENGTH: 1257
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia muridarum

<400> SEQUENCE: 73

```

atgactgcat ccggaggagc tggagggtta ggcggaaccc aaacagtaaa cgtagcacia   60
gcgcaagctg cagcagctac tcaggatgca caagaaatca taggctctca ggaagcttct   120
gaagccagtt tgattaaagg aagtgaggat cttgctaato ctgctgcagc gactagaatc   180
aaaaagaaag aagacaaatt tcagtcatta gaagctcgtc gaaaaacaac tagtaaatcc   240
gaaaaaaaaat cagaaagtac agaagagaaa tcagactctt ctcttgaaga gcgcttcaca   300
gaaaaatcttt cggatgtttc tggagaagat tttcgagggt taaaggattc tctgagttaa   360
gattcctctc ctgaagagat tcttgagaag ctgtcaggca aattttcgga ccccaacaatt   420
aaagatcttg ctctagactt tctgattcaa tcgagtcctc ctgatgggaa attaagagcc   480
tctcttattc aggcaaaaa cagcgttttt caacaaaatc ctcaagcagt caaaggaggg   540
cgcaacgttc ttttagcatc agaagccttt gcttctaaag caaacacttc cctgcatca   600
ttacgcgcat tgtataccca agtaacctca tctccggcta attgtgcttc tctaagtcag   660
atgctatcct cttattctcc tacagaaaaa gcagctgtta tagatTTTTT acaaatgggt   720
atggtgtctg atctcaaatc aggaggcctt tccatccctg ctccacaatt gcaagtgtat   780
atgaocggagc tcagcaatct acaagccctc aactctgtag acagttTTTT tgacaaaaat   840
acaaaaggac tagaagacaa tttaaaagcc gaaggacata ccctccacc atccctaact   900
cccagtaate ttgctcaaac ttttttaaag ttagtggaag ataagttccc gtctcccaa   960
aaagctcaaa aattgttggg tggccttggg ggttctgagc ttactcctca aactgaagtt  1020
ttaaactctt tttaccgagc gctcaatggg tgttccccac gaatattcgg caatgctgag  1080
aaaaaacagc agctagcaac agtaattact aacacattag ataccgtgaa tgccgataac  1140
gaagattatc ctaaacctag cgatttcccc aaaccttctt tccatggcac tctctctcat  1200
gctccagttg ctctatctga tattccatca gcaacaacaa actctgcaga ccaataa   1257

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<210> SEQ ID NO 74
 <211> LENGTH: 418
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia muridarum

<400> SEQUENCE: 74

```

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

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Glu Arg Phe Thr Glu Asn Leu Ser Asp Val Ser Gly Glu Asp Phe Arg
 100 105 110

Gly Leu Lys Asp Ser Leu Ser Glu Asp Ser Ser Pro Glu Glu Ile Leu
 115 120 125

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

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

Ser Leu Ile Gln Ala Lys Gln Thr Leu Phe Gln Gln Asn Pro Gln Ala
 165 170 175

Val Lys Gly Gly Arg Asn Val Leu Leu Ala Ser Glu Ala Phe Ala Ser
 180 185 190

Lys Ala Asn Thr Ser Pro Ala Ser Leu Arg Ala Leu Tyr Thr Gln Val
 195 200 205

Thr Ser Ser Pro Ala Asn Cys Ala Ser Leu Ser Gln Met Leu Ser Ser
 210 215 220

Tyr Ser Pro Thr Glu Lys Ala Ala Val Ile Asp Phe Leu Thr Asn Gly
 225 230 235 240

Met Val Ser Asp Leu Lys Ser Gly Gly Pro Ser Ile Pro Ala Pro Gln
 245 250 255

Leu Gln Val Tyr Met Thr Glu Leu Ser Asn Leu Gln Ala Leu Asn Ser
 260 265 270

Val Asp Ser Phe Phe Asp Lys Asn Thr Lys Gly Leu Glu Asp Asn Leu
 275 280 285

Lys Ala Glu Gly His Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Leu Thr Pro Ser Asn Leu
 290 295 300

Ala Gln Thr Phe Leu Lys Leu Val Glu Asp Lys Phe Pro Ser Ser Gln
 305 310 315 320

Lys Ala Gln Lys Leu Leu Asp Gly Leu Val Gly Ser Asp Val Thr Pro
 325 330 335

Gln Thr Glu Val Leu Asn Leu Phe Tyr Arg Ala Leu Asn Gly Cys Ser
 340 345 350

Pro Arg Ile Phe Gly Asn Ala Glu Lys Lys Gln Gln Leu Ala Thr Val
 355 360 365

Ile Thr Asn Thr Leu Asp Thr Val Asn Ala Asp Asn Glu Asp Tyr Pro
 370 375 380

Lys Pro Ser Asp Phe Pro Lys Pro Ser Phe His Gly Thr Pro Pro His
 385 390 395 400

Ala Pro Val Ser Leu Ser Asp Ile Pro Ser Ala Thr Thr Asn Ser Ala
 405 410 415

Asp Gln

<210> SEQ ID NO 75
 <211> LENGTH: 1194
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia psitacci

<400> SEQUENCE: 75

atggctgcat ctggaggagc tggtaggctta ggcgggttcac aagctgttga cgttgcgcaa 60
 gtgcaagctg cagctgcgaa agctgatgcc caagaagtta tcgctagcca agagcaatcc 120
 gacatcagta tgattaagga ttctcaggat ttatcaaate ctcaggctgc gacacgtaca 180

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aagaaaaaag aagaaaaatt ccaaaactcta gaatctagaa ggaaaggcgc gactcaagca 240
gagaaaaagt ctgaaagcac gggagataaa tccgacgcgg atcttgcgga taagtataca 300
gaaaaataatg ctgaaatctc aggtcaagat ttacgcagta tccgagattc tttgcatgat 360
ggttcttccg aagaagatgt tttagatctt gtaaaatcta agttctctga tcttgcgctt 420
caaagtgttg ccctagatta tttagtccag acaaacaccag cttctaaagg agctttaaaa 480
gacaccttaa tcagggcaca acaaaaccac atgcaacaaa atcgacaagc tgttgttgg 540
ggtaaaaata ttctatttgc ctctcaagag tatgcatctt tattaatac ctctgctcca 600
ggattacgtg ctctttatct tgaggtaacg tctgatttcc attcttgtga gcaattacta 660
acatctctcc agtcacgtta tagttacgaa gaaatgggca ctgtttcttc tttcatactt 720
aaggggatgg ctgctgattt aaaatctgaa ggatcttcaa ttccagctcc gaaactacag 780
gtgatgatga cagaaactcg taaccttcaa gctgtgctta ctggttatca tttctttgag 840
acaaagctac caacacttac cgcactctta aaagccgatg gggtaacagt tccggatctt 900
aaatttgata aagtagccga tactttcttt aagttaatca atgataaatt ccttacggct 960
tcaaaaatgg agcgcgggtg ccgtgacctt attggcgacg atacagaagc tgttacaggg 1020
atgctcaacc tcttctttgt tgctttaagg gggacatccc caagattatt tgcttcagca 1080
gaaaagcgtc agcaattagg cacaatgatg gctaatgctt tagatgctgt gaatattaac 1140
aacgaagatt acccaaaatc tacagacttc cccaaacctt atcctctggtc ttaa 1194

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<210> SEQ ID NO 76
<211> LENGTH: 397
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia psitacci

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<400> SEQUENCE: 76

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

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180			185			190									
Ser	Leu	Leu	Asn	Thr	Ser	Ala	Pro	Gly	Leu	Arg	Ala	Leu	Tyr	Leu	Glu
	195						200					205			
Val	Thr	Ser	Asp	Phe	His	Ser	Cys	Glu	Gln	Leu	Leu	Thr	Ser	Leu	Gln
	210						215					220			
Ser	Arg	Tyr	Ser	Tyr	Glu	Glu	Met	Gly	Thr	Val	Ser	Ser	Phe	Ile	Leu
	225				230					235					240
Lys	Gly	Met	Ala	Ala	Asp	Leu	Lys	Ser	Glu	Gly	Ser	Ser	Ile	Pro	Ala
			245						250					255	
Pro	Lys	Leu	Gln	Val	Met	Met	Thr	Glu	Thr	Arg	Asn	Leu	Gln	Ala	Val
			260						265					270	
Leu	Thr	Gly	Tyr	His	Phe	Phe	Glu	Thr	Lys	Leu	Pro	Thr	Leu	Thr	Ala
		275					280					285			
Ser	Leu	Lys	Ala	Asp	Gly	Val	Thr	Val	Pro	Asp	Leu	Lys	Phe	Asp	Lys
	290						295				300				
Val	Ala	Asp	Thr	Phe	Phe	Lys	Leu	Ile	Asn	Asp	Lys	Phe	Pro	Thr	Ala
	305				310					315					320
Ser	Lys	Met	Glu	Arg	Gly	Val	Arg	Asp	Leu	Ile	Gly	Asp	Asp	Thr	Glu
				325					330					335	
Ala	Val	Thr	Gly	Met	Leu	Asn	Leu	Phe	Phe	Val	Ala	Leu	Arg	Gly	Thr
			340						345					350	
Ser	Pro	Arg	Leu	Phe	Ala	Ser	Ala	Glu	Lys	Arg	Gln	Gln	Leu	Gly	Thr
		355					360					365			
Met	Met	Ala	Asn	Ala	Leu	Asp	Ala	Val	Asn	Ile	Asn	Asn	Glu	Asp	Tyr
	370						375				380				
Pro	Lys	Ser	Thr	Asp	Phe	Pro	Lys	Pro	Tyr	Pro	Trp	Ser			
	385				390					395					

<210> SEQ ID NO 77
 <211> LENGTH: 1200
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia pneumoniae
 <400> SEQUENCE: 77

atggcagcat caggaggcac aggtggttta ggaggcactc aggggtgcaa cctgcagct	60
gtagaagctg cagctgcaaa agcagatgca gcagaagttg tagccagcca agaaggttct	120
gagatgaaca tgattcaaca atctcaggac ctgacaaatc ccgcagcagc aacacgcacg	180
aaaaaaaaag aagagaagtt tcaaaactcta gaatctcgga aaaaaggaga agctggaaag	240
gctgagaaaa aatctgaatc tacagaagag aagcctgaca cagatcttgc tgataagtat	300
gcttctggga attctgaaat ctctgggtcaa gaacttcgcg gcctgcgtga tgcaatagga	360
gacgatgctt ctccagaaga cattcttgct cttgtacaag agaaaattaa agaccagct	420
ctgcaatoca cagctttgga ctacctgggt caaacgactc caccctccca aggtaaatta	480
aaagaagcgc ttatccaagc aaggaatact catacggagc aattcggacg aactgctatt	540
ggtgcgaaaa acatcttatt tgcctctcaa gaatatgcag accaactgaa tgtttctcct	600
tcagggtctc gctctttgta cttagaagtg actggagaca cacatacttg tgatcagcta	660
ctttctatgc ttcaagaccg ctatacctac caagatatgg ctattgtcag ctectttcta	720
atgaaaggaa tggcaacaga attaaaaagg cagggtccct acgtaccagc tgcgcaacta	780
caagttctca tgacagaaac tcgtaacctg caagcagttc ttacctcgta cgattacttt	840

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gaaagtcgcg ttctatttt actcgatagc ttaaaagctg agggaatcca aactccttct 900
gatctaaact ttgtgaaggt agctgagtcc taccataaaa tcattaacga taagttccca 960
acagcatcta aagtagaacg agaagtcgac aatctcatag gagacgatgt tgattctgtg 1020
accgggtgct tgaacttatt cttttctgct ttacgtcaaa cgtegtcagc cttttctct 1080
tcagcagaca aacgtcagca attaggagct atgattgcta atgctttaga tgctgtaaat 1140
ataaacaatg aagattatcc caaagcatca gacttcoccta aacctatcc ttggatcatga 1200

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<210> SEQ ID NO 78
<211> LENGTH: 399
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia pneumoniae

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<400> SEQUENCE: 78

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

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<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 80

Met Thr Ala Ser Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Leu Gly Ser Thr Gln Thr Val
 1 5 10 15
 Asp Val Ala Arg Ala Gln Ala Ala Ala Thr Gln Asp Ala Gln Glu
 20 25 30
 Val Ile Gly Ser Gln Glu Ala Ser Glu Ala Ser Met Leu Lys Gly Cys
 35 40 45
 Glu Asp Leu Ile Asn Pro Ala Ala Ala Thr Arg Ile Lys Lys Lys Glu
 50 55 60
 Glu Lys Phe Glu Ser Leu Glu Ala Arg Arg Lys Pro Thr Ala Asp Lys
 65 70 75 80
 Ala Glu Lys Lys Ser Glu Ser Thr Glu Glu Lys Gly Asp Thr Pro Leu
 85 90 95
 Glu Asp Arg Phe Thr Glu Asp Leu Ser Glu Val Ser Gly Glu Asp Phe
 100 105 110
 Arg Gly Leu Lys Asn Ser Phe Asp Asp Ser Ser Pro Glu Glu Ile
 115 120 125
 Leu Asp Ala Leu Thr Ser Lys Phe Ser Asp Pro Thr Ile Lys Asp Leu
 130 135 140
 Ala Leu Asp Tyr Leu Ile Gln Thr Ala Pro Ser Asp Arg Lys Leu Lys
 145 150 155 160
 Ser Ala Leu Ile Gln Ala Lys His Gln Leu Met Ser Gln Asn Pro Gln
 165 170 175
 Ala Ile Val Gly Gly Arg Asn Val Leu Leu Ala Ser Glu Thr Phe Ala
 180 185 190
 Ser Arg Ala Asn Thr Ser Pro Ser Ser Leu Arg Ser Leu Tyr Phe Gln
 195 200 205
 Val Thr Ser Ser Pro Ser Asn Cys Asp Asn Leu Arg Gln Met Leu Ala
 210 215 220
 Ser Tyr Ser Pro Ser Glu Lys Thr Ala Val Met Glu Phe Leu Val Asn
 225 230 235 240
 Gly Met Val Ala Asp Leu Lys Ser Glu Gly Pro Ser Ile Pro Pro Ala
 245 250 255
 Lys Leu Gln Val Tyr Met Thr Glu Leu Ser Asn Leu Gln Ala Leu His
 260 265 270
 Ser Val Asp Ser Phe Phe Asp Arg Asn Ile Gly Asn Leu Glu Asn Ser
 275 280 285
 Leu Lys His Glu Gly His Ala Pro Ile Pro Ser Leu Thr Thr Gly Asn
 290 295 300
 Leu Thr Lys Thr Phe Leu Gln Leu Val Glu Asp Lys Phe Pro Ser Ser
 305 310 315 320
 Ser Lys Ala Gln Lys Ala Leu Asn Glu Leu Val Gly Pro Asp Thr Gly
 325 330 335
 Pro Gln Thr Glu Val Leu Asn Leu Phe Phe Arg Ala Leu Asn Gly Cys
 340 345 350
 Ser Pro Arg Ile Phe Ser Gly Ala Glu Lys Lys Gln Gln Leu Ala Ser
 355 360 365
 Val Ile Thr Asn Thr Leu Asp Ala Ile Asn Ala Asp Asn Glu Asp Tyr
 370 375 380

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Pro Lys Pro Gly Asp Phe Pro Arg Ser Ser Phe Ser Ser Thr Pro Pro
 385 390 395 400
 His Ala Pro Val Pro Gln Ser Glu Ile Pro Thr Ser Pro Thr Ser Thr
 405 410 415
 Gln Pro Pro Ser Pro
 420

<210> SEQ ID NO 81
 <211> LENGTH: 1266
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 81
 atgactgcat caggaggagc tggagggcta ggcagcacc c aaacagtaga cgttgcgcgga 60
 gcacaagctg ctgcagctac tcaagatgca caagaggtta tcggctctca ggaagcttct 120
 gaggcaagta tgctcaaaagg atgtgaggat ctcataaatc ctgcagctgc aacccgaatc 180
 aaaaaaaaaag aagagaagtt tgaatcatta gaagctcgtc gcaaaccaac agcggataaa 240
 gcagaaaaga aatccgagag cacagaggaa aaaggcgata ctcctcttga agatcgtttc 300
 acagaagatc tttccgaagt ctccggagaa gattttcgag gattgaaaaa ttcggttcgat 360
 gatgattctt ctectgaaga aattctcgat gcgctcacia gtaaatttct tgatcccaca 420
 ataaaggatc tagctcttga ttatctaatt caaacagctc cctctgatag gaaacttaag 480
 tccgctctca ttcaggcaaa gcatcaactg atgagccaga atcctcaggc gattgttgga 540
 ggacgcaatg tctgttagc ttcagaaaacc tttgcttcca gagcaaatac atctccttca 600
 tcgcttcgct ccttatatct ccaagtaacc tcatccccct ctaattgtga taatttacgt 660
 caaatgcttg cttcttactc gccatcagag aaaaccgctg ttatggagtt tctagtaaat 720
 ggcatgtag cagatttaaa atcggagggc ccttccatc ctctgcaaa attgcaagta 780
 tatatgacgg aactaagcaa tctccaagcc ttacactctg tagatagctt tttgataga 840
 aatattggga acttggaaaa tagcttaaag catgaaggac atgcccctat tccatcctta 900
 acgacaggaa atttaactaa aaccttctta caattagtag aagataaatt ccttctctct 960
 tccaaagctc aaaaggcatt aaatgaactg gtaggccag atactggtcc tcaaaactgaa 1020
 gttttaaact tattcttccg cgtctttaat ggctgttcgc ctagaatatt ctctggagct 1080
 gaaaaaaaaac agcagctggc atcggttatc acaaatacgc tagatgcatg aatgctggat 1140
 aatgaggatt atcctaaacc aggtgacttc ccacgatctt ccttctctag tacgctcct 1200
 catgctccag tacctcaatc tgagattcca acgtcaccta cctcaacaca gctccatca 1260
 ccctaa 1266

<210> SEQ ID NO 82
 <211> LENGTH: 421
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 82
 Met Thr Ala Ser Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Leu Gly Ser Thr Gln Thr Val
 1 5 10 15
 Asp Val Ala Arg Ala Gln Ala Ala Ala Ala Thr Gln Asp Ala Gln Glu
 20 25 30
 Val Ile Gly Ser Gln Glu Ala Ser Glu Ala Ser Met Leu Lys Gly Cys

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35					40					45					
Glu	Asp	Leu	Ile	Asn	Pro	Ala	Ala	Ala	Thr	Arg	Ile	Lys	Lys	Lys	Glu
50						55					60				
Glu	Lys	Phe	Glu	Ser	Leu	Glu	Ala	Arg	Arg	Lys	Pro	Thr	Ala	Asp	Lys
65				70					75					80	
Ala	Glu	Lys	Lys	Ser	Glu	Ser	Thr	Glu	Glu	Lys	Gly	Asp	Thr	Pro	Leu
				85					90					95	
Glu	Asp	Arg	Phe	Thr	Glu	Asp	Leu	Ser	Glu	Val	Ser	Gly	Glu	Asp	Phe
			100						105					110	
Arg	Gly	Leu	Lys	Asn	Ser	Phe	Asp	Asp	Asp	Ser	Ser	Pro	Glu	Glu	Ile
			115						120					125	
Leu	Asp	Ala	Leu	Thr	Ser	Lys	Phe	Ser	Asp	Pro	Thr	Ile	Lys	Asp	Leu
			130						135					140	
Ala	Leu	Asp	Tyr	Leu	Ile	Gln	Thr	Ala	Pro	Ser	Asp	Arg	Lys	Leu	Lys
			145						150					155	
Ser	Ala	Leu	Ile	Gln	Ala	Lys	His	Gln	Leu	Met	Ser	Gln	Asn	Pro	Gln
				165					170					175	
Ala	Ile	Val	Gly	Gly	Arg	Asn	Val	Leu	Leu	Ala	Ser	Glu	Thr	Phe	Ala
			180						185					190	
Ser	Arg	Ala	Asn	Thr	Ser	Pro	Ser	Ser	Leu	Arg	Ser	Leu	Tyr	Leu	Gln
			195						200					205	
Val	Thr	Ser	Ser	Pro	Ser	Asn	Cys	Asp	Asn	Leu	Arg	Gln	Met	Leu	Ala
			210						215					220	
Ser	Tyr	Ser	Pro	Ser	Glu	Lys	Thr	Ala	Val	Met	Glu	Phe	Leu	Val	Asn
			225						230					235	
Gly	Met	Val	Ala	Asp	Leu	Lys	Ser	Glu	Gly	Pro	Ser	Ile	Pro	Pro	Ala
				245					250					255	
Lys	Leu	Gln	Val	Tyr	Met	Thr	Glu	Leu	Ser	Asn	Leu	Gln	Ala	Leu	His
				260					265					270	
Ser	Val	Asp	Ser	Phe	Phe	Asp	Arg	Asn	Ile	Gly	Asn	Leu	Glu	Asn	Ser
				275					280					285	
Leu	Lys	His	Glu	Gly	His	Ala	Pro	Ile	Pro	Ser	Leu	Thr	Thr	Gly	Asn
				290					295					300	
Leu	Thr	Lys	Thr	Phe	Leu	Gln	Leu	Val	Glu	Asp	Lys	Phe	Pro	Ser	Ser
				305					310					315	
Ser	Lys	Ala	Gln	Lys	Ala	Leu	Asn	Glu	Leu	Val	Gly	Pro	Asp	Thr	Gly
				325					330					335	
Pro	Gln	Thr	Glu	Val	Leu	Asn	Leu	Phe	Phe	Arg	Ala	Leu	Asn	Gly	Cys
				340					345					350	
Ser	Pro	Arg	Ile	Phe	Ser	Gly	Ala	Glu	Lys	Lys	Gln	Gln	Leu	Ala	Ser
				355					360					365	
Val	Ile	Thr	Asn	Thr	Leu	Asp	Ala	Ile	Asn	Ala	Asp	Asn	Glu	Asp	Tyr
				370					375					380	
Pro	Lys	Pro	Gly	Asp	Phe	Pro	Arg	Ser	Ser	Phe	Ser	Ser	Thr	Pro	Pro
				385					390					395	
His	Ala	Pro	Val	Pro	Gln	Ser	Glu	Ile	Pro	Thr	Ser	Pro	Thr	Ser	Thr
				405					410					415	
Gln	Pro	Pro	Ser	Pro											
				420											

<210> SEQ ID NO 83

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<211> LENGTH: 1266
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 83
atgactgcat caggaggagc tggagggcta ggcagcacc c aaacagtaga cgttgcgcca      60
gcacaagctg ctgcagctac tcaagatgca caagaggtta tcggctctca ggaagcttct      120
gaggcaagta tgctcaaagg atgtgaggat ctcataaatc ctgcagctgc aacccgaatc      180
aaaaaaaaag gagagaagtt tgaatcatta gaagctcgtc gcaaaccaac agcggataaa      240
gcagaaaaaga aatccgagag cacagaggaa aaaggcgata ctcctcttga agatcgtttc      300
acagaagatc tttccgaagt ctccggagaa gattttcgag gattgaaaaa ttcgttcgat      360
gatgattctt ctctcgacga aattctcgat gcgctcacia gtaaatcttc tgatcccaca      420
ataaaggatc tagctcttga ttatctaatt caaacagctc cctctgatgg gaaacttaag      480
tccactctca ttcaggcaaa gcatcaactg atgagccaga atcctcaggc gattgttgga      540
ggacgcaatg ttctgttagc ttcagaaaacc tttgcttcca gagcaaatac atctccttca      600
tcgcttcgct ccttatatct ccaagtaacc tcatccccct ctaattgcgc taatttacat      660
caaatgcttg cttcttactt gccatcagag aaaaccgctg ttatggagtt tctagtaaat      720
ggcatgtag cagatttaaa atcggagggc ccttccattc ctctgcaaa attgcaagta      780
tatatgacgg aactaagcaa tctccaagcc ttacactctg taaatagctt tttgataga      840
aatattggga acttgaaaa tagcttaaag catgaaggac atgcccctat tccatcctta      900
acgacaggaa atttaactaa aaccttctta caattagtag aagataaatt ccttctctct      960
tccaaagctc aaaaggcatt aaatgaactg gtaggcccag atactggtcc tcaaaactgaa    1020
gttttaaact tattcttccg cgctcttaat ggctgttcgc ctagaatatt ctctggagct    1080
gaaaaaaaaac agcagctggc atcgggtatc acaaatacgc tagatgcgat aaatgcggat    1140
aatgaggatt atcctaacc aggtgacttc ccacgatctt ccttctctag tacgcctcct    1200
catgctccag tacctcaatc tgagattcca acgtcaccta cctcaacaca gctccatca    1260
ccctaa                                           1266

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<210> SEQ ID NO 84
<211> LENGTH: 421
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 84
Met Thr Ala Ser Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Leu Gly Ser Thr Gln Thr Val
1          5          10          15
Asp Val Ala Arg Ala Gln Ala Ala Ala Ala Thr Gln Asp Ala Gln Glu
20        25        30
Val Ile Gly Ser Gln Glu Ala Ser Glu Ala Ser Met Leu Lys Gly Cys
35        40        45
Glu Asp Leu Ile Asn Pro Ala Ala Ala Thr Arg Ile Lys Lys Lys Gly
50        55        60
Glu Lys Phe Glu Ser Leu Glu Ala Arg Arg Lys Pro Thr Ala Asp Lys
65        70        75        80
Ala Glu Lys Lys Ser Glu Ser Thr Glu Glu Lys Gly Asp Thr Pro Leu
85        90        95

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Glu Asp Arg Phe Thr Glu Asp Leu Ser Glu Val Ser Gly Glu Asp Phe
 100 105 110

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

Leu Asp Ala Leu Thr Ser Lys Phe Ser Asp Pro Thr Ile Lys Asp Leu
 130 135 140

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

Ser Thr Leu Ile Gln Ala Lys His Gln Leu Met Ser Gln Asn Pro Gln
 165 170 175

Ala Ile Val Gly Gly Arg Asn Val Leu Leu Ala Ser Glu Thr Phe Ala
 180 185 190

Ser Arg Ala Asn Thr Ser Pro Ser Ser Leu Arg Ser Leu Tyr Phe Gln
 195 200 205

Val Thr Ser Ser Pro Ser Asn Cys Ala Asn Leu His Gln Met Leu Ala
 210 215 220

Ser Tyr Leu Pro Ser Glu Lys Thr Ala Val Met Glu Phe Leu Val Asn
 225 230 235 240

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

Lys Leu Gln Val Tyr Met Thr Glu Leu Ser Asn Leu Gln Ala Leu His
 260 265 270

Ser Val Asn Ser Phe Phe Asp Arg Asn Ile Gly Asn Leu Glu Asn Ser
 275 280 285

Leu Lys His Glu Gly His Ala Pro Ile Pro Ser Leu Thr Thr Gly Asn
 290 295 300

Leu Thr Lys Thr Phe Leu Gln Leu Val Glu Asp Lys Phe Pro Ser Ser
 305 310 315 320

Ser Lys Ala Gln Lys Ala Leu Asn Glu Leu Val Gly Pro Asp Thr Gly
 325 330 335

Pro Gln Thr Glu Val Leu Asn Leu Phe Phe Arg Ala Leu Asn Gly Cys
 340 345 350

Ser Pro Arg Ile Phe Ser Gly Ala Glu Lys Lys Gln Gln Leu Ala Ser
 355 360 365

Val Ile Thr Asn Thr Leu Asp Ala Ile Asn Ala Asp Asn Glu Asp Tyr
 370 375 380

Pro Lys Pro Gly Asp Phe Pro Arg Ser Ser Phe Ser Ser Thr Pro Pro
 385 390 395 400

His Ala Pro Val Pro Gln Ser Glu Ile Pro Thr Ser Pro Thr Ser Thr
 405 410 415

Gln Pro Pro Ser Pro
 420

<210> SEQ ID NO 85
 <211> LENGTH: 1266
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 85

atgactgcat caggaggagc tggagggcta ggcagcacc aaacagtaga cgttgcgca 60
 gcacaagctg ctgcagctac tcaagatgca caagaggta tcggctctca ggaagcttct 120
 gaggcaagta tgctcaagg atgtgaggat ctcataaatc ctgcagctgc aaccgaatc 180

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aaaaaaaaag aagagaagtt tgaatcatta gaagctcgtc gcaaaccaac agcggataaa   240
gcagaaaaaga aatccgagag cacagaggaa aaaggcgata ctctcttga agatcgtttc   300
acagaagatc ttccgaagt ctccggagaa gattttcgag gattgaaaaa ttcggtcgat   360
gatgattcct ctctcgacga aattctcgat gcgctcacia gtaaattttc tgatcccaca   420
ataaaggatc tagctcttga ttatctaatt caaacagctc cctctgatgg gaaacttaag   480
tccgctctca ttcaggcaaa gcatcaactg atgagccaga atcctcaggc gattgttgga   540
ggacgcaatg ttctgttagc ttcagaaacc tttgcttcca gagcaaatac atctccttca   600
tcgcttcgct ccttatattt ccaagtaacc tcatccccct ctaattgcgc taatttacat   660
caaatgcttg cttcttactt gccatcagag aaaaccgctg ttatggagtt tctagtaaat   720
ggcatggtag cagatttaaa atcggagggc ccttccatc ctctgcaaaa attgcaagta   780
tatatgacgg aactaagcaa tctccaagcc ttacactctg taaatagctt tttgataga   840
aatattggga acttggaaaa tagcttaaag catgaaggac atgcccctat tccatcctta   900
acgacaggaa atttaactaa aaccttctta caattagtag aagataaatt ccttctctct   960
tccaaagctc aaaaggcatt aatgaactg gtaggcccag atactggtcc tcaaactgaa  1020
gttttaaact tattcttccg cgctcttaat ggctgttcgc ctagaatatt ctctggagct  1080
gaaaaaaaaac agcagctggc atcggttatc acaaatacgc tagatgcgat aaatgcggat  1140
aatgaggatt atcctaaac aggtgacttc ccacgatctt cctctcttag tacgcctcct  1200
catgctccag tacctcaatc tgagattoca acgtcaccta cctcaacaca gctccatca  1260
ccctaa                                     1266

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<210> SEQ ID NO 86

<211> LENGTH: 421

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 86

```

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

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

<210> SEQ ID NO 87
 <211> LENGTH: 1266
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 87

atgactgcat caggaggagc tggagggcta ggcagcacc aaacagtaga cgttgcgcgga 60
 gcacaagctg ctgcagctac tcaagatgca caagaggtta tcggctctca ggaagcttct 120
 gaggcaagta tgctcaagg atgtgaggat ctcataaatc ctgcagctgc aaccggaatc 180
 aaaaaaaaaag gagagaagtt tgaatcatta gaagctcgtc gcaaaccaac agcggataaa 240
 gcagaaaaga aatccgagag cacagaggaa aaaggcgata ctcctcttga agatcgtttc 300
 acagaagatc tttccgaagt ctccggagaa gattttcgag gattgaaaaa ttcggttcgat 360
 gatgattctt ctctgacga aattctcgat gcgctcacia gtaaattttc tgatcccaca 420
 ataaaggatc tagctcttga ttatctaatt caaacagctc cctctgatgg gaaacttaag 480

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tccactctca ttcaggcaaa gcatcaactg atgagccaga atcctcaggc gattgttgga 540
ggacgcaatg tctgttagc ttcagaaaacc tttgcttcca gagcaaatac atctccttca 600
tcgcttcgct ccttatattt ccaagtaacc tcatccccct ctaattgcgc taatttacat 660
caaatgcttg cttcttactt gccatcagag aaaaccgctg ttatggagtt tctagtaaat 720
ggcatggtag cagatttaaa atcggagggc ccttccatto ctctgcaaa attgcaagta 780
tatatgacgg aactaagcaa tctccaagcc ttacactctg taaatagctt ttttgataga 840
aatattggga acttgaaaa tagcttaaag catgaaggac atgccocctat tccatcctta 900
acgacaggaa atttaactaa aaccttctta caattagtag aagataaatt ccttctctct 960
tccaaagctc aaaaggcatt aaatgaactg gtaggccccag atactggtcc tcaaactgaa 1020
gttttaaact tattcttccg cgctcttaat ggctgttcgc ctagaatatt ctctggagct 1080
gaaaaaaaaac agcagctggc atcggttatc acaaatacgc tagatgcat aaatgctgat 1140
aatgaggatt atcctaacc aggtgacttc ccacgatctt ccttctctag tacgcctcct 1200
catgctccag tacctcaatc tgagattcca acgtcaccta cctcaacaca gcttccatca 1260
ccctaa 1266

```

<210> SEQ ID NO 88

<211> LENGTH: 421

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 88

```

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

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210			215			220									
Ser	Tyr	Leu	Pro	Ser	Glu	Lys	Thr	Ala	Val	Met	Glu	Phe	Leu	Val	Asn
225					230					235					240
Gly	Met	Val	Ala	Asp	Leu	Lys	Ser	Glu	Gly	Pro	Ser	Ile	Pro	Pro	Ala
			245						250						255
Lys	Leu	Gln	Val	Tyr	Met	Thr	Glu	Leu	Ser	Asn	Leu	Gln	Ala	Leu	His
			260					265						270	
Ser	Val	Asn	Ser	Phe	Phe	Asp	Arg	Asn	Ile	Gly	Asn	Leu	Glu	Asn	Ser
		275					280					285			
Leu	Lys	His	Glu	Gly	His	Ala	Pro	Ile	Pro	Ser	Leu	Thr	Thr	Gly	Asn
290							295					300			
Leu	Thr	Lys	Thr	Phe	Leu	Gln	Leu	Val	Glu	Asp	Lys	Phe	Pro	Ser	Ser
305					310					315					320
Ser	Lys	Ala	Gln	Lys	Ala	Leu	Asn	Glu	Leu	Val	Gly	Pro	Asp	Thr	Gly
				325						330					335
Pro	Gln	Thr	Glu	Val	Leu	Asn	Leu	Phe	Phe	Arg	Ala	Leu	Asn	Gly	Cys
			340					345						350	
Ser	Pro	Arg	Ile	Phe	Ser	Gly	Ala	Glu	Lys	Lys	Gln	Gln	Leu	Ala	Ser
		355					360					365			
Val	Ile	Thr	Asn	Thr	Leu	Asp	Ala	Ile	Asn	Ala	Asp	Asn	Glu	Asp	Tyr
		370					375					380			
Pro	Lys	Pro	Gly	Asp	Phe	Pro	Arg	Ser	Ser	Phe	Ser	Ser	Thr	Pro	Pro
385					390					395					400
His	Ala	Pro	Val	Pro	Gln	Ser	Glu	Ile	Pro	Thr	Ser	Pro	Thr	Ser	Thr
				405					410					415	
Gln	Pro	Pro	Ser	Pro											
			420												

<210> SEQ ID NO 89
 <211> LENGTH: 1266
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 89

```

atgactgcat caggaggagc tggagggcta ggcagcacc c aaacagtaga cgttgcgcgga      60
gcacaagctg ctgcagctac tcaagatgca caagaggtta tcggctctca ggaagcttct      120
gaggcaagta tgctcaaaaga atgtgcggat ctcataaatc ctgcagctgc aaccegaatc      180
aaaaaaaaaa aagagaagtt tgaatcatta gaagctcgtc gcaaaccaac agcggataaa      240
gcagaaaaga aatccgagag cacagaggaa aaaggcgata ctctcttga agatcgtttc      300
acagaagatc tttccgaagt ctctggagaa gattttcgag gattgaaaaa ttcgttcgat      360
gatgattctt ctctgacga aattctcgat gcgctcaca gtaaattttc tgatcccaca      420
ataaaggatc tagctcttga ttatctaatt caaatagctc cctctgatgg gaaacttaag      480
tccactctca ttcaggcaaa gcatcaactg atgagccaga atcctcaggc gattgttgga      540
ggacgcaatg tctgttagc ttcagaaaacc tttgcttcca gagcaaatac atctccttca      600
tcgcttcgct ccttatatct ccaagtaacc tcatccccct ctaattgcgc taatttacat      660
caaatgcttg ctctctactc gccatcagag aaaaccgctg ttatggagtt tctagtgaat      720
ggcatggtag cagatttaaa atcggagggc ccttccattc ctctgcaaaa attgcaagta      780
tatatgacgg aactaagcaa tctccaagcc ttacactctg tagatagctt ttttgataga      840
    
```

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aatattggga acttggaaaa tagcttaaag catgaaggac atgccocctat tccatcctta    900
acgacaggaa atttaactaa aaccttctta caattagtag aagataaatt ccttctctct    960
tccaaagctc aaaaggcatt aaatgaactg gtaggccag atactggtcc tcaaactgaa    1020
gttttaaact tattcttcg cgctottaat ggctgttcgc ctagaatatt ctctggagct    1080
gaaaaaaaaac agcagctggc atcggttatc acaaatacgc tagatgcat aaatgctgat    1140
aatgaggatt atcctaacc aggtgacttc ccacgatctt cctctctag tacgctcct    1200
catgctccag tacctcaatc tgagattcca acgtcaccta cctcaacaca gcctccatca    1260
ccctaa                                         1266

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<210> SEQ ID NO 90
<211> LENGTH: 421
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

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<400> SEQUENCE: 90

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```

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

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Ser Val Asp Ser Phe Phe Asp Arg Asn Ile Gly Asn Leu Glu Asn Ser
 275 280 285

Leu Lys His Glu Gly His Ala Pro Ile Pro Ser Leu Thr Thr Gly Asn
 290 295 300

Leu Thr Lys Thr Phe Leu Gln Leu Val Glu Asp Lys Phe Pro Ser Ser
 305 310 315 320

Ser Lys Ala Gln Lys Ala Leu Asn Glu Leu Val Gly Pro Asp Thr Gly
 325 330 335

Pro Gln Thr Glu Val Leu Asn Leu Phe Phe Arg Ala Leu Asn Gly Cys
 340 345 350

Ser Pro Arg Ile Phe Ser Gly Ala Glu Lys Lys Gln Gln Leu Ala Ser
 355 360 365

Val Ile Thr Asn Thr Leu Asp Ala Ile Asn Ala Asp Asn Glu Asp Tyr
 370 375 380

Pro Lys Pro Gly Asp Phe Pro Arg Ser Ser Phe Ser Ser Thr Pro Pro
 385 390 395 400

His Ala Pro Val Pro Gln Ser Glu Ile Pro Thr Ser Pro Thr Ser Thr
 405 410 415

Gln Pro Pro Ser Pro
 420

<210> SEQ ID NO 91
 <211> LENGTH: 1266
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 91

```

atgactgcat caggaggagc tggagggcta ggcagcacc c aaacagtaga cgttgcgcgga    60
gcacaagctg ctgcagctac tcaagatgca caagaggtta tcggctctca ggaagcttct    120
gaggcaagta tgctcaaaag atgtgaggat ctcataaatc ctgcagctgc aaccggaatc    180
aaaaaaaaag gagagaagtt tgaatcatta gaagctcgtc gcaaaccaac agcggataaa    240
gcagaaaaga aatccgagag cacagaggaa aaaggcgata ctctcttga agatcgtttc    300
acagaagatc tttccgaagt ctccggagaa gattttcgag gattgaaaaa ttcggtcgat    360
gatgattctt ctctgacga aattctcgat gcgctcaca gtaaattttc tgatcccaca    420
ataaaggatc tagctcttga ttatctaatt caaacagctc cctctgatgg gaaacttaag    480
tccactctca ttcaggcaaa gcatcaactg atgagccaga atcctcaggc gattgttgga    540
ggacgcaatg tctgttagc ttcagaaaacc tttggttcca gagcaaatac atctccttca    600
tcgcttcgct ccttatattt ccaagtaacc tcatccccct ctaattgcgc taatttacat    660
caaatgcttg cttcttactt gccatcagag aaaaccgctg ttatggagtt tctagtaaat    720
ggcatggtag cagatttaaa atcggagggc ccttccatc ctctgcaaa attgcaagta    780
tatatgacgg aactaagcaa tctccaagcc ttacactctg taaatagctt ttttgataga    840
aatattggga acttgaaaa tagcttaag catgaaggac atgccctat tccatcctta    900
acgacaggaa atttaactaa aaccttctta caattagtag aagataaatt cccttctct    960
tccaaagctc aaaaggcatt aaatgaactg gtaggccag atactggtcc tcaaaactgaa    1020
gttttaaaact tattcttccg cgctcttaaat ggctgttcgc ctagaatatt ctctggagct    1080
gaaaaaaaaac agcagctggc atcgggttatc acaaatacgc tagatgcat aaatgcgat    1140
    
```

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```

aatgaggatt atcctaaacc aggtgacttc ccacgatctt cctctctctag tacgectect 1200
catgctccag tacctcaatc tgagattcca acgtcaccta cctcaacaca gcctccatca 1260
ccctaa 1266

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<210> SEQ ID NO 92
<211> LENGTH: 421
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

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<400> SEQUENCE: 92

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```

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

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Pro Gln Thr Glu Val Leu Asn Leu Phe Phe Arg Ala Leu Asn Gly Cys
 340 345 350

Ser Pro Arg Ile Phe Ser Gly Ala Glu Lys Lys Gln Gln Leu Ala Ser
 355 360 365

Val Ile Thr Asn Thr Leu Asp Ala Ile Asn Ala Asp Asn Glu Asp Tyr
 370 375 380

Pro Lys Pro Gly Asp Phe Pro Arg Ser Ser Phe Ser Ser Thr Pro Pro
 385 390 395 400

His Ala Pro Val Pro Gln Ser Glu Ile Pro Thr Ser Pro Thr Ser Thr
 405 410 415

Gln Pro Pro Ser Pro
 420

<210> SEQ ID NO 93

<211> LENGTH: 1266

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 93

```

atgactgcat caggaggagc tggagggcta ggcagcacc aaacagtaga cgttgccgca    60
gcacaagctg ctgcagctac tcaagatgca caagaggtta tcggctctca ggaagcttct    120
gaggcaagta tgctcaaaga atgtgaggat tccataaatc ctgcagctgc aaccgcaatc    180
aaaaaaaaag aagagaagtt tgaatcatta gaagctcgtc gcaaccaaac agcggataaa    240
gcagaaaaga aatccgagag cacagaggaa aaaggcgata tccctcttga agatcgtttc    300
acagaagatc tttccgaagt ctctggagaa gattttcgag gattgaaaaa ttcgttcgat    360
gatgattctt ctctcgacga aattctcgat gcgctcacia gtaaatcttc tgatcccaca    420
ataaaggatc tagctcttga tttatctaatt caaatagctc cctctgatgg gaaacttaag    480
tccgctctca ttcaggcaaa gcatcaactg atgagccaga atcctcaggc gattgttgga    540
ggacgcaatg ttctgttagc ttcagaaaacc tttgcttcca gagcaaatc atctccttca    600
tcgcttcgct ccttatattt ccaagtaacc tcatccccct ctaattgcgc taatttacat    660
caaatgcttg ctctctactc gccatcagag aaaaccgctg ttatggagtt tctagtgaat    720
ggcatgtag cagatttaaa atcggagggc ccttccatc ctcctgcaaa attgcaagta    780
tatatgacgg aactaagcaa tctccaagcc ttacactctg tagatagctt tttgataga    840
aatattggga acttgaaaa tagcttaaag catgaaggac atgcccctat tccatcctta    900
acgacaggaa atttaactaa aacctcttta caattagtag aagataaatt ccttctctct    960
tccaaagctc aaaaggcatt aaatgaactg gtaggcccgg atactggtcc tcaaaactgaa   1020
gttttaaaact tattcttccg cgctcttaaat ggctgttcgc ctagaatatt ctctggagct   1080
gaaaaaaaaac agcagctggc atcgggtatc acaataacgc tagatgcatg aaatgctggat   1140
aatgaggatt atcctaaacc aggtgacttc ccacgatctt ccttctctag tacgcctcct   1200
catgctccag tacctcaatc tgagattcca acgtcaccta cctcaacaca gcttccatca   1260
ccctaa                                           1266

```

<210> SEQ ID NO 94

<211> LENGTH: 421

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

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<400> SEQUENCE: 94

Met Thr Ala Ser Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Leu Gly Ser Thr Gln Thr Val
1 5 10 15
Asp Val Ala Arg Ala Gln Ala Ala Ala Thr Gln Asp Ala Gln Glu
20 25 30
Val Ile Gly Ser Gln Glu Ala Ser Glu Ala Ser Met Leu Lys Glu Cys
35 40 45
Glu Asp Leu Ile Asn Pro Ala Ala Ala Thr Arg Ile Lys Lys Lys Glu
50 55 60
Glu Lys Phe Glu Ser Leu Glu Ala Arg Arg Lys Pro Thr Ala Asp Lys
65 70 75 80
Ala Glu Lys Lys Ser Glu Ser Thr Glu Glu Lys Gly Asp Thr Pro Leu
85 90 95
Glu Asp Arg Phe Thr Glu Asp Leu Ser Glu Val Ser Gly Glu Asp Phe
100 105 110
Arg Gly Leu Lys Asn Ser Phe Asp Asp Asp Ser Ser Ser Asp Glu Ile
115 120 125
Leu Asp Ala Leu Thr Ser Lys Phe Ser Asp Pro Thr Ile Lys Asp Leu
130 135 140
Ala Leu Asp Tyr Leu Ile Gln Ile Ala Pro Ser Asp Gly Lys Leu Lys
145 150 155 160
Ser Ala Leu Ile Gln Ala Lys His Gln Leu Met Ser Gln Asn Pro Gln
165 170 175
Ala Ile Val Gly Gly Arg Asn Val Leu Leu Ala Ser Glu Thr Phe Ala
180 185 190
Ser Arg Ala Asn Thr Ser Pro Ser Ser Leu Arg Ser Leu Tyr Phe Gln
195 200 205
Val Thr Ser Ser Pro Ser Asn Cys Ala Asn Leu His Gln Met Leu Ala
210 215 220
Ser Tyr Ser Pro Ser Glu Lys Thr Ala Val Met Glu Phe Leu Val Asn
225 230 235 240
Gly Met Val Ala Asp Leu Lys Ser Glu Gly Pro Ser Ile Pro Pro Ala
245 250 255
Lys Leu Gln Val Tyr Met Thr Glu Leu Ser Asn Leu Gln Ala Leu His
260 265 270
Ser Val Asp Ser Phe Phe Asp Arg Asn Ile Gly Asn Leu Glu Asn Ser
275 280 285
Leu Lys His Glu Gly His Ala Pro Ile Pro Ser Leu Thr Thr Gly Asn
290 295 300
Leu Thr Lys Thr Phe Leu Gln Leu Val Glu Asp Lys Phe Pro Ser Ser
305 310 315 320
Ser Lys Ala Gln Lys Ala Leu Asn Glu Leu Val Gly Pro Asp Thr Gly
325 330 335
Pro Gln Thr Glu Val Leu Asn Leu Phe Phe Arg Ala Leu Asn Gly Cys
340 345 350
Ser Pro Arg Ile Phe Ser Gly Ala Glu Lys Lys Gln Gln Leu Ala Ser
355 360 365
Val Ile Thr Asn Thr Leu Asp Ala Ile Asn Ala Asp Asn Glu Asp Tyr
370 375 380
Pro Lys Pro Gly Asp Phe Pro Arg Ser Ser Phe Ser Ser Thr Pro Pro

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385	390	395	400	
His Ala Pro Val	Pro Gln Ser Glu Ile	Pro Thr Ser Pro Thr Ser Thr		
	405	410	415	
Gln Pro Pro Ser	Pro			
	420			
<210> SEQ ID NO 95				
<211> LENGTH: 1749				
<212> TYPE: DNA				
<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis				
<400> SEQUENCE: 95				
atggtacaag gagaaagcctt	ggtttgcaag aatgctcttc	aagatttgag ttttttagag		60
catttattac aggttaataa	tgctcctaaa acatggaaag	agcaatactt aggatgggat		120
cttgttcaaa gctccgtttc	tgcacagcag aagcttcgta	cacaagaaaa tccatcaaca		180
agttttgccc agcaggctct	tgctgatttt atcggaggat	taaatagactt tcacgctgga		240
gtaactttct ttgcgataga	aagtgcctac cttccttata	cogtacaaaa aagtagtgac		300
ggccgtttct actttgtaga	tatcatgact ttttcttcag	agatccgtgt tggagatgag		360
ttgctagagg tggatggggc	gcctgtccaa gatgtactcg	ctactctata tggaaagcaat		420
cacaaaggga ctgcagctga	agagtcggct gctttaagaa	cactattttc tcgcatggcc		480
tctttagggc acaaaagtacc	ttctgggcgc actactttaa	agattcgtcg tccttttggt		540
actacgagag aagtccgtgt	gaaatggcgt tatgttctcg	aaggtgtagg agatttggt		600
accatagctc cttctatcag	ggctccacag ttacagaaat	cgatgagaag ctttttcctt		660
aagaaagatg atgcgtttca	tcggtctagt tcgctattct	actctccaat ggttccgcat		720
ttttgggcag agcttcgcaa	tcattatgca acgagtggtt	tgaaaagcgg gtacaatatt		780
gggagtaccg atgggtttct	ccctgtcatt gggcctgta	tatgggagtc ggagggcttt		840
ttccgcgctt atattttctc	ggtgactgat ggggatggta	agagccataa agtaggattt		900
ctaagaatc ctacatatag	ttggcaggac atggaagatt	ttgacccctc aggaccgcct		960
ccttgggaag aatttgctaa	gattattcaa gtattttctt	ctaatacaga agctttgatt		1020
atcgacccaa cgaacaacc	aggtggtagt gtcctttatc	tttatgcact gctttccatg		1080
ttgacagacc gtcctttaga	acttctctaaa catagaatga	ttctgactca ggatgaagtg		1140
gttgatgctt tagattgggt	aaccctgttg gaaaacgtag	acacaaacgt ggartctcgc		1200
cttgctctgg gagacaacat	ggaaggatat actgtggatc	tacaggttgc cgagtattta		1260
aaaagctttg gacgtcaagt	attgaattgt tggagtaaag	gggatattga gttatcaacg		1320
cctattctct tttttgggtt	tgagaagatt catccacatc	ctcgagtcca atactctaaa		1380
ccgatttggt ttttgatcaa	tgagcaagac ttttctgtg	ctgacttctt ccctgtagtt		1440
ttgaaagaca atgatcgagc	tcttattggt ggtactcgaa	cagctggagc tggaggattt		1500
gtctttaatg tgcagttccc	aaatagaact ggaataaaaa	cttgttcttt aacaggatca		1560
ttagctgtta gagagcatgg	tgcttctcatt gagaacatcg	gagtogaacc gcatatcgat		1620
ctgcctttta cagcgaatga	tattogctat aaaggctatt	ccgagtatct tgataaggtc		1680
aaaaaattgg tttgtcagct	gatcaataac gacggtagca	ttattcttgc ggaagatggt		1740
agtttttag				1749

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<210> SEQ ID NO 96
<211> LENGTH: 582
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 96
Met Val Gln Gly Glu Ser Leu Val Cys Lys Asn Ala Leu Gln Asp Leu
1      5      10
Ser Phe Leu Glu His Leu Leu Gln Val Lys Tyr Ala Pro Lys Thr Trp
20     25     30
Lys Glu Gln Tyr Leu Gly Trp Asp Leu Val Gln Ser Ser Val Ser Ala
35     40     45
Gln Gln Lys Leu Arg Thr Gln Glu Asn Pro Ser Thr Ser Phe Cys Gln
50     55     60
Gln Val Leu Ala Asp Phe Ile Gly Gly Leu Asn Asp Phe His Ala Gly
65     70     75     80
Val Thr Phe Phe Ala Ile Glu Ser Ala Tyr Leu Pro Tyr Thr Val Gln
85     90     95
Lys Ser Ser Asp Gly Arg Phe Tyr Phe Val Asp Ile Met Thr Phe Ser
100    105    110
Ser Glu Ile Arg Val Gly Asp Glu Leu Leu Glu Val Asp Gly Ala Pro
115    120    125
Val Gln Asp Val Leu Ala Thr Leu Tyr Gly Ser Asn His Lys Gly Thr
130    135    140
Ala Ala Glu Glu Ser Ala Ala Leu Arg Thr Leu Phe Ser Arg Met Ala
145    150    155    160
Ser Leu Gly His Lys Val Pro Ser Gly Arg Thr Thr Leu Lys Ile Arg
165    170    175
Arg Pro Phe Gly Thr Thr Arg Glu Val Arg Val Lys Trp Arg Tyr Val
180    185    190
Pro Glu Gly Val Gly Asp Leu Ala Thr Ile Ala Pro Ser Ile Arg Ala
195    200    205
Pro Gln Leu Gln Lys Ser Met Arg Ser Phe Phe Leu Lys Lys Asp Asp
210    215    220
Ala Phe His Arg Ser Ser Ser Leu Phe Tyr Ser Pro Met Val Pro His
225    230    235    240
Phe Trp Ala Glu Leu Arg Asn His Tyr Ala Thr Ser Gly Leu Lys Ser
245    250    255
Gly Tyr Asn Ile Gly Ser Thr Asp Gly Phe Leu Pro Val Ile Gly Pro
260    265    270
Val Ile Trp Glu Ser Glu Gly Leu Phe Arg Ala Tyr Ile Ser Ser Val
275    280    285
Thr Asp Gly Asp Gly Lys Ser His Lys Val Gly Phe Leu Arg Ile Pro
290    295    300
Thr Tyr Ser Trp Gln Asp Met Glu Asp Phe Asp Pro Ser Gly Pro Pro
305    310    315    320
Pro Trp Glu Glu Phe Ala Lys Ile Ile Gln Val Phe Ser Ser Asn Thr
325    330    335
Glu Ala Leu Ile Ile Asp Gln Thr Asn Asn Pro Gly Gly Ser Val Leu
340    345    350
Tyr Leu Tyr Ala Leu Leu Ser Met Leu Thr Asp Arg Pro Leu Glu Leu
355    360    365

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Pro Lys His Arg Met Ile Leu Thr Gln Asp Glu Val Val Asp Ala Leu
 370 375 380

Asp Trp Leu Thr Leu Leu Glu Asn Val Asp Thr Asn Val Glu Ser Arg
 385 390 395 400

Leu Ala Leu Gly Asp Asn Met Glu Gly Tyr Thr Val Asp Leu Gln Val
 405 410 415

Ala Glu Tyr Leu Lys Ser Phe Gly Arg Gln Val Leu Asn Cys Trp Ser
 420 425 430

Lys Gly Asp Ile Glu Leu Ser Thr Pro Ile Pro Leu Phe Gly Phe Glu
 435 440 445

Lys Ile His Pro His Pro Arg Val Gln Tyr Ser Lys Pro Ile Cys Val
 450 455 460

Leu Ile Asn Glu Gln Asp Phe Ser Cys Ala Asp Phe Phe Pro Val Val
 465 470 475 480

Leu Lys Asp Asn Asp Arg Ala Leu Ile Val Gly Thr Arg Thr Ala Gly
 485 490 495

Ala Gly Gly Phe Val Phe Asn Val Gln Phe Pro Asn Arg Thr Gly Ile
 500 505 510

Lys Thr Cys Ser Leu Thr Gly Ser Leu Ala Val Arg Glu His Gly Ala
 515 520 525

Phe Ile Glu Asn Ile Gly Val Glu Pro His Ile Asp Leu Pro Phe Thr
 530 535 540

Ala Asn Asp Ile Arg Tyr Lys Gly Tyr Ser Glu Tyr Leu Asp Lys Val
 545 550 555 560

Lys Lys Leu Val Cys Gln Leu Ile Asn Asn Asp Gly Thr Ile Ile Leu
 565 570 575

Ala Glu Asp Gly Ser Phe
 580

<210> SEQ ID NO 97
 <211> LENGTH: 1749
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 97

atggtacaag gagaaagctt ggtttgcaag aatgctcttc aagatttgag ttttttagag 60
 catttattac aggttaaata tgctcctaaa acatggaaag agcaatactt aggatgggat 120
 cttgttcaaa gctccgtttc tgcacagcag aagcttcgta cacaagaaaa tccatcaaca 180
 agtttttgcc agcaggtcct tgctgatttt atcggaggat taaatgactt tcacgctgga 240
 gtaactttct ttgcgataga aagtgccttac cttccttata ccgtacaaaa aagtagtgac 300
 ggccgtttct actttgtaga tatcatgact ttttcttcag agatccgtgt tggagatgag 360
 ttgctagagg tggatggggc gcctgtccaa gatgtactcg ctactctata tggagcaat 420
 cacaagggga ctgcagctga agagtcggct gctttaagaa cactattttc tcgcatggcc 480
 tctttagggc acaaagtacc ttctggggcg actactttaa agattcgtcg tccttttggt 540
 actacgagag aagttcgtgt gaaatggcgt tatgttctcg aaggtgtagg agatttgct 600
 accatagctc cttctatcag ggctccacag ttacagaaat cgatgagaag ctttttcct 660
 aagaaagatg atcggtttca tcggtctagt tcgctattct actctccaat ggttccgcat 720
 ttttgggcag agcttcgcaa tcattatgca acgagtgggt tgaagcgg gtacaaatatt 780

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gggagtagccg atgggtttct cccgtgcatt gggcctgtta tatgggagtc ggagggctctt   840
ttccgcgctt atatttcttc ggtgactgat ggggatggta agagccataa agtaggattt   900
ctaagaattc ctacatatag ttggcaggac atggaagatt ttgatccttc aggaccgcct   960
ccttgggaag aatttgctaa gattattcaa gtattttctt ctaatacaga agctttgatt  1020
atcgacccaaa cgaacaaccc aggtggtagt gtcctttatc tttatgact gctttccatg  1080
ttgacagacc gtcctttaga acttccctaaa catagaatga ttctgactca ggatgaagtg  1140
gttgatgctt tagattgggt aaccctgttg gaaaacgtag acacaaacgt ggaatctcgc  1200
cttgctctgg gagacaacat ggaaggatat actgtggatc tacagggtgc cgagtattta  1260
aaaagctttg gacgtcaagt attgaattgt tggagtaaag gggatatcga gttatcaacg  1320
cctattcttc tttttggtt  tgagaagatt catccacatc ctcgagtca atactctaaa  1380
cggatttggtg ttttgataa  tgagcaagac ttttcttggt ctgacttctt cctgtagtt  1440
ttgaaagaca atgatcgagc tcttattggt ggtactcgaa cagctggagc tggaggattt  1500
gtctttaatg tgcagtccc  aaatagaact ggaataaaaa cttgttcttt aacaggatca  1560
ttagctgtta gagagcatgg tgccttcatt gagaacatcg gactgaacc gcatatcgat  1620
ctgcctttta cagcgaatga tctcctat  aaaggctatt cggagtatct tgataaggtc  1680
aaaaaattgg tttgtcagct gatcaataac gacggtagca ttattcttgc ggaagatggt  1740
agtttttag                                     1749

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<210> SEQ ID NO 98

<211> LENGTH: 582

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 98

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Met Val Gln Gly Glu Ser Leu Val Cys Lys Asn Ala Leu Gln Asp Leu
 1                5                10                15

Ser Phe Leu Glu His Leu Leu Gln Val Lys Tyr Ala Pro Lys Thr Trp
 20                25                30

Lys Glu Gln Tyr Leu Gly Trp Asp Leu Val Gln Ser Ser Val Ser Ala
 35                40                45

Gln Gln Lys Leu Arg Thr Gln Glu Asn Pro Ser Thr Ser Phe Cys Gln
 50                55                60

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

Val Thr Phe Phe Ala Ile Glu Ser Ala Tyr Leu Pro Tyr Thr Val Gln
 85                90                95

Lys Ser Ser Asp Gly Arg Phe Tyr Phe Val Asp Ile Met Thr Phe Ser
 100               105               110

Ser Glu Ile Arg Val Gly Asp Glu Leu Leu Glu Val Asp Gly Ala Pro
 115               120               125

Val Gln Asp Val Leu Ala Thr Leu Tyr Gly Ser Asn His Lys Gly Thr
 130               135               140

Ala Ala Glu Glu Ser Ala Ala Leu Arg Thr Leu Phe Ser Arg Met Ala
 145               150               155               160

Ser Leu Gly His Lys Val Pro Ser Gly Arg Thr Thr Leu Lys Ile Arg
 165               170               175

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Arg Pro Phe Gly Thr Thr Arg Glu Val Arg Val Lys Trp Arg Tyr Val
 180 185 190

Pro Glu Gly Val Gly Asp Leu Ala Thr Ile Ala Pro Ser Ile Arg Ala
 195 200 205

Pro Gln Leu Gln Lys Ser Met Arg Ser Phe Phe Pro Lys Lys Asp Asp
 210 215 220

Ala Phe His Arg Ser Ser Ser Leu Phe Tyr Ser Pro Met Val Pro His
 225 230 235 240

Phe Trp Ala Glu Leu Arg Asn His Tyr Ala Thr Ser Gly Leu Lys Ser
 245 250 255

Gly Tyr Asn Ile Gly Ser Thr Asp Gly Phe Leu Pro Val Ile Gly Pro
 260 265 270

Val Ile Trp Glu Ser Glu Gly Leu Phe Arg Ala Tyr Ile Ser Ser Val
 275 280 285

Thr Asp Gly Asp Gly Lys Ser His Lys Val Gly Phe Leu Arg Ile Pro
 290 295 300

Thr Tyr Ser Trp Gln Asp Met Glu Asp Phe Asp Pro Ser Gly Pro Pro
 305 310 315 320

Pro Trp Glu Glu Phe Ala Lys Ile Ile Gln Val Phe Ser Ser Asn Thr
 325 330 335

Glu Ala Leu Ile Ile Asp Gln Thr Asn Asn Pro Gly Gly Ser Val Leu
 340 345 350

Tyr Leu Tyr Ala Leu Leu Ser Met Leu Thr Asp Arg Pro Leu Glu Leu
 355 360 365

Pro Lys His Arg Met Ile Leu Thr Gln Asp Glu Val Val Asp Ala Leu
 370 375 380

Asp Trp Leu Thr Leu Leu Glu Asn Val Asp Thr Asn Val Glu Ser Arg
 385 390 395 400

Leu Ala Leu Gly Asp Asn Met Glu Gly Tyr Thr Val Asp Leu Gln Val
 405 410 415

Ala Glu Tyr Leu Lys Ser Phe Gly Arg Gln Val Leu Asn Cys Trp Ser
 420 425 430

Lys Gly Asp Ile Glu Leu Ser Thr Pro Ile Pro Leu Phe Gly Phe Glu
 435 440 445

Lys Ile His Pro His Pro Arg Val Gln Tyr Ser Lys Pro Ile Cys Val
 450 455 460

Leu Ile Asn Glu Gln Asp Phe Ser Cys Ala Asp Phe Phe Pro Val Val
 465 470 475 480

Leu Lys Asp Asn Asp Arg Ala Leu Ile Val Gly Thr Arg Thr Ala Gly
 485 490 495

Ala Gly Gly Phe Val Phe Asn Val Gln Phe Pro Asn Arg Thr Gly Ile
 500 505 510

Lys Thr Cys Ser Leu Thr Gly Ser Leu Ala Val Arg Glu His Gly Ala
 515 520 525

Phe Ile Glu Asn Ile Gly Val Glu Pro His Ile Asp Leu Pro Phe Thr
 530 535 540

Ala Asn Asp Ile Arg Tyr Lys Gly Tyr Ser Glu Tyr Leu Asp Lys Val
 545 550 555 560

Lys Lys Leu Val Cys Gln Leu Ile Asn Asn Asp Gly Thr Ile Ile Leu
 565 570 575

Ala Glu Asp Gly Ser Phe

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580

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<210> SEQ ID NO 99
<211> LENGTH: 1749
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 99
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catttattac aggttaaata tgctcctaaa acatggaaa agcaatactt aggatgggat    120
cttgttcaaa gctccgtttc tgcacagcag aagcttcgta cacaagaaaa tccatcaaca    180
agtttttgcc agcaggctct tgetgatttt atcggaggat taaatgactt tcacgctgga    240
gtaactttct ttgcgataga aagtgcttac ctcccttata ccgtacaaaa aagtagtgac    300
ggccgtttct actttgtaga tatcatgact tttcttcag agatccgtgt tggagatgag    360
ttgctagagg tggatggggc gcctgtccaa gatgtactcg ctactctata tggaaagcaat    420
cacaaagggg ctgcagctga agagtccgct gctttaagaa cactattttc tcgcatggcc    480
tctttagggc acaaagtacc ttctggggcg actactttaa agattcgtcg tccttttggt    540
actacgagag aagtccgtgt gaaatggcgt tatgttcctg aaggtgtagg agatttggt    600
accatagctc cttctatcag ggctccacag ttacagaaat cgatgagaag ctttttccct    660
aagaaagatg atgcgtttca tcggtctagt tcgctattct actctccaat ggttccgcat    720
ttttgggcag agcttcgcaa tcattatgca acgagtgggt tgaaaagcgg gtacaatatt    780
gggagtaccg atgggtttct ccctgtcatt gggcctgcta tatgggagtc ggagggctct    840
ttccgcgctt atatttcttc ggtgactgat ggggatggta agagccataa agtaggattt    900
ctaagaattc ctacatatag ttggcaggac atggaagatt ttgatccttc aggaccgcct    960
ccttgggaag aatttgctaa gattattcaa gtattttctt ctaatacaga agctttgatt   1020
atcgacccaa cgaacaaccg aggtggtagt gtcctttatc tttatgcact gctttccatg   1080
ttgacagacc gtcctttaga acttccctaaa catagaatga ttctgactca ggatgaagtg   1140
gttgatgctt tagattgggt aaccctggtg gaaaacgtag acacaaacgt ggagtctcgc   1200
cttgctctgg gagacaacat ggaaggatat actgtggatc tacagggtgc cgagtattta   1260
aaaagctttg gacgtcaagt attgaattgt tggagtaaag gggatatcga gttatcaacg   1320
cctattcctc tttttggttt tgagaagatt catccacatc ctcgagtca atactctaaa   1380
ccgatttggt ttttgatcaa tgagcaagac ttttcttggt ctgacttctt cctgtagtt   1440
ttgaaagaca atgatcgagc tcctattggt ggtactcgaa cagctggagc tggaggattt   1500
gtctttaatg tgcagttccc aaatagaact ggaataaaaa cttgttcttt aacaggatca   1560
ttagctgtta gagagcatgg tgcttcatt gagaacatcg gagtccaacc gcatatcgat   1620
ctgcctttta cagcgaatga tattecctat aaaggctatt ccgagtatct tgataaggtc   1680
aaaaaattgg tttgtcagct gatcaataac gacggtacca ttattcttgc ggaagatggt   1740
agtttttag                                     1749

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<210> SEQ ID NO 100
<211> LENGTH: 582
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

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<400> SEQUENCE: 100

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Met Val Gln Gly Glu Ser Leu Val Cys Lys Asn Ala Leu Gln Asp Leu
1      5      10      15

Ser Phe Leu Glu His Leu Leu Gln Val Lys Tyr Ala Pro Lys Thr Trp
      20      25      30

Lys Glu Gln Tyr Leu Gly Trp Asp Leu Val Gln Ser Ser Val Ser Ala
      35      40      45

Gln Gln Lys Leu Arg Thr Gln Glu Asn Pro Ser Thr Ser Phe Cys Gln
      50      55      60

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

Val Thr Phe Phe Ala Ile Glu Ser Ala Tyr Leu Pro Tyr Thr Val Gln
      85      90      95

Lys Ser Ser Asp Gly Arg Phe Tyr Phe Val Asp Ile Met Thr Phe Ser
      100      105      110

Ser Glu Ile Arg Val Gly Asp Glu Leu Leu Glu Val Asp Gly Ala Pro
      115      120      125

Val Gln Asp Val Leu Ala Thr Leu Tyr Gly Ser Asn His Lys Gly Thr
      130      135      140

Ala Ala Glu Glu Ser Ala Ala Leu Arg Thr Leu Phe Ser Arg Met Ala
      145      150      155      160

Ser Leu Gly His Lys Val Pro Ser Gly Arg Thr Thr Leu Lys Ile Arg
      165      170      175

Arg Pro Phe Gly Thr Thr Arg Glu Val Arg Val Lys Trp Arg Tyr Val
      180      185      190

Pro Glu Gly Val Gly Asp Leu Ala Thr Ile Ala Pro Ser Ile Arg Ala
      195      200      205

Pro Gln Leu Gln Lys Ser Met Arg Ser Phe Phe Pro Lys Lys Asp Asp
      210      215      220

Ala Phe His Arg Ser Ser Ser Leu Phe Tyr Ser Pro Met Val Pro His
      225      230      235      240

Phe Trp Ala Glu Leu Arg Asn His Tyr Ala Thr Ser Gly Leu Lys Ser
      245      250      255

Gly Tyr Asn Ile Gly Ser Thr Asp Gly Phe Leu Pro Val Ile Gly Pro
      260      265      270

Val Ile Trp Glu Ser Glu Gly Leu Phe Arg Ala Tyr Ile Ser Ser Val
      275      280      285

Thr Asp Gly Asp Gly Lys Ser His Lys Val Gly Phe Leu Arg Ile Pro
      290      295      300

Thr Tyr Ser Trp Gln Asp Met Glu Asp Phe Asp Pro Ser Gly Pro Pro
      305      310      315      320

Pro Trp Glu Glu Phe Ala Lys Ile Ile Gln Val Phe Ser Ser Asn Thr
      325      330      335

Glu Ala Leu Ile Ile Asp Gln Thr Asn Asn Pro Gly Gly Ser Val Leu
      340      345      350

Tyr Leu Tyr Ala Leu Leu Ser Met Leu Thr Asp Arg Pro Leu Glu Leu
      355      360      365

Pro Lys His Arg Met Ile Leu Thr Gln Asp Glu Val Val Asp Ala Leu
      370      375      380

Asp Trp Leu Thr Leu Leu Glu Asn Val Asp Thr Asn Val Glu Ser Arg
      385      390      395      400

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Leu Ala Leu Gly Asp Asn Met Glu Gly Tyr Thr Val Asp Leu Gln Val
 405 410 415

Ala Glu Tyr Leu Lys Ser Phe Gly Arg Gln Val Leu Asn Cys Trp Ser
 420 425 430

Lys Gly Asp Ile Glu Leu Ser Thr Pro Ile Pro Leu Phe Gly Phe Glu
 435 440 445

Lys Ile His Pro His Pro Arg Val Gln Tyr Ser Lys Pro Ile Cys Val
 450 455 460

Leu Ile Asn Glu Gln Asp Phe Ser Cys Ala Asp Phe Phe Pro Val Val
 465 470 475 480

Leu Lys Asp Asn Asp Arg Ala Leu Ile Val Gly Thr Arg Thr Ala Gly
 485 490 495

Ala Gly Gly Phe Val Phe Asn Val Gln Phe Pro Asn Arg Thr Gly Ile
 500 505 510

Lys Thr Cys Ser Leu Thr Gly Ser Leu Ala Val Arg Glu His Gly Ala
 515 520 525

Phe Ile Glu Asn Ile Gly Val Glu Pro His Ile Asp Leu Pro Phe Thr
 530 535 540

Ala Asn Asp Ile Arg Tyr Lys Gly Tyr Ser Glu Tyr Leu Asp Lys Val
 545 550 555 560

Lys Lys Leu Val Cys Gln Leu Ile Asn Asn Asp Gly Thr Ile Ile Leu
 565 570 575

Ala Glu Asp Gly Ser Phe
 580

<210> SEQ ID NO 101
 <211> LENGTH: 1749
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 101

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cttgttcaaa gctccgtttc tgcacagcag aagcttcgta cacaagaaaa tccatcaaca 180

agtttttgcc agcaggctct tgctgatttt atcggaggat taaatgactt tcacgctgga 240

gtaactttct ttgcgataga aagtgcctac cttccttata cgtacaaaa aagtagtgac 300

ggcggtttct actttgtaga tatcatgact ttttcttcag agatccgtgt tggagatgag 360

ttgctagagg tggatggggc gcctgtccaa gatgtactcg ctactctata tggaaagcaat 420

cacaaagga ctgcagctga agagtggct gctttaagaa cactattttc tcgcatggcc 480

tctttagggc acaaagtacc ttctggggc actactttaa agattcgtcg tccttttggt 540

actacgagag aagtctgtgt gaaatggcgt tatgttcctg aaggtgtagg agatttggt 600

accatagctc cttctatcag ggctccacag ttacagaaat cgatgagaag ctttttcct 660

aagaaagatg atgcgtttca tcggtctagt tcgctattct actetccaat ggttccgcat 720

ttttgggcag agcttcgcaa tcattatgca acgagtggtt tgaaaagcgg gtacaatatt 780

gggagtaccg atgggtttct ccctgtcatt gggcctgta tatgggagtc ggagggtctt 840

ttccgcgctt atattttctt ggtgactgat ggggatggta agagccataa agtaggattt 900

ctaagaattc ctacatatag ttggcaggac atggaagatt ttgatccttc aggaccgcct 960

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ccttgggaag aatttgctaa gattattcaa gtatcttctt ctaatacaga agctttgatt 1020
atcgacccaaa cgaacaaccc aggtggtagt gtcctttatc tttatgcact gctttccatg 1080
ttgacagacc gtcctttaga acttccctaaa catagaatga ttctgactca ggatgaagtg 1140
gttgatgctt tagattgggtt aacctgttg gaaaacgtag acacaaaagt ggagtctcgc 1200
cttgctctgg gagacaacat ggaaggatat actgtggatc tacagggtgc cgagtattta 1260
aaaagctttg gacgtcaagt attgaattgt tggagtaaag gggatatcga gttatcaacg 1320
cctattctc tttttggtt tgagaagatt catccacatc ctcgagtcca atactctaaa 1380
ccgatttggtg ttttgatcaa tgagcaagac ttttcttggt ctgacttctt cctgttagtt 1440
ttgaaagaca atgatcgagc tcttattggt ggtactcgaa cagctggagc tggaggattt 1500
gtctttaatg tgcagtccc aaatagaact ggaataaaaa cttgttcttt aacaggatca 1560
ttagctgtta gagagcatgg tgccttcatt gagaacatcg gagtogaacc gcatatcgat 1620
ctgcctttta cagcgaatga tttogctat aaaggctatt ccgagtatct tgataaggtc 1680
aaaaaattgg tttgtcagct gatcaataac gacggtacca ttattcttgc ggaagatggt 1740
agtttttag                                     1749

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<210> SEQ ID NO 102

<211> LENGTH: 582

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 102

```

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

```

-continued

Pro Gln Leu Gln Lys Ser Met Arg Ser Phe Phe Pro Lys Lys Asp Asp
 210 215 220
 Ala Phe His Arg Ser Ser Ser Leu Phe Tyr Ser Pro Met Val Pro His
 225 230 235 240
 Phe Trp Ala Glu Leu Arg Asn His Tyr Ala Thr Ser Gly Leu Lys Ser
 245 250 255
 Gly Tyr Asn Ile Gly Ser Thr Asp Gly Phe Leu Pro Val Ile Gly Pro
 260 265 270
 Val Ile Trp Glu Ser Glu Gly Leu Phe Arg Ala Tyr Ile Ser Ser Val
 275 280 285
 Thr Asp Gly Asp Gly Lys Ser His Lys Val Gly Phe Leu Arg Ile Pro
 290 295 300
 Thr Tyr Ser Trp Gln Asp Met Glu Asp Phe Asp Pro Ser Gly Pro Pro
 305 310 315 320
 Pro Trp Glu Glu Phe Ala Lys Ile Ile Gln Val Phe Ser Ser Asn Thr
 325 330 335
 Glu Ala Leu Ile Ile Asp Gln Thr Asn Asn Pro Gly Gly Ser Val Leu
 340 345 350
 Tyr Leu Tyr Ala Leu Leu Ser Met Leu Thr Asp Arg Pro Leu Glu Leu
 355 360 365
 Pro Lys His Arg Met Ile Leu Thr Gln Asp Glu Val Val Asp Ala Leu
 370 375 380
 Asp Trp Leu Thr Leu Leu Glu Asn Val Asp Thr Asn Val Glu Ser Arg
 385 390 395 400
 Leu Ala Leu Gly Asp Asn Met Glu Gly Tyr Thr Val Asp Leu Gln Val
 405 410 415
 Ala Glu Tyr Leu Lys Ser Phe Gly Arg Gln Val Leu Asn Cys Trp Ser
 420 425 430
 Lys Gly Asp Ile Glu Leu Ser Thr Pro Ile Pro Leu Phe Gly Phe Glu
 435 440 445
 Lys Ile His Pro His Pro Arg Val Gln Tyr Ser Lys Pro Ile Cys Val
 450 455 460
 Leu Ile Asn Glu Gln Asp Phe Ser Cys Ala Asp Phe Phe Pro Val Val
 465 470 475 480
 Leu Lys Asp Asn Asp Arg Ala Leu Ile Val Gly Thr Arg Thr Ala Gly
 485 490 495
 Ala Gly Gly Phe Val Phe Asn Val Gln Phe Pro Asn Arg Thr Gly Ile
 500 505 510
 Lys Thr Cys Ser Leu Thr Gly Ser Leu Ala Val Arg Glu His Gly Ala
 515 520 525
 Phe Ile Glu Asn Ile Gly Val Glu Pro His Ile Asp Leu Pro Phe Thr
 530 535 540
 Ala Asn Asp Ile Arg Tyr Lys Gly Tyr Ser Glu Tyr Leu Asp Lys Val
 545 550 555 560
 Lys Lys Leu Val Cys Gln Leu Ile Asn Asn Asp Gly Thr Ile Ile Leu
 565 570 575
 Ala Glu Asp Gly Ser Phe
 580

<210> SEQ ID NO 103

<211> LENGTH: 1749

<212> TYPE: DNA

-continued

<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 103

```

atgttacaag gagaaagctt ggtttgcaag aatgctcttc aagatttgag ttttttagag    60
catttattac aggttaaata tgctcctaaa acatggaaa agcaatactt aggatgggat    120
cttgttcaaa gctccgttct tgcacagcag aagcttcgta cacaagaaaa tccatcaaca    180
agtttttgcc agcaggctct tgctgatttt atcggaggat taaatgactt tcacgctgga    240
gtaactttct ttgcgataga aagtgcttac cttccttata ccgtacaaaa aagtagtgac    300
ggccgtttct actttgtaga tatcatgact ttttcttcag agatccgtgt tggagatgag    360
ttgctagagg tggatggggc gcctgtccaa gatgtactcg ctactctata tggaaagcaat    420
cacaagggga ctgcagctga agagtcggct gctttaagaa cactattttc tcgcatggcc    480
tctttagggc acaaagtacc ttctggggcc actactttaa agattcgtcg tccttttggg    540
actacgagag aagtctgtgt gaaatggcgt tatgttcctg aaggtgtagg agatttggct    600
accatagctc cttctatcag ggctccacag ttacagaaat cgatgagaag ctttttccct    660
aagaaagatg atgcgtttca tcggtctagt tcgctattct actctccaat ggttccgcat    720
ttttgggcag agcttcgcaa tcattatgca acgagtggtt tgaaaagcgg gtacaatatt    780
gggagtaccg atgggtttct ccctgtcatt gggcctgtta tatgggagtc ggagggctct    840
ttccgcgctt atatttcttc ggtgactgat ggggatggta agagccataa agtaggattt    900
ctaagaattc ctacatatag ttggcaggac atggaagatt ttgatccttc aggaccgct    960
ccttgggaag aatttgctaa gattattcaa gtattttctt ctaatacaga agctttgatt   1020
atcgacaaaa cgaacaaccc aggtggtagt gtcctttatc tttatgcact gctttccatg   1080
ttgacagacc gtcctttaga acttctctaa catagaatga ttctgactca ggatgaagtg   1140
gttgatgctt tagattgggt aacctgttg gaaaacgtag acacaaaagt ggagtctcgc   1200
cttgctctgg gagacaacat ggaaggatat actgtggatc tacagggtgc cgagtattta   1260
aaaagctttg gacgtcaagt attgaattgt tggagtaaag gggatatcga gttatcaacg   1320
cctattcctc tttttggtt tgagaagatt catccacatc ctcgagttca atactctaaa   1380
ccgatttggt ttttgatcaa tgagcaagac ttttcttggt ctgacttctt ccctgtagtt   1440
ttgaaagaca atgatcgagc tcctattggt ggtactcgaa cagctggagc tggaggattt   1500
gtctttaatg tgcagttccc aaatagaact ggaataaaaa cttgttctt aacaggatca   1560
ttagctgtta gagagcatgg tgccttcatt gagaacatcg gagtogaacc gcatatcgat   1620
ctgcctttta cagcgaatga tttogctat aaaggctatt ccgagtatct tgataaggtc   1680
aaaaaattgg tttgtcagct gatcaataac gacggtagca ttattcttgc ggaagatggt   1740
agtttttag                                     1749

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<210> SEQ ID NO 104

<211> LENGTH: 582

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 104

```

Met Val Gln Gly Glu Ser Leu Val Cys Lys Asn Ala Leu Gln Asp Leu
1           5           10           15
Ser Phe Leu Glu His Leu Leu Gln Val Lys Tyr Ala Pro Lys Thr Trp

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20				25				30							
Lys	Glu	Gln	Tyr	Leu	Gly	Trp	Asp	Leu	Val	Gln	Ser	Ser	Val	Ser	Ala
	35						40					45			
Gln	Gln	Lys	Leu	Arg	Thr	Gln	Glu	Asn	Pro	Ser	Thr	Ser	Phe	Cys	Gln
	50					55					60				
Gln	Val	Leu	Ala	Asp	Phe	Ile	Gly	Gly	Leu	Asn	Asp	Phe	His	Ala	Gly
65				70						75					80
Val	Thr	Phe	Phe	Ala	Ile	Glu	Ser	Ala	Tyr	Leu	Pro	Tyr	Thr	Val	Gln
				85					90					95	
Lys	Ser	Ser	Asp	Gly	Arg	Phe	Tyr	Phe	Val	Asp	Ile	Met	Thr	Phe	Ser
			100						105					110	
Ser	Glu	Ile	Arg	Val	Gly	Asp	Glu	Leu	Leu	Glu	Val	Asp	Gly	Ala	Pro
		115					120					125			
Val	Gln	Asp	Val	Leu	Ala	Thr	Leu	Tyr	Gly	Ser	Asn	His	Lys	Gly	Thr
	130					135						140			
Ala	Ala	Glu	Glu	Ser	Ala	Ala	Leu	Arg	Thr	Leu	Phe	Ser	Arg	Met	Ala
145					150					155					160
Ser	Leu	Gly	His	Lys	Val	Pro	Ser	Gly	Arg	Thr	Thr	Leu	Lys	Ile	Arg
				165					170					175	
Arg	Pro	Phe	Gly	Thr	Thr	Arg	Glu	Val	Arg	Val	Lys	Trp	Arg	Tyr	Val
			180						185					190	
Pro	Glu	Gly	Val	Gly	Asp	Leu	Ala	Thr	Ile	Ala	Pro	Ser	Ile	Arg	Ala
		195					200					205			
Pro	Gln	Leu	Gln	Lys	Ser	Met	Arg	Ser	Phe	Phe	Pro	Lys	Lys	Asp	Asp
	210					215					220				
Ala	Phe	His	Arg	Ser	Ser	Ser	Leu	Phe	Tyr	Ser	Pro	Met	Val	Pro	His
225					230					235					240
Phe	Trp	Ala	Glu	Leu	Arg	Asn	His	Tyr	Ala	Thr	Ser	Gly	Leu	Lys	Ser
			245						250					255	
Gly	Tyr	Asn	Ile	Gly	Ser	Thr	Asp	Gly	Phe	Leu	Pro	Val	Ile	Gly	Pro
		260						265					270		
Val	Ile	Trp	Glu	Ser	Glu	Gly	Leu	Phe	Arg	Ala	Tyr	Ile	Ser	Ser	Val
		275					280					285			
Thr	Asp	Gly	Asp	Gly	Lys	Ser	His	Lys	Val	Gly	Phe	Leu	Arg	Ile	Pro
	290					295					300				
Thr	Tyr	Ser	Trp	Gln	Asp	Met	Glu	Asp	Phe	Asp	Pro	Ser	Gly	Pro	Pro
305					310					315					320
Pro	Trp	Glu	Glu	Phe	Ala	Lys	Ile	Ile	Gln	Val	Phe	Ser	Ser	Asn	Thr
			325						330					335	
Glu	Ala	Leu	Ile	Ile	Asp	Gln	Thr	Asn	Asn	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ser	Val	Leu
			340						345				350		
Tyr	Leu	Tyr	Ala	Leu	Leu	Ser	Met	Leu	Thr	Asp	Arg	Pro	Leu	Glu	Leu
		355					360						365		
Pro	Lys	His	Arg	Met	Ile	Leu	Thr	Gln	Asp	Glu	Val	Val	Asp	Ala	Leu
	370					375					380				
Asp	Trp	Leu	Thr	Leu	Leu	Glu	Asn	Val	Asp	Thr	Asn	Val	Glu	Ser	Arg
385					390					395					400
Leu	Ala	Leu	Gly	Asp	Asn	Met	Glu	Gly	Tyr	Thr	Val	Asp	Leu	Gln	Val
			405						410					415	
Ala	Glu	Tyr	Leu	Lys	Ser	Phe	Gly	Arg	Gln	Val	Leu	Asn	Cys	Trp	Ser
			420						425					430	

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Lys Gly Asp Ile Glu Leu Ser Thr Pro Ile Pro Leu Phe Gly Phe Glu
 435 440 445

Lys Ile His Pro His Pro Arg Val Gln Tyr Ser Lys Pro Ile Cys Val
 450 455 460

Leu Ile Asn Glu Gln Asp Phe Ser Cys Ala Asp Phe Phe Pro Val Val
 465 470 475 480

Leu Lys Asp Asn Asp Arg Ala Leu Ile Val Gly Thr Arg Thr Ala Gly
 485 490 495

Ala Gly Gly Phe Val Phe Asn Val Gln Phe Pro Asn Arg Thr Gly Ile
 500 505 510

Lys Thr Cys Ser Leu Thr Gly Ser Leu Ala Val Arg Glu His Gly Ala
 515 520 525

Phe Ile Glu Asn Ile Gly Val Glu Pro His Ile Asp Leu Pro Phe Thr
 530 535 540

Ala Asn Asp Ile Arg Tyr Lys Gly Tyr Ser Glu Tyr Leu Asp Lys Val
 545 550 555 560

Lys Lys Leu Val Cys Gln Leu Ile Asn Asn Asp Gly Thr Ile Ile Leu
 565 570 575

Ala Glu Asp Gly Ser Phe
 580

<210> SEQ ID NO 105
 <211> LENGTH: 1749
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 105

atggtacgag gagaaagctt ggtttgaag aatgctcttc aagatttgag ttttttagag 60
 catttattac aggttaata tgctcctaaa acatggaaag agcaatactt aggatgggat 120
 cttgttcaaa gctccgtttc tgcacagcag aagcttcgta cacaagaaaa tccatcaaca 180
 agtttttgcc agcaggctct tgctgatttt atcggaggat taaatgactt tcacgctgga 240
 gtaactttct ttgcgataga aagtgcctac cttccttata ccgtacaaaa aagtagtgac 300
 ggccggttct actttgtaga tatcatgact tttttctcag agatccgtgt tggagatgag 360
 ttgctagagg tggatggggc gctgtccaa gatgtgctcg ctactctata tggaaagcaat 420
 cacaaaggga ctgcagctga agagtcggct gctttaagaa cactattttc tcgcatggcc 480
 tctttagggc acaaagtacc ttctgggcgc actactttaa agattcgtcg tccttttggt 540
 actacgagag aagttegtgt gaaatggcgt tatgttcctg aaggtgtagg agatttggt 600
 accatagctc cttctatcag ggctccacag ttacagaaat cgatgagaag ctttttcct 660
 aagaaagatg atcggtttca tcggtctagt tcgctattct actctccaat ggttccgcat 720
 ttttggcag agcttegcaa tcattatgca acgagtggtt tgaagagcgg gtacaatatt 780
 gggagtaacc atgggtttct ccctgtcatt gggcctgta tatgggagtc ggaggttctt 840
 ttccgcgctt atatttcttc ggtgactgat ggggatggta agagccataa agtaggattt 900
 ctaagaattc ctacatatag ttggcaggac atggaagatt ttgatccttc aggaccgct 960
 ccttgggaag aatttgctaa gattattcaa gtattttctt ctaatacaga agctttgatt 1020
 atcgacccaa cgaacaacc aggtgtagt gtcctttatc tttatgact gctttccatg 1080
 ttgacagacc gtcctttaga acttctctaaa catagaatga ttctgactca ggatgaagtg 1140

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gttgatgctt tagattgggtt aacctgttg gaaaacgtag acacaaacgt ggagtctcgc 1200
cttgctctgg gagacaacat ggaaggatat actgtggatc tacaggttgc cgagtattta 1260
aaaagctttg gacgtcaagt attgaattgt tggagtaaag gggatatcga gttatcaaca 1320
cctattcctc tttttggttt tgagaagatt catccacatc ctcgagttca atactctaaa 1380
ccgatttggtg ttttgatcaa tgagcaagac ttttcttggtg ctgacttctt ccctgtagtt 1440
ttgaaagaca atgatcgagc tcttattggtt ggtactcgaa cagctggagc tggaggattt 1500
gtctttaatg tgcagttccc aaatagaact ggaataaaaa cttgttcttt aacaggatca 1560
ttagctgtta gagagcatgg tgccttcatt gagaacatcg gagtogaacc gcatatcgat 1620
ctgcctttta cagcgaatga tttctgctat aaaggctatt ccgagtatct tgataaggtc 1680
aaaaaattgg tttgtcagct gatcaataac gacggtacca ttattcttgc ggaagatggt 1740
agtttttag                                     1749

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<210> SEQ ID NO 106

<211> LENGTH: 582

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 106

```

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

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Phe Trp Ala Glu Leu Arg Asn His Tyr Ala Thr Ser Gly Leu Lys Ser
 245 250 255
 Gly Tyr Asn Ile Gly Ser Thr Asp Gly Phe Leu Pro Val Ile Gly Pro
 260 265 270
 Val Ile Trp Glu Ser Glu Gly Leu Phe Arg Ala Tyr Ile Ser Ser Val
 275 280 285
 Thr Asp Gly Asp Gly Lys Ser His Lys Val Gly Phe Leu Arg Ile Pro
 290 295 300
 Thr Tyr Ser Trp Gln Asp Met Glu Asp Phe Asp Pro Ser Gly Pro Pro
 305 310 315 320
 Pro Trp Glu Glu Phe Ala Lys Ile Ile Gln Val Phe Ser Ser Asn Thr
 325 330 335
 Glu Ala Leu Ile Ile Asp Gln Thr Asn Asn Pro Gly Gly Ser Val Leu
 340 345 350
 Tyr Leu Tyr Ala Leu Leu Ser Met Leu Thr Asp Arg Pro Leu Glu Leu
 355 360 365
 Pro Lys His Arg Met Ile Leu Thr Gln Asp Glu Val Val Asp Ala Leu
 370 375 380
 Asp Trp Leu Thr Leu Leu Glu Asn Val Asp Thr Asn Val Glu Ser Arg
 385 390 395 400
 Leu Ala Leu Gly Asp Asn Met Glu Gly Tyr Thr Val Asp Leu Gln Val
 405 410 415
 Ala Glu Tyr Leu Lys Ser Phe Gly Arg Gln Val Leu Asn Cys Trp Ser
 420 425 430
 Lys Gly Asp Ile Glu Leu Ser Thr Pro Ile Pro Leu Phe Gly Phe Glu
 435 440 445
 Lys Ile His Pro His Pro Arg Val Gln Tyr Ser Lys Pro Ile Cys Val
 450 455 460
 Leu Ile Asn Glu Gln Asp Phe Ser Cys Ala Asp Phe Phe Pro Val Val
 465 470 475 480
 Leu Lys Asp Asn Asp Arg Ala Leu Ile Val Gly Thr Arg Thr Ala Gly
 485 490 495
 Ala Gly Gly Phe Val Phe Asn Val Gln Phe Pro Asn Arg Thr Gly Ile
 500 505 510
 Lys Thr Cys Ser Leu Thr Gly Ser Leu Ala Val Arg Glu His Gly Ala
 515 520 525
 Phe Ile Glu Asn Ile Gly Val Glu Pro His Ile Asp Leu Pro Phe Thr
 530 535 540
 Ala Asn Asp Ile Arg Tyr Lys Gly Tyr Ser Glu Tyr Leu Asp Lys Val
 545 550 555 560
 Lys Lys Leu Val Cys Gln Leu Ile Asn Asn Asp Gly Thr Ile Ile Leu
 565 570 575
 Ala Glu Asp Gly Ser Phe
 580

<210> SEQ ID NO 107

<211> LENGTH: 1749

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 107

atggtacaag gagaaagctt ggtttgcaag aatgctcttc aagatttgag ttttttagag 60

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catttattac aggttaaata tgctcctaaa acatggaaa agcaatactt aggatgggat 120
cttgttcaaa gctccgttct tgcacagcag aagcttcgta cacaagaaaa tccatcaaca 180
agtttttgcc agcaggctct tgctgatttt atcggaggat taaatgactt tcacgctgga 240
gtaactttct ttgcgataga aagtgcctac cttccttata ccgtacaaaa aagtagtgac 300
ggccggttct actttgtaga tatcatgact ttttcttcag agatccgtgt tggagatgag 360
ttgctagagg tggatggggc gcctgtccaa gatgtactcg ctactctata tggagcaat 420
cacaaagggga ctgcagctga agagtcggct gctttaagaa cactatttct tcgcatggcc 480
tccttagggc acaaaagtacc ttctggggcc actactttaa agattcgtcg tccttttggg 540
actacagagag aagtctgtgt gaaatggcgt tatgttcctg aaggtgtagg agatttggct 600
accatagctc cttctatcag ggctccacag ttacagaaat cgatgagaag ctttttccct 660
aagaaagatg atgcgtttca tcggtctagt tcgctattct actctccaat ggttccgcat 720
ttttgggcag agcttcgcaa tcattatgca acgagtgggt tgaaaagcgg gtacaaatatt 780
gggagtaccg atgggtttct cctctgcatt gggcctgcta tatgggagtc ggagggctct 840
ttccgcgctt atatttcttc ggtgactgat ggggatggta agagccataa agtaggattt 900
ctaagaattc ctacatatag ttggcaggac atggaagatt ttgatccttc aggaccgect 960
ccttgggaag aatttgctaa gattattcaa gtattttctt ctaatacaga agctttgatt 1020
atcgacaaaa cgaacaacce aggtggtagt gtcctttatc tttatgcaact gctttccatg 1080
ttgacagacc gtcctttaga acttctctaaa catagaatga ttctgactca ggatgaagtg 1140
gttgatgctt tagattgggt aacctgttg gaaaacgtag acacaaaagt ggagtctcgc 1200
cttgctctgg gagacaacat ggaaggatat actgtggatc tacagggtgc cgagtattta 1260
aaaagctttg gacgtcaagt attgaattgt tggagtaaag gggatatcga gttatcaacg 1320
cctattcttc tttttggtt ttgagaagatt catccacatc ctcgagtca atactctaaa 1380
ccgatttggt ttttgatcaa tgagcaagac ttttcttggt ctgacttctt cctgtagtt 1440
ttgaaagaca atgatcgagc tcctattggt ggtactcgaa cagctggagc tggaggattt 1500
gtctttaatg tgcagttccc aaatagaact ggaataaaaa cttgttcttt aacaggatca 1560
ttagctgtta gagagcatgg tgccttcatt gagaacatcg gagtogaacc gcatatcgat 1620
ctgcctttta cagcgaatga tctcgctat aaaggctatt ccgagtatct tgataaggtc 1680
aaaaaattgg tttgtcagct gatcaataac gacggtacca ttattcttgc ggaagatggt 1740
agtttttag 1749

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<210> SEQ ID NO 108

<211> LENGTH: 582

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 108

```

Met Val Gln Gly Glu Ser Leu Val Cys Lys Asn Ala Leu Gln Asp Leu
1           5           10           15

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```

Ser Phe Leu Glu His Leu Leu Gln Val Lys Tyr Ala Pro Lys Thr Trp
                20           25           30

```

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Lys Glu Gln Tyr Leu Gly Trp Asp Leu Val Gln Ser Ser Val Ser Ala
35           40           45

```

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Gln Gln Lys Leu Arg Thr Gln Glu Asn Pro Ser Thr Ser Phe Cys Gln

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50			55			60									
Gln	Val	Leu	Ala	Asp	Phe	Ile	Gly	Gly	Leu	Asn	Asp	Phe	His	Ala	Gly
65					70					75					80
Val	Thr	Phe	Phe	Ala	Ile	Glu	Ser	Ala	Tyr	Leu	Pro	Tyr	Thr	Val	Gln
				85					90					95	
Lys	Ser	Ser	Asp	Gly	Arg	Phe	Tyr	Phe	Val	Asp	Ile	Met	Thr	Phe	Ser
			100					105					110		
Ser	Glu	Ile	Arg	Val	Gly	Asp	Glu	Leu	Leu	Glu	Val	Asp	Gly	Ala	Pro
			115				120					125			
Val	Gln	Asp	Val	Leu	Ala	Thr	Leu	Tyr	Gly	Ser	Asn	His	Lys	Gly	Thr
	130					135						140			
Ala	Ala	Glu	Glu	Ser	Ala	Ala	Leu	Arg	Thr	Leu	Phe	Ser	Arg	Met	Ala
	145				150						155				160
Ser	Leu	Gly	His	Lys	Val	Pro	Ser	Gly	Arg	Thr	Thr	Leu	Lys	Ile	Arg
				165					170					175	
Arg	Pro	Phe	Gly	Thr	Thr	Arg	Glu	Val	Arg	Val	Lys	Trp	Arg	Tyr	Val
			180						185				190		
Pro	Glu	Gly	Val	Gly	Asp	Leu	Ala	Thr	Ile	Ala	Pro	Ser	Ile	Arg	Ala
			195				200					205			
Pro	Gln	Leu	Gln	Lys	Ser	Met	Arg	Ser	Phe	Phe	Leu	Lys	Lys	Asp	Asp
	210					215						220			
Ala	Phe	His	Arg	Ser	Ser	Ser	Leu	Phe	Tyr	Ser	Pro	Met	Val	Pro	His
	225					230				235					240
Phe	Trp	Ala	Glu	Leu	Arg	Asn	His	Tyr	Ala	Thr	Ser	Gly	Leu	Lys	Ser
				245					250					255	
Gly	Tyr	Asn	Ile	Gly	Ser	Thr	Asp	Gly	Phe	Leu	Pro	Val	Ile	Gly	Pro
			260					265					270		
Val	Ile	Trp	Glu	Ser	Glu	Gly	Leu	Phe	Arg	Ala	Tyr	Ile	Ser	Ser	Val
		275					280					285			
Thr	Asp	Gly	Asp	Gly	Lys	Ser	His	Lys	Val	Gly	Phe	Leu	Arg	Ile	Pro
	290					295					300				
Thr	Tyr	Ser	Trp	Gln	Asp	Met	Glu	Asp	Phe	Asp	Pro	Ser	Gly	Pro	Pro
	305				310					315					320
Pro	Trp	Glu	Glu	Phe	Ala	Lys	Ile	Ile	Gln	Val	Phe	Ser	Ser	Asn	Thr
				325					330					335	
Glu	Ala	Leu	Ile	Ile	Asp	Gln	Thr	Asn	Asn	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ser	Val	Leu
			340					345					350		
Tyr	Leu	Tyr	Ala	Leu	Leu	Ser	Met	Leu	Thr	Asp	Arg	Pro	Leu	Glu	Leu
		355						360				365			
Pro	Lys	His	Arg	Met	Ile	Leu	Thr	Gln	Asp	Glu	Val	Val	Asp	Ala	Leu
		370				375					380				
Asp	Trp	Leu	Thr	Leu	Leu	Glu	Asn	Val	Asp	Thr	Asn	Val	Glu	Ser	Arg
					390					395					400
Leu	Ala	Leu	Gly	Asp	Asn	Met	Glu	Gly	Tyr	Thr	Val	Asp	Leu	Gln	Val
				405					410					415	
Ala	Glu	Tyr	Leu	Lys	Ser	Phe	Gly	Arg	Gln	Val	Leu	Asn	Cys	Trp	Ser
			420					425					430		
Lys	Gly	Asp	Ile	Glu	Leu	Ser	Thr	Pro	Ile	Pro	Leu	Phe	Gly	Phe	Glu
		435					440					445			
Lys	Ile	His	Pro	His	Pro	Arg	Val	Gln	Tyr	Ser	Lys	Pro	Ile	Cys	Val
	450					455					460				

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Leu Ile Asn Glu Gln Asp Phe Ser Cys Ala Asp Phe Phe Pro Val Val
 465 470 475 480
 Leu Lys Asp Asn Asp Arg Ala Leu Ile Val Gly Thr Arg Thr Ala Gly
 485 490 495
 Ala Gly Gly Phe Val Phe Asn Val Gln Phe Pro Asn Arg Thr Gly Ile
 500 505 510
 Lys Thr Cys Ser Leu Thr Gly Ser Leu Ala Val Arg Glu His Gly Ala
 515 520 525
 Phe Ile Glu Asn Ile Gly Val Glu Pro His Ile Asp Leu Pro Phe Thr
 530 535 540
 Ala Asn Asp Ile Arg Tyr Lys Gly Tyr Ser Glu Tyr Leu Asp Lys Val
 545 550 555 560
 Lys Lys Leu Val Cys Gln Leu Ile Asn Asn Asp Gly Thr Ile Ile Leu
 565 570 575
 Ala Glu Asp Gly Ser Phe
 580

<210> SEQ ID NO 109
 <211> LENGTH: 1749
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 109

atggtacgag gagaaagctt ggtttgcaag aatgctcttc aagatttgag ttttttagag 60
 catttattac aggttaaata tgctoctaaa acatggaaag agcaatactt aggatgggat 120
 cttgttcaaa gctccgtttc tgcacagcag aagcttcgta cacaagaaaa tccatcaaca 180
 agttttgccc agcaggctct tgctgatttt atcggaggat taaatgactt tcacgctgga 240
 gtaactttct ttgcgataga aagtgtctac cttecttata cgtacaaaa aagtagtgac 300
 ggccgtttct actttgtaga tatcatgact ttttcttcag agatccgtgt tggagatgag 360
 ttgctagagg tggatggggc gcctgtccaa gatgtgctcg ctactctata tggaaagcaat 420
 cacaaaggga ctgcagctga agagtcggct gctttaagaa cactattttc tcgcatggcc 480
 tccttagggc acaaaagtacc ttctggggc actactttaa agattcgtcg tccttttggt 540
 actacgagag aagttcgtgt gaaatggcgt tatgttcctg aaggtgtagg agatttggt 600
 accatagctc cttctatcag ggctccacag ttacagaaat cgatgagaag ctttttcct 660
 aagaaagatg atgcgtttca tcggtctagt tcgctattct actctccaat ggttccgcat 720
 ttttgggcag agcttcgcaa tcattatgca acgagtggtt tgaaaagcgg gtacaatatt 780
 gggagtaccg atgggtttct ccctgtcatt gggcctgta tatgggagtc ggaggtctt 840
 ttccgcgctt atatttcttc ggtgactgat ggggatggta agagccataa agtaggattt 900
 ctaagaattc ctacatatag ttggcaggac atggaagatt ttgatccttc aggaccgct 960
 ccttgggaag aatttgctaa gattattcaa gtattttctt ctaatacaga agctttgatt 1020
 atcgacaaaa cgaacaaccc aggtggtagt gtcctttatc tttatgact gttttccatg 1080
 ttgacagacc gtcctttaga acttctctaaa catagaatga ttctgactca ggatgaagtg 1140
 gttgatgctt tagattgggt aacctgttg gaaaacgtag acacaaaagt ggagtctcgc 1200
 cttgctctgg gagacaacat ggaaggatat actgtggatc tacaggttgc cgagtattta 1260
 aaaagctttg gacgtcaagt attgaattgt tggagtaaag gggatatcga gttatcaaca 1320

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cctattcctc ttttggttt tgagaagatt catccacatc ctcgagtcca atactctaaa 1380
ccgatttggtg ttttgatcaa tgagcaagac ttttcttgtg ctgacttctt ccoctgtagtt 1440
ttgaaagaca atgatcgagc tcttattggt ggtactcgaa cagctggagc tggaggattt 1500
gtctttaatg tgcagtccc aaatagaact ggaataaaaa cttgttcttt aacaggatca 1560
ttagctgtta gagagcatgg tgccttcatt gagaacatcg gagtogaacc gcatatcgat 1620
ctgcctttta cagcgaatga tattcgctat aaaggctatt ccgagtatct tgataaggtc 1680
aaaaaattgg tttgtcagct gatcaataac gacggtacca ttattcttgc ggaagatggt 1740
agtttttag                                     1749

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<210> SEQ ID NO 110

<211> LENGTH: 582

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 110

```

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

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Val Ile Trp Glu Ser Glu Gly Leu Phe Arg Ala Tyr Ile Ser Ser Val
 275 280 285

Thr Asp Gly Asp Gly Lys Ser His Lys Val Gly Phe Leu Arg Ile Pro
 290 295 300

Thr Tyr Ser Trp Gln Asp Met Glu Asp Phe Asp Pro Ser Gly Pro Pro
 305 310 315 320

Pro Trp Glu Glu Phe Ala Lys Ile Ile Gln Val Phe Ser Ser Asn Thr
 325 330 335

Glu Ala Leu Ile Ile Asp Gln Thr Asn Asn Pro Gly Gly Ser Val Leu
 340 345 350

Tyr Leu Tyr Ala Leu Leu Ser Met Leu Thr Asp Arg Pro Leu Glu Leu
 355 360 365

Pro Lys His Arg Met Ile Leu Thr Gln Asp Glu Val Val Asp Ala Leu
 370 375 380

Asp Trp Leu Thr Leu Leu Glu Asn Val Asp Thr Asn Val Glu Ser Arg
 385 390 395 400

Leu Ala Leu Gly Asp Asn Met Glu Gly Tyr Thr Val Asp Leu Gln Val
 405 410 415

Ala Glu Tyr Leu Lys Ser Phe Gly Arg Gln Val Leu Asn Cys Trp Ser
 420 425 430

Lys Gly Asp Ile Glu Leu Ser Thr Pro Ile Pro Leu Phe Gly Phe Glu
 435 440 445

Lys Ile His Pro His Pro Arg Val Gln Tyr Ser Lys Pro Ile Cys Val
 450 455 460

Leu Ile Asn Glu Gln Asp Phe Ser Cys Ala Asp Phe Phe Pro Val Val
 465 470 475 480

Leu Lys Asp Asn Asp Arg Ala Leu Ile Val Gly Thr Arg Thr Ala Gly
 485 490 495

Ala Gly Gly Phe Val Phe Asn Val Gln Phe Pro Asn Arg Thr Gly Ile
 500 505 510

Lys Thr Cys Ser Leu Thr Gly Ser Leu Ala Val Arg Glu His Gly Ala
 515 520 525

Phe Ile Glu Asn Ile Gly Val Glu Pro His Ile Asp Leu Pro Phe Thr
 530 535 540

Ala Asn Asp Ile Arg Tyr Lys Gly Tyr Ser Glu Tyr Leu Asp Lys Val
 545 550 555 560

Lys Lys Leu Val Cys Gln Leu Ile Asn Asn Asp Gly Thr Ile Ile Leu
 565 570 575

Ala Glu Asp Gly Ser Phe
 580

<210> SEQ ID NO 111
 <211> LENGTH: 1770
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 111

atgagcatca ggggagtagg aggcaacggg aatagtcgaa tcccttctca taatggggat 60
 ggatcgaatc gcagaagtca aaatacgaag aataaagttg aagatcgagt tcgtttctca 120
 tattcatctc gtagtaacga aaatagagaa tctccttatg cagtagtaga cgtcagctct 180
 atgatcgaga gcacccaac gagtggagag acgacaagag cttcgctgg agtattcagt 240

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cgtttccaaa gaggtttagg acgagtagct gacaaagtaa gacgagctgt tcagcgtgcg 300
tggagttcag tctctataag aagatcgtct gcaacaagag ccacagaatc cagatcaagt 360
agtctgactg ctctgtggtc aagttctggg tataaggagt attctccttc agcagctaga 420
gggctgcgtc ttatgttcac agatttctgg agaactcggg ttttacgcca gacctctcct 480
atggctggag tttttgggaa tcttgatgtg aacgaggctc gtttgatggc tgcgtacaca 540
agtgagtgcg cggatcattt agaagcgaag gagttggctg gccctgacgg ggtagcggcc 600
gccccggaaa ttgctaaaag atgggagaaa agagttagag atctacaaga taaaggtgct 660
gcacgaaaat tattaatga tcctttaggc cgacgaacac ctaattatca gagcaaaaat 720
ccaggtgagt atactgtagc gaattccatg ttttacgatg gtcctcaggt agcgaatctc 780
cagaacgtcg acactggttt ttggctggac atgagcaatc tctcagcgt tgtattatcc 840
agagagattc aaacaggact tcgagcacga gctactttgg aagaatccat gccgatgtta 900
gagaatntag aagagcgttt tagacgtttg caagaaactt gtgatcgggc tcgtactgag 960
atagaagaat cgggatggac tcgagagtcc gcatcaagaa tggaaggcga tgaggcgcga 1020
ggaccttcta gagcacaaca agcttttcag agctttgtaa atgaatgtaa cagcatcgag 1080
ttctcatttg ggagctttgg agagcatgtg cgagttctct gcgctagagt atcacgagga 1140
ttagctgccc caggagaggc gattcgcgtg tgcttctctt gttgtaaagg atcgacgcat 1200
cgctacgctc ctgcgatga cctatctcct gaaggtgcat cgttagcaga gactttggct 1260
agattcgcag atgatatggg aatagagcga ggtgctgatg gaacctacga tattcctttg 1320
gtagatgatt ggagaagagg ggttctcagt attgaaggag aaggatctga ctcgatctat 1380
gaaatcatga tgccatctta tgaagttatg aatatggatc tagaaacacg aagatctttt 1440
gcggtacagc aagggcacta tcaggaccca agagcttcag attatgacct cccacgtgct 1500
agcgactatg atttgctag aagcccatat cctactccac ctttgctcct tagatatcag 1560
ctacagaata tggatgtaga agcagggttc cgtgaggcag tttatgcttc tttttagca 1620
ggaatgtaca attatgtagt gacacagccc caagagcgta ttcccaatag tcagcaggtg 1680
gaagggattc tgcgtgatat gcttaccac gggtcacaga catttagaga cctgatgaag 1740
cgttggaata gagaagtcga tagggaataa 1770

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<210> SEQ ID NO 112

<211> LENGTH: 589

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 112

```

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

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```

His Asn Gly Asp Gly Ser Asn Arg Arg Ser Gln Asn Thr Lys Asn Lys
20           25           30

```

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Val Glu Asp Arg Val Arg Ser Leu Tyr Ser Ser Arg Ser Asn Glu Asn
35           40           45

```

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Arg Glu Ser Pro Tyr Ala Val Val Asp Val Ser Ser Met Ile Glu Ser
50           55           60

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Thr Pro Thr Ser Gly Glu Thr Thr Arg Ala Ser Arg Gly Val Phe Ser
65           70           75           80

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Arg Phe Gln Arg Gly Leu Gly Arg Val Ala Asp Lys Val Arg Arg Ala

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85					90					95					
Val	Gln	Arg	Ala	Trp	Ser	Ser	Val	Ser	Ile	Arg	Arg	Ser	Ser	Ala	Thr
			100					105					110		
Arg	Ala	Thr	Glu	Ser	Arg	Ser	Ser	Ser	Arg	Thr	Ala	Arg	Gly	Ala	Ser
		115					120					125			
Ser	Gly	Tyr	Lys	Glu	Tyr	Ser	Pro	Ser	Ala	Ala	Arg	Gly	Leu	Arg	Leu
		130					135					140			
Met	Phe	Thr	Asp	Phe	Trp	Arg	Thr	Arg	Val	Leu	Arg	Gln	Thr	Ser	Pro
		145				150					155				160
Met	Ala	Gly	Val	Phe	Gly	Asn	Leu	Asp	Val	Asn	Glu	Ala	Arg	Leu	Met
			165						170					175	
Ala	Ala	Tyr	Thr	Ser	Glu	Cys	Ala	Asp	His	Leu	Glu	Ala	Lys	Glu	Leu
			180						185					190	
Ala	Gly	Pro	Asp	Gly	Val	Ala	Ala	Ala	Arg	Glu	Ile	Ala	Lys	Arg	Trp
		195					200					205			
Glu	Lys	Arg	Val	Arg	Asp	Leu	Gln	Asp	Lys	Gly	Ala	Ala	Arg	Lys	Leu
		210				215					220				
Leu	Asn	Asp	Pro	Leu	Gly	Arg	Arg	Thr	Pro	Asn	Tyr	Gln	Ser	Lys	Asn
		225				230					235				240
Pro	Gly	Glu	Tyr	Thr	Val	Gly	Asn	Ser	Met	Phe	Tyr	Asp	Gly	Pro	Gln
			245						250					255	
Val	Ala	Asn	Leu	Gln	Asn	Val	Asp	Thr	Gly	Phe	Trp	Leu	Asp	Met	Ser
			260					265					270		
Asn	Leu	Ser	Asp	Val	Val	Leu	Ser	Arg	Glu	Ile	Gln	Thr	Gly	Leu	Arg
		275					280					285			
Ala	Arg	Ala	Thr	Leu	Glu	Glu	Ser	Met	Pro	Met	Leu	Glu	Asn	Leu	Glu
		290				295					300				
Glu	Arg	Phe	Arg	Arg	Leu	Gln	Glu	Thr	Cys	Asp	Ala	Ala	Arg	Thr	Glu
		305				310					315			320	
Ile	Glu	Glu	Ser	Gly	Trp	Thr	Arg	Glu	Ser	Ala	Ser	Arg	Met	Glu	Gly
			325					330						335	
Asp	Glu	Ala	Gln	Gly	Pro	Ser	Arg	Ala	Gln	Gln	Ala	Phe	Gln	Ser	Phe
		340					345						350		
Val	Asn	Glu	Cys	Asn	Ser	Ile	Glu	Phe	Ser	Phe	Gly	Ser	Phe	Gly	Glu
		355					360					365			
His	Val	Arg	Val	Leu	Cys	Ala	Arg	Val	Ser	Arg	Gly	Leu	Ala	Ala	Ala
		370				375					380				
Gly	Glu	Ala	Ile	Arg	Arg	Cys	Phe	Ser	Cys	Cys	Lys	Gly	Ser	Thr	His
		385				390					395			400	
Arg	Tyr	Ala	Pro	Arg	Asp	Asp	Leu	Ser	Pro	Glu	Gly	Ala	Ser	Leu	Ala
			405						410					415	
Glu	Thr	Leu	Ala	Arg	Phe	Ala	Asp	Asp	Met	Gly	Ile	Glu	Arg	Gly	Ala
		420					425						430		
Asp	Gly	Thr	Tyr	Asp	Ile	Pro	Leu	Val	Asp	Asp	Trp	Arg	Arg	Gly	Val
		435				440						445			
Pro	Ser	Ile	Glu	Gly	Glu	Gly	Ser	Asp	Ser	Ile	Tyr	Glu	Ile	Met	Met
		450				455					460				
Pro	Ile	Tyr	Glu	Val	Met	Asn	Met	Asp	Leu	Glu	Thr	Arg	Arg	Ser	Phe
		465				470					475				480
Ala	Val	Gln	Gln	Gly	His	Tyr	Gln	Asp	Pro	Arg	Ala	Ser	Asp	Tyr	Asp
			485					490						495	

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Leu Pro Arg Ala Ser Asp Tyr Asp Leu Pro Arg Ser Pro Tyr Pro Thr
 500 505 510
 Pro Pro Leu Pro Pro Arg Tyr Gln Leu Gln Asn Met Asp Val Glu Ala
 515 520 525
 Gly Phe Arg Glu Ala Val Tyr Ala Ser Phe Val Ala Gly Met Tyr Asn
 530 535 540
 Tyr Val Val Thr Gln Pro Gln Glu Arg Ile Pro Asn Ser Gln Gln Val
 545 550 555 560
 Glu Gly Ile Leu Arg Asp Met Leu Thr Asn Gly Ser Gln Thr Phe Arg
 565 570 575
 Asp Leu Met Lys Arg Trp Asn Arg Glu Val Asp Arg Glu
 580 585

<210> SEQ ID NO 113
 <211> LENGTH: 1770
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 113

atgagcatca ggggagtagg agggcaacggg aatagtcgaa tcccttctca taatggggat 60
 ggatcgaatc gcagaagtca aaatacgaag aataaagttg aagatcgagt tcgttctcta 120
 tattcatctc gtagtaacga aaatagagaa tctccttatg cagtagtaga cgtagctctc 180
 atgatcgaga gcacccaac gaggtagag acgacaagag cttagcgtgg agtattcagt 240
 cgtttccaaa gaggtttagg acgagtagct gacaaagtaa gacgagctgt tcagcgtgcg 300
 tggagttcag tctctataag aagatcgtct gcaacaagag ccgcagaatc cagatcaagt 360
 agtcgtactg ctgctgggtgc aagttctggg tatagggagt attctccttc agcagctaga 420
 gggctgctc ttatgttcaac agatttctgg agaactcggg ttttacgcca gacctctcct 480
 atggctggag tttttgggaa tcttgatgtg aacgaggctc gtttgatggc tgcgtacaca 540
 agtgagtgcg cggatcattt agaagcgaag gagttggctg gccctgacgg ggtagcggcc 600
 gccgggaaa ttgctaaaag atgggagaaa agagtttagag atctacaaga taaagtgct 660
 gcacgaaaat tattaatga tcccttaggc cgacgaacac ctaattatca gagcaaaaat 720
 ccaggtgagt atactgtagg gaattccatg ttttacgatg gtcctcaggt agcgaatctc 780
 cagaacgtcg acactggttt ttggctggac atgagcaatc tctcagacgt tgtattatcc 840
 agagagattc aaacaggact tcgagcacga gctactttgg aagaatccat gccgatgta 900
 gagaatttag aagagcgttt tagacgtttg caagaaactt gtgatcggc tcgtactgag 960
 atagaagaat cgggatggac tcgagagtcc gcatcaagaa tggaggcga tgaggcggaa 1020
 ggaccttcta gacacaaca agcttttcag agctttgtaa atgaatgtaa cagcatcgag 1080
 ttctcatttg ggagcttttg agagcatgtg cgagttctct gcgctagagt atcagagga 1140
 ttagctgccg caggagaggc gattgcgctg tgcttctctt gttgtaaagg atcgacgcat 1200
 cgctacgctc ctgcgatga cctatctcct gaaggtgcat cgttagcaga gactttggct 1260
 agattcgcag atgatatggg aatagagcga ggtgctgatg gaacctacga tattcctttg 1320
 gtagatgatt ggagaagagg ggttctctagt attgaaggag aaggatctga ctgatctat 1380
 gaaatcatga tgacctatca tgaagttatg aatatggatc tagaaacacg aagatctttt 1440
 gcggtacagc aagggcacta tcaggaccca agagcttcag attatgacct cccacgtgct 1500

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agcgactatg atttgctag aagcccatat cctactccac cttgctcc tagatatcag 1560
ctacagaata tggatgtaga agcagggttc cgtgaggcag tttatgcttc tttttagca 1620
ggaatgtaca attatgtagt gacacagccg caagagcgta ttcccaatag tcagcagggtg 1680
gaagagattc tgcgtgatat gcttaccacac gggtcacaga catttagaga cctgatgaag 1740
cgttggaata gagaagtcga tagggaataa 1770

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<210> SEQ ID NO 114

<211> LENGTH: 589

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 114

```

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

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Glu Arg Phe Arg Arg Leu Gln Glu Thr Cys Asp Ala Ala Arg Thr Glu
 305 310 315 320

Ile Glu Glu Ser Gly Trp Thr Arg Glu Ser Ala Ser Arg Met Glu Gly
 325 330 335

Asp Glu Ala Gln Gly Pro Ser Arg Ala Gln Gln Ala Phe Gln Ser Phe
 340 345 350

Val Asn Glu Cys Asn Ser Ile Glu Phe Ser Phe Gly Ser Phe Gly Glu
 355 360 365

His Val Arg Val Leu Cys Ala Arg Val Ser Arg Gly Leu Ala Ala Ala
 370 375 380

Gly Glu Ala Ile Arg Arg Cys Phe Ser Cys Cys Lys Gly Ser Thr His
 385 390 395 400

Arg Tyr Ala Pro Arg Asp Asp Leu Ser Pro Glu Gly Ala Ser Leu Ala
 405 410 415

Glu Thr Leu Ala Arg Phe Ala Asp Asp Met Gly Ile Glu Arg Gly Ala
 420 425 430

Asp Gly Thr Tyr Asp Ile Pro Leu Val Asp Asp Trp Arg Arg Gly Val
 435 440 445

Pro Ser Ile Glu Gly Glu Gly Ser Asp Ser Ile Tyr Glu Ile Met Met
 450 455 460

Pro Ile Tyr Glu Val Met Asn Met Asp Leu Glu Thr Arg Arg Ser Phe
 465 470 475 480

Ala Val Gln Gln Gly His Tyr Gln Asp Pro Arg Ala Ser Asp Tyr Asp
 485 490 495

Leu Pro Arg Ala Ser Asp Tyr Asp Leu Pro Arg Ser Pro Tyr Pro Thr
 500 505 510

Pro Pro Leu Pro Pro Arg Tyr Gln Leu Gln Asn Met Asp Val Glu Ala
 515 520 525

Gly Phe Arg Glu Ala Val Tyr Ala Ser Phe Val Ala Gly Met Tyr Asn
 530 535 540

Tyr Val Val Thr Gln Pro Gln Glu Arg Ile Pro Asn Ser Gln Gln Val
 545 550 555 560

Glu Glu Ile Leu Arg Asp Met Leu Thr Asn Gly Ser Gln Thr Phe Arg
 565 570 575

Asp Leu Met Lys Arg Trp Asn Arg Glu Val Asp Arg Glu
 580 585

<210> SEQ ID NO 115

<211> LENGTH: 1776

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 115

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atgagcatca ggggagtagg aggcaacggg aatagtcgaa tcccttctca taatggggat    60
ggatcgaatc gcagaagtca aaatacgaag ggtaataata aagttgaaga tcgagtttgt    120
tctctatatt catctcgtag taacgaaaaat agagaatctc cttatgcagt agtagacgtc    180
agctctatga tcgagagcac cccaacgagt ggagagacga caagagcttc gcgtggagtg    240
ttcagtcggt tccaaagagg tttagtagca gtagctgaca aagtaagacg agctgttcag    300
tgtgcgtgga gttcagttct tacaagaaga tcgtctgcaa caagagccgc agaatccgga    360
tcaagtagtc gtactgctcg tggtgcaagt tctgggtata gggagtattc tccttcagca    420
    
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gctagagggc tgcgtcttat gttcacagat ttctggagaa ctccgggttt acgccagacc 480
tctcctatgg ctggagtttt tgggaatctt gatgtgaacg aggcctcgtt gatggctgcg 540
tacacaagtg agtgcgcgga tcatttagaa gcgaacaagt tggctggccc tgacggggta 600
gcgcccgccc gggaaattgc taaaagatgg gagcaaagag ttagagatct acaagataaa 660
ggtgctgcac gaaaattatt aaatgatcct ttaggccgac gaacacctaa ttatcagagc 720
aaaaatccag gtgagtatac tgtagggaat tccatgtttt acgatgggtc tcaggtagcg 780
aatctccaga acgtcgacac tggtttttgg ctggacatga gcaatctctc agacgttgta 840
ttatccagag agattcaaac aggacttcga gcacgagcta ctttgggaaga atccatgcgc 900
atgtagaga atttagaaga gcgttttaga cgtttgcaag aaacttgta tgcggctcgt 960
actgagatag aagaatcggg atggactcga gagtccgcat caagaatgga aggcgatgag 1020
gccaaggac cttctagagc acaacaagct tttcagagct ttgtaaatga atgtaacagc 1080
atcgagttct catttgggag ctttggagag catgtgcgag ttctctgcgc tagagtatca 1140
cgaggattag ctgcccgagg agaggcgatt cgcggttgc tctctgttg taaaggatcg 1200
acgcacgct acgctcctcg cgatgaccta tctcctgaag gtgcacgctt agcagagact 1260
ttggctagat tcgcagatga tatgggaata gagcgggtg ctgatggaac ctacgatatt 1320
cctttgtag atgattggag aagaggggtt cctagtattg aaggagaagg atctgactcg 1380
atctatgaaa tcgatgccc tatctatgaa gttatggata tggatctaga aacacaaga 1440
tcttttgcgg tacagcaagg gcaactatcag gaccaagag cttcagatta tgacctcca 1500
cgtgctagcg actatgattt gcctagaagc ccatatccta ctccacctt gcctcctaga 1560
tatcagctac agaatatgga tgtagaagca gggttccgtg aggcagtta tgettctttt 1620
gtagcaggaa tgtacaatta tgtagtgaca cagccgcaag agcgtattcc caatagtcag 1680
caggtggaag ggattctcgc tgatatgctt accaacgggt cacagacatt tagagacctg 1740
atgaggcgtt ggaatagaga agtcgatagg gaataa 1776

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<210> SEQ ID NO 116

<211> LENGTH: 591

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 116

```

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

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115				120				125							
Ala	Ser	Ser	Gly	Tyr	Arg	Glu	Tyr	Ser	Pro	Ser	Ala	Ala	Arg	Gly	Leu
130						135					140				
Arg	Leu	Met	Phe	Thr	Asp	Phe	Trp	Arg	Thr	Arg	Val	Leu	Arg	Gln	Thr
145					150					155					160
Ser	Pro	Met	Ala	Gly	Val	Phe	Gly	Asn	Leu	Asp	Val	Asn	Glu	Ala	Arg
				165					170					175	
Leu	Met	Ala	Ala	Tyr	Thr	Ser	Glu	Cys	Ala	Asp	His	Leu	Glu	Ala	Asn
				180					185				190		
Lys	Leu	Ala	Gly	Pro	Asp	Gly	Val	Ala	Ala	Ala	Arg	Glu	Ile	Ala	Lys
				195									205		
Arg	Trp	Glu	Gln	Arg	Val	Arg	Asp	Leu	Gln	Asp	Lys	Gly	Ala	Ala	Arg
				210			215								
Lys	Leu	Leu	Asn	Asp	Pro	Leu	Gly	Arg	Arg	Thr	Pro	Asn	Tyr	Gln	Ser
					230					235					240
Lys	Asn	Pro	Gly	Glu	Tyr	Thr	Val	Gly	Asn	Ser	Met	Phe	Tyr	Asp	Gly
				245					250					255	
Pro	Gln	Val	Ala	Asn	Leu	Gln	Asn	Val	Asp	Thr	Gly	Phe	Trp	Leu	Asp
				260					265					270	
Met	Ser	Asn	Leu	Ser	Asp	Val	Val	Leu	Ser	Arg	Glu	Ile	Gln	Thr	Gly
				275					280				285		
Leu	Arg	Ala	Arg	Ala	Thr	Leu	Glu	Glu	Ser	Met	Pro	Met	Leu	Glu	Asn
				290		295					300				
Leu	Glu	Glu	Arg	Phe	Arg	Arg	Leu	Gln	Glu	Thr	Cys	Asp	Ala	Ala	Arg
				305		310				315					320
Thr	Glu	Ile	Glu	Glu	Ser	Gly	Trp	Thr	Arg	Glu	Ser	Ala	Ser	Arg	Met
				325					330					335	
Glu	Gly	Asp	Glu	Ala	Gln	Gly	Pro	Ser	Arg	Ala	Gln	Gln	Ala	Phe	Gln
				340					345				350		
Ser	Phe	Val	Asn	Glu	Cys	Asn	Ser	Ile	Glu	Phe	Ser	Phe	Gly	Ser	Phe
				355			360					365			
Gly	Glu	His	Val	Arg	Val	Leu	Cys	Ala	Arg	Val	Ser	Arg	Gly	Leu	Ala
				370		375					380				
Ala	Ala	Gly	Glu	Ala	Ile	Arg	Arg	Cys	Phe	Ser	Cys	Cys	Lys	Gly	Ser
				385		390				395					400
Thr	His	Arg	Tyr	Ala	Pro	Arg	Asp	Asp	Leu	Ser	Pro	Glu	Gly	Ala	Ser
				405					410					415	
Leu	Ala	Glu	Thr	Leu	Ala	Arg	Phe	Ala	Asp	Asp	Met	Gly	Ile	Glu	Arg
				420					425				430		
Gly	Ala	Asp	Gly	Thr	Tyr	Asp	Ile	Pro	Leu	Val	Asp	Asp	Trp	Arg	Arg
				435					440			445			
Gly	Val	Pro	Ser	Ile	Glu	Gly	Glu	Gly	Ser	Asp	Ser	Ile	Tyr	Glu	Ile
				450		455					460				
Met	Met	Pro	Ile	Tyr	Glu	Val	Met	Asp	Met	Asp	Leu	Glu	Thr	Arg	Arg
				465		470				475					480
Ser	Phe	Ala	Val	Gln	Gln	Gly	His	Tyr	Gln	Asp	Pro	Arg	Ala	Ser	Asp
				485					490					495	
Tyr	Asp	Leu	Pro	Arg	Ala	Ser	Asp	Tyr	Asp	Leu	Pro	Arg	Ser	Pro	Tyr
				500					505				510		
Pro	Thr	Pro	Pro	Leu	Pro	Pro	Arg	Tyr	Gln	Leu	Gln	Asn	Met	Asp	Val
				515			520						525		

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Glu Ala Gly Phe Arg Glu Ala Val Tyr Ala Ser Phe Val Ala Gly Met
 530 535 540
 Tyr Asn Tyr Val Val Thr Gln Pro Gln Glu Arg Ile Pro Asn Ser Gln
 545 550 555 560
 Gln Val Glu Gly Ile Leu Arg Asp Met Leu Thr Asn Gly Ser Gln Thr
 565 570 575
 Phe Arg Asp Leu Met Arg Arg Trp Asn Arg Glu Val Asp Arg Glu
 580 585 590

<210> SEQ ID NO 117
 <211> LENGTH: 1776
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 117

atgagcatca ggggagtagg aggcaacggg aatagtcgaa tcccttctca taatggggat 60
 ggatcgaatc gcagaagtca aaatacgaag ggtaataata aagtgaaga tcgagtttgt 120
 tctctatatt catctcgtag taacgaaaat agagaatctc cttatgcagt agtagacgtc 180
 agctctatga tcgagagcac cccaacgagt ggagagacga caagagcttc gcgtggagtg 240
 ttcagtcggt tccaaagagg tttagtacga gtagctgaca aagtaagacg agctgttcag 300
 tgtgctgga gttcagtctc tacaagaaga tcgtctgcaa caagagccgc agaatccgga 360
 tcaagtagtc gtactgctcg tggtgcaagt tctgggtata gggagtattc tccttcagca 420
 gctagagggc tgcgtcttat gttcacagat ttctggagaa ctcggtttt acgccagacc 480
 tctcctatgg ctggagtttt tgggaatctt gatgtgaacg aggcctgctt gatggctgctg 540
 tacacaagtg agtgcccgga tcatttagaa gcgaacaagt tggctggccc tgacggggta 600
 gggccgccc gggaaattgc taaaagatgg gagcaagag ttagagatct acaagataaa 660
 ggtgctgcac gaaaattatt aaatgatcct ttaggccgac gaacacctaa ttatcagagc 720
 aaaaatccag gtgagtatac tgtagggaat tccatgtttt acgatggtcc tcaggtagcg 780
 aatctccaga acgtcgacac tgggttttgg ctggacatga gcaatctctc agacgttgta 840
 ttatccagag agattcaaac aggacttcga gcacgagcta ctttgggaaga atccatgccc 900
 atgtagaga atttagaaga gcgtttttaga cgtttgcaag aaacttgta tgcggctcgt 960
 actgagatag aagaatcggg atggactcga gactccgcat caagaatgga aggcgatgag 1020
 gcgcaaggac cttctagagc acaacaagct tttcagagct ttgtaaatga atgtaacagc 1080
 atcgagttct catttgggag ctttggagag catgtgagag ttctctgccc tagagtatca 1140
 cgaggattag ctgcccgagg agagggcatt cgcggttgc tctctgttg taaaggatcg 1200
 acgcatcgct acgctcctcg cgatgaccta tctcctgaag gtgcatcggt agcagagact 1260
 ttggctagat tcgcagatga tatgggaata gagcgaggtg ctgatggaac ctacgatatt 1320
 cctttgtag atgattggag aagaggggtt cctagtattg aaggagaagg atctgactcg 1380
 atctatgaaa tcgatgccc tatctatgaa gttatggata tggatctaga aacacgaaga 1440
 tcttttgcgg tacagcaagg gcaatctcag gaccaagag cttcagatta tgacctccca 1500
 cgtgctagcg actatgattt gcctagaagc ccatatccta ctccacctt gccctcctaga 1560
 tatcagctac agaataatgga tgtagaagca gggttccgtg aggcagtta tgcttctttt 1620
 gtagcaggaa tgtataatta tgtagtgaca cagccgcaag agcgtattcc caatagtcag 1680

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caggtggaag ggattctgcg tgatatgctt accaacgggt cacagacatt tagagacctg 1740

atgaagcggt ggaatagaga agtcgatagg gaataa 1776

<210> SEQ ID NO 118

<211> LENGTH: 591

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 118

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

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Glu Gly Asp Glu Ala Gln Gly Pro Ser Arg Ala Gln Gln Ala Phe Gln
 340 345 350
 Ser Phe Val Asn Glu Cys Asn Ser Ile Glu Phe Ser Phe Gly Ser Phe
 355 360 365
 Gly Glu His Val Arg Val Leu Cys Ala Arg Val Ser Arg Gly Leu Ala
 370 375 380
 Ala Ala Gly Glu Ala Ile Arg Arg Cys Phe Ser Cys Cys Lys Gly Ser
 385 390 395 400
 Thr His Arg Tyr Ala Pro Arg Asp Asp Leu Ser Pro Glu Gly Ala Ser
 405 410 415
 Leu Ala Glu Thr Leu Ala Arg Phe Ala Asp Asp Met Gly Ile Glu Arg
 420 425 430
 Gly Ala Asp Gly Thr Tyr Asp Ile Pro Leu Val Asp Asp Trp Arg Arg
 435 440 445
 Gly Val Pro Ser Ile Glu Gly Glu Gly Ser Asp Ser Ile Tyr Glu Ile
 450 455 460
 Met Met Pro Ile Tyr Glu Val Met Asp Met Asp Leu Glu Thr Arg Arg
 465 470 475 480
 Ser Phe Ala Val Gln Gln Gly His Tyr Gln Asp Pro Arg Ala Ser Asp
 485 490 495
 Tyr Asp Leu Pro Arg Ala Ser Asp Tyr Asp Leu Pro Arg Ser Pro Tyr
 500 505 510
 Pro Thr Pro Pro Leu Pro Pro Arg Tyr Gln Leu Gln Asn Met Asp Val
 515 520 525
 Glu Ala Gly Phe Arg Glu Ala Val Tyr Ala Ser Phe Val Ala Gly Met
 530 535 540
 Tyr Asn Tyr Val Val Thr Gln Pro Gln Glu Arg Ile Pro Asn Ser Gln
 545 550 555 560
 Gln Val Glu Gly Ile Leu Arg Asp Met Leu Thr Asn Gly Ser Gln Thr
 565 570 575
 Phe Arg Asp Leu Met Lys Arg Trp Asn Arg Glu Val Asp Arg Glu
 580 585 590

<210> SEQ ID NO 119
 <211> LENGTH: 1776
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 119

atgagcatca ggggagtagg aggcaacggg aatagtcgaa tcccttctca taatggggat 60
 ggatcgaatc gcagaagtca aaatacgaag ggtaataata aagtgaaga tcgagtttgt 120
 tctctatatt catctcgtag taacgaaaaat agagaatctc cttatgcagt agtagacgtc 180
 agctctatga tcgagagcac cccaacgagt ggagagacga caagagcttc gcgtggagtg 240
 ttcagtcggt tccaaagagg tttagtacga gtagctgaca aagtaagacg agctgttcag 300
 tgtgogtggg gttcagtctc tacaagaaga tcgtctgcaa caagagccgc agaatccgga 360
 tcaagtagtc gtactgctcg tggtgcaagt tctgggtata gggagtattc tccttcagca 420
 gctagagggc tgcgttttat gttcacagat ttctggagaa ctcgggtttt acgccagacc 480
 tctcctatgg ctggagtttt tgggaaatctt gatgtgaacg aggctcgttt gatggctgcg 540
 tacacaagtg agtgcgcgga tcatttagaa gcgaacaagt tggetggccc tgacggggta 600

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gcggccgcc gggaaattgc taaaagatgg gagcaaagag ttagagatct acaagataaa 660
ggtgctgcac gaaaattatt aaatgatcct ttaggccgac gaacacctaa ttatcagagc 720
aaaaatccag gtgagtatac tgtagggaat tccatgtttt acgatggtec tcaggtagcg 780
aatctccaga acgtcgacac tggtttttgg ctggacatga gcaatctctc agacgttgta 840
ttatccagag agattcaaac aggacttcga gcacgagcta ctttgggaaga atccatgccg 900
atgtagaga atttagaaga gcgttttaga cgtttgcaag aaacttggtga tgcggctcgt 960
actgagatag aagaatcggg atggactcga gagtccgcat caagaatgga aggcgatgag 1020
gcgcaaggac cttctagagc acaacaagct tttcagagct ttgtaaatga atgtaacagc 1080
atcgatttct catttgggag ctttggagag catgtgagcag ttctctgcgc tagagtatca 1140
cgaggattag ctgcccagag agaggcgatt cgccgttgct tctctgttg taaaggatcg 1200
acgcacgct acgctcctcg cgatgaccta tctcctgaag gtgcatcgtt agcagagact 1260
ttggctagat tcgcatgata tatgggaata gagcgagggt ctgatggaac ctacgatatt 1320
cctttgtag atgattggag aagaggggtt cctagtattg aaggagaagg atctgactcg 1380
atctatgaaa tcgatgccc tatctatgaa gttatggata tggatctaga aacacgaaga 1440
tcttttgcgg tacagaagg gcactatcag gaccaagag cttcagatta tgacctccca 1500
cgtgctagcg actatgattt gcctagaagc ccatatccta ctccaccttt gcctcctaga 1560
tatcagctac agaataatgga tgtagaagca gggttccgtg aggcagtta tgcttctttt 1620
gtagcaggaa tgtacaatta tgtagtgaca cagccgcaag agcgtattcc caatagtcag 1680
cagggtgaag ggattctgag tgatatgctt accaacgggt cacagacatt tagagacctg 1740
atgaggcgtt ggaatagaga agtcgatagg gaataa 1776

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<210> SEQ ID NO 120
<211> LENGTH: 591
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

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<400> SEQUENCE: 120

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

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145		150		155		160									
Ser	Pro	Met	Ala	Gly	Val	Phe	Gly	Asn	Leu	Asp	Val	Asn	Glu	Ala	Arg
				165					170					175	
Leu	Met	Ala	Ala	Tyr	Thr	Ser	Glu	Cys	Ala	Asp	His	Leu	Glu	Ala	Asn
			180					185					190		
Lys	Leu	Ala	Gly	Pro	Asp	Gly	Val	Ala	Ala	Ala	Arg	Glu	Ile	Ala	Lys
		195				200						205			
Arg	Trp	Glu	Gln	Arg	Val	Arg	Asp	Leu	Gln	Asp	Lys	Gly	Ala	Ala	Arg
	210					215					220				
Lys	Leu	Leu	Asn	Asp	Pro	Leu	Gly	Arg	Arg	Thr	Pro	Asn	Tyr	Gln	Ser
	225				230					235					240
Lys	Asn	Pro	Gly	Glu	Tyr	Thr	Val	Gly	Asn	Ser	Met	Phe	Tyr	Asp	Gly
			245						250					255	
Pro	Gln	Val	Ala	Asn	Leu	Gln	Asn	Val	Asp	Thr	Gly	Phe	Trp	Leu	Asp
			260					265					270		
Met	Ser	Asn	Leu	Ser	Asp	Val	Val	Leu	Ser	Arg	Glu	Ile	Gln	Thr	Gly
		275					280					285			
Leu	Arg	Ala	Arg	Ala	Thr	Leu	Glu	Glu	Ser	Met	Pro	Met	Leu	Glu	Asn
	290					295					300				
Leu	Glu	Glu	Arg	Phe	Arg	Arg	Leu	Gln	Glu	Thr	Cys	Asp	Ala	Ala	Arg
	305				310					315					320
Thr	Glu	Ile	Glu	Glu	Ser	Gly	Trp	Thr	Arg	Glu	Ser	Ala	Ser	Arg	Met
			325						330					335	
Glu	Gly	Asp	Glu	Ala	Gln	Gly	Pro	Ser	Arg	Ala	Gln	Gln	Ala	Phe	Gln
			340				345						350		
Ser	Phe	Val	Asn	Glu	Cys	Asn	Ser	Ile	Glu	Phe	Ser	Phe	Gly	Ser	Phe
		355					360					365			
Gly	Glu	His	Val	Arg	Val	Leu	Cys	Ala	Arg	Val	Ser	Arg	Gly	Leu	Ala
	370					375					380				
Ala	Ala	Gly	Glu	Ala	Ile	Arg	Arg	Cys	Phe	Ser	Cys	Cys	Lys	Gly	Ser
	385				390				395						400
Thr	His	Arg	Tyr	Ala	Pro	Arg	Asp	Asp	Leu	Ser	Pro	Glu	Gly	Ala	Ser
			405					410						415	
Leu	Ala	Glu	Thr	Leu	Ala	Arg	Phe	Ala	Asp	Asp	Met	Gly	Ile	Glu	Arg
		420					425						430		
Gly	Ala	Asp	Gly	Thr	Tyr	Asp	Ile	Pro	Leu	Val	Asp	Asp	Trp	Arg	Arg
	435					440						445			
Gly	Val	Pro	Ser	Ile	Glu	Gly	Glu	Gly	Ser	Asp	Ser	Ile	Tyr	Glu	Ile
	450					455					460				
Met	Met	Pro	Ile	Tyr	Glu	Val	Met	Asp	Met	Asp	Leu	Glu	Thr	Arg	Arg
	465				470					475					480
Ser	Phe	Ala	Val	Gln	Gln	Gly	His	Tyr	Gln	Asp	Pro	Arg	Ala	Ser	Asp
			485						490					495	
Tyr	Asp	Leu	Pro	Arg	Ala	Ser	Asp	Tyr	Asp	Leu	Pro	Arg	Ser	Pro	Tyr
		500						505					510		
Pro	Thr	Pro	Pro	Leu	Pro	Pro	Arg	Tyr	Gln	Leu	Gln	Asn	Met	Asp	Val
		515					520					525			
Glu	Ala	Gly	Phe	Arg	Glu	Ala	Val	Tyr	Ala	Ser	Phe	Val	Ala	Gly	Met
	530					535					540				
Tyr	Asn	Tyr	Val	Val	Thr	Gln	Pro	Gln	Glu	Arg	Ile	Pro	Asn	Ser	Gln
	545				550					555					560

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Gln Val Glu Gly Ile Leu Arg Asp Met Leu Thr Asn Gly Ser Gln Thr
 565 570 575

Phe Arg Asp Leu Met Arg Arg Trp Asn Arg Glu Val Asp Arg Glu
 580 585 590

<210> SEQ ID NO 121

<211> LENGTH: 1773

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 121

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ggatcgaatc gcagaagtca aaatacgaag ggtaataata aagttgaaga tcgagttcat    120
tctctatatt catctcttag taacgaaaat agagaatctc cttatccagt agtagacgtc    180
agctctatga tcgagagcac cccaacgagt ggagagacgc caagagcttc gcgtggagtg    240
ttcagtcggt tccaaagagg tttaggacga gtagctgaca aagtaagacg agctgttcag    300
tgtgctgggg gttcagcttc tacaagaaga tcgtctgcaa caagagccgt agaatccgga    360
tcaagtagtc gtactgctcg tggtgcaagt tctgggaggg agtattctcc ttcagcagct    420
agagggtgct gtcttatggt cacagatttc tggagaactc gggttttacg ccagacctct    480
cctatggatg tagtttttgg gaatcttgat gtgaacgagg ctcgtttgat ggtctgttac    540
acaagtgagt gcgccgatta tttagaagcg caccgatttg ctggccctga cggggttagcg    600
gccgcccggg aaattgctca aagatgggag aaaagagtta gagatctaca agataaaggt    660
gctgcacaaa aattattaaa tgatccttta ggccgacgaa cacctaatta tcagagcaaa    720
aatccagggt agtatactgt agggaattcc atgttttacg atggtcctca ggtagegaat    780
ctccagaacg tcgacactgg tttttggctg gacatgagca atttctcaga cgttgattta    840
tccagagaga tccaaacagg gcttcgagca cgagctactt tggaagaatc catgccgatg    900
ttagagaatt tagaagagcg ttttagacgt ttgcaagaaa cttgtgatgc ggctcgtact    960
gagatagaag aatcgggatg gactcgagag tccgcatcaa gaatgggagg cgatgagacg    1020
caaggacctt ctgagagaca acaagctttt cagagctttg taaatgaatg taatagcatc    1080
gagttctcat ttgggagcct tggagagcat gtgagagttc tctgogctag agtatcacga    1140
ggattagtgt ccgagggaga ggcgattcgc cgttgcttct cttgttgtaa aggatcgacg    1200
catcgtctac ctctcgcga tgacctatct cctgaagggt catcgttagc agagactttg    1260
gctagattcg cagatgatat gggaaatagag caagggtgctg atggaaccta cgatattcct    1320
tgggttagatg attggagaag aggggttctc agtattgaag gagaaggatc tgactcgatc    1380
tatgaaatca tgatgcctat ctatgaagtt atgaatatgg atctagaaac acgaagatct    1440
tttgcggtac agcaagggca ctatcaggac ccaagagctt cagattatga cctcccacgt    1500
gctagcgact atgatttgcc tagaagccca taccctactc cacctttgcc ttctagatat    1560
cagctacaga atatggatgt agaagcaggg ttccgtgagg cagtttatgc ttcttttgta    1620
gcaggaatgt acaattatgt agtgacacag ccgcaagagc gtattcccaa tagtcagcag    1680
gtggaagggg ttctgctgta tatgcttacc aacgggtcac agacatttag cgacctgatg    1740
aagcgttggg atagagaagt cgatagggaa taa                                1773

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<210> SEQ ID NO 122
<211> LENGTH: 590
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 122

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

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Glu His Val Arg Val Leu Cys Ala Arg Val Ser Arg Gly Leu Val Ala
 370 375 380

Ala Gly Glu Ala Ile Arg Arg Cys Phe Ser Cys Cys Lys Gly Ser Thr
 385 390 395 400

His Arg Tyr Ala Pro Arg Asp Asp Leu Ser Pro Glu Gly Ala Ser Leu
 405 410 415

Ala Glu Thr Leu Ala Arg Phe Ala Asp Asp Met Gly Ile Glu Gln Gly
 420 425 430

Ala Asp Gly Thr Tyr Asp Ile Pro Trp Val Asp Asp Trp Arg Arg Gly
 435 440 445

Val Pro Ser Ile Glu Gly Glu Gly Ser Asp Ser Ile Tyr Glu Ile Met
 450 455 460

Met Pro Ile Tyr Glu Val Met Asn Met Asp Leu Glu Thr Arg Arg Ser
 465 470 475 480

Phe Ala Val Gln Gln Gly His Tyr Gln Asp Pro Arg Ala Ser Asp Tyr
 485 490 495

Asp Leu Pro Arg Ala Ser Asp Tyr Asp Leu Pro Arg Ser Pro Tyr Pro
 500 505 510

Thr Pro Pro Leu Pro Ser Arg Tyr Gln Leu Gln Asn Met Asp Val Glu
 515 520 525

Ala Gly Phe Arg Glu Ala Val Tyr Ala Ser Phe Val Ala Gly Met Tyr
 530 535 540

Asn Tyr Val Val Thr Gln Pro Gln Glu Arg Ile Pro Asn Ser Gln Gln
 545 550 555 560

Val Glu Gly Ile Leu Arg Asp Met Leu Thr Asn Gly Ser Gln Thr Phe
 565 570 575

Ser Asp Leu Met Lys Arg Trp Asp Arg Glu Val Asp Arg Glu
 580 585 590

<210> SEQ ID NO 123
 <211> LENGTH: 1776
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 123

```

atgagcatca ggggagtagg aggcaacggg aatagtcgaa tcccttctca taatggggat    60
ggatcgaatc gcagaagtca aaatacgaag ggtaataata aagttgaaga tcgagtttgt    120
tctctatatt catctcgtag taacgaaaaat agagaatctc cttatgcagt agtagacgtc    180
agctctatga tcgagagcac cccaacgagt ggagagacga caagagcttc gcgtggagtg    240
ttcagtcggt tccaaagagg tttagtagca gtagctgaca aagtaagacg agctgttcag    300
tgtgcgtgga gttcagcttc tacaagaaga tcgtctgcaa caagagccgc agaatccgga    360
tcaagtagtc gtactgctcg tggtgcaagt tctgggtata gggagtattc tccttcagca    420
gctagagggc tgcgtcttat gttcacagat ttctggagaa ctcggtttt acgccagacc    480
tctcctatgg ctggagtttt tgggaatctt gatgtgaacg aggctcgttt gatggctgcg    540
tacacaagtg agtgcgcgga tcatttagaa gcgaacaagt tggctggccc tgacggggta    600
gcgccgccc gggaaattgc taaaagatgg gagcaaagag ttagagatct acaagataaa    660
ggtgctgcac gaaaattatt aaatgatcct ttaggccgac gaacacctaa ttatcagagc    720
aaaaatccag gtgagtatac tgtagggaat tccatgtttt acgatggtcc tcaggtagcg    780
    
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aatctccaga acgtcgacac tggtttttgg ctggacatga gcaatctctc agacgttgta 840
ttatccagag agattcaaac aggacttoga gcacgagcta ctttgaaga atccatgccg 900
atgtagaga atttagaaga gcgttttaga cgtttgcaag aaacttgtaga tgcggctcgt 960
actgagatag aagaatcggg atggactcga gagtccgcat caagaatgga aggcgatgag 1020
gcgcaaggac cttctagagc acaacaagct tttcagagct ttgtaaatga atgtaacagc 1080
atcgagttct catttgggag ctttggagag catgtgagag ttctctgcgc tagagtatca 1140
cgaggattag ctgcccgagg agaggcgatt cgccgttgct tctcttggtg taaaggatcg 1200
acgcctcgt acgctcctcg cgatgaccta tctcctgaag gtgcctcgtt agcagagact 1260
ttggctagat tcgcagatga tatgggaata gagcgaggtg ctgatggaac ctacgatatt 1320
cctttgtag atgattggag aagaggggtt cctagtattg aaggagaagg atctgactcg 1380
atctatgaaa tcatgatgcc tatctatgaa gttatggata tggatctaga aacacgaaga 1440
tcttttgagg tacagcaagg gcactatcag gaccaagag cttcagatta tgacctccca 1500
cgtgctagcg actatgattt gcttagaagc ccatatccta ctccaccttt gctcctaga 1560
tatcagctac agaatatgga tgtagaagca gggttccgtg aggcagtta tgettctttt 1620
gtagcaggaa tgtacaatta tgtagtaca cagccgcaag agcgtattcc caatagtcag 1680
caggtggaag ggattctcgc tgatagctt accaacgggt cacagacatt tagagacctg 1740
atgaggcgtt ggaatagaga agtcgatagg gaataa 1776

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<210> SEQ ID NO 124

<211> LENGTH: 591

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 124

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

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180				185				190							
Lys	Leu	Ala	Gly	Pro	Asp	Gly	Val	Ala	Ala	Ala	Arg	Glu	Ile	Ala	Lys
	195						200					205			
Arg	Trp	Glu	Gln	Arg	Val	Arg	Asp	Leu	Gln	Asp	Lys	Gly	Ala	Ala	Arg
	210						215				220				
Lys	Leu	Leu	Asn	Asp	Pro	Leu	Gly	Arg	Arg	Thr	Pro	Asn	Tyr	Gln	Ser
	225				230					235					240
Lys	Asn	Pro	Gly	Glu	Tyr	Thr	Val	Gly	Asn	Ser	Met	Phe	Tyr	Asp	Gly
			245							250					255
Pro	Gln	Val	Ala	Asn	Leu	Gln	Asn	Val	Asp	Thr	Gly	Phe	Trp	Leu	Asp
			260							265					270
Met	Ser	Asn	Leu	Ser	Asp	Val	Val	Leu	Ser	Arg	Glu	Ile	Gln	Thr	Gly
		275					280								285
Leu	Arg	Ala	Arg	Ala	Thr	Leu	Glu	Glu	Ser	Met	Pro	Met	Leu	Glu	Asn
	290					295					300				
Leu	Glu	Glu	Arg	Phe	Arg	Arg	Leu	Gln	Glu	Thr	Cys	Asp	Ala	Ala	Arg
	305					310					315				320
Thr	Glu	Ile	Glu	Glu	Ser	Gly	Trp	Thr	Arg	Glu	Ser	Ala	Ser	Arg	Met
			325							330					335
Glu	Gly	Asp	Glu	Ala	Gln	Gly	Pro	Ser	Arg	Ala	Gln	Gln	Ala	Phe	Gln
			340							345					350
Ser	Phe	Val	Asn	Glu	Cys	Asn	Ser	Ile	Glu	Phe	Ser	Phe	Gly	Ser	Phe
		355					360								365
Gly	Glu	His	Val	Arg	Val	Leu	Cys	Ala	Arg	Val	Ser	Arg	Gly	Leu	Ala
	370					375					380				
Ala	Ala	Gly	Glu	Ala	Ile	Arg	Arg	Cys	Phe	Ser	Cys	Cys	Lys	Gly	Ser
	385					390				395					400
Thr	His	Arg	Tyr	Ala	Pro	Arg	Asp	Asp	Leu	Ser	Pro	Glu	Gly	Ala	Ser
			405							410					415
Leu	Ala	Glu	Thr	Leu	Ala	Arg	Phe	Ala	Asp	Asp	Met	Gly	Ile	Glu	Arg
			420							425					430
Gly	Ala	Asp	Gly	Thr	Tyr	Asp	Ile	Pro	Leu	Val	Asp	Asp	Trp	Arg	Arg
		435					440								445
Gly	Val	Pro	Ser	Ile	Glu	Gly	Glu	Gly	Ser	Asp	Ser	Ile	Tyr	Glu	Ile
	450					455					460				
Met	Met	Pro	Ile	Tyr	Glu	Val	Met	Asp	Met	Asp	Leu	Glu	Thr	Arg	Arg
	465				470					475					480
Ser	Phe	Ala	Val	Gln	Gln	Gly	His	Tyr	Gln	Asp	Pro	Arg	Ala	Ser	Asp
			485							490					495
Tyr	Asp	Leu	Pro	Arg	Ala	Ser	Asp	Tyr	Asp	Leu	Pro	Arg	Ser	Pro	Tyr
			500							505					510
Pro	Thr	Pro	Pro	Leu	Pro	Pro	Arg	Tyr	Gln	Leu	Gln	Asn	Met	Asp	Val
			515				520								525
Glu	Ala	Gly	Phe	Arg	Glu	Ala	Val	Tyr	Ala	Ser	Phe	Val	Ala	Gly	Met
			530			535									540
Tyr	Asn	Tyr	Val	Val	Thr	Gln	Pro	Gln	Glu	Arg	Ile	Pro	Asn	Ser	Gln
	545					550				555					560
Gln	Val	Glu	Gly	Ile	Leu	Arg	Asp	Met	Leu	Thr	Asn	Gly	Ser	Gln	Thr
			565							570					575
Phe	Arg	Asp	Leu	Met	Arg	Arg	Trp	Asn	Arg	Glu	Val	Asp	Arg	Glu	
			580							585					590

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<210> SEQ ID NO 125
<211> LENGTH: 1773
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 125
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ggatcgaatc gcagaagtca aaatacgaag ggtaataata aagttgaaga tcgagttcat    120
tctctatatt catctcttag taacgaaaaat agagaatctc cttatccagt agtagacgtc    180
agctctatga tcgagagcac cccaacgagt ggagagacgc caagagcttc gcgtggagtg    240
ttcagtcggt tccaaagagg tttaggacga gtagctgaca aagtaagacg agctgttcag    300
tgtgcgtggg gttcagttct tacaagaaga tcgtctgcaa caagagccgt agaatccgga    360
tcaagtagtc gtactgctcg tgggtgcaagt tctgggaggg agtattctcc ttcagcagct    420
agagggctgc gtcttatggt cacagatttc tggagaactc gggttttacg ccagacctct    480
cctatggatg tagtttttgg gaatccttgc gtgaacgagg ctgctttgat ggctgcttac    540
acaagtgagt gcgcccgtta tttagaagcg cacgatttgg ctggccctga cggggtagcg    600
gccgcccggg aaattgctca aagatgggat aaaagagtta gagatctaca agataaaggt    660
gctgcacaaa aattattaaa tgatccttta ggccgacgaa cacctaatta tcagagcaaa    720
aatccaggtg agtatactgt agggaattcc atgttttacg atggctcctc ggtagcgaat    780
ctccagaacg tcgacactgg tttttggctg gacatgagca atttctcaga cgttgattta    840
tccagagaga ttcaaacagg gcttcgagca cgagctactt tggaagaatc catgccgatg    900
ttagagaatt tagaagagcg ttttagacgt ttgcaagaaa cttgtgatgc ggctcgtact    960
gagatagaag aatcgggatg gactcgagag tccgcatcaa gaatgggagg cgatgagacg   1020
caaggacctt ctgagacaca acaagctttt cagagctttg taaatgaatg taatagcatc   1080
gagttctcat ttgggagctt tgggagacat gtgcgagttc tctgcgctag agtatcacga   1140
ggattagtgt ccgagagaga ggcgattcgc cgttgcttct cttgttgtaa aggatcgacg   1200
catcgctacg ctectcgcga tgacctatct cctgaagggt catcgtttagc agagactttg   1260
gctagattcg cagatgatat gggaaatagag caaggtgctg atggaacctc cgatattcct   1320
tgggtagatg attggagaag aggggttcct agtattgaag gagaaggatc tgactcgatc   1380
tatgaaatca tgatgcctat ctatgaagtt atgaatatgg atctagaaac acgaagatct   1440
tttgcggtac agcaagggca ctatcaggac ccaagagctt cagattatga cctcccacgt   1500
gctagcgact atgatttgc tagaagccca tctcctactc cacctttgcc ttctagatat   1560
cagctacaga atatggatgt agaagcaggg ttccgtgagg cagtttatgc ttcttttgta   1620
gcaggaatgt acaattatgt agtgacacag ccgcaagagc gtattcccaa tagtcagcag   1680
gtggaaggga ttctgcgtga tatgcttacc aacgggtcac agacatttag caacctgatg   1740
cagcgttggg atagagaagt cgatagggaa taa                                     1773

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<210> SEQ ID NO 126
<211> LENGTH: 590
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Chlamydia trachomatis

<400> SEQUENCE: 126

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Met Ser Ile Arg Gly Val Gly Gly Asn Gly Asn Ser Arg Ile Pro Ser
 1 5 10 15
 His Asn Gly Asp Gly Ser Asn Arg Arg Ser Gln Asn Thr Lys Gly Asn
 20 25 30
 Asn Lys Val Glu Asp Arg Val His Ser Leu Tyr Ser Ser Leu Ser Asn
 35 40 45
 Glu Asn Arg Glu Ser Pro Tyr Pro Val Val Asp Val Ser Ser Met Ile
 50 55 60
 Glu Ser Thr Pro Thr Ser Gly Glu Thr Pro Arg Ala Ser Arg Gly Val
 65 70 75 80
 Phe Ser Arg Phe Gln Arg Gly Leu Gly Arg Val Ala Asp Lys Val Arg
 85 90 95
 Arg Ala Val Gln Cys Ala Trp Gly Ser Val Ser Thr Arg Arg Ser Ser
 100 105 110
 Ala Thr Arg Ala Val Glu Ser Gly Ser Ser Ser Arg Thr Ala Arg Gly
 115 120 125
 Ala Ser Ser Gly Arg Glu Tyr Ser Pro Ser Ala Ala Arg Gly Leu Arg
 130 135 140
 Leu Met Phe Thr Asp Phe Trp Arg Thr Arg Val Leu Arg Gln Thr Ser
 145 150 155 160
 Pro Met Asp Val Val Phe Gly Asn Leu Asp Val Asn Glu Ala Arg Leu
 165 170 175
 Met Ala Ala Tyr Thr Ser Glu Cys Ala Asp Tyr Leu Glu Ala His Asp
 180 185 190
 Leu Ala Gly Pro Asp Gly Val Ala Ala Ala Arg Glu Ile Ala Gln Arg
 195 200 205
 Trp Asp Lys Arg Val Arg Asp Leu Gln Asp Lys Gly Ala Ala Gln Lys
 210 215 220
 Leu Leu Asn Asp Pro Leu Gly Arg Arg Thr Pro Asn Tyr Gln Ser Lys
 225 230 235 240
 Asn Pro Gly Glu Tyr Thr Val Gly Asn Ser Met Phe Tyr Asp Gly Pro
 245 250 255
 Gln Val Ala Asn Leu Gln Asn Val Asp Thr Gly Phe Trp Leu Asp Met
 260 265 270
 Ser Asn Phe Ser Asp Val Val Leu Ser Arg Glu Ile Gln Thr Gly Leu
 275 280 285
 Arg Ala Arg Ala Thr Leu Glu Glu Ser Met Pro Met Leu Glu Asn Leu
 290 295 300
 Glu Glu Arg Phe Arg Arg Leu Gln Glu Thr Cys Asp Ala Ala Arg Thr
 305 310 315 320
 Glu Ile Glu Glu Ser Gly Trp Thr Arg Glu Ser Ala Ser Arg Met Gly
 325 330 335
 Gly Asp Glu Thr Gln Gly Pro Ser Arg Ala Gln Gln Ala Phe Gln Ser
 340 345 350
 Phe Val Asn Glu Cys Asn Ser Ile Glu Phe Ser Phe Gly Ser Phe Gly
 355 360 365
 Glu His Val Arg Val Leu Cys Ala Arg Val Ser Arg Gly Leu Val Ala
 370 375 380
 Ala Gly Glu Ala Ile Arg Arg Cys Phe Ser Cys Cys Lys Gly Ser Thr
 385 390 395 400

-continued

His	Arg	Tyr	Ala	Pro	Arg	Asp	Asp	Leu	Ser	Pro	Glu	Gly	Ala	Ser	Leu
				405					410					415	
Ala	Glu	Thr	Leu	Ala	Arg	Phe	Ala	Asp	Asp	Met	Gly	Ile	Glu	Gln	Gly
			420					425					430		
Ala	Asp	Gly	Thr	Tyr	Asp	Ile	Pro	Trp	Val	Asp	Asp	Trp	Arg	Arg	Gly
		435					440					445			
Val	Pro	Ser	Ile	Glu	Gly	Glu	Gly	Ser	Asp	Ser	Ile	Tyr	Glu	Ile	Met
	450					455					460				
Met	Pro	Ile	Tyr	Glu	Val	Met	Asn	Met	Asp	Leu	Glu	Thr	Arg	Arg	Ser
465					470					475					480
Phe	Ala	Val	Gln	Gln	Gly	His	Tyr	Gln	Asp	Pro	Arg	Ala	Ser	Asp	Tyr
			485						490					495	
Asp	Leu	Pro	Arg	Ala	Ser	Asp	Tyr	Asp	Leu	Pro	Arg	Ser	Pro	Tyr	Pro
			500						505				510		
Thr	Pro	Pro	Leu	Pro	Ser	Arg	Tyr	Gln	Leu	Gln	Asn	Met	Asp	Val	Glu
		515					520					525			
Ala	Gly	Phe	Arg	Glu	Ala	Val	Tyr	Ala	Ser	Phe	Val	Ala	Gly	Met	Tyr
	530					535					540				
Asn	Tyr	Val	Val	Thr	Gln	Pro	Gln	Glu	Arg	Ile	Pro	Asn	Ser	Gln	Gln
545					550					555					560
Val	Glu	Gly	Ile	Leu	Arg	Asp	Met	Leu	Thr	Asn	Gly	Ser	Gln	Thr	Phe
				565					570					575	
Ser	Asn	Leu	Met	Gln	Arg	Trp	Asp	Arg	Glu	Val	Asp	Arg	Glu		
			580					585					590		

What is claimed is:

1. A composition comprising
 - i. a combination of two or more *Chlamydia* proteins or immunogenic fragments thereof selected from the group consisting of Ct-858, Ct-875, Ct-089, passenger domain of PmpG (PmpGpd) and passenger domain of PmpD (PmpDpd) or polynucleotides encoding them, and
 - ii. a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
2. A composition according to claim 1 which comprises a *Chlamydia* Ct-089 protein or an immunogenic fragment thereof, and a *Chlamydia* Ct-858 protein or an immunogenic fragment thereof.
3. A composition according to claim 2 further comprising a *Chlamydia* Ct-875 protein or an immunogenic fragment thereof.
5. A composition according to claim 3 further comprising a *Chlamydia* PmpDpd protein or an immunogenic fragment thereof.
6. A composition according to claim 1, wherein the composition is an immunogenic composition.
7. A composition according to claim 6 further comprising an adjuvant.
8. A composition according to claim 7 wherein the adjuvant is a preferential stimulator of a Th1 response.
9. A composition according to claim 8 wherein the adjuvant comprises 3D-MPL, QS21 or a combination of 3D-MPL and QS21.
10. A composition according to claim 9 wherein the adjuvant further comprises an oil in water emulsion.
11. A composition according to claim 9 wherein the adjuvant further comprises liposomes.
12. A composition according to claim 1 wherein two or more of the proteins or immunogenic fragments are linked to form a fusion protein.
13. A composition comprising one of the following combinations of *Chlamydia* polypeptides or immunogenic fragments thereof:
 - a) Two out of: Ct-858, Ct-875, Ct-089, PmpDpd, PmpGpd;
 - b) Ct-858, Ct-875, Ct-089; and
 - c) PmpDpd, Ct-858, Ct-875, Ct-089.
14. A composition according to claim 1, wherein:
 - a) Ct-089 is a polypeptide having at least 95% homology to the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO: 16 or an immunogenic fragment thereof;
 - b) Ct-858 is a polypeptide having at least 95% homology to the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO: 6 or an immunogenic fragment thereof;
 - c) Ct-875 is a polypeptide having at least 95% homology to the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO: 8 or an immunogenic fragment thereof;
 - d) PmpD passenger domain is a polypeptide having at least 95% homology to the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO: 14 (PmpD from serovar LII) or an immunogenic fragment thereof, or a polynucleotide encoding these; and
 - e) PmpG passenger domain is a polypeptide having at least 95% homology to the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO: 12 or an immunogenic fragment thereof.
15. A composition according to claim 1 wherein all the *Chlamydia* proteins or immunogenic fragments thereof are from *Chlamydia trachomatis*.

16. A method for the treatment or prevention of Chlamydial infection comprising the administration of an immunogenic composition comprising the composition of claim 1.

17. The method according to claim 16, wherein the Chlamydial infection is *Chlamydia trachomatis* infection.

18. The method according to claim 17, wherein the immunogenic composition comprises one or more *Chlamydia* proteins or immunogenic fragment thereof selected from the list consisting of Ct-089, Ct-858 and Ct-875.

19. A method for the treatment or prevention of Chlamydial infection by a second *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar, comprising the administration of an immunogenic composition comprising one or more Chlamydial proteins or immunogenic fragments thereof selected from the list consisting of Ct-089, Ct-858 and Ct-875, and which are derived from a first *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar different from the second serovar.

20. The method according to claim 19, wherein the first *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar is selected from the list consisting of *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovars A, B, Ba, C, D, Da, E, F, G, H, I, Ia, J, Ja, K, L1, L2 and L3.

21. The method according to claim 20, wherein the first *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar is selected from the *Chlamydia trachomatis* ocular serovars A, B, Ba and C.

22. The method according to claim 20, wherein the first *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar is selected from the *Chlamydia trachomatis* oculogenital serovars D, Da, E, F, G, H, I, Ia, J, Ja and K.

23. The method according to claim 20, wherein the first *Chlamydia trachomatis* serovar is selected from the *Chlamydia trachomatis* LGV serovars L1, L2 and L3.

24. A method for determining prior Chlamydial infection in an individual comprising:

- (i) obtaining a sample from the individual;
- (ii) contacting said sample with a combination of two or more *Chlamydia* proteins or immunogenic fragments thereof selected from Ct-858, Ct-875, Ct-089, passenger domain of PmpG (PmpGpd) and passenger domain of PmpD (PmpDpd);
- (iii) quantifying the sample response.

25. The method according to claim 24 wherein the sample is whole blood or purified cells.

26. The method according to claim 24 wherein the response is quantified by monitoring lymphocyte proliferation, cytokine production and/or specific antibody production.

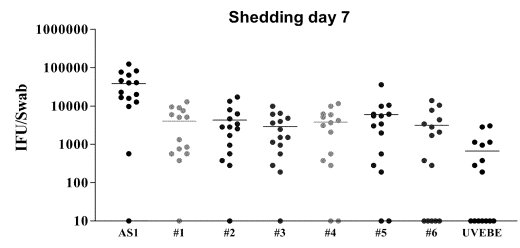
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专利名称(译)	针对衣原体感染的疫苗		
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摘要(译)

本发明涉及包含衣原体属的蛋白质或多核苷酸的组合物，特别是蛋白质或编码它们的多核苷酸的组合，以及该蛋白质或多核苷酸在治疗，预防和诊断衣原体感染中的用途。

Figure 1



Antigen combinations:

#1: Momp, PmpD-pd, CT858, CT089, Swib

#2: Momp, PmpD-pd, CT858, CT622, CT089

#3: Momp, PmpD-pd, CT858, PmpG-pd, CT622, CT089

#4: CT858, CT875, CT622, CT089

#5: CT858, CT875, CT089

#6: Momp PmpD-pd CT858- PmpG-pd CT089