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(54) **IMMUNOGENIC MYCOPLASMA
HYOPNEUMONIAE POLYPEPTIDES**

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435/7.1; 435/7.92

(57) **ABSTRACT**

Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae polypeptides and nucleic acids, as well as nucleic acid expression vectors and host cells containing nucleic acid vectors are provided. In addition, compositions containing *M. hyopneumoniae* polypeptides and nucleic acids are provided for use in methods of treating swine to prevent enzootic pneumonia. Furthermore, the invention provides diagnostic tests for the detecting of *M. hyopneumoniae* infection in swine herds.

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TCAACTGCAA TTCCTTTAGG TATTTGGTCA TATAATCGCG CTTATTATCA AAAATTAAT GAAAAATCAC AAAATTTAAG TATTAGTCAA
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TTTGAATTAG CAAAAAGCAA GATTTATAAT CTGACCTTT TAACGTTAAT TAATCTTGAT AAATAATAAC AAAAAAATTA CCAAATTAGT
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Fig. 1

MKKIPNFKGF FNKPAKIVTS ILLLSGIITI STAIPLGIWS YNRAYYQKLN EKSQNLISIQ TENPFENNIG KFFDNLFISN QFKELSASTA
FELAKSKIYN LDLLTLINLD KLYQKNYQIS YDLSNATASG TAIKNIVFFI RTSDQRQIFS KAVEIKGFSD KNIEKNLAKF EIDEKKSISIS
IKPQNFLSFA EFSKELQNFQ IKTSKTQKQT FIAFEEALIQ LGGSYNLVNS LGLPTFIHKG QILEPKIFDN NLNFTNQGMK NYLNFIFTNE
GKKTEIPLFI NGITPDLEIK NEIIKWIKAE LEEKIKLKES IQAELIRENL SLAKSFYVDK NNNPLISTTK NFENLFDYVQ SEHLINTNKI
KNYITNINFK IKKNSEIPAL ELNLLKDDK IRLEINVDIS KVVQQRLIKI LNFKFDWDLK PDLNQYARIF AQNLPEPKSE VFLKDKDENS
AAWTSKKLVN IINKIKEFNN ELDPENPDIK LVSQLYLLDF GKIGDEIAIE NYKRELIITA KILKNQLVKV QEFSDQVVK AQNNEKSLGK
AIWKVLNIQR NLINDDISSD FILDNKEGDF TIEFSLISNK NKQKLATRKI KISNIVSSEM SAFDDAAKFY PTFFLDGGSS FSKSDNKKGY
EIIDLSDNNI HFEDDLDSKN QLTQEGFKLT NPIKFOQNS KTKENIARTV NISSPSFKSA PFSRLDSGLI YLAFKPKNIN DYKHYLLAD
SDGNGLFIQK IKNFKPIKKN TTIQGIAGLK TEKTQNSDI TFIKPENLDQ KNKDETQQKQ VDGYFIGLDF KQIKNFKSFQ SYLYQNKSL
YSLANLFPPE LIDKQAVILG PNSWKPIKNF SAEINQNLN LAIVELANRI GENRFYRQEL RNSSPFSLEK SKETIEEDQD IVLEIKTFW
SVEISAFSSS NYQLNSKTSL NLNGKTIYNI NPVSQKWSPP PNYLNLDDWAQ IGFNPKKTTD KNGSNNEKIN KNSSIIKGI AVYNDPELTT
KTRNFARDQI RNAFIKAYIK (SEQ ID NO:2)

Fig. 2

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ACTTCTGTGC GAATTAGTTT AACAAATTA AATAATGTTT CTCACCCGCG GGCAAAAAGT AATGAATTTG CACAAAAAAT TAGTTTTGTT
AGTTTTAAAC CTGAGCAAAT TAGTAAAAAT AGTAATTTCT GAAAAATAA AGAAAAATG TTTTCCGGTG ATCAGCTTAA AAAAGAAATA
AACTTTGAAG AGTATCTCCA ATTTTATATT TTTGATAAAA ATTCTAATGA TTTGGTTAAA TTCTCAAAAG ATTCAAATCC TTTTCTATT
GAATTTGAAT TTAGTGATTT AAAATTTGAT GATTTAAACC AAAATTTTAA TCTTAAATTT CGTGTTAGGC AAAAACAAAA AAATAATCAA
TATGCATATT CGGATTTTTT CAGCCAACCA ATTACATTTT ATGAATCAA TAAATTTTTA AAAGCAGATT TTAACTTTGT TCTTCAAAAA
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CCAATTCAAA AAATTTAAT AAATTTCTCA ACTCAAAAA TTGATGAAA TTCTAAAATA CAAGAAAAAT TCGATAAGGT AGTTGAAAGT
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TTTCCCAAAG AGSAGACAAA ATTTTACTT GAACCAAGTT TTGAAACTC ACTAAATACG GATAAACTAA CCTTTTTAAT AAGTTTTTAT
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AAATTAATAA TTATAATAAC AAAAAATTCT AAAAA (SEQ ID NO:3)

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Fig. 3

MQANLIGRFI KNKXAILVLA STFAGLILFT TSVGISLTIK YNGSHPRAKV NEFAQKISFV SFKPEQISKV SNFWKIKEKL FSGDQLKKEI
NLEEYLQFYI FDKNSNDLVK FSKDSNPFSS EPEFSDLKFD DLNQNFNLKF RVRQKQKNNQ YAYSDFFSQP ITFYESNKFL KADFNFLVLOK
MFRQINENIL NIGNFTTNFS DOTSKKLLKK LYRAIDFAQE VNKIENPNEV EVKINEIFPE LSNLILQARE SKDNKIGKTE NPIFSLKFIK
NKTNQNFVNL QDNIPMYLE AKLTDQAAKM LGDIGQNFSE KIFEIRFETN DKKSLFFNVE NFFQNIKLP LKFNTTEKDG KLIITKLNPF
DIFSKIKSGI LSANTNQNYI KGVINSLLEE DLALDFGPTS KLIPQNGI SFEEIQNAK LKNENDNYII EIPYKIFLRE SLFKPGSQKI
IYEKELFSI GGFGISNKG QNLIIPGSQK ALIYRRNSLF NDEESFENKF ISTFGQPVIS NNPLKKEEID NLLQDDYKQ LERQLNSLSR
YNFNFDFEA KVRASGKTY LPSLTELAF RLNQKIDIN SQNQEQKIEL KTLHSQSPFI NPSDVTAFPA DLIQKKPSQI ANSFLLIACA
FGLLNQNRTA SQIFNNLAGE NIFEASSKID FDNKTTNLS FNNHFADFYN QGFFSFLFP KSIKDKFNNL KSKSISDVIS ILEDQELFKE
TARKFTRQOI EENLKSSVKF TTLADLLAF YYKASQLDNF LGWTKLDTNL DYQIVFQKEN EISKARYDSE IQKLKPELN SLEKQENLNK
NSEIQPESKN LDSDNKIKS INGNLEKDNT YNANVDNEYL TLNFYIIGD SSQKFFPQS PIQKILINFS TQKIDENSKI QEKFDKVVES
VPADLLNYSV SEENFKLIKE KLTNKHSPEP KNNDNNNDLD LYFKETSINI DKISSYFKEQ FPKEETKFLF EPSPENSLNT DKLTFLISFY
LNKKDKNPKD LKADNKNDEN SPINFIARQ KLKIIITKNS KN (SEQ ID NO:4)

Fig. 4

ATGAACCAAT TTGACGAAAA AGAGAAACAA CATAATAAAG CAAAAGCAAT TCTTTCAACC GGATTTTCGG TTACATCAAT TGCAACTACA
GTTGTAGCAG TCCCAATTGG ACTAACAATT TTTGAGAAAT CATTTAGTTC CCAAGTTTCA GGAGGAGTCG ATAAGAACAA AGTTGTGGAT
TTAAATCAG ATTCCAGATCA AATCTTCTCA GAAGAAGATT TTATAAGAGC AGTTGAGAAT CTTAACTTTT TTGATAAATA TAGACATCTA
ACAGCAAGAA TGGCATTAGG TCTTGCCAGG GAAGCAGCTA ATGCCTTTAA CTTTTTAGAT ACTTACGACT ACACCCCAAT TACAAAAGCAT
TCATTTAAGA TTTCTTTGGA TATTTCCGAT GCCTTTGCGG CTAATAAAGA AGTAAAAGCG GTAGTAGTTA GTGCATATTC CCAAAAATAT
CAAGTTACCT ATTCAGACT AACTTCTCTA AAAGGTTGAA AAGAAGAAGA TGATTTTGGC GATGATATTA TAGATTATCA AATTAATCAA
GAGCTTTCAG GTCTATCACT TTCTTCCCTA GCCCCTGAAA GCGCGCATCT TTTAGCCTCA GAAATGGCTT TTCGGCTTGA TAATGACTTT
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Fig. 5

MNQFDEKEKQ HNKAKAILST GFSVTSIATT VVAVPIGLTI FEKSFSSQVS GGVDKKNKVD LKSDSDQIFS EEDFIRAVEN LKLFDKYRHL
TARMALGLAR EAANAFNFLD TYDYTPITKH SFKISLDISD AFAANKEVKA VVVSAYSQKY QVYSRLTSL KGWKEEDDFG DDIIDYQINQ
ELSGLSLSSL APESAHLAS EMAFRLDND FQVAYKKTGSR AEAFRQALIK NYLGYNLVNR QGLPTMLQKG YVLAFTIEN KNASEEKLVN
INENDRARVN KLQKVENLAF KNLSDPNGTL SITFELWDPN GXLVSEYDFK IRGIKKLDFF LKKQEEKVLQ KVTEFVEIKP YVQLGLIRDN
LSLSEIIYKS DNNPEYLRKI LAKLKEHNNN KRVDNNTSTT KFQEEDLKNE PNSNGSEQDS FEKAKENFLS FFDLRSRLIP IPDLPLYLK
VNSINFDRNI EENEKEKLLK NEQVVLKVD FSLKKVSDIR APYLVSSQVR SNYPPVLKAS LAKIGKGSNS KVVLLDLGNL SSRFKVQLDY
SAKQREIINT LLKENPEREK ELQAKIESKT FSPIDLNDD LLATIEFQYED NPEGDWITLG RMEKLVKEVI QYKKEGKTFL DDEVAKTLYY
LDFHHLPOSK KDLEEYKEKH KNKFINEIKP ATPASQAKPD QAKNEKEVKP ESAQAESSSS NSNDSNSKTT SSSMMAGTT QTNNSTETT
NSNSATTSTT TQAAATSAS SAKVKTTFQ EQVKEQEQKQ EKAKETNQLL DTKRKNEDSG LGLLLWDFLV NSKYKTLPGT TWDFHVEPDN
FNDRLKITAI LKENTSQAKS NPDSKNLTSL SRNLIKGVN ANKYIDYLVQ EDPVLLVDYT RRNQIKTERE GQLIWNQLAS PQMASPETS
EKAKLEITEE GLRVKKGGTK IKETRKSTTS NAKENTNSKP NKKLVLLKGS IKNPCTKKEW ILVSGNNAT KNGSSSNNSN TQIWIITRLGT
SVGSLKTEGE TVLGISMNNS QGEVLWTTIK SKLENENQSD NNQIQYSPST HSLTTNSRSN TQSGRNQIK ITNTQKTTT SPAQSPIONP
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SIDQAATVEK AERLYKHFMG LFRE (SEQ ID NO:6)

Fig. 6

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AACAAGAT CAATTACAAA AAAATTTATT ATTGAATTTAC CAATCAAAAT TAGTCTTAAA TCTTCAATTT TAGGTGATCA AGAACCTAAT ATTAJAACTT TATTGAAAA
GAGCAAGCT TTTAAATTAG AAAATCGAAA AAGGTTCTTAA AGAATTTAGT CAACAAAAG AAGAAAATTC AAAAGCGTAA AACAATCAAG AGGGTCTGA AGCAATGAT
AATATTACIT AAGACTTCC TGAGAAATCC CCGATTCAAT ATCAGCAAGA AAATGCGGGT TTAGGTGCAA ACCTTATATG GTCCGGATAA ACCTTATATG ATAAAGGAT
ACGTTATTAT CTAGAAAAT CACAATTTCA AGAATCTAAT AAGGCCAAG ATTATACAAA ATTAGCCAAA CTPTTATCCA ATAGACATC TTAATATCT TCTTTAAGAT
TAAAAGAACT ACTTTTGTAT TTTAAATTTT ATATGACGG TGAATTTAAA TGGTCTTCC TTTTATTITG CCAAAAAGAT ATTAGGATTA AAACACTTTT ATTTAGTCAA
TCAAGTCTT CTCAATTTG AAGGATATGA AAATCTTCTT TCTGATTTCA ATCTTGAAGA TCTTAAGAA ATTAGGATTA AAACACTTTT ATTTAGTCAA AAAGTAAAT
AAAAGCGGGT CTTCAATTTG AAGGATATGA AAATCTTCTT TCTGATTTCA ATCTTGAAGA TCTTAAGAA ATTAGGATTA AAACACTTTT ATTTAGTCAA AAAGTAAAT
TCAAAATATC TTTACTTGAT TTTAAATTTT ATATGACGG TGAATTTAAA TGGTCTTCC TTTTATTITG CCAAAAAGAT ATTAGGATTA AAACACTTTT ATTTAGTCAA
TCTGGTGGT CTCAAAATCT TAATGACCCT TGAGAAACAAG AAATATTATG CCAATTTAAA GATCAAAATC TATCTAATCA GGATCAGTTA GCCCAGTTA GTACTAAAAT
CTGGGAAAAA ATCATTTGGT ATGAAAACGA ATTTGATCAA AATAACAGAC TTAGTATAAA ACTTTTAAA GATCTTCAAG AATCTTGGAT TAATAAAACC CCGGATAATC
TTTATTTGAC TTAGTCTAGGT GATAAACTTA AAGTTAAACC AAAAAATAT TTAGAGGGTAA AATTTAGCAA AATTTCCAAAT TTACAAAGAC TTTTAACTGC TTTTATACT
CAGCTCTGC TTTCTAATTA TATCAATTA AATTTCCATTA TGCAATCGGT TTTGATGATA ATGCTGGTAA GTTTAATCAA AATAGCTGA AAGTAAATTC GTTCTCAAG
AGCTGATGT TATCAATTA TATCAATTA AATTTCCATTA TGCAATCGGT TTTGATGATA ATGCTGGTAA GTTTAATCAA AATAGCTGA AAGTAAATTC GTTCTCAAG
CCTCAGGGAA ATCCAAATTA TTAGTCTAAG TCCAGAAAAG GACTGATTTG ATGCACCTTT AGGTCTTCAA AGTTTATTAT TGTACTGA AAGATTGGG
TTTTCCAAA AATTAGCCBC ATTTCCCAA ATTTAGTCTAAG TCCAGAAAAG GACTGATTTG ATGCACCTTT AGGTCTTCAA AGTTTATTAT TGTACTGA AAGATTGGG
AAAACCACTA ATTTCCCAA ATTTAGTCTAAG TCCAGAAAAG GACTGATTTG ATGCACCTTT AGGTCTTCAA AGTTTATTAT TGTACTGA AAGATTGGG
TAAATCGATC CCCTTATTTT GCAATTTTA TTAGGTAATC AATTTATCCA ATATTATCAA CAAAATGATA AAGAAATGA ATTCGAGATT ATCAATGTG AGAACTTTT
GGTCTTTTAA AACAAAATCT TCCCGGTTG AATTTAAAT CTGGAAGACA ATTCAGATT TATCAGATG AGCAATGTG ATTAATTTG AATACTACAA
AGAGCTTACT TTCCCGGTTG AATTTAAAT CTGGAAGACA ATTCAGATT TATCAGATG AGCAATGTG ATTAATTTG AATACTACAA
TTGAAAAAC ACCAGAAATG AGTCCGGTTT CCGAAGTATT TGATCTAAA TGGGTTGAGC AATATGATCC AAGAACCCTT TGTGTTGG TGATTCACCA
TTCAAGATC AAAATCCAGT GGAATGCGGT GGAATATTT CTGATAAAT ATCTCTTGG TGATTCACCA ACAAATGTTAG COTCTTAGT CTGTTGTTAA
AAGCATAAG GAGCTCCGTC TAAAGACCGA ACNACAACA CAACACAAC AACAACAACA ACNACAACA CTTTATCAA TTTGTTAAAT AATGATCCAA ATTAATAAT
CCTATATCC AAAAGACGAG TTTAATATT TTAATCTTIT GACAAAAGCT CACCCTTTA CTTTATCAA TTTGTTAAAT AATGATCCAA ATTAATAAT
AAATTAATC AAAATGAGC TGGTGACCAT CAATAGCAT TTTCTTAAAG AGCTAATAT ATCAAAAGAT TAATGAATAC ACCAATTTACT TTTGCTGATT ATATCTCTT
TTCTATTAT AATGAGACT TGAAACGAT AGATAAATAT TTAATAATA AAGGAAATGT GAGTTCTCAC CAACACAAG CAGCCGGGGG TAATCAGGC CTGGCTTAA
TCCAAAGACT TAATAAAT ATTAGCCCG AAATCTTTAC CCCCCTACT ATGACTCTTA CAGGAGATAA AACCAGGAC ATTCAGTAA AATAATATG
ATCAAAACCA AATATTGTT TGAACGATCA ATTTGTTGTT CCGCTCAAC CCGCTTTGAT GGTATATTG GGTATATTG GGTATATTG GGTATATTG
ACAAAAGGGA TTTAAGCAAG ATTTATTTCA GGCCTTAGT CTAAAAACA CTGAAATACA TGTATATGATT TATTTAAAA CTATTTAAT GAATATGAA AAAATCCCC
CAAAAATTA GGAATGTTCA AATGATTTCA TCTGTATCAA AAAGAAATC CAAATCCAA TCAAAAACCTA CCTGAAAAT ATCTTAACTT AGTTTAAAT
AAGGATGAA CAAATATTCA TCTGTATCAA AAAGAAATC CAAATCCAA TCAAAAACCTA CCTGAAAAT ATCTTAACTT AGTTTAAAT
ATATAATCA AGTATTTTA TTAATATT TCTGTATCAA AAAGAAATC CAAATCCAA TCAAAAACCTA CCTGAAAAT ATCTTAACTT AGTTTAAAT
ATGCTGACTG GGGGCTGCA TATCTCAGT TCTGGTATGA TAAAAATAT ATTACCAATC AAGGAAATGT GAGTTCTCAC CAACACAAG CAGCCGGGGG TAATCAGGC
AAAGAACTG AAGATAATAC AAAACTAATT GCTCCAAATA TTAATCAATG ATGCCCAAT ATTAGCCGCT CAAAGAGAA ATTTATAAG CCAACAGTGT TTTTGGGAAA
TTGAGAAAAT GAAAACGCA GTATGAATTC CCAGGCCAG ACCCTTACT GGGAGAGAT CAGAGAAGGA TTTGCTTCC AAGCCCTTAA ATCCAGCTTT
CAAGGACAT TGTCTTACA ACAAATGCT CTTTACCTTT ATGAAAATAC GGACCAATTAG GTTCCAAA TGGCCGCAAT TTCAAAACAC AAGATTGAAG
CAAAATGATG ATACCAAT AGCCCGCTA AGAGTCCAG AGCAAGATCC CCAGAAAAA TCAAGCGAAG ATAAAGACAA GCAAAAATGG ATTAAMTTTA
CCCTGAAGAA ATGTTTAAAT CCGGTAATAT ACGTTTGT GGGTAATGC AGATCCAAG TCCATAACT TTAGACTTC CAGTGATTA TTTCTGGT
TCTATCCGG AACAGGAT TCTAATGATG TCGCAATCT TAATGATGCT CCTTGACAGG TTAACAAT CCAATTTACA AATAACCGCT TTAATAATG TTTCAAGAG
TTAATAATCT CTAAAAAAT AGTAGAA (SEQ ID NO:7)

Fig. 7

MKQKSTLLL AATAAIIIGST VFGTVVGLAS KVKYRGVNPT QGVISQLGLI DSVAFKPSIA NFTSDYQSVK KALLNGKTFD FKSSEPTDFV SKFDLFTNNG RTVLEIPKKY
QVVISSEFPE DDKERFRLGF HLKEKLEDGN IAQSATKFIY LLPLDNPKAA LQOVSYIVDK NFWNLIHPL SNFSAQSIXP LALTRSSDFI AKLNQFNQD ELWVYLEKFF
DLEALKRANIR LQTADFSFEK GNLVDPFVYS FIRNPQNKKE WASDLNODQK TVRLYLRTF SPQAKTLLK YKYKDETFLS SIDLKASNGT SLFANENDLK DQLDVLDDLV
SDYFPGQSET ITSNSQVXPV PASERSLKDR VKFKKQKQK RIEKFSLYEY DALSFYSLQ ELVSKPNSIK DLVNATLARN LRFLGKYNF LFDLASHLD YTFVLVSKAKI
KQSSITKOKLF IELPIKISLK SSILGDQEPN IKTLFEKEVT FKLDNFRDVE IEKAFGLLYP GVNEELEQAR KAQRASFEKE KSKKGLKEFS QOKEENSKAI RNQEGLEEDD
NITERLPENS PIQYQENAG LGASPDKPYM IKDQVQRYI LAKSQIOELI RAKDYTKLAK LLSNRHTYNI SLRLKEQLFD VNPRI PSSRD IEKAKFVLK TEKNKYWQIY
SSASFVFNK WSLFGYTRYL LGLDPKQTIH ELVKLGQKAG LQFEGYENLP SDFNLEDLKN IRIKTPFSQ KDNFKLSLLD FNNYDGEIK APEFGLPLFL PKELRRNSSN
SGGSONSNP WEQEIISOFK DONLSNQDL AOFSTKIWEK IIGDENEFDQ NNRLQYKLLK DLQESWINKT RDNLWYTYLG DKLKVKPKNN LEAKFRQISN LQELLTAFYT
SAALSNNWY YQDSGAKSTI IFEEIAELDP KYKEKVGADV YOLKFHYAIG FDDNAGKFNQ EVIRSSSRTI YLKTSGKSKL EADTIDQLNQ AVKQAPLGLQ SFYLDTERFG
VPQKLATSLA VQHKQKEXTL PKKLNNDGYT LIHDKLKKPV IPOISSPEK DWFEGLNQN QSQOMVNVST FGSIIESPYP STNFQEDADL DQDQDDSRQ GNNSLDNQEA
GLLKQKLAAL LGNQFIQYYQ QNDKEIEFEI INVEKSELS FRVEFKLAKT LEDNGKTIRV LSEDEMSLIV NTTIEKTPEM SAVPEVFDTK WVEQYDPRTP
FKDQIPVDGS GNISDKWLAS IPLVHQML RLSFVVKTIR ELGLATEQQQ QQQQQQQQQQ PQKAVRKEE ELETYNPKDE FNILNPLTKA HRLTSLNLVN NDNPKIEDL
KVIKNEAGDH QLAFLSRANN IKRLMNPIT FADYNPFYI NEDWASIDKY LNNKGNVSSH QQQAAGNGQ SGLIQRLNKN IKPETFPAL IALKRDNNIN LSNYSKIIIM
IKPKYLVERS IGVVWSTGLD GYIGSEQTKD GTSSSSQCKG FKQDFIQALG LKNTEYHGKL GLSIRIFDPC NELAKIKDAS NKKGEEKLLK SYDLFKNNVLN EYEKKS PKIA
KGWTLNHPDQ KEYVNPQKL PENYLNVLN QPWKVTLYNS SDFITNLFVE PEGSDRSGT KLKQVIQKQV NNNYADWGA YLTFWYDKNI ITNQPNVITA NLADVFIKDV
KELEDNTKLI APNITQWPN ISGSKEKPYK PTVFQGNWEN ENSMNSQAO TPTWEKIREG FALQALKSSF DQKTRTFVLT TNAPLPLWKY GPLGPNQPN FTKQDWRLVF
QNDNDQIAL RVQEQDRPEK SSEDKDKQKM IKFKVVIPEE MFNSGNIRFV GVMQIQGPT LMLPVINSSV IYDFYRGTFD SDCVANLWVA PWQVKTIAPT NNAFNNVFKK
FNISKKIVE (SEQ ID NO:8)

Fig. 8

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TTGATTTTAA TTGAAGAAT TAAGGAAATC AAAAAATTTA TGGAAAAAC CAACTTGCAC TACAAAAAAA AAAAAAATA
AAGCACTAAC CTTTCTAGAA AAAATCTTTT AACAAATGGG GCCGCAGTTT TTTTCGGAAT TGCAATAATC ACAATTCGGC
TTGTCCACCGT TGTAAATTGA AAGATCAAAG ATCCACGACT TCAAGTACAA AATCAAGCAA AATTAATTAC AAATATTCAA
CTAAAAGATG AGTATCAAAA TGGAAATTTA AGCTATTTTG ATCTTAAAAA ACAGCTTTTT AATGCTGATA ATACTAAAAA
AACTGGGATT GACTATAGCC AGTTTTTTGA TTTTACCAA AAAAAAACA CGAGCCTACC AATTAATTTT GCCACTGATT
ATGGCTGAAA TCGTTACAAA CTTGATGTTT TTGATCTAAA ACCACTTGAT CAAGAACAAT CTTTTGAAAT TTATATCGT
TTAGTATATC AACTACCTGA TGATAAAAAG GCAATTTCTG ATCTTTTAAAC CCAAAAAGTT ATCTGAAAT ATCTCCCTGA
TATCAACCAA AAAAGAACTT AAAAAATTAG TAAAATTAGA AGACTTTGAA AAGCAAGTAA ACTGGGCAAT AAATAATAAT
GAAGCCCGCA AAATTAATAA TAAATATTTT AATTTAGAAG AAATTATTGC CGAGATTCTT AATAATAAAG AATTTCTTA
TCTAGATGAA AGTGGAATAT GAAATCCGCA ATATCAGATT GAACCTGTAA GAGATCAAAT TTTAGGTCAG GATTTTTTAG
CAAAAACAGG TCAAAAGGA ATTTATAAAT TAACATTTTA TGCTGCTTTT TCGCCGAATT TTGCTAAAAA AATTCGGCT
GATCTCAATA AAAGTTCAA GTTTCATTTT GGAATTAACA TTGATCTTAA TAATCTTTT CTTGATAAAA CAGTCGCTGA
AAATATTAATA AACTGAAAT TTTCTGAAGA TGATTATTAC CCACAATAA ATTTTGAAAA AAATTTAGAA GCCGAAATTA
ATGGTTGAGA TTTTCTAAT TATTACAATA ACCAAATTTT TGCAACTCAA AACGAGAGAG AAGATTTTCT CAAGAACCTT
ATAGCAAAAA TTGTTAGAAC TCCGCTTCTG AAAAAAGTTG AATTTGAAAA TAAATATACC GGTATTGATT ATGCAAAAT
TTTAAATAT TTTAAATTAG ATATTAATAG AGATGCTAAT TCAACTAAAT TGCTTTTAA AAATAACCAA ATTTGTCGA
AAATTTTCGG AAAAAATTATT CTTAGAAATG CTGAAAAACA AATTTGCGCT GAAAAAACT TTTCCAAAC TATTGAACAT
CTAAACCGTC TCGGGCAAAA TGATGCTGAA TTAGTAAAGC AAATTAACA GACAAAATTT GAATTTAAAC CAGAACTAG
AAAAAAATTT GCAAACCAA AGGGTCCGCC AAAATCAGAA ATCTTTGCAC TCITAAATGC CAATAAATTT GATAAATTA
AAAAATCCT TGAAAAAGG GATTATTATG GCTATGAATT TAACGAAGAT CGCTTAAAT TATTAGTTCA TAATTCACAA
TTACCTAATG TTGAAGAATT TGCAAAATTA AGTGTAGTTC CTGAGAAAAAT GTCTGAGGGA ATTATTAATC TTTGGAATAA
GTCATTTAAA ACAAATCAAG AGGTTAGTAC ATTTTATCT TTAAGGATAT AAAGGGATAT CAGTTTTGTT GCAAAATATT
GATATGATCT TTTAAATAAA TTTAAATTA TTGATCCAAA AACACAATGG CCTGAAAATC TTGACCAAAA TAGTTTATTT
AAACATTTAA GTCAAAATAA AATTCAGCCT CCTGAGAAAA AAGCAGTTTC ACTGACCTCC GATTTTGGAC TTTTTCATT
AAATAATGAC TACCTAATTT CCCCTGATTA TCTTAATTAAT AGTTTTTACC TTCACTCAA TTTAATAAAT ACTTTGGACT
TAATCAAAAC TGAAAGCGCA TTTAACACGA GAGATTTTGT CGAACATATA AGAGAACITG CAAAATCAAT TAAACCAAAA
GATTTTATCC AAGAAAAGG TAAAAATCCA ATTACAAATC TTAGTGAATT TCTAGTTGCT TTTTATTCGC TTATTTATTC
AAAGGATCAA GGACTTCTTG CTGAATCACT CGGGCAAAAT TTAGACTATA AAATTCAGTT TGAACCTGAA CCTATAAGCC
TAAATGTAGC AGTTAGTCAG GAAAAACTA ATCCAAATAA TAATTTAAGA TTAATAATA ATTTAAGATT AAAATATTGA
TATAAAATG GTTCAGTTGA TCAAAATGGG AATTTAATTC AAGTGATTTA CCAACAAAA AAAGAACTT TGGATCTTGT
AGTTAATGAA AATAATAAAT TGCTTAGTGA AGATGTAGAA AAATTAATG AAATTTGCTAC TAATTTTCCA AGTGCAGACC
AAATTAATTT CCTTAAAAA GAAGATTATA CCCAACTTGT TGATAGTATA AAACAAGTAA TTAATAACCGA AAATCTCCA
GTTAAATTTG ATAATCAGAT CAAAAATCTA CCTTTTAGTC AATTTTGTGA AAATAATTAC CCAGATTATG GTTTTATAT
AATAAAAAA AGTAAAAAT TAGAAAGTAG TAAACCTGAA GCAGCAAAAG TTGCTGCAAA ACCTTCAGCA GCCAAGCCAG
TAGCAGCTAA ACCAGAACA CAAGAAATTC ATCAAAGCGA AGAAATTCCT GGAGTTCTTA CTAATACAAT ATCTCAACTT
GGCAATCAGA TAGCACAATA TTTTGATTTA TATGTATACA AAAAAAGTCA GCCACAGATT CACTCAAGTA AGCCAGTTAG
GGTAATATT ATTGAAAGTT CAGAATCACT ATTTGCTTTA AAA (SEQ ID NO:9)

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Fig. 9

MILIEEIKET KKFMENLNLH YKKKKKSTN LSRKNLLTIG AAVFFGIAII TIPLVTVANW KIKDPRLQVQ NQAKLITNIQ
LKDEYQNGNL SYFDLKKQLF NADNTKKTGI DYSQFFDFYQ KNNTSLPINF ATDYGWNRYK LDVFDLKLPLD QEQSFEIYYR
LVYQLPDDKK AISDLLTQKV IWNYPDYSL ANFANFSSSK LEKLRAYTNK EFSLSTKKEL TKLVKLEDFE KQVNWAINNN
EARKIINKYF NLEEI IAEIL NNKEFSYLDE SGIWNPQYQI ELVRDQILGQ DFLAKTGQKG IYKLTFYAAF SPNFAKKIAA
DLNKSSKFHF GINIDLNNLF LDKTVAENIK ITEFSEDDYY PQINFEKNLE AEINGWDFLN YYNNQIFATQ NEREDFLKNL
IAKIVRTPLL KKVEFENKLS GIDYAKFLKY LKLDIKLDAN STKLAFKNNQ IVAKIFGKII LRNAENQIVA EKNFSQTIEH
LNRLGQNDAE LVKQIKQTKF EFKPETRKKI ANQKGAPKSE ILALLNANKF DKLKNILENG DYYGYEFNED RLKLLVHNSQ
LPNVEEFAKL SVVPEKMSEG IINLWNKSFK TNQEVSTFLS LLAKRDISFV AKYWYDLLNK FKLIDPKTQW PENLDQNSLF
KHL SQIKIQP PEKKA VSLTS DFWL FSLNND YLISP DYLN N SFYLH SNLKN TLDLIKTESA FNTRDFVEHI RELAKSIKPK
DFIQEKGKNP ITNLSEFLVA FYSLIYSKDQ GLLAESLGQN LDYKIQFELE FISLNVAVSQ EKTNPNNNLR LNNNLRKYYW
YKIGSVDQNG NLIQVIYQTK KETL DLVUNE NNKLS SEDVE KLN EIATNFP SADQII FLK EDYQLVDSI KQVIKTENTP
VKIDNQIKNL PFSQFFENNY PDYGFYIIKT SKNLESSKPE AAKVAAKPSA AKPVAAKPEQ QEIHQSEIIP GVLTTNTISQL
GNQIRHNFDL YVYKQDPQI HSSKPVRVII IESSESLFAL K (SEQ ID NO:10)

Fig. 10

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ATGAAAAAA ACAAGCTAAA ATATTTAATT TTCTCAATTA TTGGAATTAG TACAATTATA AGTCTYGTCTG TTACAATTCC TTATGCACTT
TCATCCCAAG CCGAAAAATA TAATCTAGAA CTAAATTCCT ATAACATTGA TCTTGGARAA GCACAAAATT TGAACCTAAG AACTAATTTT
AATAGTGCTG AATTTGATAA ATTAGTTGCA AATTTAAAGG TAAACCTRA ATTTGCCAAG CGACTAAACG CTTTTGATGC TCTAAATTTT
CACTTTGATA AATCTTATAG TTTGATCTA GCTGATGCAG TTGATTTAAG TAGTCTAAGT CAAAAATATC CTGATCTAAG TTTTAAATTG
GTTATCCCTG ATAATAAATC CAGGTTTGAA ATCAAAGAAA ATAAGCTAAA AAATATCGGA CTTAATGTAA CTAACACTTC AAAAACCTA
AATTATACAG CAAAATTCGA CCTTGATTC TCAGGTCAAG AAAAGTCTTT CCAATTTCTA CCCGAAAATT TCACCTGGCCA AATTAGTCTT
AGAAAATCTTG AATCACTTAA AGGAAAAACC GCAACTGAAA TAGCAATTTT ATTTTATAAT GCTTGACTAA AACGGTTTAA TAAACTTTCT
GATTCAAAAA TTGCCTTATA TGAAACTTTT GGCGAATTG GTGGGGCTTC CTTTAGCCTA AATTCTGAAC CAATTTTTAT CTTCCAGAA
AATTTTGAAA TCAAACCGGA TCTAAAAGAT AATAAAGTAG TTTTTGCAAG TATAAATGAT GAAAAAATG AGCTTGTCT TAATATGGTT
TTATATGATA AAACAGCTAA AACTGAGAAA ATTTTCCCC TTAGATTTGT TGATCTCCA AAAACAAATC AGAAATATGG GGAAAAATTT
TTAGCAAGTT TTTTGAAAAA CTATGAATTT AATAGTGAAA TTTCAAATA TCTAGCCAAA AATAACTTAG ATATTGCACA ATTTTTTCA
TTACCTTCTG ATCCAAAAAG TCTTGATTTA ACTAAAATG AGTCCTGATT TATTCAAAAA TCAGTGCCAA ATACAACCTT TTTTGTGAT
ATFAAAGGT TAATTCCTAA TTTTGAGACC AAAAAGCAG CTTTTTAGT TAAAAACCT GAAAAAGTGT GTCAGAATAA GAATTTATTA
ACTATTAAT TAAAAATAGA AGGAACCTTT TTAGTAAATG ATCAAGTTC TGCAGTCTA AATTTGACTC AGGATAAACA CTATACTTAT
AATTTGACT TTGACTACGA TGCAACACAA GAAATTTATT CTGGATATTT TCGAATGCG CTTGAATTAT TTGATGCTAG AACGGCAAAA
AATCTTGATA ATTTAAAAC TGAGGTCAAA AACGATCTTC CAGTAACGGT TTTGCGCTCA ACAATTAATA CAAAATGTC CCATCTTTTA
AATAAACCC TTGAACCTAA GGAATTTACT AAAAAATGA GTCCTTTAT TTGATTTCTT AATTTTTCAA CAAGTAAAAA TGAAAAATTA
GAAACAAAAA TGGCTCCACC AAATGCTAAG ATGCAAAATG TTGTTGCAAT TTTATTTAAT GAAGGGTAA AACAACAAGA AAGTCAGGTA
AAGGATCAG CAAAACAAGA AAAATCAAGT AAAGATTTCC AAAGTAAACA AACTGATCAA AGTGAARAAG AACCAAAAGT TGAACATAA
ACAATCCAG CAGAAAATGG AGGAACCTAT TTATCTAAC TTTTGAATA TTTAGAAAA ACTAGTTTCC CAACAAACAC TCTATTATAT
TTATCAACT TTTATCGGGA TAAATTTATT TTAATAATAG AACTAAAAGC TGAAGGAATA ACAAAGAAA CACTTGAGAT TAAAAATGAC
AAAGTTGCTC CTGATAATAA AGCTTATCAA GCATTAGTCC AAAGTACAAA TACGGATTTA TTCCTTGAAT GACGATCAA TATAACCACA
ACAACAGAAA AATACCAAAA TAAACCAGTA ATTGCATCGA TTAGCGCACT AAATAATCCG AATTTAAAAA TTAAGTAAA TCCAGAACCT
TCAAATAAAT CGCAGCAAAA AGTACATCTA GATCAAGCCG GTATTTATTT AGCCGAAGG GGAATAAGTC TTGAAAACCT AAGTCAAGAA
CAAGCAAAA ATCTTAAACT TGATGAAGGC AAGACAATTT TTTATGCTT TAAACCCACT AAATTATCAC GAAGATCACT TTTAAGATAT
TTCTATTAA GCGCAAGTGA TAATCTAGT TCAAAATCA GTTTATTAAT CGAACCCAGAA ATATTACTAA CCGGGTTTAA TAAAAATGGT
GCTGATTTG AAAAGGTAGA GCAAAATAAT AAAAAATCA TAAAAATGAC CGATGCTCA GGTGGGCTG AAAAACTTT TAACGGGACT
TATCAAGTA TTTATTTT CTTTACAA CTCTCCAAC ATAAATAAGT TCGCTTTAT CTAAAAATC AATCAGATAA ATCACATGAT
TTCTCAACG CTCCGGCTGC TACAATGGTT CTAGTGGCAA CAGTTGAAAG CGAAAAATCA GAAAAATACC TTAATAATGAA GCTTTTTTCA
AGTGATTATC AAAATGGGAA AAAGGAAAT TTTACCTGAA AAACCAAAAT TGAGAGCCAA TTTCAAAATC TCGATCTAGC TAAAAATCTA
ACTTTAGGTA CAACAAAAG CAATAATCAA GAAAATATG ACAAAGAACA ACAAGATGAT AGTAGAAAAC CGACCCGAAT AACACTAAAA
GGTTTTGCC TCTTTGATAA ACCAAAAGAT AATCAAAAT ATAATAATAT CTTGAAAAA TTCCTTAGCG AATATATGGA A

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(SEQ ID NO:11)

Fig. 11

MKGNKLYLI FSIIGISTII SLAVTIPYAL SSQAEKYNLE LNSYNIDLKQ AQLNSRNTF NSAEPDKLVA NLKVKPKFAK RLNAFDALNF
 HFDKSYSDFL ADAVDLSSLS OKYPDLSPKL VIPDNKSRFE IKENKLNIG LNVNTSKTI NYTAKFDLDF SQQEKSFQFL PENFTGQISL
 RNLESKLGKT ATEIAILFYN AWLKRPNKLS DSKIALYETF GEGGASFSL NSEPIFILPE NFEIKPDLKD NKLVPASIND EKNELVLNMV
 LYDKTAKTEK IFPLRFVDLP KTNQKYGKFL LASFLKNYEF NSEISKYLAK NNLDIAQLFS LPSDPKSLDL TKFESWFIQK SVPNTTFFAD
 INGLIENFET KKA AFLVKKP EKVQGNKNLL TINLKLEGTF LVNDQVPAGL NLTQDKHYTY NDFDQYDATQ EIYSGYFRNA LELFDARTAK
 NLDNLKLEVK NDLPVTVPAS TINTKIAHLL NKPLELKGIT KMSPLFDFL NFSTSKNEKL ETKMAPPNAK MQNVGAILFN EEVKQESQV
 KDQAKQEKSS KDSQSKQTDQ SEKEPKVETK TIOAENGGTY LSKLFENLEK TSFPTNTLLY LSTFYRDKFI LKLELRAEGI TKETLEIKID
 KVAPDNKAYQ ALVQSTNTDL FLDWRSNITT TTEKYQNKPV IASISALNPN NLKFKVNPEP SNKSOQKVHL DQAGIYLAEG GISLENLSQE
 QAKNLKLEDEG KTIFYAFKPT KLSRRSLLRY FLLSASDNSS SKPSSLIEPE ILLTGFNKIG ADFEKVEQNN KNQLKWTAS GGLQKTFNGT
 YQDIYFLLQ LLQHNKVALY PKNOSDKSHD FLNAPAAATMV LVATVESENT EKYLKMKLFS SDYQNGKKEI FTWTKIESQ FQNLDLAKNL
 TLGTTKSNQ ENIDKEQQDD SRKPTGITLK GFALFDKPKD NQKYNNILEK FLSEYME (SEQ ID NO:12)

Fig. 12

ATGAAGTTAGCAAAATTACTTAAAAAACCTTTTTGATTAATAACAACAATTGCCGGAATTAGTCTTAGTTT
ATCAGCCGCTGTTGGTATAGTTGTTCGGAATTAATCTTATAATAAATCATATATTCTTATCTAAATGAAA
ATCCAAGTCAGCTAAAACTACTAAAAACAACAAAAATATCCCAGCAAGATTTTGATAAAAATAGTCTCAAAT
TTAAAAATTAGGGATAATTTTAAGAAAATATCAGCAAAAAACAGCTTTATCAGCGGTAAAAAATGATTTATA
CCGGTATGACTTAGTTCGGGCTTTTGAATTTTCAAGTTTAGAACTAACAACATCAAATTAGTTTTGATT
TAGAAAATGCAGTAGTTGATCAAAATTCAAATTAATAATGTGCTAGTTTTTGCAAAAATCTGAAAAAGATCAA
GTAACATATTCAAAACAAATGAACTTAAAGGGTTTGTCAAGATGATGAAGCTGCAGGCGATCTTGTTAA
ATTCCAAATTGATCAAAGAAAATCCTTTGTTAATCTTTATAAATTTGATTATTCTTTTTCTGAATTTCAA
GAATTCCTTAGCGAAAATATCGACAAATTAGAAATACAAATTCCTTTACAAGGTTGGCAAATGCTTTGATT
TCCTCAAAGCGAGTCTTTCACCTTATAATTCCTTAGGCCAACCAAGTATTTTAGATGAAAATATCGCTT
AGAACCAGTTTTGAATTCAAAAAAGAATTAATTTACTAGAAAAAATAAGAAATTTGATTTTAGAATTA
ATTTAGTTGAAAAAGAGAGCCAAAAAGAAAATTAATTTAACACTAGAAATCCGTCCATTATTAACAAATCAA
GAATTTACTAGTGAGTTAAAAACTTTATTTGAATCAAATTTAGACCAAAATCTTAGCCTAAATCTTGAAC
AAAAAATGCTCTTTTCCATGATAGAACCAAGTTTTTCTGAGTATTTATATGGAAGTCCACAGCAAAGAACTA
AAACTGATGAAGTAAAACAGAAAGCTAAGGAATTAAGGATCTTTTTGGTTTTAGATCAGCAAAATCTGA
CAGGATACAAAATTTGGAACTTTTATGTAATAATTAAGCCCCAATTTTAGATCCTGCAAAAATTAGTCA
AGAAGATAAGAAAAAATTTAGCTGATAAAAAATCCGTTTTGAAGTCTAACTACCTTAAAAAGAAAAAG
CGCTTGATCAACAAGATGTTCTCACTGATCTCCAGTTTTAGTCGATCTAAGCCTTGATTCTAATAAATAC
GAAACAGCCATAAGTCAAATTTTAATTCACAAAAGACAACCAAGAATTTAAAATGCAAGAATATGAAGA
TAGAGCGAAGTTATCAACCAAAGAAATCAAAGAAACAATGATAAATTAGCAAACTTGCCGCAAAAGTTA
GTAATTTATCCGAACCAAGTATGAAGTTGTTCTGCTGTCTATTTATTAATACAGGGAAATATCTTTTT
GATGATGAGATCCAGCAAGAAAAAATAATCTTAAAAAATAATAGAACAAGCCGAATGAAAGCTGACAC
CAAGAATTTGGCTCCAAAAGTACCTAGTCTTATCAAACCAACTACATCTGCAACTTCTAGTGGAAC
CTAAGACATCAACAGGGACAGAAAAAAGTTTTAGTAAGTGCTTTTTCTGATATAATTAGTATGAAAAAC
CAACCTGAACAAACAATAAGAACGGTCAGGTCCAAGCTTCTTCTACAAGTCAGAGTCCAAAATCAAGTCT
TAGCCAAAACAGCGGACAAAATTCATAACTTTAGAAGAAAAATTTGGACATACAATTTGAAAGTTACTAA
ATACATCACAAATTTATAATTTGAAAACACCCAAAGGCAATATACAATCTCAATAGAGGATGATAAATTA
GTTTTTGACTTTAAGCTTGTATCAAAGCAGATCGAGCAATTTTATCAAGGATCTAAAATTAGTCTTGG
TGGTCTAATTAATCTGATAAGTCTGCCTATGATGAGATTAAACAATTTAGCCAGATCTTTTCTTGTGATG
CAACAATAGGAGAACAATCTGATTATAAAAAACAAGCAAAAAAAGATTATACCTTAAAATCGTTAAGAGAT
TTAATGGGTAATGGCTTTGTTTATAAACCAGAACTAAATCGAATCCACAAGAAAATGTACTAAAATTACA
AACAGGATCAGAGCAAAAAAACCTCTACCAGGGCTTAGATCAGGATTAATTTATATTGCATTTACCGTTA
ATAATATCAATAAAAAATGATTATAAACCTCATTATCTAATAAGAGATAAAAAATGATAAAGGTGCTTCATT
CAGAGATATCAAGATAAGGAAGAACCAACGCTTTTGAGATTAGAATTGATTATATGAGCCTGATGACTT
CAGGGATAACAATTTAGGCTGCTGATACGATATTAGATGCAAGTGGTTCAATGATCCTCGATCAAAGA
AAAAAATTAATCTCCGTCAAACGCTGATTATTTATAGTAGTTTATAAGTCAAAAAAAGATATTGTAACA
GAGCTTTATCTACTACCTCAGCACAAAGATAATAACAAGAAAAGATTGTTAAAAATAAAAAATAGAAAATC
ATTTCCCTCTCAAGGTTATACAGTTCAAGGTTCAATTATATATTCTTTATTTAGTCCATAAAAATTTGGAG
ATAGTCAGAAGCCAGCCCAACAACCGCCAGCTGTAAGTATAAAGCAATAGCATTATTTGATAAAAAATCA
TTTACAAACGATACAGAAAAATGCGTTTTAATAAATAATGCTTTTTATTAGTAATTATATAAAACAA (SEQ
ID NO:13)

FIG. 13

MKLAKLLKKPFWLITTTIAGISLSLSAAVGIIVVGINSYNKSYYSYLNENPSQLKTTTKTKISQQDFDKIVSN
LKIRDNFKKISAKTALS AVKNDLYRYDLVRAFEPSSLETNNYQISFDLENAVVDQNSIKNVLVFAKSEKDQ
VTYSKQIELKGFAQDDEAAGDLVKFQIDQRKSFVNLYKFDYSFSEFQRILSENYRQIRNTNSFTRLANALI
SSKASLSLYNSLGQPVFLDENYRLEPVLNSKKELNLEKNKLYLELNLVEKESQKKINLTLEIRPLLTNQ
EFTSELKTLFESNLDQNLSLNELEKNALFHDRTSFSEYLYGSPQQRKTDEVKQKAKELKDLFGFRSAKFW
QDTKFGTFYVVIKPKQLLPAKISQEDKKLLADKKIRFEVLTTLKRKALDQDVLTDLPVLVDLSLDSNKY
ETAISQIFNSTKTTKEFKMQEYEDRAKLSTKEIKETIDKLANLAAKVSNLSEPSDEVVRAVYLLNTGKYLE
DDEIQQEKTNLKKIIEQARMKADTKNLAPKVPSPIQKPTTSATSSGTTKTSTGTEKKVSVSAFSDIISMKN
QPEQTTKNGQVQASSTSQSPKSSLSQNSGQNSITLBEKFGHTIWKLLNTSQIYNFENTQGQYTTISIEDDKL
VDFKLVSKADRAIYQGSKISLGLINSKSDK SAYDEIKQFSPDLFLDATIGEQSDYKNKQKKDYTLKSLRD
LMGNFVYKPKETKSNPQENVLKLQTGSEQKKPLPGLRSLIYIAFTVNNINKNDYKPHYLIRKNDKGVFI
QRYQDKEEPNAFEIRIDSYEPDDFRDKQQAADTILDASGSIDPRSKKKIILRQADYLLVVYKSKKDIVT
ELYSLPSAQDNNKEKIVKIKNRKSFPSQGYTVQGSLLYSLFSPNKIGDSQKPAQQPPAVSIKAIALFDKKS
FTNDTEKMRLINNAFISNYIKQ (SEQ ID NO: 14)

FIG. 14

GTGATTGAGGGCTTAAATCAAAGGCAAATACTCAAAAAACAGAAAAAATAGCCCCACACAACCGAAAA
ACCAGAGGTTTCACTAGCTAAAACAACAGAAAATTCAGCAAAAACAGTCAAGGTAAGCACTTTTGCAGAAG
AAGCTAAGGGTCAAAGTCAAAGTCAGCAAACACAACCAGTTTCCACTTCATCGCCTCAAACCTAGTCAAAT
TCAGTTTCTAATCCACAAGCAGTACGAATTTAGCCTTAGAAAATGAAAAATTTGGGACAAGCATTTGAAC
AGCTTTTAATTTTCGCTAATATTTATAATCTTGAAAATACAAAAAGCGAATATGAGATCTCAACTTTAGGAA
ATAAGCTATTTTTGATTTTAAATTAGTTGATAAACTAATCAAATCTAATTTTGGCTCAGTCCAAAATT
AGTCTTAATAATATTTAATTTAATAAATCTGCCTATGATATAATTAAGAAATTCATCCCGATGTATT
TCTAGATGGAACAATTAATTATCAAGATCAAGGAAAAGATAAAAAAGAATTTATCCTAAAAGATTTAAGTG
ATAATAAATTAATATTTAATTCAGAAGATGCAATTCAAACTGATCAAGGTTTAGAGCTAAAGAAACCTTTG
AAATTAAGCCCGACAACGAACTCTTCTTCTACTACTTCACAAAAGACTAATAAAAAGGATGATATGGAGT
GTTTTGACTAGCGCTTCAAGTTAATAATATAACAGATTTCAAAAATCATCATCTAATATCCGATGGAAAAG
GAAATGGAATAATTTCTTAACAAATACAAGTCAAGGATGAAACTGGTTATCAATTAGGACTAGAATATCCT
GGAAGGAATGAAAATAATTTTACTGATATGTTGATCTAGTCGACGGTTTTATCAAATTTATTTTTGG
ATGAAAACAAGACCAAATAATAGTAGTTTTTTGGACACACCCTCACTTTTAATTGATTTTAAACAAGTATA
AAAACAAAAAATACTGAATTTATCAAGGCGAATACAAAAATTCTTTTAGAGGTTGTAGAAAACAATGAT
CGACTTTCTGTTTCAGTATTTTCTTCTCAAGCAGGAAAAATCATAAACAAATTAGAAAATAGAATGCA
TAGAAGTTTACATTATAAAAAAGCAGACAAAGCCAAAGAAGGTGTAAGCCCAATCCCAAGTTTTACTGATA
TTTTAAATGAATTACAAATGGAGCTACTGATAGCGATCCAAAACTCAAAGGCACCAGTAACATTCAA
GCGTTTATGATGTCAAATGATAAAAAATCTAGTATTTGGATCAAACATTAATAATCAAGAAATTCGCCAAGC
GCTTATTGACGCTTATATAGTTGATAAGAAT (SEQ ID NO: 15)

FIG. 15

VIEGLKSKANTQKTEKNSPTQPKKPEVSLAKTTENSAKTVKVSTFAEEAKQSQSQQTQPVSTSSPQTSQN
SVSNSTSSTNLALENEKFGTSIWTA FN FANIYNLENTKSEYEISTLGNKLFFDFKLV DKT NQNLILAQSKI
SLNNIINSNK SAYDI I KKFNP DVFLDGTINYQDQ GKDKKEFILKDLSDNKLIFKSEDAIQTDQGLELKKPL
KLSPTTNSSTTSQKT NKKDDIGVFWLALQVNNITDFKNHHLISDGKNGIILNKYKVKDETYQLGLEYP
GRNENNFITDIVDLVDGFIKIFGWKQDQNNSSFLDTPSLLDIFNKYKNKKNTEFIKANTKILLEVVENND
RLSVSVFSSQAGKNHKQIIENRMHRS LHYKKADKAKEGVSPIPSFTDILNELQIGATDSDPKTQKAPVTFK
AFMMSNDKNLVFGSNINNQEIRQALIDAYIVDKN (SEQ ID NO: 16)

FIG. 16

ATGAAGTTAGCAAAATTACTTAAAAACCTTTTGGATTAATAACAACAATTGCCGGAATTAGTCTTAGTTT
ATCAGCCGCTGTTGGTACAGTTGTTCGGAATTAATTCTTATAATAAATCATATTATTCTTATCTAAATCAGA
TCCCAGTACAGCTAAAAGTAGCAAAAAATGCTAAAATTAGTCAGGAAAAATTTGATTCAAATTGTTTTAAAT
CTTAAAAATTAAAGATAATTTAAAAAATGATCGGCAAAAACAGTTTAACTGCTGCCAAAAGTGATCTTTA
TCGTTATAATCTTGTTCGCTTTTGATTTAAGTGAACATAAACAATGATTATTTAGTAAGTTTTGATC
TTGAAAATGCAGTAGTTGATCAAAATTCAAATAAAAATGTTGTTATTTATGCAAAATCTGATAAGGATCAA
ATAACTTATTCAAAACAAATTTGACTTAAAGGCTTTGGAAATACAGAAACAAGCGAGAATAATTTTGATTT
TAGCCAAATTGATTCAAGCAAGTCTTTGTTGATCTTTCAAGGGCAAATCTAACTTTGACGGAATCCAAA
TTTTACTTGCCAAAATTTTAAAAATGAAAGAGGAAGTAATTGATTTTCACGACTTGAAAGAGCTTTGGTT
GCATCAAAAGCGAGTCTTTCACCTTTATAATTCCTTAGGAGAACCCGTATTTTTAGGCCAGATTATCAATT
AGACCCAGTTTTGGACCGAAAAAATTTAACTTTGTTAAATAAAGATGGAAAATTAGTTCTTGGACTTA
ATTTAGTGCAAATTTCACTAAAAAACTATGAATTTAAATCTTGAAGTTCGCGCGCGATTTCAAATCAG
GAAATTTCTAAAATTTCTAAAATCCTGACTTGAAACAAATCTTCAAGGCAAATTA AAAACCAAAGATGATTT
GCAAATGGCACTAGTAAAAGATAAAATTAGCCTCTCTGATTATTGATATGGATCTCCGAATTCAAAAGTAA
ATACATCCCAAATTTTAAACAAAAGTAAAGAATTTAAAGATCTTTTGGATTTAAGTGAGACAAATTTTTTT
CTTAATACCAAATCGGAACTGTCTATTTAAGTATTATTCCCAAATTTTAGATCCAAGTCAGATTTCTGT
TGTGATAAGAAAAACTAGTTGAAAATCAAAAATTCGCTTTGAAATTAAGTCTTTAAAACGAAAAG
CTATTGATAAAAAATTTATCATCCAGGATCTTCCAGTTTTTGTGATCTAAAAGTTGATTTAATAAATAC
CAAGCCGCTGTTGCCCAAATGTTTGAACGATAAAAGCAGTTAAGAATTTTCAATGCCTGAAGATCAAGA
TGCA (SEQ ID NO: 17)

FIG. 17

MKLAKLLKKPFWLITTIAGISLSLSAAVGTVVGINSYNKSYYSYLNQIPSQLKVAKNAKISQEKFDSIVLN
LKIKDNFKKWSAKTVLTAAKSDLRYRNLVSAFDLSELINNDYLVSFLENVVDQNSIKNVVIYAKSDKDQ
ITYSKQIVLKGFGNTEQARTNFDFSQIDSSKSFVDSLRSANLTLTEFQILLAQNENERGSNWFSRLERALV
ASKASLSLYNSLGEVFLGPDYQLDPVLDLDRKLLTLLNKDGKLVGLNLVQISTKKTMMNLNLEVRGAISNQ
EISKILKSWLETNLQKLTDDLQMALVKDKISLSDYWYGSPNSKVNTSQILTKSKEFKDLFDLSETNFF
LNTKIGTVYLSIIPKLLDPSQISVVDKVKLVENQKIRFEITASLKRKAIDKKFIQDLPVFVLDLKVDFNKY
QAAVAQMFGTIKAVKEFSMPEDQDA (SEQ ID NO: 18)

FIG. 18

ACCTATAATCCAAAAGACGAGTTTAATATTCTTAATCCTTTAACAAAAGCTCACCGTCTTACCTTATCAAA
TTTAGTAAATAATGATCCAAATTATAAAATTGAAGATTTAAAAGTAATCAAAAATGAAGCAGGTGATCATC
AATTAGAATTTTCTCTAAGAGCTAATAATATCAAAAGATTAATGAATACACCAATTACTTTTGCTGATTAT
AATCCCTTTTTCTATTTTAATGAGGACTGAAGAAATATAGATAAAATATTTAAATAATAAAGGAAATGTGAG
TTCTCAACAACAACAACAACAACAACAACCAGGCGGGGTAATCAAGGCTCGGGTCTAATCCAAAGAC
TTAATAAAAATATTAAGCCCGAACTTTTACCCCGCACTCATAGCTCTTAAACGAGATAATAATACTAAT
CTTTCTAACTATTCTGATAAAAATAATAATGATCAAACCAAAATATTTGGTTGAACGATCAATTGGTGTTC
CTGATCAACCGGCCCTTGATGGTTATATTGGTTTCAAGCAACTCAAGGCGGAACTTCCTCAAACGGTCAAA
AGCGATTTAAGCAAGATTTTATTCAGGCTTTAGGTCTTAAAAACACTGAATATCATGGTAAACTAGGTCTT
TCAATTAGAATTTTTGATCCTGAAATGAACTAGCAAAAATTAAGGATGCTTCAAATAAAAAAGGGGAAGA
AAAAGTGTAAAATCATATGATTTATTTAAAAACTATTTAAATGAATATGAGAAAAAATCCCCTAAAATTG
CTAAGGGATGAACAAATATTCATCCTGATCAAAAAGAATATCCAAATCCAAATCAAAAACCTACCTGAAAA
TATCTTAACCTAGTTTTAAATCAACCTTGAAAGGTTACTTTATATAAATCAAGTGATTTTATTACTAATTT
ATTTGTTGAACCTGAAGGCTCAGATCGGGGATCTGGAGCAAAAATTAACAAGTAATCCAGAAGCAAGTTA
ATAATAACTATGCTGACTGGGGTCTGCATATCTCACGTTCTGGTATGATAAAGATATCATTACCAATCAG
CCAAATGTTATAACTGCTAACATTGCTGATGTCTTTATTAAGATGTAAGGAACTTGAAGATAATACAAA
ACTAATTGCTCCAAATATTAATCAATGATGGCCAAATATTAGCGGCTCAAAGGAGAAATTTTATAAGCCAA
CAGTGTTTTTTGGTAATFGAGAAAATGAAAACAGCAATATGAATTTCCAGGGGCAGACCCCTACCTGGGAG
AAGATCAGAGAAGGATTTGCTCTCCAAGCGCTTAAATCCAGCTTTGATCAAAAAACAAGGACATTTGTCCT
TACAACAAATGCTCCTTTACCTTTATGAAAATACGGACCATTAGGTTTCCAAAATGGGCCGAATTTCAAAA
CACAAGATTGAAGGCTTGTTTTCCAAAATGATGATAACCAATAGCCGCGCTAAGAGTCCAGGAGCAAGAT
CGCCAGAAAAATCAAGCGAAGATAAAGACAAGCAAAAATGGATTAAATTTAAAGTTGTTATCCCTGAAGA
AATGTTTAAATCCGGTAATATACGTTTTGTTGGGGTAATGCAGATCCAAGGTCCTAATACTTTTACTTTC
CAGTGATTAATTTCTCGGTTATCTATGACTTCTATCGCGAACAGGAGATTCTAACGATGTCGCCAATCTT
AATGTAGCTCCTTGACAGGTTAAAAAATCGCATTTACAAATAACGCCTTTAATAATGTTTTCAAAGAGTT
TAATATCTCTAAAAAATAGTAGAATAA (SEQ ID NO:19)

FIG. 19 (2 of 2)

MKNKKSTLLLAATAAAIIGSTVFGTVVGLASKVKYRGNVPTQGVISQLGLIDSVAFKPSIANFTSDYQSVKK
ALLNGKTFDPKSSEFTDFVSKFDLTNNGRTVLEIPKKYQVVISEFSPEDDKERFRLGFHLKEKLEEDGNIA
QSATKFIYLLPLDMPKAAALGQYSYIVDKNFNNLI IHPLSNFSAQSIKPLALTRSSDFIAKLNQFKNQDELW
VYLEKFFDLEALKANIRLQTADFSFEKGNLVDPFVYSFIRNPQNGKEWASDLNQDQKTVRLYLRTFESPA
KTILKDYKYKDETFSSIDLKASNGTSLFANENDLKDQLDVLDDVSDYFGGQSETITSNSQVKPVEASER
SLKDRVKFKKQKPRIEKFSLEYDALSFYSQLQELVSKPNSIKDLVNATLARNLRFSLGKYNFLFDDLA
SHLDYTFVSKAKIKQSSITKKLFIELPIKISLKSSILGDQEPNIKTLEFEKEVTFKLDNFRDVEIEKAAGL
LYPGVNEELEQARREQRASLEKEKAKKGLKEFSQQDENLKAINNQDGLEEDDNITERLPENSPIQYQOEK
AGLGSSDPKPYMIKDVQNRYYLAKSQIQELIKAKDYTKLAKLLSNRHTYNI SLRLKEQLFEVNPRIPSSR
DIENAKFVLDKTEKNKYWQIYSSASPAFQNKWSLFGYYRYLLGLDLPKQTIHELVLKLGQKAGLQFEGYENLP
SDFNLEDLKNIRIKTPLFSQKDNFKLSLLDFNNYDGEIKAPEFGLPLFLPKELRKNSSNIGSSQNSNSPW
EQEIIISQFKDQNLNSQDQLAQFSTKIWEKIIGDENEFDQNNRLQYKLLKDLQESWINKTRDNLWYTYLGDK
LKVKPKNNLDAKFRQISNLQELLTAFYTSAAALSNNWNYYQDSGAKSTIIFEEIAELDPKVKKEKVGADVQQL
KFHYAIGFDDNAGKFNQEVIRSSRTIYLKTSKGSKLEADTIDQLNQAVENAPLGLQSFYLDTERFGVFQK
LATSLAVQHKKQEKPLPKKLNNDGYTLIHDKLLKPVIPQISSPEKDWFEGLNQNQSQNVNSTFGSII
ESPYFSTNFQEBADLDQEGQDDSKQGNKSLDNQEAGLLKQKLAILLGNQFIQYYQNDKEIEFEIINVEKV
SELSFRVEFKLAKTLEDNGKTIRVLSDETMSLIVNTTIEKAPEMSAAPEVFDTKWVEQYDPRTPLAAKTKF
VLKFKDQIPVDASGNISDKWLASIPLVIHQMLRLSPVVKTIRELGLKTEQQQQQQQQQKAVRKEEEL
TYNPKDEFNII LNPLTKAHLTSLNVLNNDPNYKIEDLVKIKNEAGDHQLEFSLRANNIKRLMNTPIITFADY
NPFYFNEDWRNIDKYLNNKGNVSSQQQQQQQQPQQGGNQGSLIQRLNKNIKPETFTPALIALKRDNNTN
LSNYSDKIIMIKPKYLVERSIGVPWSTGLDGYIGSEQLKGGTSSNGQKRFKQDFIQALGLKNTTEYHGKLG
SIRIFDPGNELAKIKDASNKKGEEKLLKSYDLFKNYLNEYEKSPKIAKGWNTNIHPDQKEYPNPNQKLPEN
YLNVLNQPWKVTLYNSSDFITNLFVEPEGS DRGSGAKLKQVIQKQVNNNYADWGSAYLTFWYDKDIITNQ
PNVITANIADVFIKDVKELEDNTKLIAPNITQWWPNISGSKEKFKYKPTVFFGNWENENSNMNSQGQTPTWE
KIREGFALQALKSSFDQKTRTFVLT'NAPLPLWKYGPLGFQNGPNFKTQDWRLVFQNDNQAALRVQEQD
RPEKSSSEDKDKQKWKIKFVVIPEEMFNSGNIRFVGVMQIQGPNTLWLPVINSVVIYDFYRGTGDSNDVANL
NVAPWQVKTIAFTNNAFNNVFKEFNISKKIVE (SEQ ID NO: 20)

FIG. 20

FIG. 21

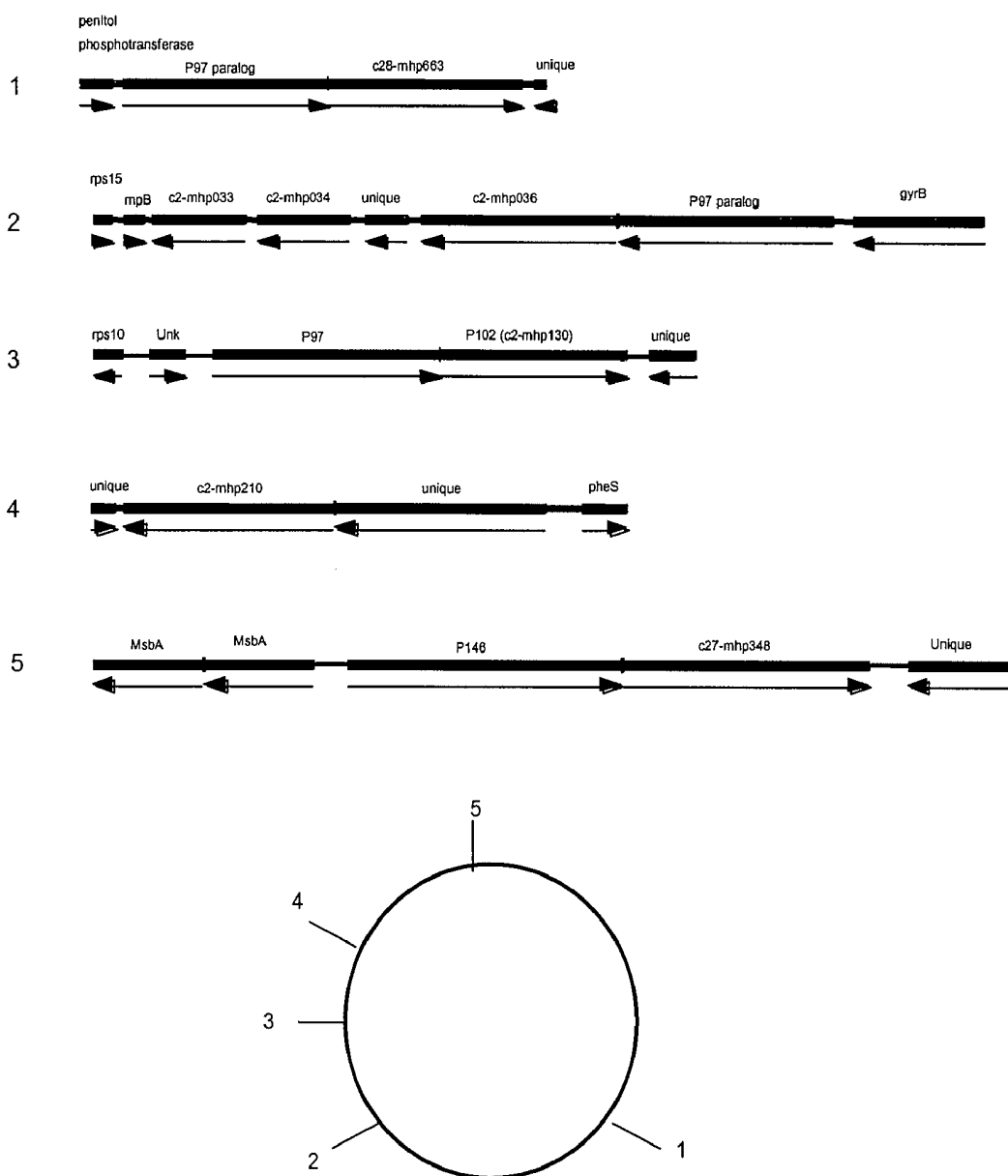
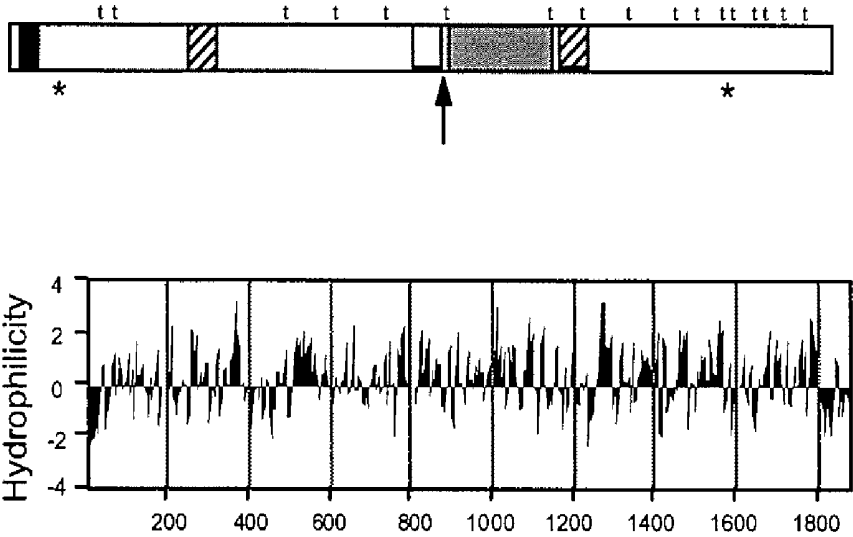


FIG. 22



IMMUNOGENIC MYCOPLASMA HYOPNEUMONIAE POLYPEPTIDES

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application is a Divisional of and claims benefit of priority to U.S. application Ser. No. 10/607,631 filed Jun. 27, 2003, which claims the benefit of priority to U.S. Application No. 60/392,632 filed Jun. 28, 2002.

BACKGROUND

[0002] 1. Technical Field

[0003] The invention relates to methods and materials involved in protecting an animal against enzootic pneumonia.

[0004] 2. Background Information

[0005] Enzootic pneumonia in swine, also called mycoplasmal pneumonia, is caused by *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae*. The disease is chronic and non-fatal, affecting pigs of all ages. Although infected pigs show only mild symptoms of coughs and fever, the disease has significant economic impact due to reduced feed efficiency and reduced weight gain. Enzootic pneumonia is transmitted by airborne organisms expelled from the lungs of infected pigs. The primary infection by *M. hyopneumoniae* may be followed by a secondary infection of other *Mycoplasma* species, e.g., *Mycoplasma hyorhinis* and *Mycoplasma flocculare*, as well as other bacterial pathogens.

[0006] *M. hyopneumoniae* infects the respiratory tracts of pigs, colonizing the tracheae, bronchi, and bronchioles. The pathogen produces a ciliostatic factor that causes the cilia lining the respiratory passages to stop beating. Eventually, the cilia degenerate, leaving pigs prone to infection by secondary pathogens. Characteristic lesions of purple to gray areas of consolidation are observed in infected pigs. Surveys of slaughtered pigs revealed lesions in 30% to 80%. Results from 37 herds in 13 states indicated that 99% of the herds had pigs with pneumonia lesions typical of enzootic pneumonia. Therefore, there is a need for effective preventative and treatment measures.

[0007] *Mycoplasmas* vary their surface structure by a complex series of genetic events to present a structural mosaic to the host immune system. Phase switching of surface molecules occurs through a variety of mechanisms such as changes in the number of repetitive units during DNA replication, genomic inversions, transposition events, and/or gene conversion. See, for example, Zhang and Wise, 1997, *Mol. Microbiol.*, 25:859-69; Theiss and Wise, 1997, *J. Bacteriol.*, 179:4013-22; Sachse et al., 2000, *Infect. Immun.*, 68:680-7; Dybvig and Uy, 1994, *Mol. Microbiol.*, 12:547-60; and Lysnyansky et al., 1996, *J. Bacteriol.*, 178:5395-5401. All of the identified phase variable and phase switching genes in *mycoplasmas* that code for surface proteins are lipoproteins.

SUMMARY

[0008] The invention provides materials and methods for protecting an animal from enzootic pneumonia. The invention is based on the discovery of *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae* nucleic acids that encode cell surface polypeptides that can be used for inducing a protective immune response in an animal susceptible to pneumonia. More specifically, the invention provides purified immunogenic polypeptides of these polypeptides for used to as antigens for eliciting an immune response in an animal, e.g. a pig. In addition, the

invention also provides isolated nucleic acids encoding these immunogenic polypeptides for use in generating an immune response in an animal. Purified polypeptides and isolated nucleic acids of the invention can be combined with pharmaceutically acceptable carriers for introducing into an animal. The invention also provides materials and methods for determining whether an animal has an antibody reactive to the polypeptides of the invention.

[0009] In one aspect, the invention provides a purified immunogenic polypeptide, the amino acid sequence of which comprises at least eight consecutive residues of a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS:2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20. Specifically, the invention provides an immunogenic polypeptide of the invention, the amino acid sequence of which comprises at least eight consecutive residues of SEQ ID NO: 2; an immunogenic polypeptide of the invention, the amino acid sequence of which comprises at least eight consecutive residues of SEQ ID NO:4; an immunogenic polypeptide of the invention, the amino acid sequence of which comprises at least eight consecutive residues of SEQ ID NO:6; an immunogenic polypeptide of the invention, the amino acid sequence of which comprises at least eight consecutive residues of SEQ ID NO:8; an immunogenic polypeptide of the invention, the amino acid sequence of which comprises at least eight consecutive residues of SEQ ID NO:10; an immunogenic polypeptide of the invention, the amino acid sequence of which comprises at least eight consecutive residues of SEQ ID NO:12; an immunogenic polypeptide of the invention, the amino acid sequence of which comprises at least eight consecutive residues of SEQ ID NO:14; an immunogenic polypeptide of the invention, the amino acid sequence of which comprises at least eight consecutive residues of SEQ ID NO:16; an immunogenic polypeptide of the invention, the amino acid sequence of which comprises at least eight consecutive residues of SEQ ID NO:18; an immunogenic polypeptide of the invention, the amino acid sequence of which comprises at least eight consecutive residues of SEQ ID NO: 20.

[0010] In another aspect, the invention provides mutants of the above-described immunogenic polypeptides, wherein such mutant polypeptides retain immunogenicity.

[0011] Generally, immunogenic polypeptides and immunogenic mutant polypeptides of the invention include at least 8 consecutive residues (e.g., at least 10, 12, 15, 20, or 25) of SEQ ID NOS:2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, or 20.

[0012] In another aspect, the invention provides a composition that includes one or more of the above-described immunogenic polypeptides or immunogenic mutant polypeptides.

[0013] In one aspect, the invention provides a method of eliciting an immune response in an animal. Such a method includes introducing a composition comprising the above-described immunogenic polypeptides or immunogenic mutant polypeptides into the animal. Such a composition can be administered orally, intranasally, intraperitoneally, intramuscularly, subcutaneously, or intravenously. A representative animal into which the compositions of the invention can be introduced is a swine.

[0014] In another aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid comprising a nucleotide sequence that encodes an immunogenic polypeptide, the amino acid sequence of which comprises at least eight consecutive residues of a sequence such as SEQ ID NOS: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, or 20. The invention also features mutants of nucleic acids that encode an immunogenic polypeptide. Representative

nucleic acids encoding such immunogenic polypeptides have a nucleotide sequence as shown in SEQ ID NOs: 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, and 19, respectively.

[0015] Specifically, the invention provides a nucleic acid having a nucleotide sequence encoding an immunogenic polypeptide, the amino acid sequence of which comprises at least eight consecutive residues of SEQ ID NO:2. A representative nucleic acid encoding such a polypeptide has the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1.

[0016] Specifically, the invention provides a nucleic acid having a nucleotide sequence encoding an immunogenic polypeptide, the amino acid sequence of which comprises at least eight consecutive residues of SEQ ID NO:4. A representative nucleic acid encoding such a polypeptide has the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:3.

[0017] Specifically, the invention provides a nucleic acid having a nucleotide sequence encoding an immunogenic polypeptide, the amino acid sequence of which comprises at least eight consecutive residues of SEQ ID NO:6. A representative nucleic acid encoding such a polypeptide has the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:5.

[0018] Specifically, the invention provides a nucleic acid having a nucleotide sequence encoding an immunogenic polypeptide, the amino acid sequence of which comprises at least eight consecutive residues of SEQ ID NO:8. A representative nucleic acid encoding such a polypeptide has the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:7.

[0019] Specifically, the invention provides a nucleic acid having a nucleotide sequence encoding an immunogenic polypeptide, the amino acid sequence of which comprises at least eight consecutive residues of SEQ ID NO:10. A representative nucleic acid encoding such a polypeptide has the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:9.

[0020] Specifically, the invention provides a nucleic acid having a nucleotide sequence encoding an immunogenic polypeptide, the amino acid sequence of which comprises at least eight consecutive residues of SEQ ID NO:12. A representative nucleic acid encoding such a polypeptide has the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:11.

[0021] Specifically, the invention provides a nucleic acid having a nucleotide sequence encoding an immunogenic polypeptide, the amino acid sequence of which comprises at least eight consecutive residues of SEQ ID NO:14. A representative nucleic acid encoding such a polypeptide has the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:13.

[0022] Specifically, the invention provides a nucleic acid having a nucleotide sequence encoding an immunogenic polypeptide, the amino acid sequence of which comprises at least eight consecutive residues of SEQ ID NO:16. A representative nucleic acid encoding such a polypeptide has the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:15.

[0023] Specifically, the invention provides a nucleic acid having a nucleotide sequence encoding an immunogenic polypeptide, the amino acid sequence of which comprises at least eight consecutive residues of SEQ ID NO:18. A representative nucleic acid encoding such a polypeptide has the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:17.

[0024] Specifically, the invention provides a nucleic acid having a nucleotide sequence encoding an immunogenic polypeptide, the amino acid sequence of which comprises at least eight consecutive residues of SEQ ID NO:20. A representative nucleic acid encoding such a polypeptide has the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:19.

[0025] The invention also provides a vector containing a nucleic acid of the invention. A vector can further include an expression control sequence operably linked to the nucleic acid. The invention additionally provides host cells comprising such vectors. The invention further provides a composition that includes such vectors and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

[0026] In yet another aspect, the invention provides a method of eliciting an immune response in an animal. Such a method includes introducing a composition of the invention into the animal. Such compositions can be administered orally, intranasally, intraperitoneally, intramuscularly, subcutaneously, or intravenously. Generally, the animal is a swine.

[0027] In still yet another aspect, the invention provides a method of determining whether or not an animal has an antibody reactive to an immunogenic polypeptide of the invention, the method comprising: providing a test sample from the animal; contacting the test sample with the immunogenic polypeptide under conditions permissible for specific binding of the immunogenic polypeptide with the antibody; and detecting the presence or absence of the specific binding. Typically, the presence of specific binding indicates that the animal has the antibody, and the absence of specific binding indicates that the animal does not have the antibody.

[0028] Generally, an appropriate test sample is a biological fluid such as blood, nasal fluid, throat fluid, or lung fluid. In some embodiments, the immunogenic polypeptide is attached to a solid support such as a microtiter plate, or polystyrene beads. In some embodiments, the immunogenic polypeptide is labeled. By way of example, the detecting step can be by radioimmunoassay (RIA), enzyme immunoassay (EIA), or enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA).

[0029] In another aspect, the invention provides a diagnostic kit for detecting the presence of an antibody in a test sample, wherein such an antibody is reactive to an immunogenic polypeptide of the invention. Such a kit can include one or more of the immunogenic polypeptides of the invention.

[0030] Unless otherwise defined, all technical and scientific terms used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which this invention pertains. Although methods and materials similar or equivalent to those described herein can be used in the practice or testing of the present invention, suitable methods and materials are described below. All publications, patent applications, patents, and other references mentioned herein are incorporated by reference in their entirety. In case of conflict, the present specification, including definitions, will control. In addition, the materials, methods, and examples are illustrative only and not intended to be limiting.

[0031] Other features and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the following detailed description, and from the claims.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[0032] FIG. 1 is the nucleic acid sequence encoding C2-mhp210 (SEQ ID NO:1), a P102 paralog from *M. hyopneumoniae* strain 232.

[0033] FIG. 2 is the polypeptide sequence of C2-MHP210 (SEQ ID NO:2) from *M. hyopneumoniae* strain 232.

[0034] FIG. 3 is the nucleic acid sequence encoding C2-mhp211 (SEQ ID NO:3) from *M. hyopneumoniae* strain 232.

[0035] FIG. 4 is the polypeptide sequence of C2-MHP211 (SEQ ID NO:4) from *M. hyopneumoniae* strain 232.

[0036] FIG. 5 is the nucleic acid sequence encoding C27-mhp348 (SEQ ID NO:5), a P102 paralog from *M. hyopneumoniae* strain 232.

[0037] FIG. 6 is the polypeptide sequence of C27-MHP348 (SEQ ID NO:6) from *M. hyopneumoniae* strain 232.

[0038] FIG. 7 is the nucleic acid sequence encoding C28-mhp545 (SEQ ID NO:7) from *M. hyopneumoniae* strain 232.

[0039] FIG. 8 is the polypeptide sequence of C28-MHP545 (SEQ ID NO:8) from *M. hyopneumoniae* strain 232.

[0040] FIG. 9 is the nucleic acid sequence encoding C28-mhp662 (SEQ ID NO:9) from *M. hyopneumoniae* strain 232.

[0041] FIG. 10 is the polypeptide sequence of C28-MHP662 (SEQ ID NO:10) from *M. hyopneumoniae* strain 232.

[0042] FIG. 11 is the nucleic acid sequence encoding C28-mhp663 (SEQ ID NO:11), a P102 paralog from *M. hyopneumoniae* strain 232.

[0043] FIG. 12 is the polypeptide sequence of C28-MHP663 (SEQ ID NO:12) from *M. hyopneumoniae* strain 232.

[0044] FIG. 13 is the nucleic acid sequence encoding C2-mhp036 (SEQ ID NO: 13), a P102 paralog from *M. hyopneumoniae* strain 232.

[0045] FIG. 14 is the polypeptide sequence of C2-MPH036 (SEQ ID NO:14) from *M. hyopneumoniae* strain 232.

[0046] FIG. 15 is the nucleic acid sequence encoding C2-mhp033 (SEQ ID NO: 15), a partial paralog of P102 from *M. hyopneumoniae* strain 232.

[0047] FIG. 16 is the polypeptide sequence of C2-MHP033 (SEQ ID NO:16) from *M. hyopneumoniae* strain 232.

[0048] FIG. 17 is the nucleic acid sequence encoding C2-mhp034 (SEQ ID NO: 17), a partial paralog of P102 from *M. hyopneumoniae* strain 232.

[0049] FIG. 18 is the polypeptide sequence of C2-MHP034 (SEQ ID NO:18) from *M. hyopneumoniae* strain 232.

[0050] FIG. 19 is the nucleic acid sequence encoding C28-mhp545 (SEQ ID NO:19) from *M. hyopneumoniae* strain J.

[0051] FIG. 20 is the polypeptide sequence of C28-MHP545 (SEQ ID NO:20) from *M. hyopneumoniae* strain J.

[0052] FIG. 21 is the structure of P102 paralogs and their organization in the chromosome.

[0053] FIG. 22 shows a map and hydrophilicity plot of P216. The upper panel depicts a schematic diagram of the P216 protein sequence. Asterisks indicate locations of peptides used to clone the gene (left, amino acids 94-105) and used to make antisera specific for P130 (right, amino acids 1654-1668). The arrow indicates the position of the major cleavage event. The gray box indicates the position of the 30-kDa fragment cloned and expressed (amino acids 1043-1226). The inverted filled triangles are locations of tryptophan residues encoded by TGA codons. The hatched boxes are the location of the coiled coil domains. The white box indicates the location of the BNBD (amino acids 1012-1029). The black box represents the transmembrane domain (amino acids 7-30). The lower panel represents the hydrophilicity plot.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0054] The following abbreviations are used in this application: aa, amino acid(s); Ab, antibody(ies); bp, base pair(s); CHEF, clamped homogenous electric field; H., *Haemophilus*; kb, kilobase(s) or 1000 bp; Kn, kanamycin; LB, Luria-Bertoni media; M., *Mycoplasma*; mAb, monoclonal Ab; ORF, open reading frame; PCR, polymerase chain reaction; R,

resistant/resistance; Tn, transposon(s); novel junction (fusion or insertion). One letter and three letter code designations for amino acids are given in Table 1.

TABLE 1

Amino Acid Code Designations		
Amino Acid	Three letter code	One Letter code
Alanine	Ala	A
Arginine	Arg	R
Asparagine	Asn	N
Aspartic Acid	Asp	D
Cysteine	Cys	C
Glutamic Acid	Glu	E
Glutamine	Gln	Q
Glycine	Gly	G
Histidine	His	H
Isoleucine	Ile	I
Leucine	Leu	L
Lysine	Lys	K
Methionine	Met	M
Phenylalanine	Phe	F
Proline	Pro	P
Serine	Ser	S
Threonine	Thr	T
Tryptophan	Trp	W
Tyrosine	Tyr	Y
Valine	Val	V

M. hyopneumoniae Polypeptides and Nucleic Acids

[0055] As used herein, the term “polypeptide” refers to a polymer of three or more amino acids covalently linked by amide bonds. A polypeptide may or may not be post-translationally modified. As used herein, the term “purified polypeptide” refers to a polypeptide preparation that is substantially free of cellular material or other contaminating polypeptides from the cell or tissue source from which the polypeptide is derived, or substantially free of chemical precursors or other chemicals when chemically synthesized. For example, a polypeptide preparation is substantially free of cellular material when the polypeptide is separated from components of the cell from which the polypeptide is obtained or recombinantly produced. Thus, a polypeptide preparation that is substantially free of cellular material includes, for example, a preparation having less than about 30%, 20%, 10%, or 5% (dry weight) of heterologous polypeptides (also referred to herein as a “contaminating polypeptides”). When a polypeptide is recombinantly produced, the polypeptide is also preferably substantially free of culture medium, i.e., culture medium represents less than about 20%, 10%, 5% of the volume of the polypeptide preparation. When a polypeptide is produced by chemical synthesis, it is preferably substantially free of chemical precursors or other chemicals, i.e., it is separated from chemical precursors or other chemicals that are involved in the synthesis of the polypeptide. Accordingly, such polypeptide preparations have less than about 30%, 20%, 10%, 5% (by dry weight) of chemical precursors or compounds other than the polypeptide of interest.

[0056] As used herein, the term “mutant” refers to a polypeptide, or a nucleic acid encoding a polypeptide, that has one or more conservative amino acid variations or other minor modifications such that (1) the corresponding polypeptide has substantially equivalent function when compared to the wild type polypeptide or (2) an antibody raised against the polypeptide is immunoreactive with the wild-type polypeptide.

[0057] The term “conservative variation” denotes the replacement of an amino acid residue by another biologically similar residue, or the replacement of a nucleotide in a nucleic acid sequence such that the encoded amino acid residue does not change or is another biologically similar residue. Examples of conservative variations include the substitution of one hydrophobic residue such as isoleucine, valine, leucine or methionine for another hydrophobic residue, or the substitution of one polar residue for another polar residue, such as the substitution of arginine for lysine, glutamic for aspartic acid, or glutamine for asparagine, and the like. The term “conservative variation” also includes the use of a substituted amino acid in place of an unsubstituted parent amino acid provided that antibodies raised to the substituted polypeptide also immunoreact with the unsubstituted polypeptide.

[0058] Any *M. hyopneumoniae* strain may be used as a starting material to produce the polypeptides and nucleic acids of the present invention. Suitable strains of *M. hyopneumoniae* may be obtained from a variety of sources, including depositories such as the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC) (Manassas, Va.) and the NRRL Culture Collection (Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Peoria, Ill.). *M. hyopneumoniae* strains may also be obtained from lung secretions or tissues from sick animals followed by inoculating suitable culture media.

[0059] An immunogenic polypeptide of the present invention can have an amino acid sequence shown in FIG. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, or 20. Alternatively, an immunogenic polypeptide of the present invention can be a fragment of a polypeptide that has an amino acid sequence shown in FIG. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, or 20. An immunogenic polypeptide of the invention can be six or more, or preferably eight or more, amino acids in length, but less than the full-length number of amino acids. For example, an immunogenic polypeptide can be 10, 12, 15, 20, 25, 30, or greater than 30 amino acids in length. A polypeptide of the present invention also can be a mutant of a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence shown in FIG. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, or 20. Mutations at either the amino acid or nucleic acid level may be useful in improving the yield of the polypeptides, their immunogenicity or antigenicity, or their compatibility with various expression systems, adjuvants and modes of administration. Synthetic or recombinant fragments of wild type or mutated polypeptides are characterized by one or more of the antigenic sites of native *M. hyopneumoniae* polypeptides, the sequences of which are illustrated in FIGS. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20.

[0060] The polypeptides of the present invention may be obtained from *M. hyopneumoniae* cells or may be produced in host cells transformed by nucleic acids that encode these polypeptides. Recombinant polypeptides produced from transformed host cells may include residues that are not related to *M. hyopneumoniae*. For example, a recombinant polypeptide may be a fusion polypeptide containing an amino acid portion derived from an expression vector, or other source, in addition to the portion derived from *M. hyopneumoniae*. A recombinant polypeptide may also include a starting methionine. Recombinant polypeptides of the invention display the antigenicity of native *M. hyopneumoniae* polypeptides the sequences of which are illustrated in FIGS. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20.

[0061] Nucleic acid sequences encoding full-length polypeptides of the present invention are shown in FIGS. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, and 19. The present invention encom-

passes nucleic acid sequences, as well as fragments or mutants of these, that encode immunogenic polypeptides, i.e., capable of eliciting antibodies or other immune responses (e.g., T-cell responses of the immune system) that recognize epitopes of the polypeptides having sequences illustrated in FIGS. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20. Hence, nucleic acid sequences of the present invention may encode polypeptides that are full-length polypeptides, polypeptide fragments, and mutant or fusion polypeptides.

[0062] The term “nucleic acid” as used herein encompasses RNA and DNA, including cDNA, genomic DNA, and synthetic (e.g., chemically synthesized) DNA. The nucleic acid can be double-stranded or single-stranded. Where single-stranded, the nucleic acid can be the sense strand or the antisense strand. In addition, nucleic acid can be circular or linear.

[0063] The term “isolated” as used herein with reference to nucleic acid refers to a naturally-occurring nucleic acid that is not immediately contiguous with both of the sequences with which it is immediately contiguous (one on the 5' end and one on the 3' end) in the naturally-occurring genome of the organism from which it is derived. For example, an isolated nucleic acid can be, without limitation, a recombinant DNA molecule of any length, provided one of the nucleic acid sequences normally found immediately flanking that recombinant DNA molecule in a naturally-occurring genome is removed or absent. Thus, an isolated nucleic acid includes, without limitation, a recombinant DNA that exists as a separate molecule (e.g., a cDNA or a genomic DNA fragment produced by PCR or restriction endonuclease treatment) independent of other sequences as well as recombinant DNA that is incorporated into a vector, an autonomously replicating plasmid, a virus (e.g., a retrovirus, adenovirus, or herpes virus), or into the genomic DNA of a prokaryote or eukaryote. In addition, an isolated nucleic acid can include a recombinant DNA molecule that is part of a hybrid or fusion nucleic acid sequence.

[0064] The term “isolated” as used herein with reference to nucleic acid also includes any non-naturally-occurring nucleic acid since non-naturally-occurring nucleic acid sequences are not found in nature and do not have immediately contiguous sequences in a naturally occurring genome. For example, non-naturally-occurring nucleic acid such as an engineered nucleic acid is considered to be isolated nucleic acid. Engineered nucleic acid can be made using common molecular cloning or chemical nucleic acid synthesis techniques. Isolated non-naturally-occurring nucleic acid can be independent of other sequences, or incorporated into a vector, an autonomously replicating plasmid, a virus (e.g., a retrovirus, adenovirus, or herpes virus), or the genomic DNA of a prokaryote or eukaryote. In addition, a non-naturally-occurring nucleic acid can include a nucleic acid molecule that is part of a hybrid or fusion nucleic acid sequence.

[0065] It will be apparent to those of skill in the art that a nucleic acid existing among hundreds to millions of other nucleic acid molecules within, for example, cDNA or genomic libraries, or gel slices containing a genomic DNA restriction digest is not to be considered an isolated nucleic acid.

[0066] The term “exogenous” as used herein with reference to nucleic acid and a particular cell refers to any nucleic acid that does not originate from that particular cell as found in nature. Thus, non-naturally-occurring nucleic acid is considered to be exogenous to a cell once introduced into the cell. It is important to note that non-naturally-occurring nucleic acid

can contain nucleic acid sequences or fragments of nucleic acid sequences that are found in nature provided the nucleic acid as a whole does not exist in nature. For example, a nucleic acid molecule containing a genomic DNA sequence within an expression vector is non-naturally-occurring nucleic acid, and thus is exogenous to a cell once introduced into the cell, since that nucleic acid molecule as a whole (genomic DNA plus vector DNA) does not exist in nature. Thus, any vector, autonomously replicating plasmid, or virus (e.g., retrovirus, adenovirus, or herpes virus) that as a whole does not exist in nature is considered to be non-naturally-occurring nucleic acid. It follows that genomic DNA fragments produced by PCR or restriction endonuclease treatment as well as cDNAs are considered to be non-naturally-occurring nucleic acid since they exist as separate molecules not found in nature. It also follows that any nucleic acid containing a promoter sequence and polypeptide-encoding sequence (e.g., cDNA or genomic DNA) in an arrangement not found in nature is non-naturally-occurring nucleic acid.

[0067] Nucleic acid that is naturally occurring can be exogenous to a particular cell. For example, an entire chromosome isolated from a cell of person X is an exogenous nucleic acid with respect to a cell of person Y once that chromosome is introduced into Y's cell.

[0068] Recombinant nucleic acid molecules that are useful in preparing the aforementioned polypeptides are also provided. Preferred recombinant nucleic acid molecules include, without limitation, (1) those having nucleic acid sequences illustrated in FIGS. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, and 19; (2) cloning or expression vectors containing sequences encoding recombinant polypeptides of the present invention; (3) nucleic acid sequences that hybridize to those sequences that encode *M. hyopneumoniae* polypeptides of the invention; (4) degenerate nucleic acid sequences that encode polypeptides of the invention.

[0069] Nucleic acids of the invention may be inserted into any of a wide variety of expression vectors by a variety of procedures, generally through use of an appropriate restriction endonuclease site. Suitable vectors include, for example, vectors consisting of segments of chromosomal, non-chromosomal and synthetic nucleic acid sequences, such as various known derivatives of SV40; known bacterial plasmids, e.g., plasmids from *E. coli* including col E1, pCR1, pBR322, pMB9 and their derivatives; wider host range plasmids, e.g., RP4; phage DNAs, e.g., the numerous derivatives of phage X, e.g., NM 989, and other DNA phages such as M13 or filamentous single stranded DNA phages; yeast plasmids such as the 2 μ plasmid or derivatives thereof; viral DNA such as baculovirus, vaccinia, adenovirus, fowl pox virus, or pseudorabies; and vectors derived from combinations of plasmids and phage DNAs, such as plasmids which have been modified to employ phage DNA or other expression control sequences.

[0070] Within each specific cloning or expression vector, various sites may be selected for insertion of the nucleic acids of this invention. These sites are usually designated by the restriction endonuclease that cuts them, and there are various known methods for inserting nucleic acids into these sites to form recombinant molecules. These methods include, for example, dG-dC or dA-dT tailing, direct ligation, synthetic linkers, exonuclease and polymerase-linked repair reactions followed by ligation, or extension of the nucleic acid strand with DNA polymerase and an appropriate single-stranded template followed by ligation. It is to be understood that a cloning or expression vector useful in this invention need not

have a restriction endonuclease site for insertion of the chosen nucleic acid fragment, and that insertion may occur by alternative means.

[0071] For expression of the nucleic acids of this invention, these nucleic acid sequences are operatively linked to one or more expression control sequences in the expression vector. Such operative linking, which may be effected before or after the chosen nucleic acid is inserted into a cloning vehicle, enables the expression control sequences to control and promote the expression of the inserted nucleic acid.

[0072] Any of a wide variety of expression control sequences—sequences that control the expression of a nucleic acid when operatively linked to it—may be used in these vectors to express the nucleic acid sequences of this invention. Such useful expression control sequences include, for example, the early and late promoters of SV40, the lac or trp systems, the TAC or TRC system, the major operator and promoter regions of X, the control regions of fd coat protein, the promoter for 3-phosphoglycerate kinase or other glycolytic enzymes, the promoters of acid phosphatase, e.g., Pho5, the promoters of the yeast α -mating factors, and other sequences known to control the expression of genes in prokaryotic or eukaryotic cells or their viruses, and various combinations thereof. The expression vector also includes a non-coding sequence for a ribosome-binding site for translation initiation and a transcription terminator. The vector may also include appropriate sequences for amplifying expression. In mammalian cells, it is additionally possible to amplify the expression units by linking the gene to that coding for dehydrofolate reductase and applying a selection to host Chinese hamster ovary cells.

[0073] The vector or expression vehicle, and in particular, the sites chosen therein for insertion of the selected nucleic acid fragment, and the expression control sequence employed in this invention are determined by a variety of factors, e.g., number of sites susceptible to a particular restriction enzyme, size of the polypeptide to be expressed, expression characteristics such as the location of start and stop codons relative to the vector sequences, and other factors recognized by those of skill in the art. The choice of a vector, expression control sequence, and/or insertion site are determined by a balance of these factors, as not all selections are equally effective for a given case.

[0074] The recombinant nucleic acid molecule containing the desired coding sequence operatively linked to an expression control sequence may then be employed to transform a wide variety of appropriate hosts so as to permit such hosts (transformants) to express the coding sequence, or fragment thereof, and to produce the polypeptide, or portion thereof, for which the hybrid nucleic acid encodes. The recombinant nucleic acid molecule may also be employed to transform a host so as to permit that host on replication to produce additional recombinant nucleic acid molecules as a source of *M. hyopneumoniae* coding sequences and fragments thereof.

[0075] A wide variety of hosts are also useful in producing polypeptides and nucleic acids of this invention. These hosts include, for example, bacteria such as *E. coli*, *Bacillus* and *Streptomyces*, fungi such as yeasts, and animal or plant cells in tissue culture. The selection of an appropriate host for these uses is controlled by a number of factors. These include, for example, compatibility with the chosen vector, toxicity of the co-products, ease of recovery of the desired polypeptide, expression characteristics, biosafety and costs. No absolute choice of host may be made for a particular recombinant

nucleic acid molecule or polypeptide from any of these factors alone. Instead, a balance of these factors is applied with the realization that not all hosts may be equally effective for expression of a particular recombinant nucleic acid molecule.

[0076] It is also understood that the nucleic acid sequences that are inserted at the selected site of a cloning or expression vector may include nucleotides that are not part of the actual coding sequence for the desired polypeptide or may include only a fragment of the entire coding sequence for that polypeptide. It is only required that whatever DNA sequence is employed, the transformed host produces a polypeptide having the antigenicity of native *M. hyopneumoniae* polypeptides.

[0077] For example, in an expression vector of this invention, a nucleic acid of this invention may be fused in the same reading frame to a portion of a nucleic acid sequence coding for at least one eukaryotic or prokaryotic carrier polypeptide or a nucleic acid sequence coding for at least one eukaryotic or prokaryotic signal sequence, or combinations thereof. Such constructions may aid in expression of the desired nucleic acid sequence or improve purification, permit secretion, and preferably maturation of the desired polypeptide from the host cell. The nucleic acid sequence may alternatively include an ATG start codon, alone, or together with other codons, fused directly to the sequence encoding the first amino acid of a desired polypeptide. Such constructions enable the production of, for example, a methionyl or other peptidyl polypeptide that is part of this invention. This N-terminal methionine or peptide may then be cleaved intracellularly or extracellularly by a variety of known processes or the polypeptide used together with the methionine or other fusion attached to it in the compositions and methods of this invention.

[0078] The appropriate nucleic acid sequence present in the vector when introduced into a host may express part or only a portion of the polypeptide that is encoded, it being sufficient that the expressed polypeptide be capable of eliciting an antibody or other immune response that recognizes an epitope of the amino acid sequence depicted in FIG. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, or 20. For example, in employing *E. coli* as a host organism, the UGA codon is a stop codon so that the expressed polypeptide may only be a fragment of the polypeptide encoded by the vector, and therefore, it is generally preferred that all of the UGA codons in the appropriate nucleic acid sequence be converted into non-stop codons. Alternatively, an additional nucleic acid sequence that encodes a t-RNA that translates the UGA codon into a tryptophan residue can be introduced into the host.

[0079] The polypeptide expressed by the host transformed by the vector may be harvested by methods known to those skilled in the art, and used for protection of a non-human animal such as swine, cattle, etc. against enzootic pneumonia caused by *M. hyopneumoniae*. The polypeptide is used in an amount effective to provide protection against enzootic pneumonia caused by *M. hyopneumoniae* and may be used in combination with a suitable physiologically acceptable carrier as described below.

Detecting *M. hyopneumoniae*

[0080] The polypeptides of the present invention may also be used as antigens for diagnostic purposes to determine whether a biological test sample contains *M. hyopneumoniae* antigens or antibodies to these antigens. Such assays for *M. hyopneumoniae* infection in an animal typically involve incubating an antibody-containing biological sample from an ani-

mal suspected of having such a condition in the presence of a detectably labeled polypeptide of the present invention, and detecting binding. The immunogenic polypeptide is generally present in an amount that is sufficient to produce a detectable level of binding with antibody present in the antibody-containing sample.

[0081] Thus, in this aspect of the invention, the polypeptide may be attached to a solid phase support, e.g., a microtiter plate, which is capable of immobilizing cells, cell particles or soluble polypeptides. The support may then be washed with suitable buffers followed by treatment with the sample from the animal. The solid phase support may then be washed with the buffer a second time to remove unbound antibody. Labeled polypeptide is added and the support is washed a third time to remove unbound labeled polypeptide. The amount of bound label on said solid support may then be detected by conventional means.

[0082] By "solid phase support" is intended any support capable of binding antigen or antibodies. Well-known supports, or carriers, include glass, polystyrene, polypropylene, polyethylene, dextran, nylon, amylases, natural and modified celluloses (especially nitrocellulose), polyacrylamides, agarose, and magnetite. The nature of the carrier can be either soluble to some extent or insoluble for the purposes of the present invention. The support material may have virtually any possible structural configuration so long as the coupled molecule is capable of binding to an antigen or antibody. Thus, the support configuration may be spherical, as in a bead, or cylindrical, as in the inside surface of a test tube, or the external surface of a rod. Alternatively, the surface may be flat such as for example, a sheet or test strip. Preferred supports include polystyrene beads.

[0083] *M. hyopneumoniae* specific antibody can be detectably labeled by linking the same to an enzyme and using it in an enzyme immunoassay (EIA), or enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). This enzyme, in turn, when later exposed to its substrate, will react with the substrate in such a manner as to produce a chemical moiety that can be detected, for example, by spectrophotometric, fluorometric or by visual means. Enzymes that can be used to detectably label the *M. hyopneumoniae* specific antibody include, but are not limited to, horseradish peroxidase, malate dehydrogenase, staphylococcal nuclease, delta-V-steroid isomerase, yeast alcohol dehydrogenase, alpha-glycerophosphate dehydrogenase, triose phosphate isomerase, alkaline phosphatase, asparaginase, glucose oxidase, beta-galactosidase, ribonuclease, urease, catalase, glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase, glucosylase and acetylcholinesterase.

[0084] Detection may be accomplished using any of a variety of immunoassays. For example, by radioactively labeling the recombinant protein, it is possible to detect antibody binding through a radioimmunoassay (RIA). The radioactive isotope can be detected by such means as the use of a gamma counter or a scintillation counter or by autoradiography. Isotopes which are particularly useful for the purpose of the present invention include ^3H , ^{125}I , ^{131}I , ^{35}S , and ^{14}C , preferably ^{125}I .

[0085] It is also possible to label the recombinant polypeptide with a fluorescent compound. When the fluorescently labeled polypeptide is exposed to light of the proper wavelength, its presence can then be detected due to fluorescence. Among the most commonly used fluorescent labeling compounds are fluorescein isothiocyanate, rhodamine, phycoerythrin, phycocyanin, allophycocyanin, o-phthalaldehyde

and fluorescamine. The polypeptide can also be detectably labeled using fluorescence emitting metals such as ^{152}Eu , or others of the lanthanide series. These metals can be attached to the protein using such metal chelating groups as diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid (DTPA) or ethylenediamine-tetraacetic acid (EDTA).

[0086] The polypeptide also can be detectably labeled by coupling it to a chemiluminescent or bioluminescent compound. The presence of the chemiluminescent-tagged polypeptide is then determined by detecting the presence of luminescence that arises during the course of a chemical reaction. Bioluminescence is a type of chemiluminescence found in biological systems in which a catalytic protein increases the efficiency of the chemiluminescent reaction. Examples of particularly useful chemiluminescent labeling compounds are luminol, isoluminol, thionin acridinium ester, imidazole, acridinium salt and oxalate ester. Important bioluminescent compounds for purposes of labeling are luciferin, luciferase and aequorin.

[0087] Detection of the label may be accomplished by a scintillation counter, for example, if the detectable label is a radioactive gamma emitter, or by a fluorometer, for example, if the label is a fluorescent material. In the case of an enzyme label, the detection can be accomplished by calorimetric methods that employ a substrate for the enzyme. Detection may also be accomplished by visual comparison of the extent of enzymatic reaction of a substrate in comparison with similarly prepared standards.

[0088] The detection of foci of detectably labeled antibodies is indicative of a disease or dysfunctional state and may be used to measure *M. hyopneumoniae* in a sample. The absence of such antibodies or other immune response indicates that the animal has been neither vaccinated nor infected. For the purposes of the present invention, the bacterium that is detected by this assay may be present in a biological sample. Any sample containing it can be used, however, one of the benefits of the present diagnostic invention is that invasive tissue removal may be avoided. Therefore, preferably, the sample is a biological fluid such as, for example, blood, or nasal, throat or lung fluid, but the invention is not limited to assays using these samples.

[0089] In situ detection may be accomplished by removing a histological specimen from an animal, and providing the combination of labeled antibodies of the present invention to such a specimen. The antibody (or fragment) is preferably provided by applying or by overlaying the labeled antibody (or fragment) to a biological sample. Through the use of such a procedure, it is possible to determine not only the presence of *M. hyopneumoniae* but also the distribution of it in the examined tissue. Using the present invention, those of ordinary skill will readily perceive that any of a wide variety of histological methods (such as staining procedures) can be modified in order to achieve such in situ detection.

[0090] Alternatively, a sample (e.g., a fluid or tissue sample) may be tested for the presence of a coding sequence for a *M. hyopneumoniae* polypeptide of the invention by reaction with a recombinant or synthetic nucleic acid sequence contained within the sequence shown in FIG. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, or any RNA sequence equivalent to this nucleic acid sequence. The absence of the coding sequence indicates that the animal has been neither vaccinated nor infected. This test involves methods of synthesis, amplification, or hybridization of nucleic acid sequences that are known to those skilled in the art. See, for example, Sam-

brook et al. (1989) *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, 2nd Ed, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y.; PCR, A Practical Approach, Vols 1 & 2, McPherson et al. (eds.), Oxford University Press, 1992 and 1995; and PCR Strategies, Innis (ed.), Academic Press, 1995, herein incorporated by reference.

Compositions

[0091] The present invention also contemplates a composition (e.g., a vaccine) comprising the recombinant polypeptides of the present invention, or nucleic acid sequences encoding these polypeptides, for immunizing or protecting non-human animals, preferably swine, against *M. hyopneumoniae* infections, particularly enzootic pneumonia. The terms "protecting" or "protection" when used with respect to the composition for enzootic pneumonia described herein means that the composition prevents enzootic pneumonia caused by *M. hyopneumoniae* and/or reduces the severity of the disease. When a composition elicits an immunological response in an animal, the animal is considered seropositive, i.e., the animal produces a detectable amount of antibodies against a polypeptide of the invention. Methods for detecting an immunological response in an animal are well known.

[0092] Compositions generally include an immunologically effective dosage of a polypeptide of the invention. An "immunologically effective" dosage is an amount that, when administered to an animal, elicits an immunological response in the animal but does not cause the animal to develop severe clinical signs of an infection. An animal that has received an immunologically effective dosage is an inoculated animal or an animal containing an inoculant of an immunologically effective amount of a polypeptide of the invention. Immunologically effective dosages can be determined experimentally and may vary according to the type, size, age, and health of the animal vaccinated. The vaccination may include a single inoculation or multiple inoculations. Other dosage schedules and amounts, including vaccine booster dosages, may be useful.

[0093] The composition can be employed in conjunction with a carrier, which may be any of a wide variety of carriers. Representative carriers include sterile water, saline, buffered solutions, mineral oil, alum, and synthetic polymers. Additional agents to improve suspendability and dispersion in solution may also be used. The selection of a suitable carrier is dependent upon the manner in which the composition is to be administered. The composition is generally employed in non-human animals that are susceptible to enzootic pneumonia, in particular, swine.

[0094] The composition may be administered by any suitable method, such as intramuscular, subcutaneous, intraperitoneal or intravenous injection. Alternatively, the composition may be administered intranasally or orally, such as by mixing the active components with feed or water, or providing a tablet form. Methods such as particle bombardment, microinjection, electroporation, calcium phosphate transfection, liposomal transfection, and viral transfection are particularly suitable for administering a nucleic acid. Nucleic acid compositions and methods of their administration are known in the art, and are described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,836,905; 5,703,055; 5,589,466; and 5,580,859, which are herein incorporated by reference. Other means for administering the composition will be apparent to those skilled in the art from the teachings herein; accordingly, the scope of the invention is not limited to a particular delivery form.

[0095] The composition may also include active components or adjuvants (e.g., Freund's incomplete adjuvant) in addition to the antigen(s) or fragments hereinabove described. Adjuvants may be used to enhance the immunogenicity of an antigen. Among the adjuvants that may be used are oil and water emulsions, complete Freund's adjuvant, incomplete Freund's adjuvant, *Corynebacterium parvum*, *Hemophilus*, *Mycobacterium butyricum*, aluminum hydroxide, dextran sulfate, iron oxide, sodium alginate, Bacto-Adjuvant, certain synthetic polymers such as poly amino acids and co-polymers of amino acids, saponin, iota carrageenan, Regressin™, Avridine™, Mannite monooleate, paraffin oil, and muramyl dipeptide.

[0096] Nucleic acid or polypeptide compositions or vaccines as described herein can be combined with packaging materials including instructions for their use to be sold as articles of manufacture or kits. Components and methods for producing articles of manufactures are well known. The articles of manufacture may combine one or more vaccines (e.g., nucleic acid or polypeptide) as described herein. Instructions describing how a vaccine is effective for preventing the incidence of a *M. hyopneumoniae* infection, preventing the occurrence of the clinical signs of a *M. hyopneumoniae* infection, ameliorating the clinical signs of a *M. hyopneumoniae* infection, lowering the risk of the clinical signs of a *M. hyopneumoniae* infection, lowering the occurrence of the clinical signs of a *M. hyopneumoniae* infection and/or spread of *M. hyopneumoniae* infections in animals may be included in such kits.

[0097] Conveniently, vaccines of the invention may be provided in a pre-packaged form in quantities sufficient for a protective dose for a single animal or for a pre-specified number of animals in, for example, sealed ampoules, capsules or cartridges.

[0098] Application of the teachings of the present invention to a specific problem or environment is within the capabilities of one having ordinary skill in the art. Examples of the products and processes of the present invention appear in the following examples.

[0099] The invention will be further described in the following examples, which do not limit the scope of the invention described in the claims.

EXAMPLES

A. P102 and Paralogs Thereof

Example A.1

Mycoplasma Strains

[0100] *Mycoplasmas hyopneumoniae* strains used included the 232, J, and Beaufort. The source and culture conditions used to grow *M. hyopneumoniae* are as described in Scarman et al. (1997) *Microbiology* 143:663-673.

Example A.2

Cloning of the Gene Encoding P102

[0101] The gene encoding P102 was obtained by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and cloned into pTrcHis (Invitrogen). The oligonucleotides TH130 and TH131 were used to amplify the region encoding amino acids 33 to 887 of P102 from pISM1217 as described in Hsu and Minion ((1998) *Infect. Immun.* 66:4762-4766). The PCR product having 5' BamHI and 3' PstI restriction enzyme sites was digested

sequentially with BamHI and PstI, gel purified, and ligated into BamHI/PstI-digested pTrcHis plasmid DNA. The ligation mixture was transformed into CSH50 *Escherichia coli*, and transformants were selected for ampicillin resistance (100 µg per mL). The resulting plasmid was sequenced with primer SA1528 to confirm the insertion and orientation of the insert.

[0102] Site directed mutagenesis was performed on the insert sequence to remove TGA codons, which code for tryptophan in *Mycoplasmas*. Directed mutagenesis was performed using the Stratagene QuikChange Site-Directed Mutagenesis Kit (Stratagene, CA) according to the manufacturer's instructions. Five TGA codons in the cloned sequence were changed to TGG using the following primer pairs:

(SEQ ID NO: 21)

P102.2f:
5'-GAT AAT TTT AAA AAA TGG TCG GCA AAA ACA GTT TTA
ACT GCT GCC-3';

(SEQ ID NO: 22)

P102.2r:
5'-GGC AGC AGT TAA AAC TGT TTT TGC CGA CCA TTT TTT
AAA ATT ATC-3';

(SEQ ID NO: 23)

P102.3f:
5'-GAA AGA GGA AGT AAT TGG TTT TCA CGA CTT GAA AGA
GC-3';

(SEQ ID NO: 24)

P102.3r:
5'-GCT CTT TCA AGT CGT GAA AAC CAA TTA CTT CCT CTT
TC-3';

(SEQ ID NO: 25)

P102.4f:
5'-CTA AAA TTC TAA AAT CCT GGC TTG AAA CAA ATC TTC
AAG GC-3';

(SEQ ID NO: 26)

P102.4r:
5'-GCC TTG AAG ATT TGT TTC AAG CCA GGA TTT TAG AAT
TTT AG-3';

(SEQ ID NO: 27)

P102.5f:
5'-GCC TCT CTG ATT ATT GGT ATG GAT CTC CGA ATT C-
3';

(SEQ ID NO: 28)

P102.5r:
5'-GAA TTC GGA GAT CCA TAC CAA TAA TCA GAG AGG C-
3';

(SEQ ID NO: 29)

P102.6f:
5'-GGG ACA AGC ATT TGG ACA GCT TTT AAT TTC G-3';

(SEQ ID NO: 30)

P102.6r:
5'-CGA AAT TAA AAG CTG TCC AAA TGC TTG TCC C-3'.

[0103] *E. coli* XL1-Blue MRF[®] was the recipient for each mutagenesis step. To confirm the sequence and the single-base changes, and to determine whether errors were introduced during the cloning and mutagenesis steps, the final product was sequenced using the primers:

P102.2-SEQ:
5'-TCC GAC GAT GAC GAT AAG-3'; (SEQ ID NO: 31)

-continued

P102.5-SEQ:
5'-TGG AAA ATT AGT TCT TGG-3'; (SEQ ID NO: 32)

P102.6-SEQ:
5'-AGT TTC CAC TTC ATC GCC-3'. (SEQ ID NO: 33)

[0104] The final construct was designated pISM1316.6.

Example A.3

Expression and Purification of P102

[0105] Plasmid pISM1316.6 was transformed into *E. coli* ER1458 (F-Δ(lac) U169 lon-100 hsdR araD139 rpsL(StrR) supF merA trp+zjj202::Tn10(TetR) hsdR2(rk-mk+) mcrB1), a Lon protease mutant, in preparation for protein expression. An overnight culture was diluted 1:10 into fresh superbroth medium (per liter; 32 g Bacto tryptone, 20 g yeast extract, 5 g sodium chloride, pH 7.3) containing 1 mM isopropyl thiogalactopyranoside (IPTG) and protease inhibitor cocktail (Sigma P8848) at a 1:200 dilution. The culture was incubated for 5 hours at 30° C. with shaking. The cells were collected by centrifugation and resuspended in TS buffer (10 mM Tris, 100 mM sodium chloride, pH 7.4) plus 8 M urea and 2 mg/mL of lysozyme. After incubating for 30 minutes on ice, the suspension was frozen in a dry ice ethanol bath and passed sequentially through three freeze-thaw cycles. The chromosomal DNA was sheared by passing the suspension through an 18-gauge needle, and insoluble cellular debris was removed by centrifugation. The final solution was passed through a Talon Metal Affinity Resin (Clontech Laboratories, Inc., CA) column. The column was washed with 10 column volumes of TS buffer containing 10 mM imidazole. The bound protein was eluted with TS buffer containing 500 mM imidazole, and the column eluent was dialyzed overnight against phosphate buffered saline (10 mM Na₂HPO₄, 100 mM NaCl, pH 7.4). Purity of the protein preparations was assessed by sodium dodecyl sulfate gel electrophoresis and by Western blotting using 6xHis monoclonal antibody (Clontech).

Example A.4

Generation of P102 Antisera

[0106] Mice were immunized with 10 μg of purified P102 mixed with 200 μL of Freund's incomplete adjuvant, and on day 21, second dosages were given. Ascites were developed by the introduction of Sp2 myeloma cells using the method of Luo and Lin ((1997) *BioTechniques* 23:630-632), and ascites fluid was aliquoted and stored at -70° C. Antibody specificity was tested by immunoblot analysis using purified P102 protein and *M. hyopneumoniae* whole antigen.

Example A.5

Immunoelectron Microscopic Analysis of Immunogold-Labeled Cell Sections

[0107] To determine if P102 is surface exposed or associated with the P97 cilium adhesin, monospecific polyclonal anti-P102 antiserum was used in the following immunoelectron microscopic studies to determine the location of P102 in the *Mycoplasma* cell.

[0108] *M. hyopneumoniae* strains 90-1 and 60-3 were grown in modified Friis media (Friis (1971) *Acta Vet. Scand.* 12:69-79) until mid log phase as described (Hsu et al. (1997) *J. Bacteriol.* 179:1317-1323). The cells were pelleted by cen-

trifugation and washed once with phosphate buffered saline (PBS) by centrifugation. Cells were resuspended in PBS and then reacted with either anti-P102 ascite fluid diluted 1:50, or F1B6 cell culture supernatant (Zhang et al. (1995) *Infect. Immun.* 63:1013-1019) diluted 1:10, overnight at 4° C. The next day, cells were washed five times with PBS and then reacted for 30 minutes at room temperature with goat anti-mouse IgG+IgM labeled with 10 nm gold particles (EY Laboratories, Inc., San Mateo, Calif.) diluted 1:25. The cells were then washed five times with PBS and pelleted by centrifugation.

[0109] The final cell pellets were fixed with 3% glutaraldehyde in 0.1 M sodium cacodylate buffer (pH 7.2) at 4° C. overnight. The pellets were washed three times, 15 minutes each time, with 0.1 M sodium cacodylate buffer and post fixed with 1% osmium tetroxide in 0.1 M sodium cacodylate buffer for 2 hours at room temperature. The pellets were then washed with distilled water, passed through an acetone series and embedded in Embed 812 and Araldite (Electron Microscopy Sciences, Fort Washington, Pa.).

[0110] For tracheal sections, *Mycoplasma*-free pigs were inoculated intratracheally with *M. hyopneumoniae* strain 232 as described in Thacker et al. ((1997) Potentiation of PRRSV pneumonia by dual infection with *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae*. In *Conference of Research Workers in Animal Diseases*. Ellis, R. P. (ed.) Chicago, Ill.: Iowa State University Press, pp. 190). At 10 and 21 days, pigs were sacrificed, and tracheas were removed. One cm blocks of tissue were fixed with 1% glutaraldehyde overnight, dehydrated in an acetone series and embedded as above. Thick (1-2 μm) sections were stained with methylene blue polychrome and examined by microscopy for regions containing ciliated epithelium. Thin sections (80-90 nm) were then prepared for labeling. For some studies, cells grown in vitro were embedded and sectioned prior to staining. The sections were pretreated with ammonium chloride (1%) for 1 hour, 0.05 M glycine in PBS for 15 minutes, and blocked for 30 minutes in 2% fish gelatin+2% bovine serum albumin in TS buffer (10 mM Tris, 100 mM NaCl, pH 7.5). Primary antibodies were diluted (1:50) in TS buffer and reacted with sections for 30 minutes at room temperature. The sections were washed six times with TS buffer, and then incubated with goat anti-mouse IgG+IgM labeled with 10 nm gold particles (diluted 1:2) for 15 minutes at room temperature. Both primary antibodies and the conjugate were diluted and centrifuged briefly (12,000xg for 5 minutes) to remove gold aggregates prior to use. The sections were then washed six times with TS buffer, dried, contrasted with osmium vapors for 2 minutes, and stained with uranyl acetate-lead citrate. The sections were examined on a Hitachi 500 electron microscope at 75 kV.

[0111] In in vitro grown cells, gold particles were found external to the cells and were primarily associated with the extracellular matrix. Similar results were observed for cells that were stained before or after fixation and sectioning. Occasionally, particles were seen associated with the cell surface, and in rare cases, particles were seen intracellularly. In cells associated with swine cilia, however, gold particles were seen at high concentration intracellularly. P102 was also found in association with swine cilia, often in aggregates or at high concentrations. The extracellular matrix that was so prominent in broth grown cells was not evident in sections of infected swine epithelia.

Example A.6

Two-Dimensional Electrophoresis

[0112] Two-dimensional gel electrophoresis (2-DGE) was carried out essentially as described by Guerreiro et al. ((1997)

Mol. Plant Microbe Interact., 10:506-16). First dimension immobilized pH gradient (IPG) strips (180 mm, linear and non-linear pH 3-10 and linear pH 4-7 and 6-11; Amersham Pharmacia Biotech, Uppsala, Sweden) were prepared for focusing by submersion in hydration buffer (8 M urea, 0.5% wt/vol CHAPS, 0.2% wt/vol DTT, 0.52% wt/vol Bio-Lyte and a trace of bromophenol blue) overnight. *M. hyopneumoniae* whole cell protein (100 µg for analytical gels, 0.5-1.0 mg for preparative gels and immunoblots) was diluted with sample buffer (8 M urea, 4% w/v CHAPS, 1% w/v DTT, 0.8% w/v Bio-Lyte 3-10, 35 mM Tris, and 0.02% w/v bromophenol blue) to a volume of 50 to 100 µL for application to the anodic end of each IPG strip. Isoelectric focusing was performed with a Multiphor II electrophoresis unit (Pharmacia) for 200 kVh at 20° C. except for pH 6-11 strips, which were electrophoresed for 85 kVh. IEF strips were reduced and alkylated in Tris-HCl (0.5 M, pH 6.8) containing 6 M urea, 30% w/v glycerol, 2% w/v sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS), 2% w/v DTT and 0.02% bromophenol blue. Equilibrated strips were placed onto Pharmacia ExcelGels (T=12 to 14% acrylamide) for SDS-PAGE using the Multiphor II. Electrophoretic conditions consisted of 200 Volts for 1.5 hours followed by 4 hours at 600 Volts at 5° C. Gels were stained in Coomassie Blue R-250 (Bio-Rad, Hercules, Calif.), and proteins were transferred to polyvinylidene difluoride (PVDF) membranes using a Hoefer TE70 Series SemiPhor Semi-Dry Transfer Unit (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech, Uppsala, Sweden). The transfer was carried out for 1.5 hours at maximum voltage and a current measured by multiplying the area of the gel (cm²) by 0.8 mA.

Example A.7

Post-Separation Analyses

[0113] Protein spots were excised from gels using a sterile scalpel and placed in a 96 well tray. Gel pieces were washed with 50 mM ammonium bicarbonate/100% acetonitrile (60:40 v/v) and then dried in a Speed Vac (Savant Instruments, Holbrook, N.Y.) for 25 minutes. Gel pieces were then hydrated in 12 µL of 12 ng µL⁻¹ sequencing grade modified trypsin (Promega, Madison, Wis.) for 1 hour at 4° C. Excess trypsin solution was removed and the gel pieces immersed in 50 mM ammonium bicarbonate and incubated overnight at 37° C. Eluted peptides were concentrated and desalted using C₁₈ Zip-Tips™ (Millipore Corp., Bedford, Mass.). The peptides were washed on column with 10 µL of 5% formic acid. The bound peptides were eluted from the Zip-Tip™ in matrix solution (10 mg mL⁻¹ α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid [Sigma] in 70% acetonitrile) directly onto the target plate. Matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization time-of-flight mass spectrometry (MALDI-TOF MS) mass spectra were acquired using either a PerSeptive Biosystems Voyager DE-STR (Framingham, Mass.) or a Micromass TofSpec2E (Micromass, Manchester UK). Both instruments were equipped with 337 nm nitrogen lasers. All spectra were obtained in reflectron/delayed extraction mode, averaging 256 laser shots per sample. Two-point internal calibration of spectra was performed based upon internal porcine trypsin autolysis peptides (842.5 and 2211.10 [M+H]⁺ ions). A list of monoisotopic peaks corresponding to the mass of generated tryptic peptides was used to search a modified translated version of the *M. hyopneumoniae* genome. Successful identifications were based on the number of matching peptide masses and the percentage sequence coverage afforded by those matches.

N-terminal Edman sequencing was performed as previously described (Nouwens et al., 2000).

Example A.8

P102 is Surface Expressed

[0114] To generate a P102 specific antibody, recombinant P102 protein was expressed in *E. coli* and then purified as follows. The coding sequence for P102 was obtained from plasmid pISM1217, which contained the entire sequence of P102 (Hsu and Minion (1998) *Infect. Immun.* 66:4762-4766). The region of the coding sequence encoding amino acids 33-887 was amplified by PCR using primers having BamHI and PstI restriction sites at the 5' termini to enable cloning into pTrcHis. The resulting construct was designated pISM1249. To allow for expression of the coding sequence in *E. coli*, the TGA codons in the pISM1249 sequence were altered by site-directed mutagenesis to TGG codons. The final construct pISM1316.6 was sequenced to confirm these changes and to check for errors introduced by PCR during the mutagenesis step.

[0115] Expression of the cloned sequence in pISM1316.6 resulted in a poly-histidine-tagged protein of about 100 kDa. Expression levels of P102 were low in *E. coli* despite the removal of the opal (TGA) stop codons. A Talon Metal Affinity Resin column was used to remove contaminating *E. coli* proteins during purification. Mouse hyperimmune antiserum raised against this recombinant protein was used in immunoblot analysis of *M. hyopneumoniae* whole cells. The anti-P102 antiserum showed three bands indicating either the presence of cross-reactive proteins or that P102 was being proteolytically processed. Trypsin treatment of whole cells followed by immunoblot and development with the anti-P102 antiserum showed that P102 was located on the membrane surface; all immunoreactive bands were sensitive to trypsin.

Example A.9

P102 paralogs are found throughout the *M. hyopneumoniae* genome

[0116] Hybridization studies indicated that P102 or P102-related sequences may exist in multiple copies in the genome of *M. hyopneumoniae* (Hsu et al. (1997) *J. Bacteriol.* 179:1317-1323). Genome sequencing studies have identified four distinct paralogs of P102 (C2-mhp210, C27-mhp348, C28-mhp663, and C2-mhp036) and two partial paralogs (C2-mhp033 and C2-mhp034) scattered throughout the chromosome (FIG. 21). Further analysis of the genome sequence of *M. hyopneumoniae* revealed additional open reading frames with varying homologies to P102. Each of these appeared to be a fusion with a second gene, while the original P102 sequence had undergone significant evolution. Also, each paralog was part of a two-gene genetic structure, possibly organized into operons. In every case, the P102 paralog was the second or downstream gene. DNA sequence analysis of each of the P102 paralogs showed that homology to P102 was low, but amino acid homology was much higher. The amino acid sequences of the P102 paralogs are shown in FIGS. 2, 6, 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20.

Example A.10

Biotin Labeling of Surface Accessible Proteins Identified Molecules Belonging to a Multi-Gene Family

[0117] Studies were undertaken to identify all of the surface accessible proteins in *M. hyopneumoniae* recognized by

convalescent and hyperimmune swine sera. By combining surface biotinylation, two-dimensional immunoblotting, genomic and proteomic analysis, a subset of these surface molecules was mapped to the genome sequence of *M. hyopneumoniae*.

[0118] Initially, two-dimensional gel electrophoresis of biotinylated proteins identified groups of proteins that were surface exposed, highly expressed, and appeared to resolve along the pI gradient as a series of spots. The molecular masses of many of these proteins ranged from 40 to 130 kDa. Many of these proteins were recognized by convalescent and hyperimmune swine sera. This suggests that these proteins were expressed during *M. hyopneumoniae* infection and evoked an accompanying immune response.

[0119] Tryptic fragments of individual protein spots were analyzed by peptide mass fingerprinting, and the spectra matched to theoretical trypsin cleavage products generated from the *M. hyopneumoniae* genome database. Some of the spots of different molecular masses mapped to the same single copy gene.

Example A.11

Peptide Mass Fingerprinting and Biotinylation Studies Show that P102 Paralogs are Expressed

[0120] Many of the proteins identified by biotinylation and peptide mass fingerprinting were related to products from the cilium adhesion operon (Hsu and Minion (1998) *Infect. Immun.* 66:4762-4766). In addition to the cilium adhesin P97, gene products representing P102 and related proteins were identified.

A.12

Results

[0121] Results indicated that there were a surprising number of P102 paralogs that were all expressed and located on the surface of the organism. Some of the P102 paralogs had a greater degree of sequence identity with P97, while other P102 paralogs did not. None of the sequences surrounding the P102 paralogs were similar, which suggests that the P102 genes duplicated and moved independently of surrounding sequences. Differential staining of in vitro-grown and in vivo-grown organisms was observed, further suggesting that P102 might be involved in the hyperimmune-like responses seen during infection.

B. P216 Studies

Example B.1

Mycoplasma Strains and Culture

[0122] The source and culture conditions used to grow *M. hyopneumoniae* strains J, Beaufort and 232 are as described in Scarman et al. ((1997) *Microbiology* 143:663-673). *Mycoplasmas* were harvested by centrifugation at 10,000xg, washed three times with TS buffer (10 mM Tris, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.5), and the final cell pellets were frozen at -20° C. until use.

Example B.2

Preparative Electrophoresis

[0123] Preliminary vaccine trials in swine immunised with size-fractionated antigens of *M. hyopneumoniae* indicated

that antigen pools residing in two fractions, fractions 2 (85-150 kDa) and 3 (70-85 kDa), provided limited protection against a virulent challenge (Djordjevic et. al (1997) *Aust Vet J* 75:504-511). To determine the amino acid sequences of proteins residing in these molecular mass fractions, whole cell lysates of *M. hyopneumoniae* J strain were separated using 5-7% polyacrylamide resolving columns each with a 4% stacking gel using a BioRad 491 Prep Cell as described in Scarman et al. ((1997) *Microbiology* 143:663-673). Proteins corresponding to those defined for fractions 2 and 3 were pooled, concentrated by filtration, and resuspended in PBS. Protein fractions were digested with trypsin, separated using electrophoresis on precast 8-15% gradient Tricine gels (Novex), and then blotted onto PVDF membrane (BioRad, California, USA) (Towbin et al. (1979) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA.* 76:4350-4354). Protein fractions were analyzed by (1) reaction with porcine hyperimmune sera raised against the J strain of *M. hyopneumoniae* and (2) staining with amido black. Tryptic fragments stained with amido black that reacted with the hyperimmune sera were analysed by N-terminal amino acid sequencing.

Example B.3

Cloning of the Gene Encoding P216

[0124] To clone the genes encoding immunoreactive proteins, degenerate oligonucleotide probes were designed from the N-terminal peptide sequences determined above and used to probe EcoRI-digested chromosomal DNA by Southern analysis (Southern (1975) *J. Mol. Biol.* 98:503-517). EcoRI digested chromosomal DNA from the Beaufort strain was separated on a 1% agarose column prepared in 491 Prep Cell according to the BioRad Technical Note #2203. Samples from every fifth fraction were blotted to a nylon membrane and probed with degenerate oligonucleotide probes derived from the N-terminal sequences of tryptic fragments. DNA fragments from reactive fractions were incubated with the Klenow fragment and Pfu DNA polymerase to generate blunt ends. DNA fragments were ligated into pCR Script™ and transformed into XL10-Gold as outlined in the manufacturer's instructions (Stratagene).

[0125] In this way, N-terminal sequence analysis of an X kDa tryptic peptide fragment recognised by porcine hyperimmune generated the sequence ELEDNTKLIAPNIRQ (SEQ ID NO:34). Based on this amino acid sequence, a degenerate oligonucleotide having the sequence 5'-GAA (T/C)T(T/A) GAA GAT AAT AC(C/A/T) AAA TTA ATT GC(T/A) CCT AAT-3' (SEQ ID NO:35) was made and used as a probe to identify a hybridizing fragment of 4.5 kb. The clone containing this 4.5 kilobase fragment was designated p216.

Example B.4

DNA Sequence Analysis

[0126] For sequence analysis, purified plasmid DNA (Qiagen) or PCR product purified from agarose using the BRESA-CLEAN™ kit (Bresatec, Adelaide, Australia) was used. Oligonucleotide primers were obtained commercially (Sigma), and the BigDye™ Terminator Cycle Sequencing Kit (Applied Biosystems) was used for sequencing reactions. Results were analysed with an Applied Biosystems Model 377 automated sequencer.

[0127] Sequence analysis of the cloned fragment in p216 from the Beaufort strain revealed a large ORF that did not significantly match sequences deposited in GenBank. The fragment was the carboxy terminus of a larger ORF as the fragment had a stop codon but no ATG start codon. Additional upstream sequence was obtained by inverse PCR, and the final N-terminal sequence was obtained by PCR using primers designed from strain 232 genomic sequences. The complete ORF (C28-mph545; see, FIG. 7) was 5,637 base pairs in length and encoded a protein of 216 kDa designated P216 (C28-MPH545; see, FIG. 8). The ORF contained 17 TGA codons, 12 of which appeared in the carboxy terminal 85 kDa.

[0128] Blastp analysis of the complete gene sequence revealed near identity with the partial gene sequence YX2 (GenBank Accession No. AF279292) from *M. hyopneumoniae* strain 232 and limited sequence homology with the P97 cilium adhesin (GenBank Accession No. U50901) with 21% identities, 38% positives and 19% gaps (Expect=4e-18). Comparisons of the nucleotide and derived protein sequences with the database were performed using the package from the University of Wisconsin Genetics Group (GCG) Version 7, accessed via the Australian National Genomic Information Service (ANGIS, University of Sydney) and MacVector (Scientific Imaging Systems, Eastman Kodak Co., New Haven, Conn.).

[0129] DNA sequence encoding the P216 homologue from the 232 strain of *M. hyopneumoniae* was obtained as part of a genome-sequencing project. Southern blotting analysis using an oligonucleotide probe from the carboxy terminus showed that the *M. hyopneumoniae* genome contained a single copy of the gene encoding the 216-kDa protein. Blastn analysis with p216 and the *M. hyopneumoniae* genome database also identified a single copy. The protein has 1,879 amino acids, a pI of 8.51, and is highly hydrophilic. A protein motif search using the algorithm Prosite on the ISREC ProfileScan server (www.isrec.isb.ch/software/PFSCAN_form.html) identified a bipartite nuclear binding domain (BNBD) between amino acids 1012-1029.

[0130] The nucleotide sequence of the *M. hyopneumoniae* p216 gene from strain 232 and the J strain are shown in FIGS. 7 and 19, respectively.

Example B.5

Generation of Antisera Against *M. hyopneumoniae* Strain 232

[0131] Preparation of porcine hyperimmune serum against *M. hyopneumoniae* is as described in Scarman et al. (1997) *Microbiology* 143:663-673. In brief, *M. hyopneumoniae*-free swines were challenged with a preparation of *M. hyopneumoniae* strain 232 emulsified in Freund's complete adjuvant, and these swines were subjected to a second exposure one month later with the same preparation in Freund's incomplete adjuvant. Serum responses were monitored until an anti-*M. hyopneumoniae* response was confirmed by an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA).

Example B.6

Generation of P216 Polyclonal Antisera

[0132] To generate monospecific polyclonal antisera to P216, the DNA sequence encoding P216 from strain 232 was examined for the presence of TGA codons, since TGA codons encode tryptophans in *Mycoplasmas*. A region containing no

TGA codons and encoding a 30 kDa protein (amino acids 1043-1226) was identified. PCR primers were designed to amplify and clone this region into pCR Script™ forming plasmid p216.1. The cloned fragment was then directionally cloned into pQE9 (Qiagen) by ligation of BamHI- and HindIII-digested p216.1 DNA to form p216.2. The ligation mixture was transformed into *Escherichia coli* M15-[pREP4] according to the manufacturer's instructions (Qiagen). Colony hybridization using the DIG system (Roche) was used to identify transformants containing the proper fragment.

[0133] Cultures of the transformants containing p216.2 were grown in LB medium (Sambrook et al. (1989) *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, 2nd Ed, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y.) containing ampicillin (100 µg/mL) and kanamycin (25 µg/mL) at 37° C. with shaking. For expression from p216.2, cultures were treated with 1 mM isopropyl-β-D-thiogalactopyranoside (IPTG) after reaching an OD₆₀₀ of 0.6. After induction for 4 hours, the cells were harvested by centrifugation at 4,000×g for 20 minutes. Purification of the recombinant His-tagged protein was achieved using Ni-NTA resin under denaturing conditions as outlined in the manufacturer's instructions (Qiagen).

[0134] Purified recombinant protein was dialysed against PBS containing 5% glycerol and concentrated using polyvinyl-pyrrolidone (Sigma). Approximately 5 mg of purified protein in a volume of 250 µL were emulsified with an equal volume of Freund's incomplete adjuvant (Sigma). The preparation was given subcutaneously to rabbits at two sites and a booster immunization, similarly prepared, was given three weeks later. Serum response against the immunizing antigen was confirmed by immunoblot analysis.

[0135] Similarly, rabbit antisera directed against the N-terminal sequence of P216 were generated by immunization with the peptide DFLTNNGRTVLE (SEQ ID NO:36) (amino acids 94-105 of P216) conjugated to keyhole limpet hemocyanin. Rabbit immunizations were performed as described in (Scarman et al. (1997) *Microbiology* 143:663-673).

Example B.7

Electrophoretic and Immunoblot Analyses

[0136] Sodium dodecyl sulphate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) and immunoblot analysis were performed as described by Laemmli (1970) *Nature* 227:680-685 and Towbin et al. (1979) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 76:4350-4354, respectively. Analytical electrophoretic gels containing *M. hyopneumoniae* strain 232 proteins were stained with silver (Rabilloud et al. (1992) *Electrophoresis* 13:264-266). Preparative gels were stained with colloidal Coomassie Brilliant Blue G-250 (0.1% Coomassie Brilliant Blue G-250 w/v, 17% w/v ammonium sulfate, 34% methanol v/v, 3% v/v ortho-phosphoric acid). Gels were destained in 1% v/v acetic acid for 1 hour.

[0137] Immunoblot analysis was used to determine if P216 is recognised by antibodies elicited during natural infection using swine field sera shown to contain antibodies against *M. hyopneumoniae* (Djordjevic et al. (1994) *Vet. Microbiol.* 39:261-273). The 30 kDa recombinant protein representing amino acids 1043-1226 of P216 was used as antigen in these experiments. Other immunoblot analyses included one- and two-dimensional blots of *M. hyopneumoniae* whole cells using swine convalescent sera pools (2D blots) and individual swine sera (ID blots). Swine hyperimmune sera were also

used to screen for immunoreactive proteins in one- and two-dimensional immunoblot analyses. Rabbit antisera generated against the 30 kDa recombinant protein and the peptide DFLTNNGRIVLE (SEQ ID NO:36) specific for P130 were used to investigate processing of P216 in one-dimensional immunoblotting experiments as well.

Example B.8

Two-Dimensional Gel Electrophoresis

[0138] Two-dimensional gel electrophoresis was carried out essentially as described by Guerreiro et al. ((1997) *Mol Plant Microbe Interact* 10:506-516). First dimension immobilized pH gradient (IPG) strips (180 mm, linear and non-linear pH 3-10 and linear pH 4-7; Pharmacia-Biotechnology, Uppsala, Sweden) were prepared for focusing by submersion in rehydration buffer (8 M urea, 0.5% w/v CHAPS, 0.2% w/v DTT, 0.52% w/v Bio-Lyte and a trace of bromophenol) overnight. *M. hyopneumoniae* 232 whole cell proteins (100 µg for analytical gels, 0.5-1.0 mg for preparative gels and immunoblots) were diluted with sample buffer (8 M urea, 4% w/v CHAPS, 1% w/v DTT, 0.8% w/v Bio-Lyte 3-10, 35 mM Tris, and 0.02% w/v bromophenol blue) to a volume of 50 to 100 µl for application to the anodic end of each IPG strip. Isoelectric focusing was run with the Immobiline DryStrip kit in a Multiphor II electrophoresis unit (Pharmacia-Biotechnology) for 200 kVh at 20° C. IEF strips were subsequently prepared for second dimension SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) by equilibration in Tris-HCl (0.5 M, pH 6.8) containing 6 M urea, 30% w/v glycerol, 2% w/v sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS), 2% w/v DTT, and 0.02% bromophenol blue. Equilibrated strips were placed onto Pharmacia ExcelGel gels (T=12 to 14% acrylamide) for molecular mass separation of *M. hyopneumoniae* proteins on a Multiphor II unit. Electrophoretic conditions consisted of 200 Volts for 1.5 hour followed by 4 hours at 600 Volts. Gels were maintained at 5° C. throughout.

Example B.9

Peptide Mass Fingerprinting-Mass Spectrometry

[0139] Proteins spots were manually excised and placed in a 96-well microtiter plate. Conditions used for trypsin digestion and for the generation of peptide mass fingerprints are described in Nouwens et al. (2000) *Electrophoresis* 21:3797-3809. A purification step was performed on the tryptic peptides for proteins with poor peptide mass fingerprints as described in Gobom et al. (1999) *J. Mass Spectrom.* 34:105-116. Protein identifications were assigned by comparing the peak lists generated from peptide mass fingerprinting data to a database containing theoretical tryptic digests of *M. hyopneumoniae* strain 232. The Protein-Lynx package (Micro-mass, Manchester, UK) was used to search databases.

Example B.10

Image Processing

[0140] Gels and immunoblots were digitized at 600 dpi with a UMAX PS-2400X lamp scanner using Photoshop 3.0 (Adobe, Mountain View, Calif.). Spot detection and gel-to-gel protein spot matching were performed with MELANIE II software (BioRad, Hercules, Calif.) run under OpenWindows

3.0. Apparent molecular masses were determined by co-electrophoresis with protein standards (Pharmacia-Biotechnology).

Example B.11

Results of Two-Dimensional Electrophoresis and Peptide Mass Fingerprinting Analysis

[0141] Analyses of two-dimensional electropherograms identified two clusters of spots that tracked along the pI gradient in an unusual fashion. Peptide mass fingerprinting analysis of spots within each of the clusters showed that the spots had identical mass fingerprints and were thus derived from the same molecule. Cluster 1 with an approximate mass of 130 kDa was mapped to the N-terminal region of P216 from the genome sequence of *M. hyopneumoniae* strain 232. Cluster 2 of approximately 85 kDa mapped to the carboxy terminus of the same ORF. The proteins were designated P130 and P85, respectively. The pI of cluster 1 ranged from 9.5 to 8.0, while the pI of cluster 2 ranged from 9.0 to 6.5. Mass spectrometric analysis indicated that P216 was cleaved between amino acids 1004 and 1090 generating the two fragments of 130 and 85 kDa.

Example B.12

Results of Immunoblot Analysis

[0142] Two-dimensional immunoblots reacted with porcine hyperimmune sera revealed a complex pattern of spots two of which corresponded to P130 and P85. P85 was also strongly recognized by a pool of convalescent sera showing that it was an important antigen during disease. To investigate this further, a 30-kDa region spanning amino acids 1042-1226 in P85 was expressed, purified by nickel-affinity chromatography, and blotted onto PVDF membrane. Individual convalescent sera from swines known to be positive in a *M. hyopneumoniae*-specific ELISA reacted with the 30-kDa protein confirming that P216 is an important molecule recognized by the host immune response during the normal course of infection. Antibodies raised to a 30-kDa peptide spanning amino acids 1042-1226 reacted solely with the 85 kDa cleavage product suggesting that cleavage occurred between amino acids 1004 and 1042. Sera raised to the N-terminal peptide of P216 recognized only P130

Example B.13

Posttranslational Processing of P216 Among Different Strains of *M. hyopneumoniae*

[0143] To investigate fragment patterns of P216 in different *M. hyopneumoniae* strains, immunoblot analysis was performed with the anti-P130 N-terminal peptide and anti-P30 antisera. Antibodies raised against the N-terminal peptide recognized P130 and several lower molecular mass peptides in one-dimensional immunoblots of whole cell lysates of J and 232 strains. The pattern of proteins recognised by this antisera was different between the two strains. Antisera raised against the 30-kDa peptide strongly recognised an 85-kDa antigen in both J and 232 strains, but also reacted with a number of weakly reactive proteins. Similarly, the pattern recognised with the anti-30-kDa sera was different between J and 232.

[0144] To determine if different post-translational cleavage events were occurring among other strains of *M. hyopneumo-*

niae, a collection of strains from different geographic origins were examined by immunoblot. Anti-30 kDa sera reacted strongly to an 85-kDa antigen and other proteins of lower molecular mass in immunoblots of whole cell lysates from different strains of *M. hyopneumoniae*. These strains represented isolates recovered from different geographic locations within Australia and from different countries including the USA, Great Britain and France. The anti-P30 sera, however, did not react against antigens in immunoblots of whole cell lysates of related porcine *Mycoplasmas*, e.g. *Mycoplasma hyorhinis* and *Mycoplasma flocculare*, suggesting that P216 is a *M. hyopneumoniae*-specific antigen. Convalescent sera from different swines also recognized purified recombinant P30 indicating that P216 is expressed in vivo.

Example B.14

Surface Localization Studies

[0145] Several approaches were taken to determine if P216 and its cleavage products were associated with the outer membrane surface. These included trypsin digestion and cell surface biotinylation.

[0146] For trypsin digestion studies, all solutions and *M. hyopneumoniae* cell stocks were pre-equilibrated at 37° C. *M. hyopneumoniae* cells (200 mg/mL in PBS) were aliquoted (300 µL) into sterile eppendorf tubes at 37° C. and trypsin was added to a final concentration ranging from 0.1-1000 µg/mL. The suspensions were inverted gently and incubated at 37° C. for 20 minutes. Immediately after incubation, the cells were lysed in Laemmli buffer, heated at 95° C. for 10 minutes and analysed by SDS PAGE and immunoblotting. Trypsin digested both P85 and P130 in a concentration dependent manner, but did not digest the intracellular enzyme lactate dehydrogenase, a control for spontaneous lysis of cells (Strasser et al. (1991) *Infect. Immun.* 59:1217-22). This suggests that both portions of P216 are surface accessible and sensitive to trypsin digestion.

[0147] To further clarify this, surface biotinylation of *M. hyopneumoniae* was performed. The method described by Meier et al. ((1992) *Anal. Biochem.* 204:220-226) was used with the following modifications. All solutions were pre-chilled at 4° C. and all manipulations were performed on ice. *M. hyopneumoniae* pellets (200 mg wet weight) were resuspended in 4 mL of BOS buffer (10 mM sodium tetraborate in 0.15 M NaCl, pH 8.8). Immediately after the addition of 5 µL of NHS-biotin (10 mg/mL in dimethylsulfoxide), the reaction was allowed to proceed for 1 to 8 minutes with swirling. To determine the most suitable reaction time, aliquots were removed at 1-minute intervals for 15 minutes. A reaction time of 5 minute was chosen for all subsequent studies except where noted. Biotinylation was stopped with the addition of 2 mL of 0.1 M NH₄Cl that served to saturate unbound NHS-biotin. Cells were harvested by centrifugation (8,500×g, 10 minutes) and washed twice in TKMS buffer (25 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4, 25 mM KCl, 5 mM MgCl₂ and 0.15 M NaCl in PBS). The products were resolved by two-dimensional electrophoresis.

[0148] Both P130 and P85 were readily biotinylated, confirming that all parts of P216 were surface accessible.

Example B.15

Triton X-100 and X-114 Extractions

[0149] Integral membrane proteins from 200 mg wet weight of whole cells were extracted with TX-114 essentially

as described by Bordier ((1981) *J. Biol. Chem.* 182:1356-1363). The resultant aqueous and detergent phases were collected and analysed by SDS-PAGE and immunoblotting. The phase partitioning activity of Triton X-114 causes separation of hydrophobic molecules into the detergent phase. When treated with Triton X-114, P85 remained in the insoluble pellet consisting of complex high molecular weight structures that (1) were membrane associated and (2) lacked the solubility of normal cytosolic proteins.

[0150] For Triton X-100 extraction, pelleted *M. hyopneumoniae* (strains J and Beaufort) cells (200 mg wet weight) were resuspended in 10 mL of TS buffer containing 1 mM phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride. Proteins were extracted by the addition of 2% Triton X-100 (Amersham Pharmacia Biotechnology) and incubated at 37° C. for 30 minutes as described in Stevens and Krause ((1991) *J. Bacteriol.* 173:1041-1050). Briefly, *M. hyopneumoniae* cell suspensions were centrifuged (14,000×g, 30 min) at 4° C. The aqueous phase was removed and the pellet was re-extracted as described above. The insoluble pellet and both aqueous phases were analysed by SDS-PAGE and immunoblotting using anti-30 kDa and sera raised against the peptide DFLT-NNGRTVLE (SEQ ID NO:36).

[0151] With Triton X-100 fractionation, high molecular weight cytoskeletal-like proteins remain insoluble, but phase partitioning does not occur. When treated with Triton X-100, P85 partitioned primarily to the aqueous detergent-containing phase, but about 30% remained in the pellet. These data indicate that P216 may form extracellular oligomeric structures. The presence of coiled coil domains in both fragments of P216 also supports this hypothesis.

C. P97 Studies

Example C.1

Bacterial Strains and Plasmids

[0152] *M. hyopneumoniae* strains 232 (virulent parental strain), 232_91.3 (high adherent clone), 232_60.3 (low adherent clone), and J type strain (NCTC 10110) were grown in modified Friis broth and harvested as described by Zhang et al. ((1995) *Infect Immun* 63:1013-1019) and Djordjevic et al. ((1994) *Vet Microbiol* 39:261-273), respectively. All broth media were filter sterilized through 0.22 µm filters, which removed the majority of particulate matter. *Mycoplasmas* were harvested by centrifugation and extensively washed to remove remaining medium contaminants. *Escherichia coli* TOP10 containing pISM405 was grown on Luria Bertani (LB) agar or in LB broth (Sambrook et al., 1989) containing 100 µg ml⁻¹ ampicillin. Isopropyl-β-D-thiogalactopyranoside (IPTG) induction was carried out by the addition of IPTG to a final concentration of 1 mM. Bacterial cultures were routinely grown at 37° C. and liquid cultures were aerated by shaking at 200 rpm.

Example C.2

Construction and Expression of Adhesin Fusion Protein

[0153] Hexa-histidyl P97 fusion proteins were constructed using the pTrcHis (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, Calif.) cloning vector. Primers FMhp3 (5'-GAA CAA TTT GAT CAC AAG ATC CTG AAT ATA CC-3' (SEQ ID NO:37)) and RMhp4 (5'-AAT TCC TCT GAT CAT TAT TTA GAT TTT AAT TCC TG-3' (SEQ ID NO:38)) were used to amplify a 3013 bp

fragment representing base pairs 315-3321 of the gene sequence containing amino acids 105-1107. The fragment was digested with BclI (underlined sequence) and inserted into the BamHI site of vector pTrecHisA. A construct with the proper fragment orientation was identified by restriction digests. The resulting 116-kDa recombinant P97-polyhistidine fusion protein contained the R1 and R2 repeat regions as well as the major cleavage site at amino acid 195 in the P97 sequence.

Example C.3

Antisera

[0154] The Mab F1B6 has been described (Zhang et al. (1995) *Infect. Immun.* 63:1013-1019). Mab F1B6 binds to the R1 region of the cilium adhesin that has at least 3 repeat sequences (Minion et al. (2000) *Infect. Immun.* 68:3056-3060). Peptides with sequences TSSQKDPST (Δ NP97) (SEQ ID NO:39) and VNQNFKVKFQAL (NP97) (SEQ ID NO:40) were used to raise antibodies against P97/P66 and P22, respectively. The peptides were bound to keyhole limpet hemocyanin with the Pierce Imjet Maleimide Activated Immunogen Conjugation Kit (Pierce Chemical Co., Rockford, Ill.). These conjugates were then used to generate mouse hyperimmune antisera by the method of Luo and Lin ((1997) *BioTechniques* 23:630-632). The resulting antisera were tested by enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) using ovalbumin-peptide conjugate and purified recombinant P97 antigens, and by immunoblot with the recombinant P97 antigen. Antiserum raised against the C-terminal 28 kDa (R2 serum) of the cilium adhesin of strain J has been described (Wilton et al. (1998) *Microbiology* 144:1931-1943). Mouse Mab 2B6-D4 raised against human fibronectin was purchased commercially (BD Biosciences, Pharmingen) as was alkaline phosphatase conjugated goat anti-mouse Ig(H+L) antibodies (Southern Biotechnology Associates, Inc., Birmingham, Ala.). Goat anti-mouse IgG+IgM labeled with 10 nm colloidal gold particles (EY Laboratories, Inc., San Mateo, Calif.) was used in immunogold electron microscopy studies.

Example C.4

Immunoblot Analysis

[0155] Sodium dodecyl sulfate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) and immunoblot analysis was performed as described by Laemmli ((1970) *Nature* 227:680-685) and Towbin et al. ((1979) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*. 76:4350-4354), respectively. Proteins were transferred to PVDF membranes (Micron Separations, Inc.). For the media control experiments, purified recombinant P97 was incubated with fresh and spent Friis media. Spent media was prepared from an early log phase culture that had been centrifuged and filtered through a 0.1 μ m filter. Purified recombinant P97 (2.5 μ g) in 20 μ l phosphate buffered saline was diluted 1:1 in fresh or spent media and incubated overnight at 37° C. Ten μ l of the mixture were the loaded onto SDS-PAGE gels, blotted to nitrocellulose and developed with F1B6 Mab. For ligand blotting, PVDF blots were transferred, blocked and washed as described previously (Wilton et al. (1998) *Microbiology* 144:1931-1943). Blots were exposed to human fibronectin (5 μ g ml⁻¹) dissolved in TS buffer (TS buffer: 10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4; 150 mM NaCl) for 1.5 h, washed, and exposed to 0.4

μ g ml⁻¹ anti-human fibronectin Mabs for 1 h at room temperature. Blots were washed and developed as described above.

Example C.5

Trypsin Treatment of *M. hyopneumoniae*

[0156] *M. hyopneumoniae* cells (0.5 g) were treated with trypsin essentially as described previously (Wilton et al. (1998) *Microbiology* 144:1931-1943). Briefly, trypsin was added to cell suspensions of *M. hyopneumoniae* at 0, 0.3, 0.5, 1.0, 3.0, 10, 50, 300, and 500 μ g ml⁻¹ at 37° C. for 15 min. Immediately after incubation, cell suspensions were lysed in Laemmli buffer and heated to 95° C. for 10 min. Lysates were analysed by SDS-PAGE and immunoblotting using F1B6 Mab.

Example C.6

Two-Dimensional Gel Electrophoresis

[0157] Two-dimensional gel electrophoresis (2-DGE) was carried out essentially as described by Cordwell et al. ((1997) *Electrophoresis* 18:1393-1398). First dimension immobilized pH gradient (IPG) strips (180 mm, linear pH6-11; Amersham Pharmacia Biotech, Uppsala, Sweden) were prepared for focusing by submersion in 2-DGE compatible sample buffer (5 M urea, 2 M thiourea, 0.1% carrier ampholytes 3-10, 2% w/v CHAPS, 2% w/v sulfobetaine 3-10, 2 mM tributyl phosphine (TBP; Bio-Rad, Hercules USA)) overnight. *M. hyopneumoniae* whole cell protein (250 μ g) was diluted with sample buffer to a volume of 100 μ l for application to the anodic end of each IPG strip via an applicator cup. Isoelectric focusing was performed with a Multiphor II electrophoresis unit (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech) for 85 kVh at 20° C. IPG strips were detergent exchanged, reduced and alkylated in buffer containing 6 M urea, 2% SDS, 20% glycerol, 5 mM TBP, 2.5% v/v acrylamide monomer, trace amount of bromophenol blue dye and 375 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.8) for 20 minutes prior to loading the IPG strip onto the top of an 8-18% T, 2.5% C (piperazine diacrylamide) 20 cmx20 cm polyacrylamide gel. Second-dimension electrophoresis was carried out at 4° C. using 3 mA/gel for 2 hours, followed by 20 mA/gel until the bromophenol blue dye had run off the end of the gel. Gels were fixed in 40% methanol, 10% acetic acid for 1 hour and then stained overnight in Sypro Ruby (Molecular Probes, Eugene, Oreg.). Images were acquired using a Molecular Imager Fx (Bio-Rad). Gels were then double-stained in Coomassie Blue G-250.

Example C.7

Post-Separation Analyses

[0158] Protein spots were excised from gels using a sterile scalpel and placed in a 96 well tray (Gobom et al. (1999) *J. Mass. Spectrom.* 34:105-116). Gel pieces were washed with 50 mM ammonium bicarbonate/100% acetonitrile (60:40 v/v) and then dried in a Speed Vac (Savant Instruments, Holbrook, N.Y.) for 25 min. Gel pieces were then hydrated in 12 μ l of 12 ng μ l⁻¹ sequencing grade modified trypsin (Promega, Madison, Wis.) for 1 h at 4° C. Excess trypsin solution was removed and the gel pieces immersed in 50 mM ammonium bicarbonate and incubated overnight at 37° C. Eluted peptides were concentrated and desalted using C₁₈ Zip-Tips™ (Millipore Corp., Bedford, Mass.). The peptides were washed on a

column with 10 μ l 5% formic acid. The bound peptides were eluted from the Zip-Tip™ in matrix solution (10 mg ml⁻¹ α -cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid [Sigma] in 70% acetonitrile) directly onto the target plate. Matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization time-of-flight mass spectrometry (MALDI-TOF MS) mass spectra were acquired using either a PerSeptive Biosystems Voyager DE-STR (Framingham, Mass.) or a Micromass TofSpec2E (Micromass, Manchester UK). Both instruments were equipped with 337 nm nitrogen lasers. All spectra were obtained in reflectron/delayed extraction mode, averaging 256 laser shots per sample. Two-point internal calibration of spectra was performed based upon internal porcine trypsin autolysis peptides (842.5 and 2211.10 [M+H]⁺ ions). A list of monoisotopic peaks corresponding to the mass of generated tryptic peptides was used to search a modified translated version of the *M. hyopneumoniae* genome. Successful identifications were based on the number of matching peptide masses and the percentage sequence coverage afforded by those matches. N-terminal Edman sequencing was performed as previously described (Nouwens et al. (2000) *Electrophoresis* 21:3797-3809).

Example C.8

Immunoelectron Microscopy

[0159] *M. hyopneumoniae* strain 232 cells were grown to mid log phase, pelleted by centrifugation and washed with phosphate buffered saline (PBS). The final cell pellets were fixed with 3% glutaraldehyde in 0.1 M sodium cacodylate buffer (pH 7.2) at 4° C. overnight. The pellets were washed three times with 0.1 M sodium cacodylate buffer, 15 min between changes and post fixed with 1% osmium tetroxide in 0.1 M sodium cacodylate buffer for 2 h at room temperature. The pellets were then washed with distilled water, passed through an acetone series and embedded in Embed 812 and Araldite (Electron Microscopy Sciences, Fort Washington, Pa.). Thin sections (80-90 nm) were then washed six times with TS buffer, and reacted with F1B6 ascites fluid (diluted 1:50), anti-ANP97 ascites fluid (diluted 1:10), anti-NP97 ascites fluid (diluted 1:10), or mouse anti-human fibronectin (diluted 1:25) overnight at 4° C. The grids were washed five times with TS buffer and then reacted with goat anti-mouse IgG+IgM labeled with 10 nm colloidal gold particles (EY Laboratories, Inc.) diluted 1:25 for 30 min at room temperature. The cells were then washed 5 times with TS buffer, dried, contrasted with osmium vapors for 2 min, and stained with uranyl acetate-lead citrate. The sections were examined on a Hitachi 500 at 75 kV.

[0160] For tracheal sections, mycoplasma-free pigs were inoculated intratracheally with *M. hyopneumoniae* strain 232. At 10 and 21 days, pigs were sacrificed, tracheas were removed and 1 cm blocks of tissue fixed with 1% glutaraldehyde overnight, dehydrated in an acetone series, and embedded as above. Thick (1-2 μ m) sections were stained with methylene blue polychrome and examined by microscopy for regions containing ciliated epithelium. Thin sections (80-90 nm) were then prepared for labeling. The sections were pre-treated with ammonium chloride (1%) for 1 h, 0.05 M glycine in PBS for 15 min, blocked for 30 min in 2% fish gelatin+2% bovine serum albumin in TS buffer (10 mM Tris, 100 mM NaCl, pH 7.5). Primary antibodies were diluted in TS buffer and reacted with sections for 30 min at room temperature. The sections were washed six times with TS buffer, and then incubated with goat anti-mouse IgG+IgM labeled with 10 nm

gold particles (diluted 1:2) for 15 min at room temperature. Both primary antibodies and the conjugate were diluted and centrifuged briefly (12,000 \times g for 5 min) prior to use. The sections were then washed six times with TS buffer, dried, contrasted with osmium vapors for 2 min, and stained with uranyl acetate-lead citrate. The sections were examined on a Hitachi 500 at 75 kV.

Example C.9

Fibronectin Binding Assay

[0161] Immunolon 2 (Dynatech Laboratories, Inc.) 96 well plates were coated with 100 μ l of human fibronectin (Sigma, F 0895) at a concentration of 5 μ g ml⁻¹ in 0.1 M sodium carbonate. Plates were incubated at 4° C. overnight, washed three times with PBS, and blocked with 1% bovine serum albumin in PBS for 2 hr. The plates were then incubated with purified recombinant P97 with or without inhibitor at a concentration of 10 μ g ml⁻¹. Inhibitors tested were intact human fibronectin, 45-kDa proteolytic fragment of fibronectin (Sigma, F 0162), 30-kDa proteolytic fragment of fibronectin (Sigma, F 9911) and engineered RGD polymer (Sigma, 5022). They were added to Eppendorf tubes with purified recombinant P97 (10 μ g ml⁻¹) at concentrations of 37.5 μ g ml⁻¹, 7.5 μ g ml⁻¹, and 1.5 μ g ml⁻¹ and incubated at 37° C. for 1 hr. The recombinant P97 plus inhibitor was then transferred to a fibronectin coated plate, which was then incubated at 37° C. for 2 hr. Binding of P97 to fibronectin was assessed by ELISA with Mab F1B6. Optical density at 405 nm was indicative of P97 binding to fibronectin-coated wells. Three replicates per treatment were assayed from three different experiments. Statistical differences were determined by the General Linear Model with a linear contrast based on pooled variances.

Example C.10

Results of Two-Dimensional Gel Electrophoresis and Mass Spectrometry

[0162] Previous studies have demonstrated that the gene product for the cilium adhesin of strain 232 (126-kDa preprotein, 1036 amino acids) undergoes a cleavage event at amino acid 195 to yield what was once thought to be the "mature" molecule (Hsu et al. (1997) *J. Bacteriol.* 179:1317-1323). During peptide mass mapping studies of J strain proteins, four spots of 22, 28, 66 and 94 kDa (subsequently referred to as P22, P28, P66 and P94, respectively) were identified that represented different fragments of the adhesin. The N-terminal sequences for these proteins allowed unequivocal alignment with the cilium adhesin preprotein. P94 of strain J, the homologue of P97 in strain 232, mapped to a region that begins immediately downstream of amino acid 195 until the end of the ORF. Two closely spaced proteins at 66 kDa had identical mass maps and corresponded to a region beginning immediately downstream of amino acid 195 of the adhesin and ending near the R1 repeat. N-terminal sequence analysis of P66 showed a sequence of ADEKTSS (SEQ ID NO:41) that is identical to that of P94. Immunoblotting results using Mab F1B6 confirmed that P66 contains R1. Thus, the cleavage event must occur immediately downstream of the R1 repeat region. These data suggest that a fragment approximately 28 kDa in size had been removed from the C-terminus in some, but not all of the P94 molecules. This observation was confirmed when a 28-kDa fragment was identified that

mapped to the C-terminus of P94. Also, one and two-dimensional immunoblots of J strain proteins probed with antisera raised against a recombinant 28-kDa protein containing R2 but not R1 (Wilton et al. (1998) *Microbiology* 144:1931-1943) recognised both P28 and P94 proteins. Previously, it was shown that antisera raised against a 28-kDa C-terminal recombinant peptide of the adhesin recognised the mature form of this antigen (93-97 kDa) in different strains of *M. hyopneumoniae* and a 28-kDa fragment only in strain J (Wilton et al. (1998) *Microbiology* 144:1931-1943). Tryptic peptide mass mapping showed that peptides from P22 mapped to the first 190 amino acids of the 123-kDa adhesin preprotein. The N-terminal sequence of P22 (SKKSKTF (SEQ ID NO:42)) aligned to amino acids 2-8 in the N-terminus of the 123 kDa pre-protein suggesting that cleavage of the hydrophobic leader peptide (amino acids 8-22) is not necessary for translocation of the cilium adhesin across the membrane.

[0163] Comparative peptide mass mapping studies of strain 232 identified two spots of 70 and 97 kDa, subsequently identified as P70 and P97, respectively. Mass maps representative of P97 corresponded to a region beginning immediately downstream of amino acid 195 until the end of the ORF and corresponded to the most abundant product of the 232 strain adhesin gene (Zhang et al. (1995) *Infect. Immun.* 63:1013-1019). Interestingly, mass maps representative of P70 corresponded to a region beginning immediately downstream of amino acid 195 and ending near the R1 repeat, a map that was virtually identical to P66 in strain J. The presence of six extra copies of the R1 repeat is the most likely explanation for the difference in masses between P66 and P70 in strains J and 232, respectively. Consistent with these data, immunoblots probed with antisera raised against a recombinant 28-kDa protein containing R2 but not R1 (Wilton et al. (1998) *Microbiology* 144:1931-1943) recognized P97 but not P70 or P28. Furthermore, P28 or P22 could not be identified on 2D gels of 232 proteins resolved by 2D gel electrophoresis in regions where they were identified in strain J. This variation was not due to differences in sequence since P22 sequences were identical in the two strains. This was not true for the P28 sequences, however. The predicted mass and pI for P28 from strain 232 was 24.6 kDa and 5.88, respectively, and for P28 from strain J, it was 26.0 kDa and 8.39. It was possible that P28 was not found in strain 232 because of the change in pI causing a shift in the gel location of the protein. It was also possible that additional cleavage of P22 occurred in strain 232 that did not in strain J.

[0164] To rule out the possibility that cleavage resulted from a proteolytic activity in the media used for culturing *M. hyopneumoniae*, purified recombinant P97 was incubated with fresh and spent medium and then examined for proteolytic cleavage by immunoblot. Because the medium contained 20% swine serum, large quantities of swine immunoglobulins were present in the protein samples causing some background staining with the anti-mouse conjugate. It was still clear, however, that neither fresh nor spent medium contained proteolytic activity capable of cleaving recombinant P97 after 12 hours of incubation at 37° C. Thus, cleavage of the cilium adhesin was mediated by mycoplasma-encoded activities and was not due to porcine serum or other medium components.

Example C.11

Trypsin Sensitivity of R1-Containing Cleavage Products

[0165] Immunoblot analyses of strain J and 232 cells digested with different concentrations of trypsin was used to

investigate the cellular location of R1-containing cleavage fragments. The F1B6 Mab typically recognised proteins with masses of 35, 66, 88, 94, and 123 kDa in strain J and a similar pattern was observed for strain 232. Exposure of intact *M. hyopneumoniae* to concentrations of trypsin ranging from 0.1-10 $\mu\text{g ml}^{-1}$ showed a gradual loss of the higher mass proteins. Concentrations between 10 and 50 $\mu\text{g ml}^{-1}$ resulted in the loss of all the immunoreactive proteins (except one of 35 kDa) indicating that R1-containing adhesin fragments are surface accessible. The pattern of digestion of R1-containing adhesin fragments was consistent in repeat experiments except that the 35 kDa fragment was not reliably resistant to trypsin at concentrations above 10 $\mu\text{g ml}^{-1}$. Identical blots reacted with antisera raised to recombinant *M. hyopneumoniae* lactate dehydrogenase (previously shown to reside cytosolically) (Strasser et al. (1991) *Infect. Immun.* 59:1217-1222) and to antisera raised to recombinant fragments of pyruvate dehydrogenase subunits A and D showed that these proteins remained detectable with trypsin concentrations up to 500 $\mu\text{g ml}^{-1}$. In control experiments where lysed cells were exposed to trypsin, lactate dehydrogenase and pyruvate dehydrogenase subunit D were rapidly degraded.

Example C.12

Results of Immunogold Electron Microscopy

[0166] Transmission electron microscopy studies have shown that high and low adherent strains of *M. hyopneumoniae* differ in their outer membrane structure. High adherent clones possessed fibrils on the outer surface that appeared to interconnect to adjacent cells; these fibrils were rarely observed in low adherence clones (Young et al. (1994) Isolation and characterization of high and low adherent clones of *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae*. In *IOM Letters*. 10th International Congress of the International Organization for Mycoplasmaology. Vol. 3 Bordeaux, France, pp. 684-685). Antisera generated against specific regions of the adhesin enabled analysis of cleavage in vivo using immunogold electron microscopy. Virulent strain 232 was used in these studies because these results would have the most impact on understanding pathogenic mechanisms. R1-specific Mab F1B6 and antisera raised to peptides TSSQKDPST (Δ NP97 antiserum) (SEQ ID NO:39) and VNQNFKVKFQAL (NP97 antiserum) (SEQ ID NO:40) were used in these studies. The Mab F1B6 remained associated with the mycoplasma membrane, but not intimately associated with the cell confirming a previous report (Zhang et al. (1995) *Infect. Immun.* 63:1013-1019) and the trypsin studies above. Δ NP97 antiserum showed that this portion of the molecule is located distal to the membrane in association with extracellular material of unknown composition. In some instances, the antibodies seemed to define fibril-like structures still attached to the mycoplasma cell membrane. NP97 antibodies clustered in aggregates to cytosolic locations, intimately to the membrane surface, and were also observed at sites distant from the extracellular surface of the cell membrane.

Example C.13

Fibronectin Binding Results

[0167] Since cleavage of the cilium adhesin occurs at amino acid position 195 (Hsu et al. (1997) *J. Bacteriol.* 179:1317-1323), it was not readily apparent how the remaining adhesin could remain associated with the cell and direct binding to porcine cilia. Immunogold studies showed that all

cilium binding R1 epitopes remained cell associated in the absence of the hydrophobic N-terminus sequence, but apparently are not inserted directly into the membrane. This is not surprising since no other region of the protein has sufficient hydrophobicity to direct membrane insertion (Hsu et al. (1997) *J. Bacteriol.* 179:1317-1323). The possibility that other proteins may play a role in bridging R1-containing protein fragments of the cilium adhesin to the membrane through protein-protein interactions was examined. Analysis of the predicted protein sequence of the 123 kDa adhesin preprotein with the computer program COILS (ch.embnet.org on the World Wide Web) revealed that the protein contained three coiled coil domains. One of these resided between amino acids 180-195 in P22 (14-, 21- and 28-amino acid window settings) and two were located in P97 between amino acids 367-387 (window setting 14) and 780-805 (window setting 14 and 21). These domains are known to mediate protein-protein interactions. In addition, it was thought that the R1 and R2 domains might also play a role in interactions with other proteins. One obvious protein to test was fibronectin, a protein found in abundance throughout the host and shown to participate in other bacterial-host interactions (Probert et al. (2001) *Infect. Immun.* 69:4129-4133; Talay et al. (2000) *Cell Microbiol.* 2:521-535; Rocha and Fischetti (1999) *Infect. Immun.* 67:2720-2728; and Schorey et al. (1996) *Mol. Microbiol.* 21:321-329).

[0168] Ligand blotting studies confirmed that recombinant P97 bound porcine fibronectin. Other fibronectin binding proteins were also identified in lysates of *M. hyopneumoniae* low (lane 1) and high (lane 2) adherent variants of strain 232 and in strain J (lane 3). The low and high adherent strains of 232 differed by the absence of a fibronectin-binding band at approximately 50 kDa, which was also present in strain J.

[0169] Fibronectin binding assays with human fibronectin and purified recombinant cilium adhesin were also performed. Maximum inhibition occurred with the engineered RGD domain at all three concentrations tested ($p < 0.001$). Inhibition also occurred with intact fibronectin ($p < 0.001$) as expected. Interestingly, the 45-kDa purified fragment of fibronectin enhanced binding at the highest concentration tested.

[0170] To investigate the role(s) fibronectin might play in the binding of *M. hyopneumoniae* to porcine respiratory epithelial cells, anti-fibronectin antibodies were applied to lung sections showing *M. hyopneumoniae* strain 232 in close association with respiratory epithelial cilia. Gold particles were localized in regions where *M. hyopneumoniae* cells were intimately associated with cilia, on the surface of cilia and on the surface of *M. hyopneumoniae* cells.

D. Detection of Infection and Immunogenic Compositions

Example D.1

Detection of *M. hyopneumoniae* Infection in Swine

[0171] The polypeptides displaying *M. hyopneumoniae* antigenicity of this invention may be used in methods and kits designed to detect the presence of *M. hyopneumoniae* infection in swine herds and therefore to recognize swine in a herd which have been infected by this bacteria. For example, the antigens produced by hosts transformed by recombinant nucleic acid molecules of this invention, or antibodies raised against them, can be used in RIA or ELISA for these purposes. In one type of radioimmunoassay, antibody against one or more of the antigens of this invention, raised in a laboratory animal (e.g., rabbits), is attached to a solid phase,

for example, the inside of a test tube. Antigen is then added to the tube to bind with the antibody.

[0172] A sample of swine serum, taken from 1 of each 10 to 20 swine per herd, together with a known amount of antigen antibody labeled with a radioactive isotope, such as radioactive iodine, is then added to the tube coated with the antigen-antibody complex. Any antigen (a marker for *M. hyopneumoniae* infection) antibody in the swine serum will compete with the labeled antibody for the free binding sites on antigen-antibody complex. Once the serum has been allowed to interact, the excess liquid is removed, the test tube washed, and the amount of radioactivity measured. A positive result, i.e., that the tested swine's serum contains *M. hyopneumoniae* antibody, is indicated by a low radioactive count.

[0173] In one type of ELISA test, a microtiter plate is coated with one or more antigens of this invention and to this is added a sample of swine serum, again, from 1 in every 10 or 20 swine in a herd. After a period of incubation permitting interaction of any antibody present in the serum with the antigen, the plate is washed and a preparation of antigen antibodies, raised in a laboratory animal and linked to an enzyme label, is added, incubated to allow reaction to take place, and the plate is then re-washed. Thereafter, enzyme substrate is added to the microtiter plate and incubated for a period of time to allow the enzyme to work on the substrate, and absorbance of the final preparation is measured. A large change in absorbance indicates a positive result, i.e., the tested swine serum had antibodies to *M. hyopneumoniae* and was infected with that bacteria.

Example D.2

Immunogenic Compositions

[0174] Standard methods known to those skilled in the art may be used in preparing immunogenic compositions of polypeptides and nucleic acids of the present invention for administration to swine. For example, the polypeptide of choice may be dissolved in sterile saline solution. For long-term storage, the polypeptide may be lyophilized and then reconstituted with sterile saline solution shortly before administration. Prior to lyophilization, preservatives and other standard additives such as those to provide bulk, e.g., glycine or sodium chloride, may be added. A compatible adjuvant may also be administered with the composition.

[0175] In addition, compositions can be prepared using antibodies raised against the polypeptides of this invention in laboratory animals, such as rabbits. This "passive" vaccine can then be administered to swine to protect them from *M. hyopneumoniae* infection. Direct incorporation of nucleic acid sequences into host cells may also be used to introduce the sequences into animal cells for expression of antigen in vivo.

[0176] The above description, drawings and examples are only illustrative of preferred embodiments that achieve the objects, features and advantages of the present invention. It is not intended that the present invention be limited to the illustrated embodiments. Any modification of the present invention that comes within the spirit and scope of the following claims should be considered part of the present invention.

Other Embodiments

[0177] It is to be understood that while the invention has been described in conjunction with the detailed description thereof, the foregoing description is intended to illustrate and not limit the scope of the invention, which is defined by the scope of the appended claims. Other aspects, advantages, and modifications are within the scope of the following claims.

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Phe Ser Gly Asp Gln Leu Lys Lys Glu Ile Asn Leu Glu Glu Tyr Leu
 85             90             95
Gln Phe Tyr Ile Phe Asp Lys Asn Ser Asn Asp Leu Val Lys Phe Ser
 100            105            110
Lys Asp Ser Asn Pro Phe Ser Ile Glu Phe Glu Phe Ser Asp Leu Lys
 115            120            125

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Phe Asp Asp Leu Asn Gln Asn Phe Asn Leu Lys Phe Arg Val Arg Gln
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Lys Gln Lys Asn Asn Gln Tyr Ala Tyr Ser Asp Phe Phe Ser Gln Pro
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Ile Thr Phe Tyr Glu Ser Asn Lys Phe Leu Lys Ala Asp Phe Asn Phe
 165 170 175

Val Leu Gln Lys Met Phe Arg Gln Ile Asn Glu Asn Ile Leu Asn Ile
 180 185 190

Gly Asn Phe Thr Thr Asn Phe Ser Asp Gln Thr Ser Lys Lys Lys Leu
 195 200 205

Lys Lys Leu Tyr Arg Ala Ile Asp Phe Ala Gln Glu Val Asn Lys Ile
 210 215 220

Glu Asn Pro Asn Glu Val Glu Val Lys Ile Asn Glu Ile Phe Pro Glu
 225 230 235 240

Leu Ser Asn Leu Ile Leu Gln Ala Arg Glu Ser Lys Asp Asn Lys Ile
 245 250 255

Gly Lys Thr Glu Asn Pro Ile Phe Ser Leu Lys Phe Ile Lys Asn Lys
 260 265 270

Thr Asn Asn Gln Phe Val Asn Leu Gln Asp Asn Ile Pro Thr Met Tyr
 275 280 285

Leu Glu Ala Lys Leu Thr Asp Gln Ala Ala Lys Met Leu Gly Asp Ile
 290 295 300

Gly Gln Asn Phe Ser Glu Lys Ile Phe Glu Ile Arg Phe Glu Thr Asn
 305 310 315 320

Asp Lys Lys Ser Leu Phe Phe Asn Val Glu Asn Phe Phe Gln Asn Ile
 325 330 335

Lys Leu Lys Pro Leu Lys Phe Asn Thr Glu Glu Lys Asp Gly Lys Leu
 340 345 350

Ile Ile Thr Lys Leu Asn Pro Phe Asp Ile Phe Ser Lys Ile Lys Ser
 355 360 365

Gly Ile Leu Ser Ala Asn Thr Asn Gln Asn Tyr Ile Lys Gly Val Ile
 370 375 380

Asn Ser Leu Leu Glu Glu Asp Leu Ala Leu Asp Phe Gly Pro Thr Ser
 385 390 395 400

Lys Leu Ile Pro Gln Asn Gln Asn Gly Ile Ser Phe Glu Ile Ile Gln
 405 410 415

Gln Asn Ala Lys Leu Lys Asn Glu Asn Asp Asn Tyr Ile Ile Glu Ile
 420 425 430

Pro Tyr Lys Ile Phe Leu Arg Glu Ser Leu Phe Lys Pro Gly Ser Gln
 435 440 445

Lys Ile Ile Tyr Glu Lys Glu Leu Phe Leu Ser Ile Gly Gly Phe Gly
 450 455 460

Ile Ser Asn Lys Asn Gly Gln Asn Leu Ile Ile Pro Gly Ser Gln Lys
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Ala Leu Ile Tyr Arg Arg Asn Ser Leu Phe Asn Asp Glu Glu Ser Pro
 485 490 495

Glu Asn Lys Phe Ile Ser Thr Phe Gly Gln Pro Val Ile Ser Asn Asn
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Pro Leu Lys Lys Glu Glu Ile Asp Asn Leu Leu Leu Gln Gln Asp Tyr
 515 520 525

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Lys Gly Leu Glu Arg Gln Leu Asn Ser Leu Ser Arg Tyr Asn Phe Asn
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 545 550 555 560
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 565 570 575
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 595 600 605
 Phe Ala Asp Leu Ile Gln Lys Lys Pro Ser Gln Ile Ala Asn Ser Phe
 610 615 620
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 625 630 635 640
 Ser Gln Ile Phe Asn Asn Leu Ala Gly Glu Asn Ile Phe Glu Ala Ser
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 Ser Val Lys Phe Thr Thr Leu Ala Asp Leu Leu Leu Ala Phe Tyr Tyr
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 770 775 780
 Ala Arg Tyr Asp Ser Glu Ile Gln Lys Leu Lys Lys Pro Glu Leu Asn
 785 790 795 800
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 805 810 815
 Glu Ser Lys Asn Leu Asp Ser Asp Asn Asn Ile Lys Lys Ser Ile Asn
 820 825 830
 Gly Asn Leu Glu Lys Asp Asn Thr Tyr Asn Ala Asn Val Asp Asn Glu
 835 840 845
 Tyr Leu Thr Leu Asn Phe Tyr Tyr Ile Ile Gly Asp Ser Ser Gln Lys
 850 855 860
 Lys Phe Phe Phe Gln Ser Pro Ile Gln Lys Ile Leu Ile Asn Phe Ser
 865 870 875 880
 Thr Gln Lys Ile Asp Glu Asn Ser Lys Ile Gln Glu Lys Phe Asp Lys
 885 890 895
 Val Val Glu Ser Val Pro Ala Asp Leu Leu Asn Tyr Ser Val Ser Glu
 900 905 910
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 Glu Pro Lys Asn Asn Asp Asn Asn Asn Asp Leu Asp Leu Tyr Phe Lys

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930	935	940	
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Phe Pro Lys Glu Glu Thr Lys Phe Leu Leu Glu Pro Ser Phe Glu Asn			
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Ser Leu Asn Thr Asp Lys Leu Thr Phe Leu Ile Ser Phe Tyr Leu Asn			
	980	985	990
Lys Lys Asp Lys Asn Pro Lys Asp Leu Lys Ala Asp Asn Lys Asn Asp			
	995	1000	1005
Glu Asn Ser Pro Ile Asn Pro Ile Ile Ala Arg Gln Lys Leu Lys Ile			
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Ile Ile Thr Lys Asn Ser Lys Asn			
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<210> SEQ ID NO 5
 <211> LENGTH: 3582
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae

<400> SEQUENCE: 5

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ttaaaatcag attcagatca aatcttctca gaagaagatt ttataagagc agttgagaat      240
cttaaacttt ttgataaata tagacatcta acagcaagaa tggcattagg tcttgccagg      300
gaagcagcta atgcctttta ctttttagat acttacgact acacccaat taaaaagcat      360
tcatttaaga tttctttgga tatttccgat gcctttgcgg ctaataaaga agtaaaagcg      420
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gagctttcag gtctatcact ttcttccta gccctgaaa ggcgcatct tttagcctca      600
gaaatggcct ttcggttga taatgacttt caagttgcat ataaaaaac aggatcaaga      660
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caaggttgc ccactatgct caaaagggt tatgtgctag ccccaaac aattgaaaat      780
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<210> SEQ ID NO 6
<211> LENGTH: 1194
<212> TYPE: PRT

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<213> ORGANISM: Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae

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 35 40 45

Val Ser Gly Gly Val Asp Lys Asn Lys Val Val Asp Leu Lys Ser Asp
 50 55 60

Ser Asp Gln Ile Phe Ser Glu Glu Asp Phe Ile Arg Ala Val Glu Asn
 65 70 75 80

Leu Lys Leu Phe Asp Lys Tyr Arg His Leu Thr Ala Arg Met Ala Leu
 85 90 95

Gly Leu Ala Arg Glu Ala Ala Asn Ala Phe Asn Phe Leu Asp Thr Tyr
 100 105 110

Asp Tyr Thr Pro Ile Thr Lys His Ser Phe Lys Ile Ser Leu Asp Ile
 115 120 125

Ser Asp Ala Phe Ala Ala Asn Lys Glu Val Lys Ala Val Val Val Ser
 130 135 140

Ala Tyr Ser Gln Lys Tyr Gln Val Thr Tyr Ser Arg Leu Thr Ser Leu
 145 150 155 160

Lys Gly Trp Lys Glu Glu Asp Asp Phe Gly Asp Asp Ile Ile Asp Tyr
 165 170 175

Gln Ile Asn Gln Glu Leu Ser Gly Leu Ser Leu Ser Ser Leu Ala Pro
 180 185 190

Glu Ser Ala His Leu Leu Ala Ser Glu Met Ala Phe Arg Leu Asp Asn
 195 200 205

Asp Phe Gln Val Ala Tyr Lys Lys Thr Gly Ser Arg Ala Glu Ala Phe
 210 215 220

Arg Gln Ala Leu Ile Lys Asn Tyr Leu Gly Tyr Asn Leu Val Asn Arg
 225 230 235 240

Gln Gly Leu Pro Thr Met Leu Gln Lys Gly Tyr Val Leu Ala Pro Lys
 245 250 255

Thr Ile Glu Asn Lys Asn Ala Ser Glu Glu Lys Leu Val Asn Ile Asn
 260 265 270

Glu Asn Asp Arg Ala Arg Val Asn Lys Leu Gln Lys Val Glu Asn Leu
 275 280 285

Ala Phe Lys Asn Leu Ser Asp Pro Asn Gly Thr Leu Ser Ile Thr Phe
 290 295 300

Glu Leu Trp Asp Pro Asn Gly Lys Leu Val Ser Glu Tyr Asp Phe Lys
 305 310 315 320

Ile Lys Gly Ile Lys Lys Leu Asp Phe Asp Leu Lys Lys Gln Glu Glu
 325 330 335

Lys Val Leu Gln Lys Val Thr Glu Phe Val Glu Ile Lys Pro Tyr Val
 340 345 350

Gln Leu Gly Leu Ile Arg Asp Asn Leu Ser Leu Ser Glu Ile Ile Tyr
 355 360 365

Lys Ser Asp Asn Asn Pro Glu Tyr Leu Arg Lys Ile Leu Ala Lys Leu
 370 375 380

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Lys Glu His Asn Asn Asn Lys Arg Val Asp Asn Asn Thr Ser Thr Thr
 385 390 395 400
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 405 410 415
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 420 425 430
 Asp Leu Arg Ser Arg Leu Ile Pro Ile Pro Asp Leu Pro Leu Tyr Tyr
 435 440 445
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 450 455 460
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 485 490 495
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 Asn Leu Ser Ser Arg Phe Lys Val Gln Leu Asp Tyr Ser Ala Lys Gln
 530 535 540
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 Ala Lys Thr Leu Tyr Tyr Leu Asp Phe His His Leu Pro Gln Ser Lys
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 740 745 750
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 755 760 765
 Leu Leu Asp Thr Lys Arg Asn Lys Glu Asp Ser Gly Leu Gly Leu Ile
 770 775 780
 Leu Trp Asp Phe Leu Val Asn Ser Lys Tyr Lys Thr Leu Pro Gly Thr

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Asp Ser Lys Asn Leu Thr Ser Leu Ser Arg Asn Leu Ile Ile Lys Gly		835		840		845
Val Met Ala Asn Lys Tyr Ile Asp Tyr Leu Val Gln Glu Asp Pro Val		850		855		860
Leu Leu Val Asp Tyr Thr Arg Arg Asn Gln Ile Lys Thr Glu Arg Glu		865		870		875
Gly Gln Leu Ile Trp Asn Gln Leu Ala Ser Pro Gln Met Ala Ser Pro		885		890		895
Glu Thr Ser Pro Glu Lys Ala Lys Leu Glu Ile Thr Glu Glu Gly Leu		900		905		910
Arg Val Lys Lys Gly Gly Thr Lys Ile Lys Glu Thr Arg Lys Ser Thr		915		920		925
Thr Ser Asn Ala Lys Ser Asn Thr Asn Ser Lys Pro Asn Lys Lys Leu		930		935		940
Val Leu Leu Lys Gly Ser Ile Lys Asn Pro Gly Thr Lys Lys Glu Trp		945		950		955
Ile Leu Val Gly Ser Gly Asn Asn Ala Thr Lys Asn Gly Ser Ser Ser		965		970		975
Asn Asn Ser Asn Thr Gln Ile Trp Ile Thr Arg Leu Gly Thr Ser Val		980		985		990
Gly Ser Leu Lys Thr Glu Gly Glu Thr Val Leu Gly Ile Ser Asn Asn		995		1000		1005
Asn Ser Gln Gly Glu Val Leu Trp Thr Thr Ile Lys Ser Lys Leu Glu		1010		1015		1020
Asn Glu Asn Gln Ser Asp Asn Asn Gln Ile Gln Tyr Ser Pro Ser Thr		1025		1030		1035
His Ser Leu Thr Thr Asn Ser Arg Ser Asn Thr Gln Gln Ser Gly Arg		1045		1050		1055
Asn Gln Ile Lys Ile Thr Asn Thr Gln Arg Lys Thr Thr Thr Ser Pro		1060		1065		1070
Ala Gln Ser Pro Ile Gln Asn Pro Asp Pro Asn Gln Ile Asp Val Arg		1075		1080		1085
Leu Gly Leu Leu Val Gln Asp Lys Lys Leu His Leu Trp Trp Ile Ala		1090		1095		1100
Asn Asp Ser Ser Asp Glu Pro Glu His Ile Thr Ile Asp Phe Ala Glu		1105		1110		1115
Gly Thr Lys Phe Asn Tyr Asp Asp Leu Asn Tyr Val Gly Gly Leu Leu		1125		1130		1135
Lys Asn Thr Thr Asn Asn Thr Asn Thr Gln Ala Gln Asp Asp Glu Gly		1140		1145		1150
Asp Gly Tyr Leu Ala Leu Lys Gly Leu Gly Ile Tyr Glu Phe Pro Asp		1155		1160		1165
Asp Glu Ser Ile Asp Gln Ala Ala Thr Val Glu Lys Ala Glu Arg Leu		1170		1175		1180
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<210> SEQ ID NO 7

<211> LENGTH: 5636

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae

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<210> SEQ ID NO 8

<211> LENGTH: 1879

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae

<400> SEQUENCE: 8

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Lys Tyr Arg Gly Val Asn Pro Thr Gln Gly Val Ile Ser Gln Leu Gly
 35             40             45
Leu Ile Asp Ser Val Ala Phe Lys Pro Ser Ile Ala Asn Phe Thr Ser
 50             55             60
Asp Tyr Gln Ser Val Lys Lys Ala Leu Leu Asn Gly Lys Thr Phe Asp
 65             70             75             80
Pro Lys Ser Ser Glu Phe Thr Asp Phe Val Ser Lys Phe Asp Phe Leu
 85             90             95
Thr Asn Asn Gly Arg Thr Val Leu Glu Ile Pro Lys Lys Tyr Gln Val
 100            105            110
Val Ile Ser Glu Phe Ser Pro Glu Asp Asp Lys Glu Arg Phe Arg Leu
 115            120            125

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Gly Phe His Leu Lys Glu Lys Leu Glu Asp Gly Asn Ile Ala Gln Ser
 130 135 140

Ala Thr Lys Phe Ile Tyr Leu Leu Pro Leu Asp Met Pro Lys Ala Ala
 145 150 155 160

Leu Gly Gln Tyr Ser Tyr Ile Val Asp Lys Asn Phe Asn Asn Leu Ile
 165 170 175

Ile His Pro Leu Ser Asn Phe Ser Ala Gln Ser Ile Lys Pro Leu Ala
 180 185 190

Leu Thr Arg Ser Ser Asp Phe Ile Ala Lys Leu Asn Gln Phe Asn Asn
 195 200 205

Gln Asp Glu Leu Trp Val Tyr Leu Glu Lys Phe Phe Asp Leu Glu Ala
 210 215 220

Leu Lys Ala Asn Ile Arg Leu Gln Thr Ala Asp Phe Ser Phe Glu Lys
 225 230 235 240

Gly Asn Leu Val Asp Pro Phe Val Tyr Ser Phe Ile Arg Asn Pro Gln
 245 250 255

Asn Gln Lys Glu Trp Ala Ser Asp Leu Asn Gln Asp Gln Lys Thr Val
 260 265 270

Arg Leu Tyr Leu Arg Thr Glu Phe Ser Pro Gln Ala Lys Thr Ile Leu
 275 280 285

Lys Asp Tyr Lys Tyr Lys Asp Glu Thr Phe Leu Ser Ser Ile Asp Leu
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Lys Ala Ser Asn Gly Thr Ser Leu Phe Ala Asn Glu Asn Asp Leu Lys
 305 310 315 320

Asp Gln Leu Asp Val Asp Leu Leu Asp Val Ser Asp Tyr Phe Gly Gly
 325 330 335

Gln Ser Glu Thr Ile Thr Ser Asn Ser Gln Val Lys Pro Val Pro Ala
 340 345 350

Ser Glu Arg Ser Leu Lys Asp Arg Val Lys Phe Lys Lys Asp Gln Gln
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Lys Pro Arg Ile Glu Lys Phe Ser Leu Tyr Glu Tyr Asp Ala Leu Ser
 370 375 380

Phe Tyr Ser Gln Leu Gln Glu Leu Val Ser Lys Pro Asn Ser Ile Lys
 385 390 395 400

Asp Leu Val Asn Ala Thr Leu Ala Arg Asn Leu Arg Phe Ser Leu Gly
 405 410 415

Lys Tyr Asn Phe Leu Phe Asp Asp Leu Ala Ser His Leu Asp Tyr Tyr
 420 425 430

Phe Leu Val Ser Lys Ala Lys Ile Lys Gln Ser Ser Ile Thr Lys Lys
 435 440 445

Leu Phe Ile Glu Leu Pro Ile Lys Ile Ser Leu Lys Ser Ser Ile Leu
 450 455 460

Gly Asp Gln Glu Pro Asn Ile Lys Thr Leu Phe Glu Lys Glu Val Thr
 465 470 475 480

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

Leu Leu Tyr Pro Gly Val Asn Glu Glu Leu Glu Gln Ala Arg Lys Ala
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Gln Arg Ala Ser Phe Glu Lys Glu Lys Ser Lys Lys Gly Leu Lys Glu
 515 520 525

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Phe Ser Gln Gln Lys Glu Glu Asn Ser Lys Ala Ile Asn Asn Gln Glu
 530 535 540

Gly Leu Glu Glu Asp Asp Asn Ile Thr Glu Arg Leu Pro Glu Asn Ser
 545 550 555 560

Pro Ile Gln Tyr Gln Gln Glu Asn Ala Gly Leu Gly Ala Ser Pro Asp
 565 570 575

Lys Pro Tyr Met Ile Lys Asp Val Gln Asn Gln Arg Tyr Tyr Leu Ala
 580 585 590

Lys Ser Gln Ile Gln Glu Leu Ile Lys Ala Lys Asp Tyr Thr Lys Leu
 595 600 605

Ala Lys Leu Leu Ser Asn Arg His Thr Tyr Asn Ile Ser Leu Arg Leu
 610 615 620

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

Ile Glu Lys Ala Lys Phe Val Leu Asp Lys Thr Glu Lys Asn Lys Tyr
 645 650 655

Trp Gln Ile Tyr Ser Ser Ala Ser Pro Val Phe Gln Asn Lys Trp Ser
 660 665 670

Leu Phe Gly Tyr Tyr Arg Tyr Leu Leu Gly Leu Asp Pro Lys Gln Thr
 675 680 685

Ile His Glu Leu Val Lys Leu Gly Gln Lys Ala Gly Leu Gln Phe Glu
 690 695 700

Gly Tyr Glu Asn Leu Pro Ser Asp Phe Asn Leu Glu Asp Leu Lys Asn
 705 710 715 720

Ile Arg Ile Lys Thr Pro Leu Phe Ser Gln Lys Asp Asn Phe Lys Leu
 725 730 735

Ser Leu Leu Asp Phe Asn Asn Tyr Tyr Asp Gly Glu Ile Lys Ala Pro
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Glu Phe Gly Leu Pro Leu Phe Leu Pro Lys Glu Leu Arg Arg Asn Ser
 755 760 765

Ser Asn Ser Gly Gly Ser Gln Asn Ser Asn Ser Pro Trp Glu Gln Glu
 770 775 780

Ile Ile Ser Gln Phe Lys Asp Gln Asn Leu Ser Asn Gln Asp Gln Leu
 785 790 795 800

Ala Gln Phe Ser Thr Lys Ile Trp Glu Lys Ile Ile Gly Asp Glu Asn
 805 810 815

Glu Phe Asp Gln Asn Asn Arg Leu Gln Tyr Lys Leu Leu Lys Asp Leu
 820 825 830

Gln Glu Ser Trp Ile Asn Lys Thr Arg Asp Asn Leu Tyr Trp Thr Tyr
 835 840 845

Leu Gly Asp Lys Leu Lys Val Lys Pro Lys Asn Asn Leu Glu Ala Lys
 850 855 860

Phe Arg Gln Ile Ser Asn Leu Gln Glu Leu Leu Thr Ala Phe Tyr Thr
 865 870 875 880

Ser Ala Ala Leu Ser Asn Asn Trp Asn Tyr Tyr Gln Asp Ser Gly Ala
 885 890 895

Lys Ser Thr Ile Ile Phe Glu Glu Ile Ala Glu Leu Asp Pro Lys Val
 900 905 910

Lys Glu Lys Val Gly Ala Asp Val Tyr Gln Leu Lys Phe His Tyr Ala
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Ile Gly Phe Asp Asp Asn Ala Gly Lys Phe Asn Gln Glu Val Ile Arg

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Glu	Ala	Asp	Thr	Ile	Asp	Gln	Leu	Asn	Gln	Ala	Val	Lys	Asn	Ala	Pro
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Gln	Lys	Leu	Ala	Thr	Ser	Leu	Ala	Val	Gln	His	Lys	Gln	Lys	Glu	Lys
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Thr	Leu	Pro	Lys	Lys	Leu	Asn	Asn	Asp	Gly	Tyr	Thr	Leu	Ile	His	Asp
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Asn	Phe	Gln	Glu	Asp	Ala	Asp	Leu	Asp	Gln	Asp	Gly	Gln	Asp	Asp	Ser
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Arg	Gln	Gly	Asn	Asn	Ser	Leu	Asp	Asn	Gln	Glu	Ala	Gly	Leu	Leu	Lys
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Gln	Lys	Leu	Ala	Ile	Leu	Leu	Gly	Asn	Gln	Phe	Ile	Gln	Tyr	Tyr	Gln
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Gln	Asn	Asp	Lys	Glu	Ile	Glu	Phe	Glu	Ile	Ile	Asn	Val	Glu	Lys	Val
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Ser	Glu	Leu	Ser	Phe	Arg	Val	Glu	Phe	Lys	Leu	Ala	Lys	Thr	Leu	Glu
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Asp	Asn	Gly	Lys	Thr	Ile	Arg	Val	Leu	Ser	Asp	Glu	Thr	Met	Ser	Leu
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Ile	Val	Asn	Thr	Thr	Ile	Glu	Lys	Thr	Pro	Glu	Met	Ser	Ala	Val	Pro
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Glu	Val	Phe	Asp	Thr	Lys	Trp	Val	Glu	Gln	Tyr	Asp	Pro	Arg	Thr	Pro
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Leu	Ala	Ala	Lys	Thr	Lys	Phe	Val	Leu	Lys	Phe	Lys	Asp	Gln	Ile	Pro
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Val	Asp	Gly	Ser	Gly	Asn	Ile	Ser	Asp	Lys	Trp	Leu	Ala	Ser	Ile	Pro
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Leu	Val	Ile	His	Gln	Gln	Met	Leu	Arg	Leu	Ser	Pro	Val	Val	Lys	Thr
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Ile	Arg	Glu	Leu	Gly	Leu	Lys	Thr	Glu	Gln	Gln	Gln	Gln	Gln	Gln	Gln
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Gln	Gln	Gln	Gln	Gln	Gln	Pro	Gln	Lys	Lys	Ala	Val	Arg	Lys	Glu	Glu
1265					1270					1275					1280
Glu	Leu	Glu	Thr	Tyr	Asn	Pro	Lys	Asp	Glu	Phe	Asn	Ile	Leu	Asn	Pro
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Leu	Thr	Lys	Ala	His	Arg	Leu	Thr	Leu	Ser	Asn	Leu	Val	Asn	Asn	Asp
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Pro	Asn	Tyr	Lys	Ile	Glu	Asp	Leu	Lys	Val	Ile	Lys	Asn	Glu	Ala	Gly
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Asn Glu Asp Trp Arg Ser Ile Asp Lys Tyr Leu Asn Asn Lys Gly Asn
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Val Ser Ser His Gln Gln Gln Ala Ala Gly Gly Asn Gln Gly Ser Gly
1380 1385 1390

Leu Ile Gln Arg Leu Asn Lys Asn Ile Lys Pro Glu Thr Phe Thr Pro
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Ala Leu Ile Ala Leu Lys Asp Arg Asn Asn Thr Asn Leu Ser Asn Tyr
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Ser Asp Lys Ile Ile Met Ile Lys Pro Lys Tyr Leu Val Glu Arg Ser
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Ile Gly Val Pro Trp Ser Thr Gly Leu Asp Gly Tyr Ile Gly Ser Glu
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Gln Thr Lys Asp Gly Thr Ser Ser Ser Ser Gln Gln Lys Gly Phe Asp
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Gln Asp Phe Ile Gln Ala Leu Gly Leu Lys Asn Thr Glu Tyr His Gly
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Lys Leu Gly Leu Ser Ile Arg Ile Phe Asp Pro Gly Asn Glu Leu Ala
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Lys Ile Lys Asp Ala Ser Asn Lys Lys Gly Glu Glu Lys Leu Leu Lys
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Ser Tyr Asp Leu Phe Lys Asn Tyr Leu Asn Glu Tyr Glu Lys Lys Ser
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Pro Lys Ile Ala Lys Gly Trp Thr Asn Ile His Pro Asp Gln Lys Glu
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Tyr Pro Asn Pro Asn Gln Lys Leu Pro Glu Asn Tyr Leu Asn Leu Val
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Leu Asn Gln Pro Trp Lys Val Thr Leu Tyr Asn Ser Ser Asp Phe Ile
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Thr Asn Leu Phe Val Glu Pro Glu Gly Ser Asp Arg Gly Ser Gly Thr
1585 1590 1595 1600

Lys Leu Lys Gln Val Ile Gln Lys Gln Val Asn Asn Asn Tyr Ala Asp
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Trp Gly Ser Ala Tyr Leu Thr Phe Trp Tyr Asp Lys Asn Ile Ile Thr
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Asn Gln Pro Asn Val Ile Thr Ala Asn Ile Ala Asp Val Phe Ile Lys
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Asp Val Lys Glu Leu Glu Asp Asn Thr Lys Leu Ile Ala Pro Asn Ile
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Thr Gln Trp Trp Pro Asn Ile Ser Gly Ser Lys Glu Lys Phe Tyr Lys
1665 1670 1675 1680

Pro Thr Val Phe Phe Gly Asn Trp Glu Asn Glu Asn Ser Ser Met Asn
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Ser Gln Ala Gln Thr Pro Thr Trp Glu Lys Ile Arg Glu Gly Phe Ala
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Leu Gln Ala Leu Lys Ser Ser Phe Asp Gln Lys Thr Arg Thr Phe Val
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Leu Thr Thr Asn Ala Pro Leu Pro Leu Trp Lys Tyr Gly Pro Leu Gly
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<210> SEQ ID NO 10

<211> LENGTH: 1001

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae

<400> SEQUENCE: 10

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Thr Asn Leu His Tyr Lys Lys Lys Lys Lys Ser Thr Asn Leu Ser
 20             25             30

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Arg Lys Asn Leu Leu Thr Ile Gly Ala Ala Val Phe Phe Gly Ile Ala

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Pro	Arg	Leu	Gln	Val	Gln	Asn	Gln	Ala	Lys	Leu	Ile	Thr	Asn	Ile	Gln
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Leu	Lys	Asp	Glu	Tyr	Gln	Asn	Gly	Asn	Leu	Ser	Tyr	Phe	Asp	Leu	Lys
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Lys	Gln	Leu	Phe	Asn	Ala	Asp	Asn	Thr	Lys	Lys	Thr	Gly	Ile	Asp	Tyr
				100				105						110	
Ser	Gln	Phe	Phe	Asp	Phe	Tyr	Gln	Lys	Asn	Asn	Thr	Ser	Leu	Pro	Ile
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Asn	Phe	Ala	Thr	Asp	Tyr	Gly	Trp	Asn	Arg	Tyr	Lys	Leu	Asp	Val	Phe
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Asp	Leu	Lys	Pro	Leu	Asp	Gln	Glu	Gln	Ser	Phe	Glu	Ile	Tyr	Tyr	Arg
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225				230						235					240
Glu	Ala	Arg	Lys	Ile	Ile	Asn	Lys	Tyr	Phe	Asn	Leu	Glu	Glu	Ile	Ile
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Ala	Glu	Ile	Leu	Asn	Asn	Lys	Glu	Phe	Ser	Tyr	Leu	Asp	Glu	Ser	Gly
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Gly	Gln	Asp	Phe	Leu	Ala	Lys	Thr	Gly	Gln	Lys	Gly	Ile	Tyr	Lys	Leu
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Thr	Phe	Tyr	Ala	Ala	Phe	Ser	Pro	Asn	Phe	Ala	Lys	Lys	Ile	Ala	Ala
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Asp	Leu	Asn	Lys	Ser	Ser	Lys	Phe	His	Phe	Gly	Ile	Asn	Ile	Asp	Leu
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Asn	Asn	Leu	Phe	Leu	Asp	Lys	Thr	Val	Ala	Glu	Asn	Ile	Lys	Ile	Thr
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Glu	Phe	Ser	Glu	Asp	Asp	Tyr	Tyr	Pro	Gln	Ile	Asn	Phe	Glu	Lys	Asn
				355			360						365		
Leu	Glu	Ala	Glu	Ile	Asn	Gly	Trp	Asp	Phe	Leu	Asn	Tyr	Tyr	Asn	Asn
				370			375					380			
Gln	Ile	Phe	Ala	Thr	Gln	Asn	Glu	Arg	Glu	Asp	Phe	Leu	Lys	Asn	Leu
385				390						395					400
Ile	Ala	Lys	Ile	Val	Arg	Thr	Pro	Leu	Leu	Lys	Lys	Val	Glu	Phe	Glu
				405					410					415	
Asn	Lys	Leu	Ser	Gly	Ile	Asp	Tyr	Ala	Lys	Phe	Leu	Lys	Tyr	Leu	Lys
				420				425						430	
Leu	Asp	Ile	Lys	Leu	Asp	Ala	Asn	Ser	Thr	Lys	Leu	Ala	Phe	Lys	Asn
				435			440							445	

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Asn Gln Ile Val Ala Lys Ile Phe Gly Lys Ile Ile Leu Arg Asn Ala
 450 455 460

Glu Asn Gln Ile Val Ala Glu Lys Asn Phe Ser Gln Thr Ile Glu His
 465 470 475 480

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

Gln Thr Lys Phe Glu Phe Lys Pro Glu Thr Arg Lys Lys Ile Ala Asn
 500 505 510

Gln Lys Gly Ala Pro Lys Ser Glu Ile Leu Ala Leu Leu Asn Ala Asn
 515 520 525

Lys Phe Asp Lys Leu Lys Asn Ile Leu Glu Asn Gly Asp Tyr Tyr Gly
 530 535 540

Tyr Glu Phe Asn Glu Asp Arg Leu Lys Leu Leu Val His Asn Ser Gln
 545 550 555 560

Leu Pro Asn Val Glu Glu Phe Ala Lys Leu Ser Val Val Pro Glu Lys
 565 570 575

Met Ser Glu Gly Ile Ile Asn Leu Trp Asn Lys Ser Phe Lys Thr Asn
 580 585 590

Gln Glu Val Ser Thr Phe Leu Ser Leu Leu Ala Lys Arg Asp Ile Ser
 595 600 605

Phe Val Ala Lys Tyr Trp Tyr Asp Leu Leu Asn Lys Phe Lys Leu Ile
 610 615 620

Asp Pro Lys Thr Gln Trp Pro Glu Asn Leu Asp Gln Asn Ser Leu Phe
 625 630 635 640

Lys His Leu Ser Gln Ile Lys Ile Gln Pro Pro Glu Lys Lys Ala Val
 645 650 655

Ser Leu Thr Ser Asp Phe Trp Leu Phe Ser Leu Asn Asn Asp Tyr Leu
 660 665 670

Ile Ser Pro Asp Tyr Leu Asn Asn Ser Phe Tyr Leu His Ser Asn Leu
 675 680 685

Lys Asn Thr Leu Asp Leu Ile Lys Thr Glu Ser Ala Phe Asn Thr Arg
 690 695 700

Asp Phe Val Glu His Ile Arg Glu Leu Ala Lys Ser Ile Lys Pro Lys
 705 710 715 720

Asp Phe Ile Gln Glu Lys Gly Lys Asn Pro Ile Thr Asn Leu Ser Glu
 725 730 735

Phe Leu Val Ala Phe Tyr Ser Leu Ile Tyr Ser Lys Asp Gln Gly Leu
 740 745 750

Leu Ala Glu Ser Leu Gly Gln Asn Leu Asp Tyr Lys Ile Gln Phe Glu
 755 760 765

Leu Glu Pro Ile Ser Leu Asn Val Ala Val Ser Gln Glu Lys Thr Asn
 770 775 780

Pro Asn Asn Asn Leu Arg Leu Asn Asn Asn Leu Arg Leu Lys Tyr Trp
 785 790 795 800

Tyr Lys Ile Gly Ser Val Asp Gln Asn Gly Asn Leu Ile Gln Val Ile
 805 810 815

Tyr Gln Thr Lys Lys Glu Thr Leu Asp Leu Val Val Asn Glu Asn Asn
 820 825 830

Lys Leu Leu Ser Glu Asp Val Glu Lys Leu Asn Glu Ile Ala Thr Asn
 835 840 845

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Phe Pro Ser Ala Asp Gln Ile Ile Phe Leu Lys Lys Glu Asp Tyr Thr
 850 855 860

Gln Leu Val Asp Ser Ile Lys Gln Val Ile Lys Thr Glu Asn Thr Pro
 865 870 875 880

Val Lys Ile Asp Asn Gln Ile Lys Asn Leu Pro Phe Ser Gln Phe Phe
 885 890 895

Glu Asn Asn Tyr Pro Asp Tyr Gly Phe Tyr Ile Ile Lys Thr Ser Lys
 900 905 910

Asn Leu Glu Ser Ser Lys Pro Glu Ala Ala Lys Val Ala Ala Lys Pro
 915 920 925

Ser Ala Ala Lys Pro Val Ala Ala Lys Pro Glu Gln Gln Glu Ile His
 930 935 940

Gln Ser Glu Glu Ile Pro Gly Val Leu Thr Asn Thr Ile Ser Gln Leu
 945 950 955 960

Gly Asn Gln Ile Arg His Asn Phe Asp Leu Tyr Val Tyr Lys Lys Asp
 965 970 975

Gln Pro Gln Ile His Ser Ser Lys Pro Val Arg Val Ile Ile Ile Glu
 980 985 990

Ser Ser Glu Ser Leu Phe Ala Leu Lys
 995 1000

<210> SEQ ID NO 11
 <211> LENGTH: 2871
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae

<400> SEQUENCE: 11

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atgaaaaaaaa acaagctaaa atatttaatt ttctcaatta ttggaattag tacaattata    60
agtcttgctg ttacaattcc ttatgcactt tcatcccaag cggaaaaata taatctagaa    120
ctaaattctt ataacattga tcttgaaaa gcacaaaatt tgaactcaag aactaatTTT    180
aatagtctg aatttgataa attagttgca aatttaaagg taaaacctaa atttgccaag    240
cgactaaacg cttttgatgc tctaaatTTT cactttgata aatcttatag tttcgatcta    300
gctgatgcag ttgatttaag tagtctaagt caaaaatct ctgatctaag ttttaaattg    360
gttatccctg ataataaatc caggtttgaa atcaaagaaa ataagctaaa aaatatcgga    420
cttaatgtaa ctaacacttc aaaaaccata aattatacag caaaattcga ccttgatttc    480
tcaggtcaag aaaagtcttt ccaatttcta cccgaaaatt tcaactggcca aattagtctt    540
agaaatcttg aatcacttaa aggaaaaacc gcaactgaaa tagcaatTTT atTTTataat    600
gcttgactaa aacgggttaa taaactttct gattcaaaaa ttgccttata tgaactTTT    660
ggcgaatttg gtggggcttc ctttagccta aattctgaac caatTTTtat ccttcagaa    720
aattttgaaa tcaaaccgga tctaaaagat aataaactag tttttgcaag tataaatgat    780
gaaaaaaaaat agctgtttct taatatggtt ttatatgata aaacagctaa aactgagaaa    840
atTTTtcccc ttagatttgt tgatctccca aaaacaaatc agaaatatgg ggaaaaatTT    900
ttagcaagtt ttttgaaaaa ctatgaatTT aatagtgaaa tttcaaaaata tctagccaaa    960
aataacttag atattgcaca attatTTtca ttacctctg atccaaaaag tcttgattta   1020
actaaatttg agtctctgatt tattcaaaaa tcagtgccaa atacaactTT ttttctgat   1080
attaaggtt taattcctaa ttttgagacc aaaaaagcag ctttttagt taaaaaacct   1140
    
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gaaaaagtgtg gtcagaataa gaatttatta actattaatt taaaattaga aggaactttt 1200
ttagtaaatg atcaagttcc tgcaggctca aatttgactc aggataaaca ctatacttat 1260
aatttcgact ttgactacga tgcaacacaa gaaatttatt ctggatattt tcgaaatgcg 1320
cttgaattat ttgatgctag aacggcaaaa aatcttgata atttaaaact tgaggtcaaa 1380
aacgatcttc cagtaacggt tttcgcctca acaattaata caaaaattgc ccatctttta 1440
aataaacccc ttgaacttaa gggaattact aaaaaatga gtcctttatt tgattttctt 1500
aatttttcaa caagtaaaaa tgaaaaatta gaaacaaaaa tggctccacc aaatgctaag 1560
atgcaaaatg ttgggtgcaat tttatттаат gaagaggtaa aacaacaaga aagtcaggta 1620
aaggatcagg caaaacaaga aaaatcaagt aaagattccc aaagtaaaca aactgatcaa 1680
agtgaaaaag aacccaaaagt tgaaactaaa acaatccagg cagaaaatgg aggaacttat 1740
ttatctaac tttttgaaaa ttagaaaaaa actagtttcc caacaaacac tctattatat 1800
ttatcaactt tttatcgcca taaatttatt ttaaaattag aactaaaagc tgaaggaata 1860
acaaaagaaa cacttgagat taaaattgac aaagttgctc ctgataataa agcttatcaa 1920
gcattagtcc aaagtacaaa tacggattta ttccttgatt gacgatcaaa tataaccaca 1980
acaacagaaa aataccaaaa taaaccagta attgcatcga ttagcgcact aaataatccg 2040
aatttaaaat ttaaggtaaa tccagaacct tcaataaat cgcagcaaaa agtacatcta 2100
gatcaagccg gtatttattt agccgaaggg ggaataagtc ttgaaaactt aagtcaagaa 2160
caagcaaaaa atcttaaaat tgatgaaggg aagacaattt tttatgcctt taaacccact 2220
aaattatcac gaagatcact ttaagatat tttctattaa gcgcaagtga taattctagt 2280
tcaaaattca gtttattaat cgaaccagaa atattactaa ccgggtttaa taaaattggt 2340
gctgtatttg aaaaggtaga gcaaaataat aaaaatcaat taaaatggac cgatgcctca 2400
gggtgggctgc aaaaaacttt taacgggact tatcaagata tttattattt ccttttacia 2460
cttctccaac ataataaagt tgcgctttat cctaaaaatc aatcagataa atcacatgat 2520
ttcctcaacg ctccggctgc tacaatgggt ctagtggcaa cagttgaaag cgaataatac 2580
gaaaaatacc ttaaaatgaa gcttttttca agtgattatc aaaatgggaa aaaggaaatt 2640
tttacctgaa aaacccaaa tgagagccaa tttcaaaatc tcgatctagc taaaaatcta 2700
actttaggtc caacaaaaag caataatcaa gaaaatattg acaagaaca acaagatgat 2760
agtagaaaac cgaccggaat aacactaaaa ggttttgccc tctttgataa accaaaagat 2820
aatcaaaaat ataataatat ccttgaaaaa ttccttagcg aatatatgga a 2871

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<210> SEQ ID NO 12

<211> LENGTH: 957

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae

<400> SEQUENCE: 12

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Met Lys Lys Asn Lys Leu Lys Tyr Leu Ile Phe Ser Ile Ile Gly Ile
 1             5             10             15

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Ser Thr Ile Ile Ser Leu Ala Val Thr Ile Pro Tyr Ala Leu Ser Ser
 20             25             30

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

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Gly Lys Ala Gln Asn Leu Asn Ser Arg Thr Asn Phe Asn Ser Ala Glu

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50					55					60					
Phe	Asp	Lys	Leu	Val	Ala	Asn	Leu	Lys	Val	Lys	Pro	Lys	Phe	Ala	Lys
65					70					75					80
Arg	Leu	Asn	Ala	Phe	Asp	Ala	Leu	Asn	Phe	His	Phe	Asp	Lys	Ser	Tyr
			85						90					95	
Ser	Phe	Asp	Leu	Ala	Asp	Ala	Val	Asp	Leu	Ser	Ser	Leu	Ser	Gln	Lys
			100					105					110		
Tyr	Pro	Asp	Leu	Ser	Phe	Lys	Leu	Val	Ile	Pro	Asp	Asn	Lys	Ser	Arg
		115					120					125			
Phe	Glu	Ile	Lys	Glu	Asn	Lys	Leu	Lys	Asn	Ile	Gly	Leu	Asn	Val	Thr
	130					135					140				
Asn	Thr	Ser	Lys	Thr	Ile	Asn	Tyr	Thr	Ala	Lys	Phe	Asp	Leu	Asp	Phe
145				150						155					160
Ser	Gly	Gln	Glu	Lys	Ser	Phe	Gln	Phe	Leu	Pro	Glu	Asn	Phe	Thr	Gly
			165					170						175	
Gln	Ile	Ser	Leu	Arg	Asn	Leu	Glu	Ser	Leu	Lys	Gly	Lys	Thr	Ala	Thr
			180					185					190		
Glu	Ile	Ala	Ile	Leu	Phe	Tyr	Asn	Ala	Trp	Leu	Lys	Arg	Phe	Asn	Lys
		195					200					205			
Leu	Ser	Asp	Ser	Lys	Ile	Ala	Leu	Tyr	Glu	Thr	Phe	Gly	Glu	Phe	Gly
	210					215						220			
Gly	Ala	Ser	Phe	Ser	Leu	Asn	Ser	Glu	Pro	Ile	Phe	Ile	Leu	Pro	Glu
225						230					235				240
Asn	Phe	Glu	Ile	Lys	Pro	Asp	Leu	Lys	Asp	Asn	Lys	Leu	Val	Phe	Ala
			245						250					255	
Ser	Ile	Asn	Asp	Glu	Lys	Asn	Glu	Leu	Val	Leu	Asn	Met	Val	Leu	Tyr
		260						265					270		
Asp	Lys	Thr	Ala	Lys	Thr	Glu	Lys	Ile	Phe	Pro	Leu	Arg	Phe	Val	Asp
		275					280					285			
Leu	Pro	Lys	Thr	Asn	Gln	Lys	Tyr	Gly	Glu	Lys	Phe	Leu	Ala	Ser	Phe
	290					295					300				
Leu	Lys	Asn	Tyr	Glu	Phe	Asn	Ser	Glu	Ile	Ser	Lys	Tyr	Leu	Ala	Lys
305				310							315				320
Asn	Asn	Leu	Asp	Ile	Ala	Gln	Leu	Phe	Ser	Leu	Pro	Ser	Asp	Pro	Lys
			325						330					335	
Ser	Leu	Asp	Leu	Thr	Lys	Phe	Glu	Ser	Trp	Phe	Ile	Gln	Lys	Ser	Val
			340						345				350		
Pro	Asn	Thr	Thr	Phe	Phe	Ala	Asp	Ile	Lys	Gly	Leu	Ile	Pro	Asn	Phe
		355						360					365		
Glu	Thr	Lys	Lys	Ala	Ala	Phe	Leu	Val	Lys	Lys	Pro	Glu	Lys	Val	Gly
	370					375						380			
Gln	Asn	Lys	Asn	Leu	Leu	Thr	Ile	Asn	Leu	Lys	Leu	Glu	Gly	Thr	Phe
385				390							395				400
Leu	Val	Asn	Asp	Gln	Val	Pro	Ala	Gly	Leu	Asn	Leu	Thr	Gln	Asp	Lys
			405						410					415	
His	Tyr	Thr	Tyr	Asn	Phe	Asp	Phe	Asp	Tyr	Asp	Ala	Thr	Gln	Glu	Ile
			420						425				430		
Tyr	Ser	Gly	Tyr	Phe	Arg	Asn	Ala	Leu	Glu	Leu	Phe	Asp	Ala	Arg	Thr
		435					440					445			
Ala	Lys	Asn	Leu	Asp	Asn	Leu	Lys	Leu	Glu	Val	Lys	Asn	Asp	Leu	Pro
	450					455						460			

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Val Thr Val Phe Ala Ser Thr Ile Asn Thr Lys Ile Ala His Leu Leu
 465 470 475 480
 Asn Lys Pro Leu Glu Leu Lys Gly Ile Thr Lys Lys Met Ser Pro Leu
 485 490 495
 Phe Asp Phe Leu Asn Phe Ser Thr Ser Lys Asn Glu Lys Leu Glu Thr
 500 505 510
 Lys Met Ala Pro Pro Asn Ala Lys Met Gln Asn Val Gly Ala Ile Leu
 515 520 525
 Phe Asn Glu Glu Val Lys Gln Gln Glu Ser Gln Val Lys Asp Gln Ala
 530 535 540
 Lys Gln Glu Lys Ser Ser Lys Asp Ser Gln Ser Lys Gln Thr Asp Gln
 545 550 555 560
 Ser Glu Lys Glu Pro Lys Val Glu Thr Lys Thr Ile Gln Ala Glu Asn
 565 570 575
 Gly Gly Thr Tyr Leu Ser Lys Leu Phe Glu Asn Leu Glu Lys Thr Ser
 580 585 590
 Phe Pro Thr Asn Thr Leu Leu Tyr Leu Ser Thr Phe Tyr Arg Asp Lys
 595 600 605
 Phe Ile Leu Lys Leu Glu Leu Lys Ala Glu Gly Ile Thr Lys Glu Thr
 610 615 620
 Leu Glu Ile Lys Ile Asp Lys Val Ala Pro Asp Asn Lys Ala Tyr Gln
 625 630 635 640
 Ala Leu Val Gln Ser Thr Asn Thr Asp Leu Phe Leu Asp Trp Arg Ser
 645 650 655
 Asn Ile Thr Thr Thr Thr Glu Lys Tyr Gln Asn Lys Pro Val Ile Ala
 660 665 670
 Ser Ile Ser Ala Leu Asn Asn Pro Asn Leu Lys Phe Lys Val Asn Pro
 675 680 685
 Glu Pro Ser Asn Lys Ser Gln Gln Lys Val His Leu Asp Gln Ala Gly
 690 695 700
 Ile Tyr Leu Ala Glu Gly Gly Ile Ser Leu Glu Asn Leu Ser Gln Glu
 705 710 715 720
 Gln Ala Lys Asn Leu Lys Leu Asp Glu Gly Lys Thr Ile Phe Tyr Ala
 725 730 735
 Phe Lys Pro Thr Lys Leu Ser Arg Arg Ser Leu Leu Arg Tyr Phe Leu
 740 745 750
 Leu Ser Ala Ser Asp Asn Ser Ser Ser Lys Phe Ser Leu Leu Ile Glu
 755 760 765
 Pro Glu Ile Leu Leu Thr Gly Phe Asn Lys Ile Gly Ala Asp Phe Glu
 770 775 780
 Lys Val Glu Gln Asn Asn Lys Asn Gln Leu Lys Trp Thr Asp Ala Ser
 785 790 795 800
 Gly Gly Leu Gln Lys Thr Phe Asn Gly Thr Tyr Gln Asp Ile Tyr Tyr
 805 810 815
 Phe Leu Leu Gln Leu Leu Gln His Asn Lys Val Ala Leu Tyr Pro Lys
 820 825 830
 Asn Gln Ser Asp Lys Ser His Asp Phe Leu Asn Ala Pro Ala Ala Thr
 835 840 845
 Met Val Leu Val Ala Thr Val Glu Ser Glu Asn Thr Glu Lys Tyr Leu
 850 855 860

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atccagcaag aaaaaactaa tcttaaaaaa ataatagaac aagcccgaat gaaagctgac 1560
accaagaatt tggctccaaa agtacctagt cctattcaaa aaccaactac atctgcaact 1620
tctagtggaa ctactaagac atcaacaggg acagaaaaaa aagtttcagt aagtgtcttt 1680
tctgatataa ttagtatgaa aaaccaacct gaacaaacaa ctaagaacgg tcagggtocaa 1740
gcttcttcta caagtcagag tccaaaatca agtcttagcc aaaacagcgg acaaaattca 1800
ataactttag aagaaaaatt tggacatata atttgaaagt tactaaatac atcacaaatt 1860
tataattttg aaaacacca agggcaatat acaatctcaa tagaggatga taaattagtt 1920
tttgacttta agcttgtatc aaaagcagat cgagcaatta tttatcaagg atctaaaatt 1980
agtcttgggt gtctaattaa ttctgataag tctgcctatg atgagattaa acaatttagc 2040
ccagatcttt tccttgatgc aacaatagga gaacaatctg attataaaaa caagcaaaaa 2100
aaagattata cttaaaatc gttaagagat ttaatgggta atggctttgt ttataaacca 2160
gaaactaat cgaatccaca agaaaatgta ctaaattac aaacaggatc agagcaaaaa 2220
aaacctctac cagggcttag atcaggatta atttatattg catttaccgt taataatatac 2280
aataaaaatg attataaac tcattatcta ataagagata aaaatgataa aggtgtcttc 2340
attcagagat atcaagataa ggaagaacca aacgcttttg agattagaat tgattcatat 2400
gagcctgatg acttcaggga taaacaattt caggctgctg atacgatatt agatgcaagt 2460
ggttcaattg atcctcgatc aaagaaaaa attattctcc gtcaaacgc tgattattta 2520
ttagtagttt ataagtcaaa aaaagatatt gtaacagagc tttattcact accttcagca 2580
caagataata acaaaagaaaa gattgttaaa ataaaaaata gaaaatcatt tcctctcaaa 2640
ggttatacag ttcaaggttc attattatat tctttattta gtcctaataa aattggagat 2700
agtcagaagc cagcccaaca accgccagct gtaagtataa aagcaatagc attatttgat 2760
aaaaaatcat ttacaacga tacagaaaa atgcgtttaa taaataatgc ttttattagt 2820
aattatataa aacaa 2835

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<210> SEQ ID NO 14

<211> LENGTH: 945

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae

<400> SEQUENCE: 14

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

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115		120		125											
Ile	Lys	Asn	Val	Leu	Val	Phe	Ala	Lys	Ser	Glu	Lys	Asp	Gln	Val	Thr
130						135						140			
Tyr	Ser	Lys	Gln	Ile	Glu	Leu	Lys	Gly	Phe	Ala	Gln	Asp	Asp	Glu	Ala
145					150					155					160
Ala	Gly	Asp	Leu	Val	Lys	Phe	Gln	Ile	Asp	Gln	Arg	Lys	Ser	Phe	Val
			165						170					175	
Asn	Leu	Tyr	Lys	Phe	Asp	Tyr	Ser	Phe	Ser	Glu	Phe	Gln	Arg	Ile	Leu
		180						185						190	
Ser	Glu	Asn	Tyr	Arg	Gln	Ile	Arg	Asn	Thr	Asn	Ser	Phe	Thr	Arg	Leu
		195					200						205		
Ala	Asn	Ala	Leu	Ile	Ser	Ser	Lys	Ala	Ser	Leu	Ser	Leu	Tyr	Asn	Ser
	210						215						220		
Leu	Gly	Gln	Pro	Val	Phe	Leu	Asp	Glu	Asn	Tyr	Arg	Leu	Glu	Pro	Val
225					230						235				240
Leu	Asn	Ser	Lys	Lys	Glu	Leu	Asn	Leu	Leu	Glu	Lys	Asn	Lys	Lys	Leu
				245						250				255	
Tyr	Leu	Glu	Leu	Asn	Leu	Val	Glu	Lys	Glu	Ser	Gln	Lys	Lys	Ile	Asn
			260						265					270	
Leu	Thr	Leu	Glu	Ile	Arg	Pro	Leu	Leu	Thr	Asn	Gln	Glu	Phe	Thr	Ser
		275						280					285		
Glu	Leu	Lys	Thr	Leu	Phe	Glu	Ser	Asn	Leu	Asp	Gln	Asn	Leu	Ser	Leu
	290					295							300		
Asn	Leu	Glu	Leu	Lys	Asn	Ala	Leu	Phe	His	Asp	Arg	Thr	Ser	Phe	Ser
305						310					315				320
Glu	Tyr	Leu	Tyr	Gly	Ser	Pro	Gln	Gln	Arg	Thr	Lys	Thr	Asp	Glu	Val
				325						330				335	
Lys	Gln	Lys	Ala	Lys	Glu	Leu	Lys	Asp	Leu	Phe	Gly	Phe	Arg	Ser	Ala
			340						345				350		
Lys	Phe	Trp	Gln	Asp	Thr	Lys	Phe	Gly	Thr	Phe	Tyr	Val	Ile	Ile	Lys
	355						360						365		
Pro	Gln	Leu	Leu	Asp	Pro	Ala	Lys	Ile	Ser	Gln	Glu	Asp	Lys	Lys	Lys
	370					375						380			
Leu	Leu	Ala	Asp	Lys	Lys	Ile	Arg	Phe	Glu	Val	Leu	Thr	Thr	Leu	Lys
385						390					395				400
Arg	Lys	Ala	Leu	Asp	Gln	Gln	Asp	Val	Leu	Thr	Asp	Leu	Pro	Val	Leu
				405						410				415	
Val	Asp	Leu	Ser	Leu	Asp	Ser	Asn	Lys	Tyr	Glu	Thr	Ala	Ile	Ser	Gln
			420							425				430	
Ile	Phe	Asn	Ser	Thr	Lys	Thr	Thr	Lys	Glu	Phe	Lys	Met	Gln	Glu	Tyr
	435						440						445		
Glu	Asp	Arg	Ala	Lys	Leu	Ser	Thr	Lys	Glu	Ile	Lys	Glu	Thr	Ile	Asp
	450						455					460			
Lys	Leu	Ala	Asn	Leu	Ala	Ala	Lys	Val	Ser	Asn	Leu	Ser	Glu	Pro	Ser
465						470					475				480
Asp	Glu	Val	Val	Arg	Ala	Val	Tyr	Leu	Leu	Asn	Thr	Gly	Lys	Tyr	Leu
				485						490				495	
Phe	Asp	Asp	Glu	Ile	Gln	Gln	Glu	Lys	Thr	Asn	Leu	Lys	Lys	Ile	Ile
			500						505					510	
Glu	Gln	Ala	Arg	Met	Lys	Ala	Asp	Thr	Lys	Asn	Leu	Ala	Pro	Lys	Val
		515											520		525

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Pro Ser Pro Ile Gln Lys Pro Thr Thr Ser Ala Thr Ser Ser Gly Thr
 530 535 540
 Thr Lys Thr Ser Thr Gly Thr Glu Lys Lys Val Ser Val Ser Ala Phe
 545 550 555 560
 Ser Asp Ile Ile Ser Met Lys Asn Gln Pro Glu Gln Thr Thr Lys Asn
 565 570 575
 Gly Gln Val Gln Ala Ser Ser Thr Ser Gln Ser Pro Lys Ser Ser Leu
 580 585 590
 Ser Gln Asn Ser Gly Gln Asn Ser Ile Thr Leu Glu Glu Lys Phe Gly
 595 600 605
 His Thr Ile Trp Lys Leu Leu Asn Thr Ser Gln Ile Tyr Asn Phe Glu
 610 615 620
 Asn Thr Gln Gly Gln Tyr Thr Ile Ser Ile Glu Asp Asp Lys Leu Val
 625 630 635 640
 Phe Asp Phe Lys Leu Val Ser Lys Ala Asp Arg Ala Ile Ile Tyr Gln
 645 650 655
 Gly Ser Lys Ile Ser Leu Gly Gly Leu Ile Asn Ser Asp Lys Ser Ala
 660 665 670
 Tyr Asp Glu Ile Lys Gln Phe Ser Pro Asp Leu Phe Leu Asp Ala Thr
 675 680 685
 Ile Gly Glu Gln Ser Asp Tyr Lys Asn Lys Gln Lys Lys Asp Tyr Thr
 690 695 700
 Leu Lys Ser Leu Arg Asp Leu Met Gly Asn Gly Phe Val Tyr Lys Pro
 705 710 715 720
 Glu Thr Lys Ser Asn Pro Gln Glu Asn Val Leu Lys Leu Gln Thr Gly
 725 730 735
 Ser Glu Gln Lys Lys Pro Leu Pro Gly Leu Arg Ser Gly Leu Ile Tyr
 740 745 750
 Ile Ala Phe Thr Val Asn Asn Ile Asn Lys Asn Asp Tyr Lys Pro His
 755 760 765
 Tyr Leu Ile Arg Asp Lys Asn Asp Lys Gly Val Phe Ile Gln Arg Tyr
 770 775 780
 Gln Asp Lys Glu Glu Pro Asn Ala Phe Glu Ile Arg Ile Asp Ser Tyr
 785 790 795 800
 Glu Pro Asp Asp Phe Arg Asp Lys Gln Phe Gln Ala Ala Asp Thr Ile
 805 810 815
 Leu Asp Ala Ser Gly Ser Ile Asp Pro Arg Ser Lys Lys Lys Ile Ile
 820 825 830
 Leu Arg Gln Asn Ala Asp Tyr Leu Leu Val Val Tyr Lys Ser Lys Lys
 835 840 845
 Asp Ile Val Thr Glu Leu Tyr Ser Leu Pro Ser Ala Gln Asp Asn Asn
 850 855 860
 Lys Glu Lys Ile Val Lys Ile Lys Asn Arg Lys Ser Phe Pro Ser Gln
 865 870 875 880
 Gly Tyr Thr Val Gln Gly Ser Leu Leu Tyr Ser Leu Phe Ser Pro Asn
 885 890 895
 Lys Ile Gly Asp Ser Gln Lys Pro Ala Gln Gln Pro Pro Ala Val Ser
 900 905 910
 Ile Lys Ala Ile Ala Leu Phe Asp Lys Lys Ser Phe Thr Asn Asp Thr
 915 920 925

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Glu Lys Met Arg Leu Ile Asn Asn Ala Phe Ile Ser Asn Tyr Ile Lys
 930 935 940

Gln
 945

<210> SEQ ID NO 15
 <211> LENGTH: 1380
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae

<400> SEQUENCE: 15

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gtgattgagg gcttaaatc aaaggcaaat actcaaaaa cagaaaaaa tagccccaca    60
caaccgaaaa aaccagaggt ttcactagct aaaacaacag aaaattcagc aaaaacagtc    120
aaggtaagca cttttgcaga agaagctaag ggtcaaagtc aaagtcagca aacacaacca    180
gtttccactt catcgctca aactagtcaa aattcagttt ctaattccac aagcagtacg    240
aatttagcct tagaaaatga aaaatttggg acaagcattt gaacagcttt taatttcgct    300
aatatttata atcttgaaaa taaaaaagc gaatatgaga tctcaacttt aggaaataag    360
ctattttttg attttaaat agttgataaa actaatcaaa atctaatttt ggctcagtc    420
aaaattagtc ttaataatat tattaattct aataaatctg cctatgatat aattaagaaa    480
ttcaatcccg atgtatttct agatggaaca attaattatc aagatcaagg aaaagataaa    540
aaagaattta tcctaaaaga tttaagtgat aataaattaa tatttaaadc agaagatgca    600
attcaaactg atcaaggttt agagctaaag aaacctttga aattaagccc gacaacgaac    660
tcttcttcta ctacttcaca aaagactaat aaaaaggatg atattggagt gttttgacta    720
gcgcttcaag ttaataatat aacagatttc aaaaatcatc atctaataatc cgatggaaaa    780
ggaaatggaa taattcttaa caaatacaag gtcaaggatg aaactggtta tcaattagga    840
ctagaatata ctggaaggaa tgaaaataat tttattactg atattggtga tctagtcgac    900
ggttttatca aattttttt tggatgaaaa caagacccaa ataatagtag ttttttgac    960
acaccctcac ttttaattga ttttaacaag tataaaaaa aaaaaaacac tgaatttatc   1020
aaggcgaata caaaaattct tttagaggtt gtagaaaaa atgatcgact ttctgtttca   1080
gtattttcct ctcaagcagg aaaaatcat aaacaaatta tagaaaatag aatgcataga   1140
agtttacatt ataaaaaagc agacaaagcc aaagaagggt taagcccaat cccaagtttt   1200
actgatattt taatgaatt acaaatgga gctactgata gogatccaaa aactcaaaag   1260
gcaccagtaa cattcaaagc gtttatgatg tcaaatgata aaaatctagt atttgatca   1320
aacattaata atcaagaaat tcgccaagcg cttattgacg cttatatagt tgataagaat   1380
    
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<210> SEQ ID NO 16
 <211> LENGTH: 460
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae

<400> SEQUENCE: 16

Val Ile Glu Gly Leu Lys Ser Lys Ala Asn Thr Gln Lys Thr Glu Lys
 1 5 10 15
 Asn Ser Pro Thr Gln Pro Lys Lys Pro Glu Val Ser Leu Ala Lys Thr
 20 25 30
 Thr Glu Asn Ser Ala Lys Thr Val Lys Val Ser Thr Phe Ala Glu Glu
 35 40 45

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Ala Lys Gly Gln Ser Gln Ser Gln Gln Thr Gln Pro Val Ser Thr Ser
50 55 60

Ser Pro Gln Thr Ser Gln Asn Ser Val Ser Asn Ser Thr Ser Ser Thr
65 70 75 80

Asn Leu Ala Leu Glu Asn Glu Lys Phe Gly Thr Ser Ile Trp Thr Ala
85 90 95

Phe Asn Phe Ala Asn Ile Tyr Asn Leu Glu Asn Thr Lys Ser Glu Tyr
100 105 110

Glu Ile Ser Thr Leu Gly Asn Lys Leu Phe Phe Asp Phe Lys Leu Val
115 120 125

Asp Lys Thr Asn Gln Asn Leu Ile Leu Ala Gln Ser Lys Ile Ser Leu
130 135 140

Asn Asn Ile Ile Asn Ser Asn Lys Ser Ala Tyr Asp Ile Ile Lys Lys
145 150 155 160

Phe Asn Pro Asp Val Phe Leu Asp Gly Thr Ile Asn Tyr Gln Asp Gln
165 170 175

Gly Lys Asp Lys Lys Glu Phe Ile Leu Lys Asp Leu Ser Asp Asn Lys
180 185 190

Leu Ile Phe Lys Ser Glu Asp Ala Ile Gln Thr Asp Gln Gly Leu Glu
195 200 205

Leu Lys Lys Pro Leu Lys Leu Ser Pro Thr Thr Asn Ser Ser Ser Thr
210 215 220

Thr Ser Gln Lys Thr Asn Lys Lys Asp Asp Ile Gly Val Phe Trp Leu
225 230 235 240

Ala Leu Gln Val Asn Asn Ile Thr Asp Phe Lys Asn His His Leu Ile
245 250 255

Ser Asp Gly Lys Gly Asn Gly Ile Ile Leu Asn Lys Tyr Lys Val Lys
260 265 270

Asp Glu Thr Gly Tyr Gln Leu Gly Leu Glu Tyr Pro Gly Arg Asn Glu
275 280 285

Asn Asn Phe Ile Thr Asp Ile Val Asp Leu Val Asp Gly Phe Ile Lys
290 295 300

Phe Ile Phe Gly Trp Lys Gln Asp Gln Asn Asn Ser Ser Phe Leu Asp
305 310 315 320

Thr Pro Ser Leu Leu Ile Asp Phe Asn Lys Tyr Lys Asn Lys Lys Asn
325 330 335

Thr Glu Phe Ile Lys Ala Asn Thr Lys Ile Leu Leu Glu Val Val Glu
340 345 350

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

Asn His Lys Gln Ile Ile Glu Asn Arg Met His Arg Ser Leu His Tyr
370 375 380

Lys Lys Ala Asp Lys Ala Lys Glu Gly Val Ser Pro Ile Pro Ser Phe
385 390 395 400

Thr Asp Ile Leu Asn Glu Leu Gln Ile Gly Ala Thr Asp Ser Asp Pro
405 410 415

Lys Thr Gln Lys Ala Pro Val Thr Phe Lys Ala Phe Met Met Ser Asn
420 425 430

Asp Lys Asn Leu Val Phe Gly Ser Asn Ile Asn Asn Gln Glu Ile Arg
435 440 445

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Gln Ala Leu Ile Asp Ala Tyr Ile Val Asp Lys Asn
 450 455 460

<210> SEQ ID NO 17
 <211> LENGTH: 1353
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae

<400> SEQUENCE: 17

atgaagttag caaaattact taaaaaacct ttttgattaa taacaacaat tgccggaatt 60
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 tattattctt atctaataca gatcccagat cagctaaaag tagcaaaaaa tgctaaaatt 180
 agtcaggaaa aatttgattc aattgtttta aatcttaaaa ttaagataa ttttaaaaaa 240
 tgatcggaac aaacagtttt aactgctgcc aaaagtgatc tttatcgtaa taatcttggt 300
 tctgcttttg atttaagtga actaataaac aatgattatt tagtaagttt tgatcttgaa 360
 aatgcagtag ttgatcaaaa ttcaattaaa aatgttgtaa tttatgcaaa atctgataag 420
 gatcaataaa cttattcaaa acaaattgta cttaaaggct ttggaaatac agaacaagcg 480
 agaactaatt ttgattttag ccaaattgat tcaagcaagt cttttgttga tctttcaagg 540
 gcaaatctaa ctttgacgga attccaatt ttacttgccc aaaattttga aaatgaaaga 600
 ggaagtaatt gattttcacg acttgaaaga gctttgggtg catcaaaagc gagtctttca 660
 ctttataatt ccttaggaga acccgatttt ttaggccagc attatcaatt agaccagtt 720
 ttggaccgaa aaaaattatt aactttgtta aataaagatg gaaaattagt tcttgactt 780
 aatttagtgc aaatttcaac taaaaaaact atgaatttaa atcttgaagt tcgcggcgcg 840
 atttcaaatc aggaaatttc taaaattcta aaatcctgac ttgaaacaaa tcttcaaggc 900
 aaattaaaaa ccaaagatga tttgcaaatg gcactagtaa aagataaaat tagcctctct 960
 gattattgat atggatctcc gaattcaaaa gtaaatacat cccaaatttt aacaaaaagt 1020
 aaagaattta aagatctttt tgatttaagt gagacaaatt tttttcttaa taccaaaatc 1080
 ggaactgtct atttaagtat tattcccaaa cttttagatc caagtcagat ttctgttgtt 1140
 gataagaaaa aactagttga aaatcaaaaa attcgctttg aaattactgc ttcttataaa 1200
 cgaaaagcta ttgataaaaa atttatcatc caggatcttc cagtttttgt tgatctaaaa 1260
 gttgatttta ataaatacca agccgctggt gcccaaatgt ttggaacgat aaaagcagtt 1320
 aaagaatttt caatgectga agatcaagat gca 1353

<210> SEQ ID NO 18
 <211> LENGTH: 451
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae

<400> SEQUENCE: 18

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

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Phe Asp Ser Ile Val Leu Asn Leu Lys Ile Lys Asp Asn Phe Lys Lys
 65 70 75 80
 Trp Ser Ala Lys Thr Val Leu Thr Ala Ala Lys Ser Asp Leu Tyr Arg
 85 90 95
 Tyr Asn Leu Val Ser Ala Phe Asp Leu Ser Glu Leu Ile Asn Asn Asp
 100 105 110
 Tyr Leu Val Ser Phe Asp Leu Glu Asn Ala Val Val Asp Gln Asn Ser
 115 120 125
 Ile Lys Asn Val Val Ile Tyr Ala Lys Ser Asp Lys Asp Gln Ile Thr
 130 135 140
 Tyr Ser Lys Gln Ile Val Leu Lys Gly Phe Gly Asn Thr Glu Gln Ala
 145 150 155 160
 Arg Thr Asn Phe Asp Phe Ser Gln Ile Asp Ser Ser Lys Ser Phe Val
 165 170 175
 Asp Leu Ser Arg Ala Asn Leu Thr Leu Thr Glu Phe Gln Ile Leu Leu
 180 185 190
 Ala Gln Asn Phe Glu Asn Glu Arg Gly Ser Asn Trp Phe Ser Arg Leu
 195 200 205
 Glu Arg Ala Leu Val Ala Ser Lys Ala Ser Leu Ser Leu Tyr Asn Ser
 210 215 220
 Leu Gly Glu Pro Val Phe Leu Gly Pro Asp Tyr Gln Leu Asp Pro Val
 225 230 235 240
 Leu Asp Arg Lys Lys Leu Leu Thr Leu Leu Asn Lys Asp Gly Lys Leu
 245 250 255
 Val Leu Gly Leu Asn Leu Val Gln Ile Ser Thr Lys Lys Thr Met Asn
 260 265 270
 Leu Asn Leu Glu Val Arg Gly Ala Ile Ser Asn Gln Glu Ile Ser Lys
 275 280 285
 Ile Leu Lys Ser Trp Leu Glu Thr Asn Leu Gln Gly Lys Leu Lys Thr
 290 295 300
 Lys Asp Asp Leu Gln Met Ala Leu Val Lys Asp Lys Ile Ser Leu Ser
 305 310 315 320
 Asp Tyr Trp Tyr Gly Ser Pro Asn Ser Lys Val Asn Thr Ser Gln Ile
 325 330 335
 Leu Thr Lys Ser Lys Glu Phe Lys Asp Leu Phe Asp Leu Ser Glu Thr
 340 345 350
 Asn Phe Phe Leu Asn Thr Lys Ile Gly Thr Val Tyr Leu Ser Ile Ile
 355 360 365
 Pro Lys Leu Leu Asp Pro Ser Gln Ile Ser Val Val Asp Lys Lys Lys
 370 375 380
 Leu Val Glu Asn Gln Lys Ile Arg Phe Glu Ile Thr Ala Ser Leu Lys
 385 390 395 400
 Arg Lys Ala Ile Asp Lys Lys Phe Ile Ile Gln Asp Leu Pro Val Phe
 405 410 415
 Val Asp Leu Lys Val Asp Phe Asn Lys Tyr Gln Ala Ala Val Ala Gln
 420 425 430
 Met Phe Gly Thr Ile Lys Ala Val Lys Glu Phe Ser Met Pro Glu Asp
 435 440 445
 Gln Asp Ala
 450

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<210> SEQ ID NO 19

<211> LENGTH: 5637

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae*

<400> SEQUENCE: 19

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caaggagtaa tatctcaatt aggactgatt gattctgttg catttaaacc ttcgattgca 180
aattttacia gcgattatca aagtgttaaa aaagcacttt taaatgggaa aacctttgat 240
ccaaaaagtt cagaatttac tgattttgtc tcaaaatttg actttttgac taataatggg 300
agaaccgttt tggagatccc gaaaaaatat caggtgggta tctcggaatt tagccccgag 360
gatgataaag aacgttttgc tcttgattt catctaaaag aaaaacttga agatggaaat 420
atagctcaat cagcaactaa atttatttat cttttaccac ttgatatgcc caaagcggcc 480
ctgggtcaat attcttatat cgttgataaa aattttaata atttaattat ccatccttta 540
tctaattttt ctgctcaatc aataaagccg cttgcactga cccgttcaag tgattttata 600
gcaaaaactta atcagtttaa aaatcaggac gaactttgag tttatcttga aaaattcttt 660
gatcttgaag ctctaaaagc aaatattcgt ttgcagacag ccgattttag tttgaaaaa 720
ggcaatttag ttgatccttt tgtttattct tttattagaa atccgcaaaa tggaaaagaa 780
tgagctagtg atcttaatac agatcaaaaa accgtcagac tttatctctg aaccgaattt 840
agtccctcagg ctaaaaccat tttaaaagac tataaatata aagatgagac tttcttaagt 900
agtatcgatt taaaagcaag taatggaaact agtttatttg ctaatgaaaa tgatctaaaa 960
gatcaatttag atgttgatct tttagatgtc tctgattatt ttggaggcca atcagagaca 1020
attactagta attcccaagt taaacctgtc cctgctagtg agagatcttt aaaagatcgg 1080
gttaaattta aaaaagatca gcaaaaacca agaattgaga aattagttt atatgaatat 1140
gatgctctaa gtttttatc ccaacttcag gaattagttt ctaaacctaa ttcaattaaa 1200
gatttagtta atgcaacttt agctcgtaat cttcggtttt cattaggaaa atataatttt 1260
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aaacaaagtt caattacaaa aaaattattc attgaattac caatcaaaat tagtcttaaa 1380
tcttcaattt taggtgatca agaacctaat attaaaactt tattcgaaaa agaagtaact 1440
tttaaattag ataacttccg tgatggtgaa atcgaaaaag cttttggact tttatatcca 1500
gggtgtaaat aagaacttga acaagcccga agagagcaaa gagcaagttt ggaaaaagaa 1560
aaagcgaaaa aggggtcttaa agaatttagc cagcaaaaag atgagaattt aaaagcaata 1620
aataatcaag atggtcttga agaagatgat aatattactg aaagacttcc tgagaattcc 1680
ccgattcaat atcagcaaga aaagcccggt ttaggttcaa gtccggataa accttatatg 1740
ataaaggatg tccaaaatca acgttattat ctagcaaat cacaaatca agaactaatt 1800
aaggccaaag attatacca attagccaaa cttttatcca atagacatac ttataatatt 1860
tctttaagat taaaagaaca actttttgaa gtaaatccaa gaattccaag ctctagagat 1920
atagaaaaatg caaaatttgt tctagataaa accgaaaaaa ataaatactg gcagatttat 1980
tcaagtgett ctctgcttt ccaaaataaa tgatcacttt ttggatatta ccgttattta 2040

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ttaggtcttg atccaaaaca aacaatccac gaattagtaa aattaggaca aaaagcgggt	2100
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attaggatta aaacaccttt atttagtc aaagataatt tcaaatatc tttacttgat	2220
tttaataatt attatgatgg tgaaatataa gcccagaat ttggcttcc tttattttta	2280
ccaaaagaat taagaaaaa tagttcaaat attggtagtt ctcaaaactc taatagccct	2340
tgagaacaag aaattattag ccaattataa gatcaaaatc tatctaatca ggatcagtta	2400
gccagttta gtactaaaat ctgggaaaaa atcattgggtg atgaaaacga atttgatcaa	2460
aataacaggc ttcagtataa acttttaaaa gatcttcaag aatcttgaat taacaaaact	2520
cgcgataatc tttattggac ttatctaggt gataaactta aagttaaac aaaaaataat	2580
ttagatgcta aatttagaca aatttccaat ttacaagagc ttttaactgc tttttatacc	2640
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gaagcagata caattgatca acttaataca gcagttgaaa atgcacctt aggtcttcaa	2940
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gttcaacata acaaaaaaga aaaaccacta cctaaaaaac taaataatga tggctatact	3060
ttaattcatg ataaacttaa aaaaccagta attccccaaa ttagtccaag tcccgaaaaa	3120
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cttgccgcta agacaaagt tgccttaaaa ttcaaagatc aaataccagt tgatgccagc	3660
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tcaaatntag taataatga tccaaattat aaaattgaag atttaaaagt aatcaaaaat	3960
gaagcaggtg atcatcaatt agaattttct ctaagagcta ataatacaa aagattaatg	4020
aatacaccia ttacttttgc tgattataat ccctttttct attttaatga ggactgaaga	4080
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attaagcccg aaacttttac ccccgcactc atagctctta aacgagataa taatactaat	4260
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aaaaaacactg aatatcatgg taaactaggt ctttcaatta gaatttttga tcttgaaaat 4500
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gaaaattatc ttaacctagt tttaaatcaa ccttgaaagg ttactttata taattcaagt 4740
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aatgatgata accaaatagc cgcgctaaga gtccaggagc aagatcgccc agaaaaatca 5340
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tgacttcag tgattaatc ttcggttatc tatgacttct atcgcggaac aggagattct 5520
aacgatgtcg ccaatcttaa tgtagctcct tgacaggtta aaacaatcgc atttacaat 5580
aacgccttta ataatgtttt caaagagttt aatatctcta aaaaaatagt agaataa 5637

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<210> SEQ ID NO 20

<211> LENGTH: 1878

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae

<400> SEQUENCE: 20

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

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Gly Phe His Leu Lys Glu Lys Leu Glu Asp Gly Asn Ile Ala Gln Ser
 130 135 140

Ala Thr Lys Phe Ile Tyr Leu Leu Pro Leu Asp Met Pro Lys Ala Ala
 145 150 155 160

Leu Gly Gln Tyr Ser Tyr Ile Val Asp Lys Asn Phe Asn Asn Leu Ile
 165 170 175

Ile His Pro Leu Ser Asn Phe Ser Ala Gln Ser Ile Lys Pro Leu Ala
 180 185 190

Leu Thr Arg Ser Ser Asp Phe Ile Ala Lys Leu Asn Gln Phe Lys Asn
 195 200 205

Gln Asp Glu Leu Trp Val Tyr Leu Glu Lys Phe Phe Asp Leu Glu Ala
 210 215 220

Leu Lys Ala Asn Ile Arg Leu Gln Thr Ala Asp Phe Ser Phe Glu Lys
 225 230 235 240

Gly Asn Leu Val Asp Pro Phe Val Tyr Ser Phe Ile Arg Asn Pro Gln
 245 250 255

Asn Gly Lys Glu Trp Ala Ser Asp Leu Asn Gln Asp Gln Lys Thr Val
 260 265 270

Arg Leu Tyr Leu Arg Thr Glu Phe Ser Pro Gln Ala Lys Thr Ile Leu
 275 280 285

Lys Asp Tyr Lys Tyr Lys Asp Glu Thr Phe Leu Ser Ser Ile Asp Leu
 290 295 300

Lys Ala Ser Asn Gly Thr Ser Leu Phe Ala Asn Glu Asn Asp Leu Lys
 305 310 315 320

Asp Gln Leu Asp Val Asp Leu Leu Asp Val Ser Asp Tyr Phe Gly Gly
 325 330 335

Gln Ser Glu Thr Ile Thr Ser Asn Ser Gln Val Lys Pro Val Pro Ala
 340 345 350

Ser Glu Arg Ser Leu Lys Asp Arg Val Lys Phe Lys Lys Asp Gln Gln
 355 360 365

Lys Pro Arg Ile Glu Lys Phe Ser Leu Tyr Glu Tyr Asp Ala Leu Ser
 370 375 380

Phe Tyr Ser Gln Leu Gln Glu Leu Val Ser Lys Pro Asn Ser Ile Lys
 385 390 395 400

Asp Leu Val Asn Ala Thr Leu Ala Arg Asn Leu Arg Phe Ser Leu Gly
 405 410 415

Lys Tyr Asn Phe Leu Phe Asp Asp Leu Ala Ser His Leu Asp Tyr Thr
 420 425 430

Phe Leu Val Ser Lys Ala Lys Ile Lys Gln Ser Ser Ile Thr Lys Lys
 435 440 445

Leu Phe Ile Glu Leu Pro Ile Lys Ile Ser Leu Lys Ser Ser Ile Leu
 450 455 460

Gly Asp Gln Glu Pro Asn Ile Lys Thr Leu Phe Glu Lys Glu Val Thr
 465 470 475 480

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

Leu Leu Tyr Pro Gly Val Asn Glu Glu Leu Glu Gln Ala Arg Arg Glu
 500 505 510

Gln Arg Ala Ser Leu Glu Lys Glu Lys Ala Lys Lys Gly Leu Lys Glu
 515 520 525

Phe Ser Gln Gln Lys Asp Glu Asn Leu Lys Ala Ile Asn Asn Gln Asp

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530					535					540					
Gly	Leu	Glu	Glu	Asp	Asp	Asn	Ile	Thr	Glu	Arg	Leu	Pro	Glu	Asn	Ser
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Pro	Ile	Gln	Tyr	Gln	Gln	Glu	Lys	Ala	Gly	Leu	Gly	Ser	Ser	Pro	Asp
				565					570					575	
Lys	Pro	Tyr	Met	Ile	Lys	Asp	Val	Gln	Asn	Gln	Arg	Tyr	Tyr	Leu	Ala
			580					585						590	
Lys	Ser	Gln	Ile	Gln	Glu	Leu	Ile	Lys	Ala	Lys	Asp	Tyr	Thr	Lys	Leu
		595					600					605			
Ala	Lys	Leu	Leu	Ser	Asn	Arg	His	Thr	Tyr	Asn	Ile	Ser	Leu	Arg	Leu
	610					615					620				
Lys	Glu	Gln	Leu	Phe	Glu	Val	Asn	Pro	Arg	Ile	Pro	Ser	Ser	Arg	Asp
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Ile	Glu	Asn	Ala	Lys	Phe	Val	Leu	Asp	Lys	Thr	Glu	Lys	Asn	Lys	Tyr
			645						650					655	
Trp	Gln	Ile	Tyr	Ser	Ser	Ala	Ser	Pro	Ala	Phe	Gln	Asn	Lys	Trp	Ser
			660					665						670	
Leu	Phe	Gly	Tyr	Tyr	Arg	Tyr	Leu	Leu	Gly	Leu	Asp	Pro	Lys	Gln	Thr
		675					680					685			
Ile	His	Glu	Leu	Val	Lys	Leu	Gly	Gln	Lys	Ala	Gly	Leu	Gln	Phe	Glu
	690					695					700				
Gly	Tyr	Glu	Asn	Leu	Pro	Ser	Asp	Phe	Asn	Leu	Glu	Asp	Leu	Lys	Asn
705					710					715					720
Ile	Arg	Ile	Lys	Thr	Pro	Leu	Phe	Ser	Gln	Lys	Asp	Asn	Phe	Lys	Leu
			725						730					735	
Ser	Leu	Leu	Asp	Phe	Asn	Asn	Tyr	Tyr	Asp	Gly	Glu	Ile	Lys	Ala	Pro
			740					745					750		
Glu	Phe	Gly	Leu	Pro	Leu	Phe	Leu	Pro	Lys	Glu	Leu	Arg	Lys	Asn	Ser
		755				760						765			
Ser	Asn	Ile	Gly	Ser	Ser	Gln	Asn	Ser	Asn	Ser	Pro	Trp	Glu	Gln	Glu
	770					775					780				
Ile	Ile	Ser	Gln	Phe	Lys	Asp	Gln	Asn	Leu	Ser	Asn	Gln	Asp	Gln	Leu
785					790					795					800
Ala	Gln	Phe	Ser	Thr	Lys	Ile	Trp	Glu	Lys	Ile	Ile	Gly	Asp	Glu	Asn
			805						810					815	
Glu	Phe	Asp	Gln	Asn	Asn	Arg	Leu	Gln	Tyr	Lys	Leu	Leu	Lys	Asp	Leu
			820					825						830	
Gln	Glu	Ser	Trp	Ile	Asn	Lys	Thr	Arg	Asp	Asn	Leu	Tyr	Trp	Thr	Tyr
		835					840					845			
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	850					855					860				
Phe	Arg	Gln	Ile	Ser	Asn	Leu	Gln	Glu	Leu	Leu	Thr	Ala	Phe	Tyr	Thr
865					870					875					880
Ser	Ala	Ala	Leu	Ser	Asn	Asn	Trp	Asn	Tyr	Tyr	Gln	Asp	Ser	Gly	Ala
			885						890					895	
Lys	Ser	Thr	Ile	Ile	Phe	Glu	Glu	Ile	Ala	Glu	Leu	Asp	Pro	Lys	Val
		900						905					910		
Lys	Glu	Lys	Val	Gly	Ala	Asp	Val	Tyr	Gln	Leu	Lys	Phe	His	Tyr	Ala
	915					920						925			
Ile	Gly	Phe	Asp	Asp	Asn	Ala	Gly	Lys	Phe	Asn	Gln	Glu	Val	Ile	Arg
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Ser Ser Ser Arg Thr Ile Tyr Leu Lys Thr Ser Gly Lys Ser Lys Leu
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Glu Ala Asp Thr Ile Asp Gln Leu Asn Gln Ala Val Glu Asn Ala Pro
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Leu Gly Leu Gln Ser Phe Tyr Leu Asp Thr Glu Arg Phe Gly Val Phe
 980 985 990

Gln Lys Leu Ala Thr Ser Leu Ala Val Gln His Lys Gln Lys Glu Lys
 995 1000 1005

Pro Leu Pro Lys Lys Leu Asn Asn Asp Gly Tyr Thr Leu Ile His Asp
 1010 1015 1020

Lys Leu Lys Lys Pro Val Ile Pro Gln Ile Ser Ser Ser Pro Glu Lys
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Asp Trp Phe Glu Gly Lys Leu Asn Gln Asn Gly Gln Ser Gln Asn Val
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Asn Val Ser Thr Phe Gly Ser Ile Ile Glu Ser Pro Tyr Phe Ser Thr
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Asn Phe Gln Glu Glu Ala Asp Leu Asp Gln Glu Gly Gln Asp Asp Ser
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Lys Gln Gly Asn Lys Ser Leu Asp Asn Gln Glu Ala Gly Leu Leu Lys
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Gln Lys Leu Ala Ile Leu Leu Gly Asn Gln Phe Ile Gln Tyr Tyr Gln
 1105 1110 1115 1120

Gln Asn Asp Lys Glu Ile Glu Phe Glu Ile Ile Asn Val Glu Lys Val
 1125 1130 1135

Ser Glu Leu Ser Phe Arg Val Glu Phe Lys Leu Ala Lys Thr Leu Glu
 1140 1145 1150

Asp Asn Gly Lys Thr Ile Arg Val Leu Ser Asp Glu Thr Met Ser Leu
 1155 1160 1165

Ile Val Asn Thr Thr Ile Glu Lys Ala Pro Glu Met Ser Ala Ala Pro
 1170 1175 1180

Glu Val Phe Asp Thr Lys Trp Val Glu Gln Tyr Asp Pro Arg Thr Pro
 1185 1190 1195 1200

Leu Ala Ala Lys Thr Lys Phe Val Leu Lys Phe Lys Asp Gln Ile Pro
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Val Asp Ala Ser Gly Asn Ile Ser Asp Lys Trp Leu Ala Ser Ile Pro
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Leu Val Ile His Gln Gln Met Leu Arg Leu Ser Pro Val Val Lys Thr
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Ile Arg Glu Leu Gly Leu Lys Thr Glu Gln Gln Gln Gln Gln Gln
 1250 1255 1260

Gln Gln Gln Lys Lys Ala Val Arg Lys Glu Glu Glu Leu Glu Thr Tyr
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Asn Pro Lys Asp Glu Phe Asn Ile Leu Asn Pro Leu Thr Lys Ala His
 1285 1290 1295

Arg Leu Thr Leu Ser Asn Leu Val Asn Asn Asp Pro Asn Tyr Lys Ile
 1300 1305 1310

Glu Asp Leu Lys Val Ile Lys Asn Glu Ala Gly Asp His Gln Leu Glu
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Phe Ser Leu Arg Ala Asn Asn Ile Lys Arg Leu Met Asn Thr Pro Ile
 1330 1335 1340

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Thr Phe Ala Asp Tyr Asn Pro Phe Phe Tyr Phe Asn Glu Asp Trp Arg
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 Ala Leu Ile Ala Leu Lys Arg Asp Asn Asn Thr Asn Leu Ser Asn Tyr
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 Ser Asp Lys Ile Ile Met Ile Lys Pro Lys Tyr Leu Val Glu Arg Ser
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 Ile Gly Val Pro Trp Ser Thr Gly Leu Asp Gly Tyr Ile Gly Ser Glu
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 Gln Leu Lys Gly Gly Thr Ser Ser Asn Gly Gln Lys Arg Phe Lys Gln
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 Asp Phe Ile Gln Ala Leu Gly Leu Lys Asn Thr Glu Tyr His Gly Lys
 1475 1480 1485
 Leu Gly Leu Ser Ile Arg Ile Phe Asp Pro Gly Asn Glu Leu Ala Lys
 1490 1495 1500
 Ile Lys Asp Ala Ser Asn Lys Lys Gly Glu Glu Lys Leu Leu Lys Ser
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 Tyr Asp Leu Phe Lys Asn Tyr Leu Asn Glu Tyr Glu Lys Lys Ser Pro
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 Lys Ile Ala Lys Gly Trp Thr Asn Ile His Pro Asp Gln Lys Glu Tyr
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 Pro Asn Pro Asn Gln Lys Leu Pro Glu Asn Tyr Leu Asn Leu Val Leu
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 Gly Ser Ala Tyr Leu Thr Phe Trp Tyr Asp Lys Asp Ile Ile Thr Asn
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 Gln Pro Asn Val Ile Thr Ala Asn Ile Ala Asp Val Phe Ile Lys Asp
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 Val Lys Glu Leu Glu Asp Asn Thr Lys Leu Ile Ala Pro Asn Ile Thr
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 Gln Trp Trp Pro Asn Ile Ser Gly Ser Lys Glu Lys Phe Tyr Lys Pro
 1665 1670 1675 1680
 Thr Val Phe Phe Gly Asn Trp Glu Asn Glu Asn Ser Asn Met Asn Ser
 1685 1690 1695
 Gln Gly Gln Thr Pro Thr Trp Glu Lys Ile Arg Glu Gly Phe Ala Leu
 1700 1705 1710
 Gln Ala Leu Lys Ser Ser Phe Asp Gln Lys Thr Arg Thr Phe Val Leu
 1715 1720 1725
 Thr Thr Asn Ala Pro Leu Pro Leu Trp Lys Tyr Gly Pro Leu Gly Phe
 1730 1735 1740
 Gln Asn Gly Pro Asn Phe Lys Thr Gln Asp Trp Arg Leu Val Phe Gln

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Asn Asp Asp	Asn Gln Ile Ala Ala Leu Arg Val Gln Glu Gln Asp Arg		
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Pro Glu Lys Ser Ser Glu Asp Lys Asp Lys Gln Lys Trp Ile Lys Phe			
	1780	1785	1790
Lys Val Val Ile Pro Glu Glu Met Phe Asn Ser Gly Asn Ile Arg Phe			
	1795	1800	1805
Val Gly Val Met Gln Ile Gln Gly Pro Asn Thr Leu Trp Leu Pro Val			
	1810	1815	1820
Ile Asn Ser Ser Val Ile Tyr Asp Phe Tyr Arg Gly Thr Gly Asp Ser			
1825	1830	1835	1840
Asn Asp Val Ala Asn Leu Asn Val Ala Pro Trp Gln Val Lys Thr Ile			
	1845	1850	1855
Ala Phe Thr Asn Asn Ala Phe Asn Asn Val Phe Lys Glu Phe Asn Ile			
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Ser Lys Lys Ile Val Glu			
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 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
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<210> SEQ ID NO 23
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 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
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<400> SEQUENCE: 23

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<220> FEATURE:
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<220> FEATURE:
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<220> FEATURE:
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<400> SEQUENCE: 27

gcctctctga ttattggtat ggatctccga attc 34

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<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
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<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 28

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<210> SEQ ID NO 29
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<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 29

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<212> TYPE: DNA
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<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Oligonucleotide

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<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Oligonucleotide

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 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 32

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<210> SEQ ID NO 33
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<400> SEQUENCE: 33

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<210> SEQ ID NO 34
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<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Oligonucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 37

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<210> SEQ ID NO 38
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<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Oligonucleotide

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<210> SEQ ID NO 40
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<210> SEQ ID NO 41
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<400> SEQUENCE: 41

Ala Asp Glu Lys Thr Ser Ser
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 42
<211> LENGTH: 7
<212> TYPE: PRT
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<223> OTHER INFORMATION: N-terminal peptide

<400> SEQUENCE: 42

Ser Lys Lys Ser Lys Thr Phe
1 5

What is claimed is:

1. A purified immunogenic polypeptide, the amino acid sequence of which comprises SEQ ID NO: 2, 6, 12, or 14.

2. A composition comprising the immunogenic polypeptide of claim 1.

3. A diagnostic kit for detecting the presence of an antibody in a test sample, wherein said antibody is reactive to the immunogenic polypeptide of claim 1, said kit comprising the immunogenic polypeptide of claim 1.

4. A method of eliciting an immune response in an animal, said method comprising introducing the composition of claim 2 into said animal.

5. The method of claim 4, wherein said composition is administered orally, intranasally, intraperitoneally, intramuscularly, subcutaneously, or intravenously.

6. The method of claim 4, wherein said animal is a swine.

7. A method of determining whether or not an animal has an antibody reactive to the immunogenic polypeptide of claim 1, said method comprising:

providing a test sample from said animal;

contacting said test sample with said immunogenic polypeptide under conditions permissible for specific binding of said immunogenic polypeptide with said antibody; and

detecting the presence or absence of said specific binding, wherein said presence of specific binding indicates that said animal has said antibody, and wherein said absence of specific binding indicates that said animal does not have said antibody.

8. The method of claim 7, wherein said test sample is a biological fluid.

9. The method of claim 8, wherein said biological fluid is selected from the group consisting of blood, nasal fluid, throat fluid, and lung fluid.

10. The method of claim 7, wherein said immunogenic polypeptide is attached to a solid support.

11. The method of claim 10, wherein said solid support is a microtiter plate, or polystyrene beads.

12. The method of claim 7, wherein said immunogenic polypeptide is labeled.

13. The method of claim 7, wherein said detecting is by radioimmunoassay (RIA), enzyme immunoassay (EIA), or enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA).

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