INTRODUCTION

Phycobilisomes are sizeable (5–10 MDa) biliprotein complexes that harvest light for photosynthesis in cyanobacteria and red algae (Sidler, 1994). Although a phycobilisome (PBS) is composed of hundreds of biliproteins and fewer linker polypeptides (de Marsac & Cohen-Bazire, 1977), light energy absorbed anywhere within the particle is efficiently transferred towards a specific biliprotein which functions as a terminal-energy emitter (Glazer, 1989). A phycobilisome consists of six rods radiating from a core associated with the thylakoid membrane. Phycocyanin (PC) is a biliprotein (phycobiliprotein) found in the rods, whereas the core is composed of allophycocyanin (AP). Some cyanobacteria and red algae contain different biliproteins (i.e. phycocerythrin) in their rods. PC and AP carry the same blue chromophore called phycocyanobilin, the properties of each phycocyanobilin being strongly influenced by its protein environment. Rods containing only PC are composed of two or three (depending on the strain) disc-shaped hexamers of PC, in which a monomer is an (αPC, βPC) heterodimer. Specific rod linkers (L_R) assemble the PC hexamers into rods and tune their electronic properties in order to optimize directional energy transfer (Glazer, 1989).

As the PBSs in cyanobacteria constitute a substantial fraction of the total soluble proteins (50%), their degradation can supply amino acids for the synthesis of essential proteins under nutrient-limited conditions (Allen & Smith, 1969). Indeed, the PBS is degraded in a specific and orderly manner during nitrogen starvation of non-diazotrophic cyanobacteria (Yamanaka & Glazer, 1980). This process, known as bleaching or PBS trimming, requires the nblA gene, which is induced and necessary for PBS trimming under nitrogen starvation (Collier & Grossman, 1994; Luque et al., 2003). During PBS trimming, PC hexamers and associated linkers most distal to the core are degraded first (Richaud et al., 2001; Yamanaka & Glazer, 1980). Another type of PBS trimming occurs under high-light conditions and does not involve nblA (Collier & Grossman, 1994; Garnier et al., 1994; Lönnegb et al., 1985).

PBSs are not required for phototrophic growth (Ajlani & Vernotte, 1998; Bruce et al., 1989) so mutations affecting different linkers are of special interest because they provide the opportunity for observing PBS biogenesis in normal growth conditions. Understanding PBS assembly has been enhanced by mutational analysis of Synechococcus sp. strain PCC7002, but this strain contains only two PC hexamers and two linkers per rod. The phycobilisome of Synechocystis sp. strain PCC6803 consists of a three-cylindrical core from which six rods radiate, each rod being composed of three stacked PC hexamers and three rod linkers (Elmorjani et al., 1986). Most of the rod-subunit-encoding genes are clustered in the cpc operon. In Synechocystis sp. strain PCC6803, this operon contains five genes: cpcB and cpcA encode the βPC and αPC subunits, respectively, while cpcC2,
cpcC1 and cpcD encode the rod linkers \( I^3_{R} \), \( I^3_{L} \) and \( I^{10}_{R} \), respectively. Two independent genes (cpcG1 and cpcG2) encode the rod-core linker (LRC) that attaches the proximal PC hexamer to the core (Cyanobase: http://www.kazusa.or.jp/cyano/Synechocystis/).

Using interposon mutagenesis, we have constructed and characterized deletion mutants in the three rod-linker genes located in the cpc operon of Synechocystis sp. strain PCC6803. Characterization of the PBS assembly process in the mutants yielded a scheme for PBS-rod biogenesis in Synechocystis sp. strain PCC6803 in which the insertion of \( I^3_{R} \) is excluded in the absence of \( I^{33}_{R} \). This result differs from studies with mutants of Synechococcus sp. strain PCC7942 lacking rod-linker genes, in which it has been proposed that \( I^3_{R} \) and \( I^{33}_{R} \) could occupy interchangeable positions within the rods (Bhalerao et al., 1991, 1993).

We demonstrated, by monitoring steady-state RNA levels in the mutants, that the cassette insertion affected gene expression in its vicinity, regardless of orientation. This polar effect provided us with strains containing different levels of the rod linkers, and whose absorption spectra showed that the PC level incorporated in the PBS varied proportionally. This result leads to the proposal that transcriptional regulation of the rod-linker genes adjusts the light-harvesting capacity of the photosynthetic apparatus by modulating the PBS rod length.

**METHODS**

**Bacterial growth conditions.** Wild-type and mutant strains of the cyanobacterium Synechocystis sp. strain PCC 6803 were grown photoautotrophically in an illuminated orbital incubator at 32 °C in a CO₂-enriched atmosphere and under continuous light (40 \( \mu \)E m\(^{-2}\) s\(^{-1}\)). Allen’s medium (Allen, 1968) was modified as follows: 30 \( \mu \)M ferric citrate, 3 \( \mu \)M disodium EDTA, 30 \( \mu \)M sodium nitrate, 250 \( \mu \)M potassium phosphate, 250 \( \mu \)M magnesium sulphate, 250 \( \mu \)M calcium chloride, 200 \( \mu \)M sodium carbonate, 10 \( \mu \)M sodium bicarbonate and microelements as in Allen's medium. All chemicals were purchased from Sigma. For growth on plates, the above medium was supplemented with 1-5% (w/v) Difco Bacto agar and 2 mM sodium thiosulphate. Plates were incubated at 30 °C under continuous light (30 \( \mu \)E m\(^{-2}\) s\(^{-1}\)). Where appropriate, media were supplemented with 25–50 \( \mu \)g kanamycin ml\(^{-1}\), 25–50 \( \mu \)g spectinomycin ml\(^{-1}\) and 5–10 \( \mu \)g streptomycin ml\(^{-1}\). *Escherichia coli* strain DH5α was used as plasmid host for cloning. Strains and plasmids used in this work are listed in Table 1.

**Nucleic acid purification and reactions.** Genomic DNA was isolated from Synechocystis sp. strain PCC6803 essentially as described by Cai & Wolk (1990). Total RNA was extracted according to Aiba et al. (1981), with slight modifications. For Northern blotting, 10 \( \mu \)g total RNA was denatured with glyoxal/DMSO, loaded on 0-8% (w/v) agarose gels, and run in 10 mM sodium phosphate, pH 7 (Sambrook et al., 1989). Transfer to nylon membranes, hybridization, washing and stripping were performed according to the membrane manufacturer's instructions (Millipore). Hybridization with the constitutively expressed *rnpB* gene (Vioque, 1992) was performed to estimate the loading of RNA samples. DNA probes were labelled by random priming using the Ready-To-Go kit (Amersham), using \( [\alpha-\mathrm{32P}] \)dCTP. Blots were imaged using a Molecular Dynamics phosphorimager. DNA probes were as follows: probe 1, 80 bp *HpaI*–*SpeI* (cpcA–cpcC2 intergenic region) plus 350 bp *NheI*–*HpaI* (cpcCl–cpcD intergenic region plus 200 bp of cpcD); probe 2, 600 bp from *NdeI*–*HpaI* (cpcCl to cpcD); probe K, 1-2 kb *PstI* fragment from *pUC4K*; probe *rnpB*, 500 bp *HindIII*–*EcoRI* fragment containing *rnpB* from *Synechocystis* sp. strain PCC6803 (Vioque, 1992).

**Construction of plasmids and mutants.** Primers pcf and pcr (5’-GTAGGCTGTGGTTCCCTAG-3’ and 5’-CACACTCTCAACGGGTTCCG-3’), respectively were used for the PCR amplification of the cpc operon from Synechocystis sp. strain PCC6803 total DNA. Primers were designed according to the Cyanobase complete genome sequence. The 4-2 kb PCR product was digested with *MfeI* and *PstI* and cloned into *EcoRI* and *PstI*-digested *pUC9*. The resulting plasmid, denoted pCPC, carried a 4 kb fragment which contained the five genes of the cpc operon plus 480 bp upstream of the cpcCl start codon and 280 bp downstream from the stop codon of the last gene, *cpcD*. Part or all of *cpcC2 and cpcCl* were substituted by the Km cassette in the inactivation plasmids *pC30K+, pC30K−*, *pC33K+* and *pCBK+* (Table 1). Mutants 30f, 30r, 33 and CB were created by transformation of the wild-type *Synechocystis* sp. strain PCC6803 with each of these plasmids, respectively, followed by screening for *Km*’ colonies. *pC2Ω* was constructed starting from an *EagI*-digested *pPC* plasmid treated with 20 min with BAL31 nuclease, then *SpeI* digested, treated with the Klenow DNA polymerase and ligated; the resulting plasmid contained a 685 bp deletion in *cpcC2*. Subsequently, the Ω cartridge was inserted in the *BseRI* site. Transforming CB and the wild-type with plasmid *pC2Ω* and screening for *Km*’*s, *Sp*’ colonies resulted in *A3D3* and *D3*, respectively. Transformation of the wild-type with *pUCDbi* and screening for *Sp*’ colonies gave the *D4* mutant. For trans-complementations of *cpcCl* and *cpcD*, pS1Cl and pS1D were respectively used to transform the appropriate strains (Table 1). pS1D was constructed to express *cpcD* from the *psbAII* promoter by inserting into *pPSBA2* a 380 bp *NdeI–BamHI* fragment containing *cpcD* plus a *BamHI* fragment carrying the *aphI* gene (Fig. 1). The *cpcD*-containing fragment was amplified using the following oligonucleotides: f (5’-GAATTCCATGTAGGTCAATCTTC-3’) and r (5’-GGGATCCAGCATGAGTCAGCTTTC-3’). *NdeI* and *BamHI* sites are underlined. pS1Cl was constructed to express *cpcCl* from the *psbAII* promoter by inserting a 3-3 kb *HincII* fragment from 30 bp upstream of the *cpcCl* start codon (containing the ribosome-binding site) to 35 bp downstream of the *cpcCl* stop codon plus the *Ω* cassette in *pPSBA2* (Fig. 1).

Plasmids constructed by the cloning of PCR products were sequenced to verify the fidelity of the PCR amplification. Complete segregation of the mutant alleles was confirmed by PCR, and in some cases the PCR products were subjected to restriction analysis to ascertain the identity of the amplified fragments (data not shown).

**PBS isolation and analysis.** Cells were broken by vortexing with glass beads. Phycobilisomes were prepared from *Synechocystis* sp. strain PCC6803 as described by Ajlani et al. (1995) and Glazer (1988). Absorption spectra were recorded on a Varian Cary-5E double-beam spectrophotometer, with a data interval of 0-5 nm. Proteins were analysed by SDS-PAGE on a 10–20% linear polyacrylamide gradient in a modified Tris/glycine buffer (Fling & Gregerson, 1986) or 4–12% Bis-Tris gels (*NuPAGE*, Novex) in MES-SDS buffer. OD at 620 nm was used to ensure approximately equal loading of different PBS samples; about 0-3 OD\(_{280}\) ml (100 µl from a sample at OD\(_{280}=3\)) was loaded per well. PBS-containing samples were concentrated by precipitation with 10% (w/v) trichloroacetic acid prior to loading. Proteins were visualized using Coomassie Brilliant Blue stain.
RESULTS

Characterization of L30-deficient strains

Three different strategies were used to inactivate cpcC2, encoding the L30 linker, in order to estimate any polar effect on flanking genes. The 30f and 30r strains carried a deletion in cpcC2 that was replaced by opposite orientations of the Km cassette. The Δ30D3 strain contained a deletion in cpcC2 plus the Ω cartridge inserted between cpcC1 and cpcD. A control strain, designated D3, contained only the Ω insertion at the same location (Fig. 1 and Table 1).

The PBSs from each of the mutants were purified in order to determine their polypeptide composition. Sucrose gradients from all the PBS preparations contained a dark-blue band in the 1 M sucrose layer at positions near those expected for a complete PBS, indicating that PBSs were assembled. However, the assembled particles were at slightly higher positions on the sucrose gradient than those of the wild-type and the D3 strain, which indicated that the absence of L30 resulted in the assembly of a smaller PBS. The reduction of the PBS size is accompanied by the appearance of a free PC band at the top of the gradient tubes in the 0.25 M sucrose layer, indicating that a certain amount of synthesized PC is not incorporated into rods. Less free PC was found in 30r than in 30f and the wild-type and the D3 strain, which indicated that the amount of synthesized PC is not incorporated into rods.

Table 1. Bacterial strains and plasmids used in this study

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strain or plasmid</th>
<th>Properties</th>
<th>Source or reference</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Strains</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>WT</td>
<td>Wild-type strain of <em>Synechocystis</em> sp. strain PCC6803</td>
<td>Pasteur Culture Collection</td>
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<td>30f</td>
<td>ΔcpcC2::aphI – deletion of 68% of cpcC2 (codon 21–208), aphI insertion (Km′)</td>
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<td>30r</td>
<td>ΔcpcC2::aphI – as above but aphI in the opposite orientation (Km′)</td>
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<td>Δ30D3</td>
<td>ΔcpcC2, cpcD′::Ω – deletion of 83% of cpcC2 (codon 2–230) and termination of the cpc operon transcription before cpcD (Sp′, Sm′)</td>
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<tr>
<td>D3</td>
<td>cpcD′::Ω – Ω insertion between cpcC1 and cpcD, transcription termination before cpcD (Sp′, Sm′)</td>
<td>This work</td>
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<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>ΔcpcC1::aphI – deletion of 50% of cpcC1 (codon 77–220), aphI insertion (Km′)</td>
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<td>CB</td>
<td>ΔcpcC2C1::aphI – total deletion of cpcC2 and cpcC1 (codon 2 of cpcC2 to the last codon of cpcC1), aphI insertion (Km′)</td>
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<td>33c</td>
<td>33 transcomplemented with cpcC1 in the psbAII locus (Km′, Sp′, Sm′)</td>
<td>This work</td>
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<tr>
<td>CBc</td>
<td>CB transcomplemented with cpcC1 in the psbAII locus (Km′, Sp′, Sm′)</td>
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<tr>
<td>D4</td>
<td>cpcD′::Ω – Ω insertion in HindII of cpcD, transcription termination within cpcD (Sp′, Sm′)</td>
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<td>WD</td>
<td>WT plus cpcD in the psbAII locus (Km′)</td>
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<td>D3D</td>
<td>D3 plus cpcD in the psbAII locus (Km′, Sp′, Sm′)</td>
<td>This work</td>
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<tr>
<td>D4D</td>
<td>D4 plus cpcD in the psbAII locus (Km′, Sp′, Sm′)</td>
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<td><strong>Plasmids</strong></td>
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<td>pCPC</td>
<td>4 kb MfeI–PstI genomic fragment carrying the cpc operon (Ap′)</td>
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<td>Derivative of pCPC with Km cassette inserted between XhoI–EagI (Km′, Ap′)</td>
<td>This work</td>
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<td>pC30K−</td>
<td>As above with aphI gene in an opposite orientation (Km′, Ap′)</td>
<td>This work</td>
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<td>pAC2Ω</td>
<td>2.7 kb AgeI–PstI fragment carrying part of the operon minus 685 nt deletion from cpcC2. Ω was inserted 35 bp downstream of cpcC1 (Ap′, Sm′/Sp′)</td>
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<td>pC33K+</td>
<td>Derivative of PCC with Km cartridge inserted between MseI–NaeI (Km′, Ap′)</td>
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<td>pCBK+</td>
<td>Derivative of PCPC with Km cartridge inserted between SpeI–NheI (Km′, Ap′)</td>
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<td>pUCD9</td>
<td>NhI–PstI fragment carrying cpcD with Ω inserted at HindII site (Ap′)</td>
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<td>pPSBA2</td>
<td>500 bp upstream and 500 bp downstream of the psbAII ORF separated by a multiple cloning site cloned in pSL180 (Ap′)</td>
<td>Lagarde et al. (2000)</td>
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<td>cpcD and the Km cartridge inserted in the multiple cloning site of pPSBA2 (Ap′, Km′)</td>
<td>This work</td>
</tr>
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<td>pS1C1</td>
<td>cpcC1 and the Ω cartridge inserted in the multiple cloning site of pPSBA2 (Ap′, Sm′/Sp′)</td>
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<td>pUC4K</td>
<td>Origin of the Km′ cassette containing the aphI gene (Amp′, Km′)</td>
<td>Oka et al. (1981)</td>
</tr>
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<td>pDW9</td>
<td>Origin of the Ω fragment containing the adaA gene plus strong translation-termination transcription terminators on both sides (Amp′, Sm′/Sp′)</td>
<td>Golden &amp; Wiest (1988); Prentki &amp; Krisch (1984)</td>
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the presence of unincorporated PC in these strains (data not shown).

The polypeptide composition of purified PBSs from the mutants was analysed by Coomassie-stained SDS-PAGE. In addition to the phycobiliproteins (PC and AP) in the 20 kDa range, wild-type PBSs contain seven polypeptides (Fig. 2a, lane WT). Four of these polypeptides, not encoded by the \(cpc\) operon, were invariably present in all strains: L\(_{C}\), core linker; L\(_{RC}\), rod-core linker; FNR, Ferredoxin NADP\(^+\) Reductase and L\(_{CM}\), core-membrane linker. As expected, the L\(_{30R}\) polypeptide was absent from the three \(cpcC2\) deleted strains, D30D3, 30f and 30r. At the same time, these strains exhibited decreasing amounts of the L\(_{33R}\) polypeptide (traces, if any, in 30r) (Fig. 2a). The L\(_{10R}\) polypeptide was detected only in the 30f PBS, albeit in lesser amount than in the wild-type PBS.

The purified PBSs from the mutants were further characterized by comparing their absorption spectra to that of the wild-type PBS. In wild-type PBS, PC (\(\lambda_{\text{max}} = 620\) nm) is the major phycobiliprotein (\(\sim 75\%\)). PBSs from the \(cpcC2\)-deleted strains all exhibit lower amounts of incorporated PC. Consequently, the contribution of AP (\(\lambda_{\text{max}} = 650\) nm) to the PBS absorption spectrum becomes evident. PBSs from 30r had a spectrum corresponding to the lowest relative amount of PC and 30f had an intermediate amount, while D30D3 PBS contained the largest amount of PC (Fig. 2b). The increasing amounts of PC incorporated into the PBSs of the three allelic mutants, 30r, 30f and D30D3, were proportional to the amount of the L\(_{33R}\) polypeptide detected in their PBSs (Fig. 2a). Since L\(_{33R}\) is the product of \(cpcC1\) located downstream of the inactivated \(cpcC2\) gene, the different amounts of L\(_{33R}\) might be due to different polar effects of the \(cpcC2\) mutations on \(cpcC1\) expression.

The steady-state level of \(cpc\) transcripts was monitored in the mutants by Northern blot. The wild-type operon specifies three differently sized mRNAs which start upstream of the translation initiation codon of \(cpcB\) and terminate at three different sites (Fig. 3a). The smaller and most abundant transcript (1–6 kb), containing \(cpcB\) and \(cpcA\), does not seem to be affected in any of the mutants (Fig. 3b, panel 1). Two larger and less-abundant transcripts, which contain the linker-encoding genes \(cpcC2\), \(cpcC1\) and \(cpcD\), are detected at 3–4 and 3–8 kb in the wild-type (Fig. 3b, panels 1 and 2, lane WT). The size and relative abundance of these transcripts are changed in the mutants. In the 30r and 30f

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**Fig. 1.** Restriction and genetic maps of the \(cpc\) operon in Synechocystis sp. strain PCC6803 strains. WT, wild-type \(cpc\) operon; 30, 560 bp \(XhoI–EaeI\) fragment from \(cpcC2\) replaced by the Km cassette (\(f\) and \(r\) indicate orientations of the aphl gene transcription in the respective strains); D3, \(\Omega\) cassette inserted in the \(BseRI\) site; 33, 425 bp \(MscI–NaeI\) fragment from \(cpcC1\) replaced by the Km cassette; CB, 1·7 kb \(Spel–Nhel\) fragment containing both \(cpcC2\) and \(cpcC1\) replaced by the Km cassette; D4, \(\Omega\) cassette inserted in the \(HinClI\) site of \(cpcD\); pS1C1, transcriptional fusion of \(cpcC1\) to the \(psbAII\) promoter; pS1D, translational fusion of the \(cpcD\) ORF to the \(psbAII\) initiation codon. Up\(psbA\), upstream \(psbAII\); DpsbA, downstream \(psbAII\). Phycocyanin subunits encoding genes are represented as grey arrows, rod-linker encoding genes as black arrows, \(\Omega\) and the Km cassettes as white lines in a dark rectangle; an arrowhead indicates the direction of gene transcription. Abbreviations: A, \(AgeI\); B, \(BseRI\); E, \(EaeI\); H, \(HinClI\); M, \(MfeI\); Ms, \(MscI\); Na, \(NaeI\); N, \(Nhel\); P, \(PstI\); S, \(SpcI\); X, \(XhoI\).
strains, they would be about 0.6 kb larger due to the deletion in \textit{cpcC2} and the Km cassette insertion; their sizes should be 4.0 and 4.4 kb, respectively. They were undetectable in the 30r strain and present in a drastically reduced amount in strain 30f (Fig. 3b, panel 2). In D3, the 3.8 kb transcript is absent due to the strong transcription terminators present in Ω, while the 3.4 kb transcript seems less abundant than in the wild-type. This might be due to a stem–loop disturbed by the Ω insertion (see Discussion). In \(\Delta 30D3\), a shorter form of this transcript (2.7 kb due to the deletion in \textit{cpcC2}) is detected and seems fairly abundant. The blot was hybridized with a Km probe and overexposed to detect mRNAs containing the Km cassette (Fig. 3b, panel K). In 30f, two major transcripts are detected at 4.0 and 2.9 kb, while in strain 30r, the 4.0 kb one was barely detectable and the 2.0 kb transcript that also hybridized to probe 1 was obvious. Larger bands (around 2.5 kb) could be the products of abortive transcription and degradation of the full operon transcript. The 4.0 kb transcripts correspond to the transcription of the whole operon through the Km cassette. Their low amounts demonstrate that the insertion of the Km cassette destabilizes those transcripts. The 2.9 and 2.0 kb transcripts, in 30f and 30r, respectively, are the products of readthrough transcription from the \textit{aphl} promoter. The 2.9 kb transcript detected in 30f terminates at the end of the \textit{cpc} operon: it should then contribute to the translation of \textit{cpcC1} and \textit{cpcD}. The size of the 2 kb transcript in 30r implies that it terminates within \textit{cpcB}. Part of this transcript is an antisense RNA to the 1.6 kb mRNA containing \textit{cpcB} and \textit{cpcA}.

Characterization of the L\(^{33}\)R-deficient strain

\textit{cpcC1}, encoding the L\(^{33}\)R linker, was inactivated by replacing an internal fragment with the Km cassette; the resulting mutant was denoted 33. A strain in which both \textit{cpcC2} and \textit{cpcC1} genes were totally deleted and replaced by the Km cassette was also constructed and denoted CB (Fig. 1 and Table 1).

Sucrose gradients of PBS preparations from 33 and CB contained a dark-blue band at a position significantly higher on the gradient than those of the wild-type PBS, indicating that assembled PBSs were much smaller in size. Again, free PC bands at the top of the gradients indicate the presence of unincorporated PC in the cells. The SDS-PAGE of purified PBSs showed no trace of either L\(^{33}\)R or L\(^{30}\)R in CB. More surprisingly, both linkers were also absent in strain 33. The relative amounts of L\(^{10}\)R were also significantly reduced in both mutants (Fig. 4a, lanes 33 and CB). PBSs from 33 and CB have identical absorption spectra, similar to the spectrum of 30r (Fig. 4b). The absence of L\(^{30}\)R in the PBS from strain 33 suggests that L\(^{30}\)R was not incorporated into the PBS in the absence of L\(^{33}\)R. In order to corroborate this hypothesis and to exclude any polar effect of the \textit{cpcC1} mutation, both CB and 33 were complemented with a transcriptional fusion in which \textit{cpcC1} was

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**Fig. 2.** (a) Polypeptide composition of purified PBS from wild-type, WT, and from rod-linker-deficient strains 30r, 30f, \(\Delta 30D3\) and D3 analysed by SDS-PAGE (10–20 % linear acrylamide gradient in Tris/HCl). The identities of polypeptides are labelled on the left. Masses of the molecular marker are indicated in kDa on the right. (b) Absorption spectra of purified PBSs from wild-type and rod-linker-deficient strains. Wild-type and D3 PBSs have similar absorption spectra \((\lambda_{max}, 620 \text{ nm})\), the lower amounts of PC incorporated in the \(\Delta 30D3\), 30f and 30r PBSs revealed the contribution of AP \((\lambda_{max}, 650 \text{ nm})\) to their absorption spectra. The decreasing height of the 620 nm peaks reflects the decreasing amount of PC in the PBS. The spectra were normalized to the 655 nm absorbance.
placed under the control of the strong \(psbAII\) promoter in the \(psbAII\) locus (Fig. 1, pS1C1). The resulting strains were denoted CBc and 33c, respectively. This insertion is neutral to \(Synechocystis\) sp. strain PCC6803, since it has been shown that \(psbAIII\) can support photoautotrophic growth in the absence of \(psbAII\) (Mohamed & Jansson, 1989). The SDS-PAGE showed that CBc PBSs recovered L33R, demonstrating that the ectopic \(cpcC1\) gene was expressed and capable of complementing the deleted gene. PBSs from 33c recovered both L33R and L30R, confirming that the absence of both linkers in 33 was due only to the deletion of \(cpcC1\) (Fig. 4a). Absorption spectra showed increased amounts of PC in CBc and 33c PBSs compared to their parent mutants CB and 33, respectively. The extent of this increase was more spectacular in 33c, since it recovered two rod linkers and their associated PC (Fig. 4b). These results prove that \(cpcC2\) was functional in strain 33; the absence of its product, L30R, in the PBSs was due to an epistatic effect of \(cpcC1\) on \(cpcC2\). It is noteworthy that the relative amounts of L10R also increased in the PBSs of 33c compared to CB, Cbc and 33 (Fig. 4a).

**Characterization of L10R-deficient and trans-complemented strains**

The D3 strain (described in the L10R section) was indistinguishable from the wild-type with respect to growth rate and fluorescence emission characteristics. The polypeptide profile of D3 PBS confirmed the absence of the L10R linker and revealed a small decrease in the L33R to L30R ratio (Fig. 2a). Close examination of the D3 PBS absorption spectrum revealed a higher contribution from AP (shoulder at 650 nm), which means that the D3 PBS contained less PC (Fig. 5b). In this mutant, the \(V\) cassette was inserted upstream of \(cpcD\), destroying a stem–loop structure that might stabilize the 3-4 kb mRNA where \(cpcC1\) is at the 3’ end. In order to verify this possibility, a mutant was created by inserting the \(V\) cassette in the \(cpcD\) ORF. PBS from this mutant, denoted D4, lacked L10R but contained a normal L33R to L30R ratio, and the absorption spectra were identical to that of the wild-type (Fig. 5a). Therefore, the decrease in L33R and the modified absorption spectra observed in D3 were due to the absence of the stem–loop in the 3-4 kb mRNA (see Discussion). Similar results were obtained in \(Synechococcus\) sp. strain PCC7002 mutants in which the stem–loop between \(cpcC\) and \(cpcD\) was deleted (de Lorimier et al., 1990a).

Since the loss of L10R produced no detectable phenotype, we attempted the overexpression of \(cpcD\) to shed light on its function. A fragment starting at the \(cpcD\) initiation codon and ending downstream of its transcription terminator was used to produce a construct placing \(cpcD\) under the
control of the psbAII transcriptional and translational signals in plasmid pS1D (Fig. 1). Transformation of the wild-type with this construct resulted in strain WD. This strain produced a high level of a 0.4 kb mRNA containing cpcD, indicating that the ectopic cpcD was transcribed at the level expected from the psbAII promoter (Northern

Fig. 4. (a) Polypeptide composition of purified PBS from wild-type, WT, rod-linker-deficient and complemented strains CB, CBc, 33, 33c analysed by SDS-PAGE (NuPage 4–12% acrylamide gradient in Bis-Tris/HCl). The identities of polypeptides are labelled on the left. Masses of the molecular marker are indicated in kDa on the right. (b) Absorption spectra of purified PBSs from wild-type, rod-linker-deficient and complemented strains; the absorption spectra of CB and 33 contained the lowest amounts of PC (\(\lambda_{\text{max}}\) 620 nm). The increasing height of the 620 nm peaks reflects the increasing amount of PC in the PBSs of the complemented strains CBc and 33c. The spectra were normalized to the 655 nm absorption.

Fig. 5. (a) Polypeptide composition of purified PBSs from cpcD mutant strains analysed by SDS-PAGE (NuPage 4–12% acrylamide gradient in Bis-Tris/HCl). The identities of polypeptides are labelled on the right. Masses of the molecular marker are indicated in kDa on the left. (b) Absorption spectra of purified PBSs. The contribution of AP (arrow at 650 nm) was more obvious in the D3 and D3D spectra. The spectra were shifted for better viewing.
DISCUSSION

In this study, we have constructed and characterized ten mutants with different modifications in three PBS rod-linker genes, located in the cpc operon of Synechocystis sp. strain PCC6803. This operon contains five genes and produces three transcripts from one transcription initiation site. The site was mapped 251 bp upstream from the translation start for cpcB in Synechocystis sp. strain PCC6714 (Imashimizu et al., 2003), a strain that is closely related to Synechocystis sp. strain PCC6803. Sequence analysis identified a stable stem-loop structure downstream from cpcA which might act as a transcriptional terminator (not followed by a polyT stretch) or as a 3’ stabilizer to an abundant 1.6 kb transcript containing cpcB and cpcA. This structure was intact in all mutants, which explains the constant amount of this transcript in the different strains. Less-abundant 3’-4 and 3’-8 kb transcripts containing cpcC2, cpcC1 and cpcD, in addition to cpcB and cpcA, appear to be generated by a readthrough of the above RNA structure and two rho-independent terminations downstream of cpcC1 and cpcD, where significant stem-loops and polyT stretches are detected. The large transcript containing cpcD was absent in both D3 and Δ30D3 due to transcription termination at the ω cassette edge. The fact that the 3’-4 kb transcript was less abundant in D3 suggests that the ω terminator does not provide a 3’ stabilizer effect. The reduced levels of the larger transcripts in strains 30f and 30r explain the decrease of L33R and L33R in their PBSs (Fig. 3b, panel 2). The detected readthrough transcripts from the Km cassette (aphI gene) in strain 30f (Fig. 3b, panel K) should contribute to the translation of genes downstream of the insertions cpcC1 and cpcD. The lower amount of L33R and L33R in 30f PBS (Fig. 2a) suggests that the transcripts initiating from the aphI promoter are less abundant or are unstable. In the 30r strain, the Km cassette severely disturbed the full operon transcript (larger transcripts are barely detectable) and produced an antisense RNA to the 1.6 kb transcript, which explains the lower PC content in this strain. Note that this aphI transcript terminates in cpcB (where a significant stem-loop structure and a polyT stretch are detected), and not at the stem-loop structure downstream of cpcA. This observation suggests that the latter structure is an RNA-processing site, rather than a terminator. This possibility was evoked for the cpc operon of Anabaena PCC7120 (Belknap & Haselkorn, 1987).

The three allelic cpcC2 mutants, 30r, 30f and Δ30D3, contained trace, reduced and almost-normal amounts of L33R, respectively (Fig. 2a). We showed that this was due to different expression levels of cpcC1. This gene undergoes a polar effect from the Km cassette inserted upstream in 30f and 30r and from the downstream ω cassette insertion in Δ30D3. These polar effects resulted in a decreased amount of the cpcC1 product, L33R; consequently the amount of PC incorporated in the PBS decreased. This result suggests that transcriptional regulation of the rod-linker genes could adjust the light-harvesting capacity of the PBS by modulating the amounts of PC incorporated into the rods. Decrease of the level of a larger transcript relative to a smaller one in response to high light levels has been shown to occur in the cpc operon of Anabaena PCC7120 (Belknap & Haselkorn, 1987). The relative level of the transcripts could be modulated through transcription termination at the stem–loop downstream of cpcA or by RNA processing at this site followed by degradation of the linker-encoding mRNA. In Synechocystis sp. strain PCC6803 and Synechococcus sp. strain PCC6301 PBSs, the L33R to L33R ratio was repeatedly <1, decreasing under high-light conditions (our unpublished observations; Lönnberg et al., 1985). In view of the cpcC2 and cpcC1 co-transcription, one must imagine a form of regulation in which cpcC2 is down-regulated first. Endoribonuclease processing downstream of cpcA followed by 5′→3′ progressing degradation (Rauhut & Klug, 1999) of the linker-encoding RNA could accomplish this, since cpcC2 would be down-regulated first and cpcC1 would be protected by the 3’ stem-loop structures. Further experiments are needed to test this hypothesis.

The CB mutant is similar to the An112 mutant of Synechococcus sp. strain PCC6301 (Yamanaka et al., 1980) and the PR6009 mutant of Synechococcus sp. strain PCC7002 (de Lorimier et al., 1990b). All these mutants show that LRC is involved in association of the core-proximal PC hexamers, at the base of every rod, with the core. Two modes of assembly are then possible for the remaining PC hexamers: (i) L33R and L33R are interchangeable – either can be present in both the intermediary and distal PC hexamers; (ii) the intermediary PC hexamers contain only one linker type, with the other specifically present in the distal PC hexamers. Careful characterization of mutants deficient in each of these linkers should favour one of these modes. Such
Phycobilisome rod mutants in Synechocystis

Phycobilisome rod mutants in Synechocystis sp. strain PCC7942 suggested that L$_{30}^R$ could replace L$_{33}^R$ in its absence (Bhalerao et al., 1991, 1993), favouring the first mode but in contradiction with the results presented here. Indeed, the first mode was excluded by two of our observations: (i) the absence of L$_{33}^R$ prevented L$_{30}^R$ attachment in the cpcC1-deficient strain 33, and (ii) transcomplementation of strain 33 with cpcC1 restored attachment of both L$_{33}^R$ and L$_{30}^R$. We therefore favour the second mode, with L$_{33}^R$ attaching the intermediary PC hexamer and L$_{30}^R$ attaching the distal one. This model is also in agreement with results obtained upon nitrogen starvation, where sequential loss of PC and associated linkers occurs. L$_{30}^R$ disappears first from the PBS of Synechocystis sp. strain PCC6803 and Synechococcus sp. strain PCC6301 during the initial steps of nitrogen starvation, suggesting that this linker is associated with the peripheral PC hexamer (Richaud et al., 2001; Yamanaka & Glazer, 1980). In terms of genetics, cpcC2 and cpcC1 might have been created by gene duplication in an ancestral strain that contained only one cpcC, such as Synechococcus sp. strain PCC7002. The resulting genes then acquired different functions, and cpcC1 became epistatic to cpcC2. The domain that determines the specificity of L$_{30}^R$ and L$_{33}^R$ may lie within the C-terminal third of their sequences, since it is less conserved than the remaining two-thirds (28% and 55% identity for each, respectively). Specific interactions between these rod linkers seem to exclude their random insertion in Synechocystis sp. strain PCC6803 but not in mutants of Synechococcus sp. strain PCC7942. Amino acid sequence comparison of L$_{33}^R$ and L$_{30}^R$ from Synechocystis sp. strain PCC6803 and Synechococcus sp. strain PCC7942 did not provide an explanation for the differing results obtained in the two strains.

L$_{10}^R$ was present, albeit in smaller amounts, in PBSs lacking the core-distal (30f) or both the intermediary and the core-distal PC hexamers (33 and CB). Its reduced level was first attributed to the polar effect of the Km cassette on cpcD expression in these strains, but the increased amounts of L$_{10}^R$ in the 33c PBS compared to CBc (Fig. 4a) suggests that, although the polar effect exists, L$_{10}^R$ might have a higher affinity for a PC hexamer containing L$_{33}^R$. Indeed L$_{10}^R$ was proposed to be associated with the distal end of the rods (de Lorimier et al., 1990a). Its absence does not seem to affect PBS assembly or function in Synechocystis sp. strain PCC6803.

In cyanobacteria, the FNR contains an N-terminal domain that shares similarity to PBS linker polypeptides (Schlueter & Bryant, 1992). The highest similarity was found to the L$_{10}^R$ linker (about 32% identity and 75% similarity over 80 amino acids), while lower similarities were found to the C-terminal domains of L$_{33}^R$ and L$_{30}^R$, and even to the core-associated linker L$_{33}^R$. It has been proposed that the FNR shares the same binding site as L$_{10}^R$ in the PBS rod of Synechococcus sp. strain PCC7002 (Gomez-Lojero et al., 2003). If they shared the same binding site, one would expect the relative amounts of FNR to increase in the absence of L$_{10}^R$, which was not observed in any of the mutants constructed here. The binding site of the FNR has also been suggested to be the core-proximal PC hexamer in Synechocystis sp. strain PCC6803 (van Thor et al., 1999), but more direct evidence is needed in order to localize the linkers and the FNR in the PBS.

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