DevT (Alr4674), resembling a Ser/Thr protein phosphatase, is essential for heterocyst function in the cyanobacterium *Anabaena* sp. PCC 7120

Javier Espinosa,1† Thomas Brunner,2 Nicole Fiedler,2‡ Karl Forchhammer,1 Alicia M. Muro-Pastor3 and Iris Maldener1,2

1Interfaculty Institute for Microbiology and Infection Medicine, Organismic Interactions, University of Tübingen, Auf der Morgenstelle 28, D-72076 Tübingen, Germany
2Lehrstuhl für Zellbiologie und Pflanzenphysiologie, University of Regensburg, D-93040 Regensburg, Germany
3Instituto de Bioquimica Vegetal y Fotosintesis (CSIC and Universidad de Sevilla), Centro de Investigaciones Científicas Isla de la Cartuja, E-41092 Sevilla, Spain

Heterocyst-forming cyanobacteria are able to perform oxygenic photosynthesis and nitrogen fixation simultaneously in the same filament, by restricting the highly O₂-sensitive nitrogenase to specialized cells, the heterocysts. A remarkable change in morphology and metabolism accompanies the differentiation of heterocysts, which only occurs when no source of combined nitrogen is available. In this study, we characterized DevT (Alr4674), a putative protein phosphatase from *Anabaena* PCC 7120. Mutants defective in *devT* are able to form morphologically mature heterocysts, which however cannot fix N₂, and the mutant cannot survive without a source of combined nitrogen. DevT shows homology to phosphatases of the PPP family and displays a Mn²⁺-dependent phosphatase activity that can be inhibited by phosphatase inhibitors and oxidizing conditions. DevT is constitutively expressed in both vegetative cells and heterocysts, and is not regulated by NtcA. The heterocyst regulator HetR may exert a certain inhibition on the expression of *devT*. Under diazotrophic growth conditions, DevT protein accumulates specifically in mature heterocysts. Therefore DevT plays a still unknown role in a late essential step of heterocyst differentiation.

INTRODUCTION

Protein phosphorylation plays an important role in countless cellular processes, including regulation of enzyme activity, assembly of macromolecules and proteolysis. Most abundant in bacteria is the phosphorylation of proteins at specific His and Asp residues involved in so-called two-component systems. Those systems are based on phosphoryl relay signal-transduction pathways that allow the cells to respond to environmental changes. In the last two decades other types of phosphorylation that were thought to be restricted to eukaryotes, the phosphorylation of Ser/Thr and Tyr residues, have been recognized in bacteria (Shi et al., 1998). Many examples of these eukaryotic systems have been found in the increasing number of available bacterial genome sequences. In particular, many protein sequences homologous to Ser/Thr and Tyr kinases and phosphatases have been identified in the diverse group of cyanobacteria (Zhang et al., 1998b, 2005). However, the function of most of these enzymes is still largely unknown. The enormous quantity of two-component systems as well as protein kinases and phosphatases in strains able to undergo cellular differentiation in adaptation to environmental stress has led to the suggestion that protein phosphorylation is related to the cellular complexity of these cyanobacteria (Kennelly & Potts, 1996; Wang et al., 2002). Interestingly, the Ser/Thr kinases from the heterocyst-forming cyanobacterium *Anabaena* sp. PCC 7120 (hereafter referred to as *Anabaena*) exhibit very complex domain structures. In several cases regulatory domains like the GAF domain or His kinase domains are fused to the Ser/Thr kinase part of these enzymes. In addition, several genes
encoding Ser/Thr kinases or phosphatases are clustered with genes for proteins involved in two-component systems, and these protein-modification systems may be part of the same signalling pathway (Wang et al., 2002; Zhang, 1996; Zhang et al., 1998b).

Ser/Thr phosphatases are the counterparts of Ser/Thr kinases and can be divided into two main families, the PPP and the PPM family. Phosphatases of the PPP family are the most frequent eukaryotic Ser/Thr protein phosphatases. Examples are protein phosphatases PP1, PP-2A and PP-2B (calcineurin), which exhibit invariant residues involved in catalysis (Barton et al., 1994). They utilize the same bimolecular metal-ion assisted catalytic mechanism, but have strikingly different structures (Barford, 1996). Crystal structures have been determined for PP-1 and PP-2B, showing the conserved metal-binding sites in the catalytic centre: Mn$^{2+}$ and Fe$^{2+}$ in PP-1, Zn$^{2+}$ and Fe$^{2+}$ in PP-2B (reviewed by Cohen, 1989; Shi, 2004). Less-conserved regulatory subunits determine activity, substrate specificity and function (Cohen, 1989). It is not known whether prokaryotic phosphatases of the PPP family show similar distribution into non-catalytic and catalytic domains. The second family of Ser/Thr protein phosphatases is the PPM family with the representative phosphatase PP2C, which differs clearly from the PPP-type in primary sequence, structure and catalytic mechanism (Mumby & Walter, 1993; Virshup & Shenolikar, 2009).

Several filamentous cyanobacteria, such as members of the genera Nostoc and Anabaena, are able to simultaneously assimilate CO$_2$ and N$_2$ and to perform oxygenic photosynthesis in one multicellular filament, despite the fact that the nitrogenase, the enzyme complex responsible for nitrogen fixation, is very sensitive to oxygen. A sophisticated solution to this problem is realized by some filamentous diazotrophic cyanobacteria: they restrict the oxygen-sensitive nitrogen-fixation process to specialized cells termed heterocysts, which differentiate from vegetative cells at semi-regular intervals along the filaments. Heterocysts provide a microoxic environment for nitrogenase, while the oxygen-evolving photosystem II is restricted to the vegetative cells (for reviews see Adams & Carr, 1981; Adams, 2000; Aldea et al., 2008; Kumar et al., 2010; Wolk et al., 1994).

During heterocyst differentiation, induced by nitrogen starvation, a thick envelope consisting of an inner laminated and an outer homogeneous layer is deposited outside the Gram-negative cell wall. The laminated layer comprises heterocyst-specific glycolipids and is the main barrier blocking penetration of oxygen from the aerobic environment (Lambein et al., 1973). It is encased by a homogeneous polysaccharide layer, which is formed first (Cardemil & Wolk, 1981). The intracellular organization of thylakoid membranes changes and the honeycomb membrane, hosting the respiratory electron-transport chain, is formed (Wolk et al., 1994).

As shown in many cases, the synthesis of proteins involved in heterocyst differentiation is regulated at the transcriptional level (Golden & Yoon, 2003; Wolk et al., 1994; Xu et al., 2008). Transcription of genes encoding proteins involved in CO$_2$ fixation, such as rbcL and rbcS encoding ribulose bisphosphate carboxylase/oxygenase, is repressed in the differentiating cells, whereas expression of genes required for morphological changes or nitrogen fixation is induced (Wolk et al., 1994). The global nitrogen regulator NtcA plays a key role in these regulatory processes as either activator or repressor of several genes (Herrero et al., 2001, 2004; Zhang et al., 2006). The second key regulator is HetR, a protein exhibiting protease and DNA-binding activities in vitro, which regulates expression of genes required for heterocyst differentiation, in some cases indirectly via activation of NtcA expression (Black et al., 1993; Buikema & Haselkorn, 1991; Flores & Herrero, 2010; Huang et al., 2004; Khudyakov & Golden, 2004; Muro-Pastor et al., 2002; Zhou et al., 1998).

In addition to these key players, several protein kinases and phosphatases required for growth on N$_2$ as nitrogen source have been identified (Kumar et al., 2010; Ohmori et al., 2001; Zhang et al., 2005). The pknE gene of Anabaena encoding a Ser/Thr kinase clusters with the prpA gene encoding a protein phosphatase, and both are required for diazotrophic growth (Zhang et al., 1998a). The genes are upregulated after 8 h of nitrogen depletion (Ebira et al., 2003). Mutants in these genes show aberrant heterocyst envelope structures and are not able to restore nitrogenase activity after incubation under micro-oxic conditions (Zhang et al., 1998a). A mutant in the pknD gene, encoding another Ser/Thr protein kinase, differentiates normal heterocysts but shows reduced growth on N$_2$, even though the rate of nitrogen fixation is similar to that of the wild-type Anabaena (Zhang & Libs, 1998). This phenotype led to the suggestion that PknD might be involved in the trafficking of the fixed nitrogen from the heterocyst to the neighbouring vegetative cells. The prp1 and prp2 genes, encoding PP2C-type protein phosphatases, were identified as new regulators involved in the initiation of heterocyst differentiation. The activity of Prp1 is essential during heterocyst maturation, regulating the synthesis of one of the two heterocyst glycolipid layers. The closely related phosphatase Prp2 was proposed to act together with Prp1 in upregulating hetR (Jang et al., 2007, 2009). In the present work, we describe a novel potential Ser/Thr protein phosphatase, encoded by the devT gene (abt4674), which is essential for growth on N$_2$ in the cyanobacterium Anabaena.

**METHODS**

**Bacterial strains and growth conditions.** Anabaena sp. strain PCC 7120 (Anabaena) and derived mutant strains were grown in liquid medium according to Allen & Arnon (1955) under photoautotrophic conditions as described previously (Fiedler et al., 1998b). Routinely, Anabaena strains were grown in Erlenmeyer flasks with constant shaking. Experimental liquid cultures were grown in 750 ml bottles, bubbled with 2% CO$_2$-enriched air. During nitrogen step-down experiments, liquid cultures were washed three times in medium without combined nitrogen and resuspended in the same medium to
induce heterocyst formation. Mutant s2 (Ernst et al., 1992), which is a transposon (Tn5-1065)-derived mutant in the devT gene (alr-6674) of Anabaena, strain DRpMA54 (a site-directed mutant of devT) and hetR mutant DR884a (Black et al., 1993) were grown in the presence of 5 mM NO−
3 and 50 μg neomycin ml−1. Mutant s2 (pMA40) was grown in the presence of 50 μg neomycin and 15 μg spectinomycin ml−1. ntcA mutant CSE2 (Frias et al., 1994) was grown in the presence of 5 mM NH4Cl supplemented with streptomycin and spectinomycin, 2.5 μg ml−1 each.

Strains of Escherichia coli were grown in LB medium containing appropriate antibiotics: kanamycin, amplicillin, spectinomycin (50 μg ml−1), streptomycin or chloramphenicol (25 μg ml−1) (Sambrook et al., 1989). Conjugation between E. coli and Anabaena was performed by triparental mating using RP-4 as conjugative plasmid and pRL528 as helper plasmid (Elhai & Wolk, 1988b; Wolk et al., 1984).

DNA isolation and manipulation. To isolate plasmid DNA from E. coli, the Qiagen plasmid kits were used. DNA from Anabaena strains was isolated as described by Cai & Wolk (1990). Restriction digestions and ligations were carried out with enzymes and protocols from New England Biolabs, Fermentas, Eppendorf or Roche. Sequencing was performed according to Ernst et al. (1998). DNA from plaques hybridizing with the probe was digested with Clal and cloned into the Clal site of plasmid pBlueScript SK+, resulting in plasmid pLM71.

Inactivation of the devT gene was done by cloning the C3K cassette, conferring neomycin/kanamycin resistance, flanked by Smal sites from the MCS of pRL448 (Elhai & Wolk, 1988a) into the unique Ndel site of pLM71, which had been blunt-end cloned to Klenow treatment, resulting in plasmid pMA53. A 4.1 kb insert was cloned from that plasmid as a HindIII fragment into Neol-digested mobilizable suicide vector pRL277 (Black et al., 1993), resulting in plasmid pMA54. Transfer of pMA54 to wild-type cells of Anabaena by triparental mating, followed by selection on neomycin plates and sucrose, resulted in clones in which the devT allele had been replaced by devT::C3K as verified by PCR (data not shown). One chosen clone was the double recombinant DRpMA54.

To carry out complementation of mutants s2 and DPpMA54, first the devT gene and its flanking regions were isolated as an 8 kb Clal fragment of plasmid pLM71 and cloned into the Clal site of shuttle vector pRL1049 (Black & Wolk, 1994), resulting in plasmid pMA40. After transferring this plasmid to mutants s2 and DRpMA54 by triparental mating, exconjugants were selected on spectinomycin and tested for their ability to grow on N2 as nitrogen source.

To generate a DevT–GFP reporter protein, a DNA fragment consisting of 400 bp of the upstream region of devT plus its entire coding region was amplified by PCR using genomic DNA as template with primers DevTGFP1F (5′-ATGGTACTACTG-3′) and DevTGFP1R (5′-GATTTTCCGAGTCCG-3′) and DevTGFP2F (5′-CAGGCGATCCGAGTTAGGAATC-3′) and DevTGFP2R (5′-TTGAGCTCGGAAAGTTATCATG-3′). The PCR product was cloned into the unique EcoRV site of plasmid pCESL19 (Olmedo-Verd et al., 2006) in-frame with the ORF of gfp. The resulting plasmid, named pLMM33, was used as a template for a second PCR with primers DevTGFP2F (5′-CCGGGAAAAATCTCCTGAGTTAAGAATC-3′) and DevTGFP2R (5′-TTCGACCTGGATGCGGTCCGATATTG-3′). The PCR product obtained was restricted with EcoRI/PstI and cloned into EcoRI/PstI-digested pCESL24, designed for integration into the nucA region in the δ-megaplasmid of Anabaena (Olmedo-Verd et al., 2006), rendering plasmid pLMM33. Conjugation to wild-type Anabaena resulted in single recombinants, whose genomic structures were confirmed by PCR (data not shown).

RNA isolation and devT expression analysis. The protocol for RNA isolation for Northern blot analysis was described by Muro-Pastor et al. (1999). In Northern blots, 30 μg RNA per lane was used. The devT probe was a 371 bp PCR fragment generated with primers 230 (5′-GTTGGAAGTTTGTGTAATGAGTCCG-3′) and 231 (5′-GATTATCGTCTCACAGGCTGCAC-3′) and labelled using a ReadyToGo DNA Labelling kit (Amersham) and [α-32P]dCTP. The 32P probe was used as a control for RNA loading, and was labelled as described by Muro-Pastor et al. (1999). After 2 h of prehybridization, the probe was hybridized overnight at 65°C and the results were visualized with a Cyclone Storage Phosphor System and OptiQuant image analysis software (Packard).

To isolate RNA for RT-PCR analysis, 50 ml cells were harvested by centrifugation and RNA was isolated by hot-phenol pre-extraction and cell lysis combined with the High Pure RNA isolation kit (Roche) following the manufacturer’s recommendations.

The RT-PCR analysis of devT mRNA abundance under different growth conditions was performed by using the Qiagen OneStep RT-PCR kit according to the manufacturer’s description, with 20 ng total RNA per reaction as template. Primers used were oligo230 (5′-GGGATTTTGGTAATGAGTCG-3′) and oligo217 (5′-GTCGGCGATTCTGTGAGCAG-3′) for devT amplification, and oligo362 (5′-GGCTTTGCCGTTGACGAC-3′) and oligo130 (5′-TAAAGCGGGGTTCTGTTCTCTG-3′) for rnpB. The mRNA level of the constitutively expressed rnpB gene was used as a loading control.

Microscopy. Electron microscopy was done as described by Fiedler et al. (1998). In brief, fixation and post-fixation was done with glutaraldehyde and potassium permanganate; ultrathin sections were stained with uranyl acetate and lead citrate. The samples were examined with a Zeiss EM109 electron microscope at 80 kV.

Bright-field micrographs were taken with a Leica microscope equipped with a DFC420 C camera. DAB (diaminobenzidine) staining was performed according to Ernst et al. (1992). To observe TTC (2,3,5-triphenyltetrazolium chloride) reduction, cells were supplied with TTC at final concentration of 0.01% (w/v) for 30 min and subsequently fixed with 10% glutaraldehyde and stored on ice in the dark until examined (Fay & Kulasooriya, 1972).

Accumulation of DevT–GFP fusion protein was analysed by fluorescence microscopy. Samples were observed using a Leica HCN PL APO 63×/1.3 GLYC objective attached to a Leica DM5500B microscope connected to an external light source for fluorescence excitation Leica EL6000 (Leica, Wetzlar, Germany). The wavelength of excitation was 488 nm. Fluorescent emission was monitored by collection across windows of 500–570 nm (GFP imaging) and 630–700 nm (cytobacterial autofluorescence).

O2 respiration and nitrogenase activity measurements. To determine O2 consumption, Anabaena cultures were grown to mid-exponential phase. The amount of cells equivalent to 20 μg chlorophyll a (measured in methanolic extracts as described by Mackinney, 1941) were collected and concentrated to 2 ml. Subsequently, cells were incubated in constant light (100 μmol photons m−2 s−1), and O2 production was monitored using a Clark-type oxygen electrode (Hansatech Instruments), until it reached a plateau. The cultures were then immediately supplied with 40 μM DCMU, which inhibited O2 production, and the O2 consumption ratio was determined. Nitrogenase activity was measured as described by Valladares et al. (2007).

Expression and purification of His-tagged DevT. A construct of devT fused at its 3′ end to six codons encoding histidine was prepared as follows. PCR was performed with primers 39 (5′-TTCGGCATGCT-GGAAATATCGTCAAGGCGAC-3′) and 39 (5′-ATGGATCCAGAGCATGACTACC-3′) and plasmid pLM71 as template. The resulting
片段包含了devT的完整ORF，由spf1和BamHI位点编码。在两端的限制酶切割后，devT片段被插入spf1和BamHI位点的pQE70/QIagen，形成质粒pLM88。对于过表达的His6标签的DevT（也称为DevT-H6），在过夜培养的E. coli M15含有质粒pREP4（提供额外的复制信息和Lacl反式抑制剂）和pLM88，在500 ml LB培养基中（补充了100 μL氨苄青霉素ml-1和25 μL卡那霉素ml-1）并在37 °C下生长。在柱子达到OD600为0.6时，IPTG被添加到最终浓度为1 mM的培养基，并继续在4 h内进行4 h的 incubation。在37 °C下，通过离心收集细胞。细胞的细胞核被离心沉降后，细胞核被重悬在1 ml每克细胞沉淀的裂解缓冲液（50 mM钾HCl和10 mM咪唑，1 mg lysozyme ml-1）并在冰上放置30 min。细胞被破坏并由清洗液（十氟二苯甲烷和1 mM DTT）清洗。之后，但是在SDS-PAGE分析中，根据目的蛋白的相对分子质量使用葡聚糖凝胶过滤柱（200 kDa）。柱子被用10 mM磷酸钾缓冲液洗脱。洗脱液于37 °C下收集。每个部分的20 μl被分析。

Biochemical methods. The amount of protein was determined with the BCA kit from Pierce. SDS-PAGE was performed with the Laemmli system (Kodak). Membranes were blocked in TBS (20 mM Tris pH 7.5, 1 mM EDTA) and subsequently treated with an anti-rabbit horseradish peroxidase conjugate (1 : 15 000) (Amersham Biosciences). Immunoreactive bands were detected using the Lumi-Light Western blotting conjugate (1 : 15 000) (Amersham Biosciences). Immunoreactive bands were detected using the Lumi-Light Western blotting conjugate (1 : 15 000) (Amersham Biosciences).

RESULTS

Phenotypic characteristics of mutant α2
After random mutagenesis of Anabaena by the Tn5-derived transposon Tn5-1065, several transposon mutants were identified that were unable to grow on N2 as sole nitrogen source (Ernst et al., 1992). On the basis of its phenotype, mutant α2 was grouped together with mutants α21 and M7. All three mutants were described as Fox+, unable to grow without combined nitrogen, Het+, able to form heterocysts, Dab+, showing no respiratory activity in heterocysts, Hen-, missing layers of the envelope, and Fix+, able to fix N2 under anaerobic conditions (Ernst et al., 1992). In our hands, the filaments of mutant α2 showed a spaced pattern of heterocysts similar to that found in the wild-type as observed by light microscopy and immunodetection of DevT protein. Antiserum against purified DevT-H6 was produced in rabbits (Biogenes, Berlin). After 90 days of immunization, IgGs from the obtained antiserum were further purified by incubation with purified DevT-H6 immobilized on a PVDF membrane.

To prepare soluble proteins from Anabaena, cells were resuspended in lysis buffer (20 mM HEPES pH 7.5, 1 mM PMSF, 1 mM DTT and 0.5 mM EDTA) and subjected to five 30 s rounds of sonication (45 % duty cycle, 50 % power) in a Branson sonifier 250. Samples were briefly centrifuged at 4 °C, 2 min, 1000 g and the supernatant was taken and used in Western blots. Isolation of heterocyst-specific proteins was carried out essentially as described by Moslavac et al. (2007). Isolated heterocysts were resuspended in lysis buffer and samples were passed through a French press (10 cycles at 1300 p.s.i., ~9 MPa). Samples were centrifuged at 4 °C for 5 min at 15 000 g and the supernatant was used in Western blot analysis.

For Western blots, proteins were resolved by SDS-PAGE and transferred to PVDF membranes using a semidy transfer system (Peplab Biotechnologies). Membranes were blocked in TBS (20 mM Tris pH 7.5, 150 mM NaCl) containing 5 % (w/v) BSA. Filters were then incubated with purified anti-DevT antiserum in TBS+2 % BSA and subsequently treated with an anti-rabbit horseradish peroxidase conjugate (1 : 15 000) (Amersham Biosciences). Immunoreactive bands were detected using the Lumi-Light Western blotting Substrate (Roche) and recorded with the Gel Logic 1500 imaging system (Kodak).

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by loss of fluorescence after 24 h of nitrogen starvation (data not shown). The ultrastructure of filaments from the mutant strain deprived of combined nitrogen for 48 h revealed morphologically mature heterocysts with no conspicuous differences from the wild-type heterocysts (Fig. 1a, b). Both layers of the envelope (glycolipid and polysaccharide layers) were present and the inner membranes were rearranged to form the honeycomb membrane at the poles adjacent to the neighbouring vegetative cells. Both the typical narrow septum between the two cell types and the so-called polar channels are present in the mutant. Therefore, mutant \( \alpha 2 \) is not impaired in morphological maturation of the heterocysts.

Heterocyst-specific oxidation of DAB, indicating the maturation of the heterocyst protoplast, and reduction of TTC, a sign of heterocyst micro-oxic conditions, were analysed (Fig. 1c). The wild-type strain showed a clear polar DAB staining, indicative of high concentrations of respiratory enzymes located at the honeycomb membranes. By contrast, mutant M7 (a transposon mutant defective in \( \text{devA} \): Maldener et al., 1994), used here as control strain, and mutant \( \alpha 2 \) lacked the polar staining but showed a background of homogeneously precipitated DAB, and were thus considered as DAB\(^{-}\), which agrees with previous observations (Ernst et al., 1992). Under our TTC staining conditions, the indicator was reduced rapidly in the heterocysts of the wild-type, resulting in clear formazan crystals, while none were formed in the vegetative cells. The rapid TTC reduction in heterocysts is due to the absence of \( \text{O}_2 \)-evolving photosystem II, the presence of the envelope glycolipid-layer that acts as an \( \text{O}_2 \) barrier and the increased respiration, leading to a reduced amount of \( \text{O}_2 \) that otherwise may compete with TTC as an electron acceptor. TTC reduction was not observed in mutant M7, probably due to the absence of the laminated layer (Fiedler et al., 1998). Formazan crystals were hardly detected in heterocysts of mutant \( \alpha 2 \) and when they appeared, they were significantly smaller than those present in the wild-type heterocysts (Fig. 1c). To investigate whether respiratory activity is high in the mutants following heterocyst differentiation, oxygen consumption of whole filaments was measured after induction of heterocyst differentiation (Table 1). While the wild-type showed a clear increase in respiration during diazotrophic growth, mutants \( \alpha 2 \) and M7 had comparable low activity after being incubated for 48 h without a source of combined nitrogen. This is in line with the results of DAB and TTC staining, which show, respectively, that the mutants are impaired in respiration and creation of a micro-oxic environment. Since the envelope seems to be fully developed, the inability to provide a micro-oxic environment may be due to insufficient reduction of oxygen by respiration.

Cells of mutant \( \alpha 2 \) were assayed for their ability to develop nitrogenase activity after nitrogen step-down. Under

**Table 1.** \( \text{O}_2 \) respiration in *Anabaena* wild-type, \( \alpha 2 \) and M7 mutants

| *Anabaena* strain | \( \text{O}_2 \) consumption [nmol \( \text{O}_2 \)
| (mg Chl \( \text{a} \) h\(^{-1}\))\(^{-1}\)]*
<table>
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<tr>
<td>WT (NO(^{-}))</td>
<td>12.15 ± 1.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WT (N(_2))</td>
<td>50.94 ± 4.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \alpha 2 ) (N(_2))</td>
<td>19.54 ± 3.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M7 (N(_2))</td>
<td>19.97 ± 0.97</td>
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*Values are means ± SD of two independent experiments. Chl\(a\), chlorophyll \(a\).
aerobic conditions, filaments of mutant z2 showed no reduction of acetylene. However, after incubation under anaerobic conditions (argon, DCMU treatment) they developed about 45% of the activity of the wild-type under the same conditions. These data were similar to those reported by Ernst et al. (1992).

Recovery and characterization of the mutated genomic region of mutant z2

Plasmid pRL1630 is the circularized Clal fragment recovered from mutant z2, bearing the transposon Tn5-1065 flanked by Anabaena DNA; it was obtained from C. Peter Wolk, Michigan State University, East Lansing, USA. The gene where the transposon had inserted was identified by using primers complementary to the ends of the transposon for sequencing. A 9 bp direct repeat (5’-CCGCCAGTG-3’) was created upon transposition into the gene. After screening of a λ library of Anabaena chromosomal DNA (Black & Wolk, 1994) with pRL1630 as a probe, the wild-type copy of the gene was cloned on a 7753 bp Clal fragment into vector pBlueScript SK+, resulting in plasmid pLM71. Further subcloning and sequencing revealed an ORF of 957 bp that we named devT (GenBank accession no. CAB57788). devT would encode a protein with molecular mass of 35.33 kDa (319 residues, isoelectric point 5.48) assuming the first ATG would encode a protein with molecular mass of 35.33 kDa (319 residues, isoelectric point 5.48) assuming the first ATG to be the start codon. Thirty base pairs downstream from that codon, a second putative start codon is present. Putative ribosome-binding sites are located upstream from each of those sites. A sequence similar to serW from E. coli encoding tRNA\textsuperscript{Ser} is found 80 bp downstream of devT. In the annotated genome of Anabaena PCC 7120 (Kaneko et al., 2001), devT corresponds to gene alr4674. In silico analysis of the devT chromosomal region does not show additional ORFs that could form a transcription unit with devT, except for the tRNA-Ser downstream of devT (Fig. 2a).

Reconstruction of the devT mutant in the wild-type of Anabaena was achieved by site-directed mutagenesis of devT. The neomycin-resistance cassette C.K3 (Elhai & Wolk, 1988a) was cloned in the opposite orientation with respect to devT transcription into the unique Ndel site of devT (Fig. 2a). After transfer into Anabaena cells, double recombinants were selected by a positive selection method based on the use of the conditionally lethal gene sacB (Cai & Wolk, 1990). Disruption of the gene was confirmed by Southern blot analysis and PCR (data not shown). The recombinant strain DRpMA54 showed the same phenotype as the original mutant z2 and was not able to grow on N\textsubscript{2}, although heterocysts were formed upon nitrogen starvation. The ultrastructure observed by transmission electron microscopy was similar to that of mutant z2 and the wild-type (data not shown). pDU1-based shuttle vector pMA40, harbouring the entire ORF of devT including flanking regions, was transferred into strains DRpMA54 and z2, resulting in complemented strains that had recovered the ability to grow on N\textsubscript{2} as sole nitrogen source (shown for z2\textsuperscript{C} in Fig. 2b).

DevT is a Ser/Thr phosphatase conserved in the photosynthetic lineage

The deduced amino acid sequence of DevT shows homology to the family of phospho-Ser/Thr phosphatases, which belongs to the superfamily of phosphoesterases (Koonin, 1994). A region of 217 amino acids (residues 21–237) shows high similarity to the catalytic domain of PPP-type Ser/Thr protein phosphatases and contains the three conserved motifs of PPP-type phosphatases (see Supplementary Fig. S1, available with the online version of this paper) (Barton et al., 1994; Shi et al., 1998; Shi, 2009). DevT contains the conserved residues involved in metal binding (motifs I and II) and the catalytic histidine residue (motif III), respectively (Barford, 1996). While motif I of DevT matches exactly the consensus sequence, motif II is less conserved in DevT. However, it contains the Gly and Asp residues of the consensus sequence GD(LYF)V(DA)RG, proposed by Barton et al. (1994). The RG residues in this motif do not as highly conserved as the GD residue pair. Amino acid residues between the three motifs do not show much conservation among different phosphoesterases. The previously identified PPP-type phosphatase PrpA from Anabaena shows low similarity to DevT.

**Fig. 2.** The devT gene cluster and Fox phenotype of devT mutant strains. (a) Genomic organization of the chromosomal region containing the devT gene (alr4674) and the two strategies to inactivate devT: via random insertion of transposon Tn5-1065 and via insertion of the C.K3 resistance cassette (mutants z2 and DRpMA54, respectively). (b) Growth on Allen & Arnon agar plates containing 5 mM NaNO\textsubscript{3} (+N) or lacking combined nitrogen (−N) of wild-type (WT), devT (z2 and DRpMA54) and devT-complemented (z2\textsuperscript{C}) strains.
besides the conserved residues (Zhang et al., 1998a). This is also the case for the PPP-type phosphatase PP1-cyanol from the cyanobacterium Microcystis aeruginosa (Shi & Carmichael, 1997) and for eukaryotic representatives of this protein family (Supplementary Fig. S1).

However, BLAST analysis indicated the presence of very close homologues of DevT present exclusively in 51 cyanobacterial genomes and significant matches on several, but not all, plant genomes, thus suggesting a common ancestor for all these proteins. Cyanobacterial DevT-like sequences were found in filamentous as well as unicellular strains such as Synechococcus and Synechocystis. Among filamentous strains, matches were found in heterocyst-forming strains as well as in non-differentiating strains such as Lyngbya and Trichodesmium. Our phylogenetic analysis showed that DevT homologues from the marine picocyanobacteria (including Prochlorococcus strains) form a rather distantly related cluster from the rest of sequences, which can be grouped in either plant or cyanobacterial (unicellular and filamentous strains) sequences (see Supplementary Fig. S2). This phylogenetic tree of cyanobacterial DevT homologues resembles recently proposed phylogenetic relationships of cyanobacteria (Gupta & Mathews, 2010).

Biochemical characterization of DevT

The devT gene was cloned into the pQE70 vector (yielding plasmid pLM88) to produce a recombinant DevT protein with its C-terminus fused to six histidine residues. After overproduction (see Methods), most of the protein was in the insoluble pellet of the crude cell extracts. Nevertheless, the soluble fraction contained enough DevT protein to be purified on a Ni²⁺-NTA column (Fig. 3a). To analyse the native molecular mass of DevT-H₆, size-exclusion chromatography on a Superdex G200 10/300 GL column was performed. The purified fusion protein eluted in one peak corresponding to a molecular mass of about 36 kDa, which would correspond to monomeric DevT protein in solution (Fig. 3b). N-terminal sequencing of the DevT purified protein gave an amino acid sequence exactly matching that of the predicted protein, if the assumed first start codon (ATG) is used in E. coli.

Given that the deduced amino acid sequence contains the metal-binding and active-site residues of PPP-type phosphatases, we analysed whether DevT shows phosphorylase activity in vitro using the commonly used chromogenic substrate pNPP. The purified DevT-H₆ protein did indeed show phosphorylase activity with pNPP as substrate, but only in the presence of Mn²⁺ (Fig. 4a). The estimated $K_m$ for Mn²⁺ was 23.6 μM (estimation by Hanes–Woolf plot of the direct plot shown in Fig. 4b) and the apparent kinetic constants of the DevT activity towards pNPP corresponded to a $K_m$ of 2.5 mM and a $V_{max}$ of 0.8 μmol pNPP min⁻¹ mg⁻¹ (Hanes–Woolf plot, not shown). However, DevT was not able to remove the phosphate from a peptide containing phosphothreonine RRA(pT)VA or phosphoserine RRA(pS)VA (Promega). Furthermore, DevT was not able to dephosphorylate phosphorylated PII protein from Synechococcus elongatus in vitro nor ³²P-casein (not shown).

DevT activity was maximal at 55 °C and at a pH of 8 (data not shown). The ability of phosphatase inhibitors to influence DevT activity was analysed (Fig. 4c). Addition of the competitive inhibitor inorganic phosphate and the metal chelator EDTA resulted in complete inhibition, but vanadate, NaF and tartrate also decreased DevT activity. Because it is known that some protein phosphatases are redox regulated (Rusnak & Reiter, 2000), we measured pNPP hydrolysis after incubation of purified DevT protein under different redox conditions. Oxidation of DevT by
either incubation in the presence of increasing concentrations of H$_2$O$_2$ or prolonged exposure to H$_2$O$_2$ resulted in a significant decrease of activity (Fig. 4d, e), with a half-maximal inhibitory concentration (IC$_{50}$) of 250 mM H$_2$O$_2$. However, subsequent incubation with the reducing agent DTT restored the pNPP dephosphorylation activity (Fig. 4f).

The devT gene is constitutively expressed but DevT protein accumulates only during diazotrophic growth

Since mutant a2 was impaired in diazotrophic growth, we investigated whether devT expression is differentially regulated upon nitrogen deprivation and whether it is affected by the two master regulators of heterocyst differentiation, NtcA and HetR. Northern blot analysis was performed using total RNA isolated from filaments of the wild-type Anabaena strain, ntcA mutant CSE2 (Frias et al., 1994) and hetR mutant DR884a (Black et al., 1993) at different time intervals after nitrogen step-down. No substantial difference in the abundance of the mRNA specifically hybridizing to the devT probe could be observed during nitrogen step-down in wild-type cells (Fig. 5a, WT lanes). Correspondingly, neither upregulation nor downregulation of devT was observed by RT-PCR in wild-type cells starved for nitrogen for up to 48 h (Fig. 5b). ntcA and hetR mutants showed similar and a moderate increase of devT expression, respectively, in comparison with wild-type (Fig. 5a, NtcA$^{-}$ and HetR$^{-}$ lanes).

Immunoblot analyses were carried out to analyse DevT protein levels in wild-type Anabaena cells deprived of combined nitrogen. The polyclonal antisera prepared against DevT detected a protein in wild-type extracts that was absent from mutant a2 (data not shown). The estimated mass of this protein, roughly 36 kDa, is in agreement with the value predicted from the deduced amino acid sequence of DevT. Total soluble protein was isolated from filaments of cells shifted from ammonia-supplemented to combined nitrogen-free medium, with samples collected at different time points (Fig. 6a). DevT was detected in extracts from wild-type whole filaments deprived of nitrogen for 48 h, but not at 9, 24 or 34 h. When proteins from isolated heterocysts were separated by SDS-PAGE and blotted, DevT was first noticeable after 24 h and increased strongly during the next 24 h (Fig. 6b).

Heterocyst-specific localization of DevT

Localization of DevT in the diazotrophic filaments of Anabaena wild-type strain was examined by using the green fluorescent protein (GFP) as a reporter. The devT–gfp fusion was inserted into a neutral site ($nucA$–$nuiA$ region) located in the $\alpha$-megaplasmid, essentially as

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Fig. 4. Enzymic activity of purified recombinant DevT from Anabaena. (a) Hydrolysis of pNPP by DevT-H$_6$. The specific activity (µmol min$^{-1}$ mg$^{-1}$) is plotted against different concentrations of pNPP. A representative experiment is shown. (b) Stimulation of reactivity towards pNPP by Mn$^{2+}$. (c) Effect of different phosphatase inhibitors on DevT activity. Activity for each inhibitor is expressed as a percentage of the control reaction with no inhibitor (means of three experiments). (d) Effect of different H$_2$O$_2$ concentrations on DevT activity. (e) Time-course of inhibition of DevT activity after incubation with 1 mM H$_2$O$_2$. (f) Inhibition of DevT activity by H$_2$O$_2$ and subsequent reactivation by DTT (for details see Methods).
described by Olmedo-Verd et al. (2006). The selected clone (strain WT-333) bore a copy of the devT–gfp construct, integrated in the α-megaplasmid, and retained an intact copy of the wild-type devT region, as verified by PCR with specific oligonucleotides (data not shown). DevT–GFP accumulated in fully developed heterocysts, which showed a decreased autofluorescence of photosynthetic pigments. Faint green fluorescence in heterocysts from the reporter strain could be observed 28 h after nitrogen step-down (Fig. 7). Subsequently, heterocysts showed a progressive increase of GFP fluorescence, with the highest level in heterocysts of steady-state N₂-fixing cultures (Fig. 7). These results suggest that the accumulation of DevT takes place specifically in mature, presumably older, heterocysts, at least up to a certain heterocyst age.

**DISCUSSION**

In this study, we characterized devT (alr4674) from *Anabaena*, which encodes a PPP-family phosphatase involved in heterocyst function. Orthologues of DevT were found in the available genomes of cyanobacteria and certain genomes of plants and the green alga *Chlamydomonas*. Cyanobacterial DevT sequences included heterocyst-forming (as *Anabaena variabilis* ATCC 29413), nitrogen-fixing non-heterocystous (as *Trichodesmium erythraeum*) strains and filamentous non-fixing (as *Lyngbya* sp. PCC 8106) as well as unicellular strains (as *Synechocystis* sp. PCC 6803), which do not fix N₂. The conservation of DevT in strains with different cell structure and metabolism suggests different functions for DevT in these organisms. Since close DevT homologues are only present in organisms that perform oxygenic photosynthesis, its role could also be related to redox control and oxygen stress.

DevT shows a manganese-dependent phosphatase activity, and the effect of various inhibitors of different families of protein phosphatases together with sequence-based
similarities of the catalytic domain are consistent with DevT being a member of the PP1 family. pNPP hydrolysis was observed using recombinant DevT, but the protein was not able to remove the phosphate from peptide substrates nor from casein. Several known serine/threonine phosphatases, such as PP2A, PP2B and PP2C, dephosphorylate those substrates. However, the artificial phospho-peptides used in this study are poor substrates for PP1 phosphatases given their more stringent structural requirements, and this could also be the case for the lack of activity of DevT-H6. Also, phosphorylated PII protein was not a substrate for DevT-H6. Further research should clarify whether DevT can act on targets containing phospho-Thr or phospho-Ser. Due to conservation in the primary sequences of phosphoesterases it cannot be excluded that DevT acts on non-proteinaceous substrates, such as cyclic-nucleotide phosphates, polynucleotides, etc. (Koonin, 1994).

In the last two decades of heterocyst research, the approach of reverse genetics by transposon mutagenesis has proved to be a straightforward tool for identifying new genes involved in this prokaryotic differentiation process (e.g. Ernst et al., 1992; Fan et al., 2005). Transposon mutant z2 (a devT mutant), identified previously by its inability to grow on N2 as sole nitrogen source, has been analysed in depth here. The ultrastructure of the non-functional heterocysts of the mutant showed no differences from that of the wild-type, in contrast to the first description by (Ernst et al., 1992). Hence the devT mutant could be altered in regulatory or metabolic processes. In this respect, DAB and TTC staining as well as respiration measurements suggest that the drop in O2 concentration that takes place during heterocyst formation does not occur efficiently in the devT mutant, leading to a defect in nitrogenase activity that results in the inability to grow diazotrophically. It should be noted that mutant z2 showed a severe decrease of nitrogenase protein levels in the presence of air compared to anaerobic conditions, the latter conditions partially restoring nitrogenase activity and levels (Ernst et al., 1992).

DevT protein was shown to be upregulated and accumulated only during diazotrophic growth, specifically in heterocysts. While the mRNA of devT stayed at a similar low level during nitrogen step-down, low levels of DevT protein were initially detected at a time when heterocysts became mature and functional, about 24 h after step-down. After 48 h, devT mRNA levels remained at a

**Fig. 7.** Specific accumulation of the DevT-GFP translational fusion in heterocysts. Accumulation of DevT in heterocysts after nitrogen step-down, as reported by the GFP-based fluorescence at indicated time points of *Anabaena* bearing a devT-gfp fusion integrated into the z-megaplasmid. Arrows indicate the position of heterocysts. Bright-field (top), red autofluorescence (middle) and GFP fluorescence (bottom) images are shown.
constant low level whereas the protein significantly accumulated. Indeed, transcription of the devT gene was constitutive under tested conditions, independent of NtcA, while HetR exhibited a certain negative effect. Taken together, our data suggest that DevT might be post-transcriptionally regulated, and there might be a mechanism that controls stability of the DevT protein. DevT protein could be easily degraded in vegetative cells and immature heterocysts (proheterocysts), but – by an unknown mechanism – might be stabilized in mature heterocysts. Whether HetR constitutes an additional point of transcriptional regulation of devT directly by binding to regulatory DNA elements or indirectly requires further investigation.

Considering the phenotypic features of the Δ2 mutant and the late accumulation of DevT during heterocyst formation, DevT seems to be a factor involved in late steps of heterocyst maturation (approx. 24 h after initiation of heterocyst formation), presumably transmitting signals, via dephosphorylation, that are essential to achieve functionality in mature heterocysts. Our data clearly indicate that the phenotype of the devT mutant is related to oxygen stress. In order to understand the role of DevT, the signals transmitted by DevT as well as its putative target or targets need to be addressed.

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