

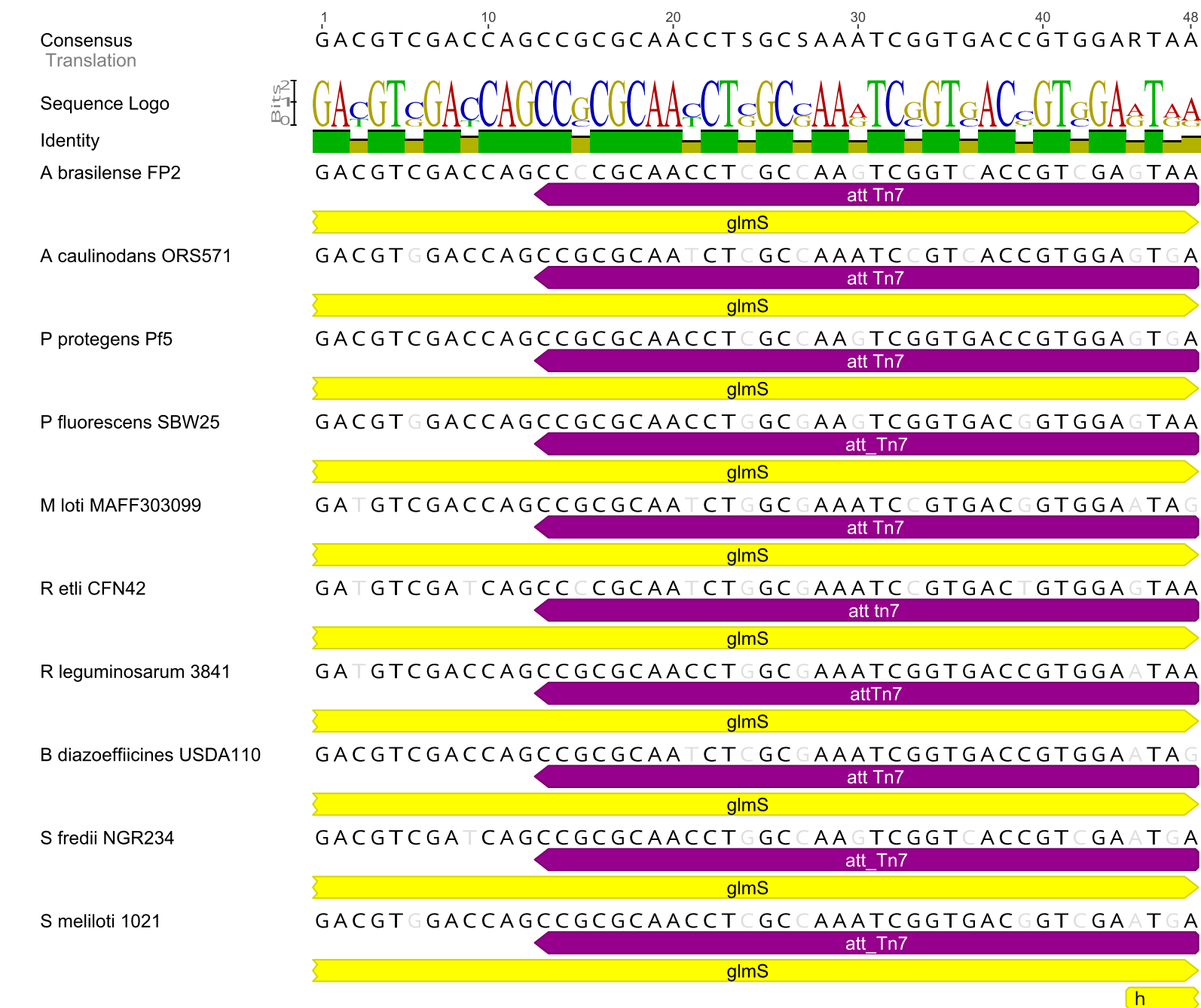
SINGLE COPY INTEGRATION MARKERS TO TRACK BACTERIAL SYNTHETIC COMMUNITIES IN THE RHIZOSPHERE

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In order to track rhizobia associated with plants it is needed to tag them, however using plasmids to mark them is ineffective due to the absence of an antibiotic pressure during plant colonisation. In 2005 Choi *et al* developed a broad host cloning-expression tool based on the mini-Tn7 transposon. It integrates permanently in a single copy in the chromosome, downstream *glmS*, in the presence of the transposase plasmid pTNS3. We have developed a family of these plasmids (pUC18T-miniTn7) marked with different fluorescent and chromogenic proteins. First, we assembled the expression cassettes using Golden Gate cloning. All of them were constructed the followed way: a very strong constitutive promoter, a standard ribosome binding site, a marker gene and a terminator. Secondly, these constructions were PCR amplified and cloned into the MCS inside the transposon element in pUC18T plasmid. This family of plasmids will allow us to easily study the interaction of different bacteria at the same time *in planta* in order to elucidate the forces governing in the rhizosphere.

Bioinformatic analysis of the Tn7 integration site

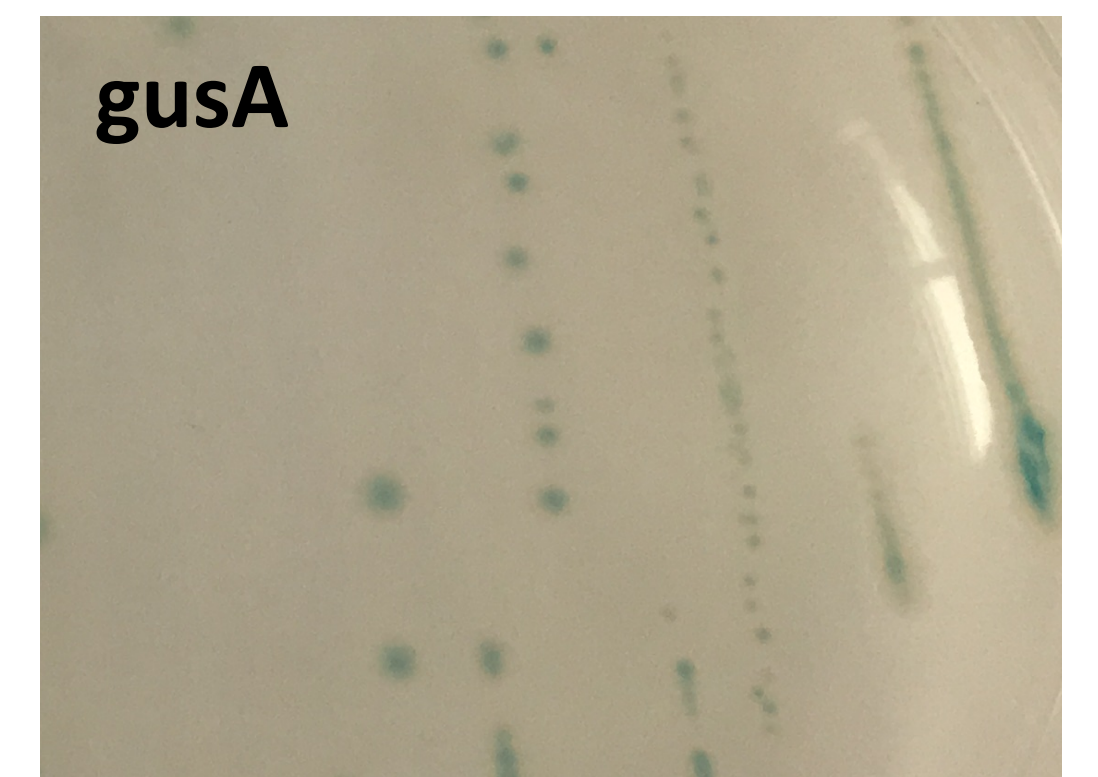
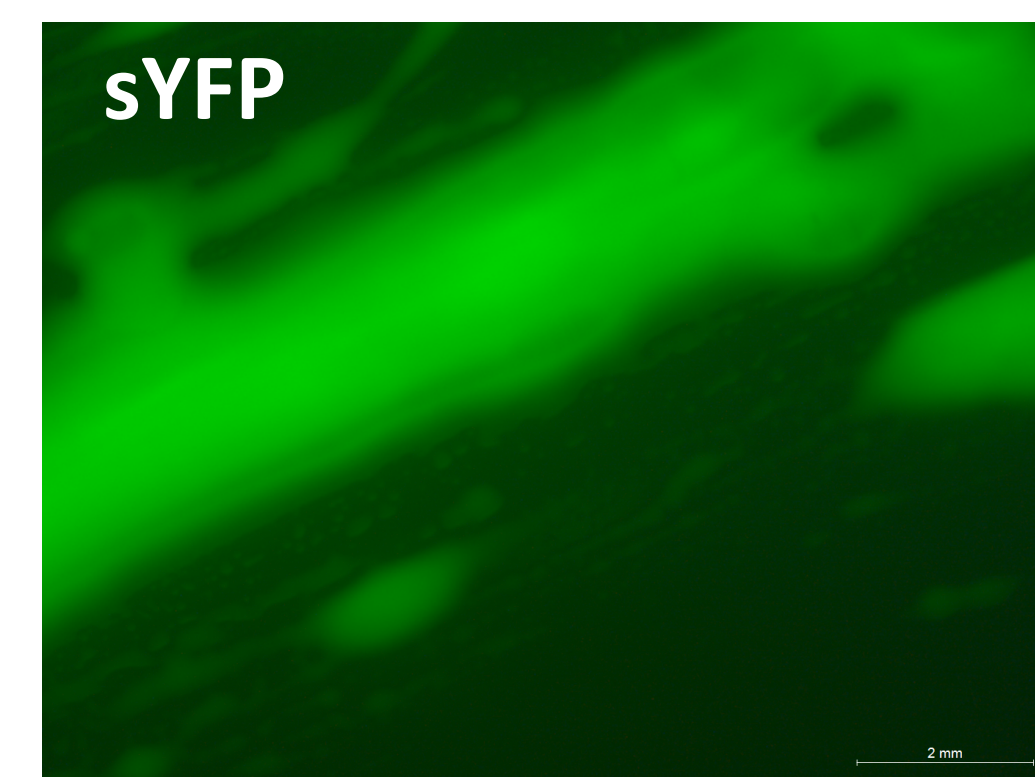
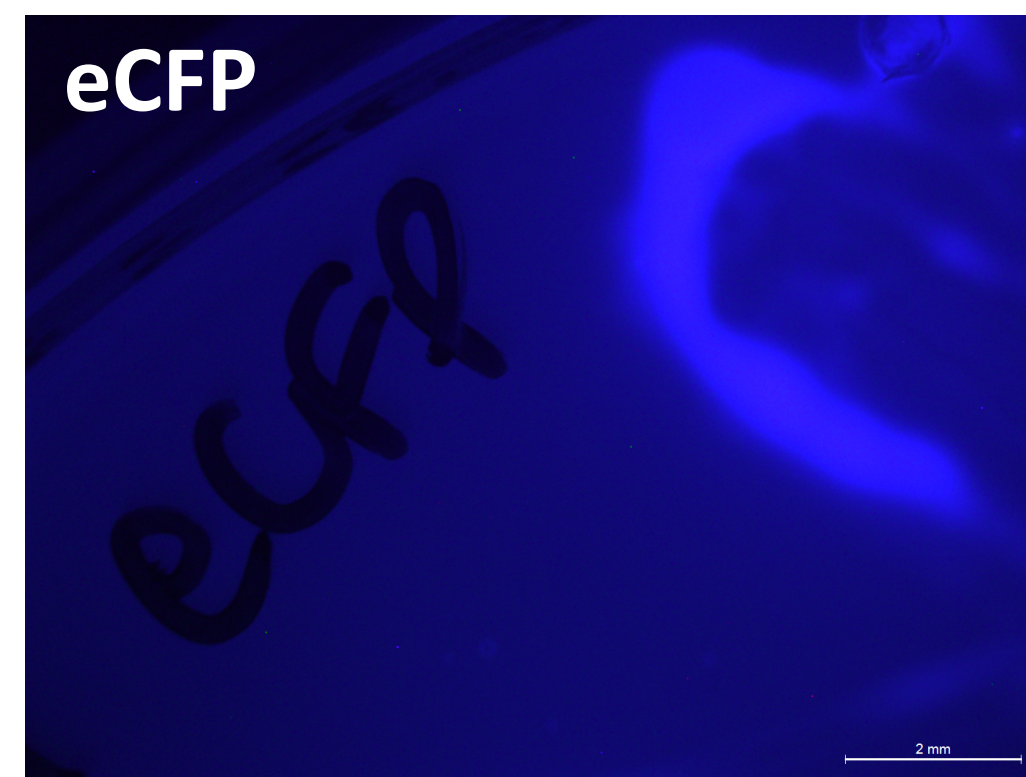
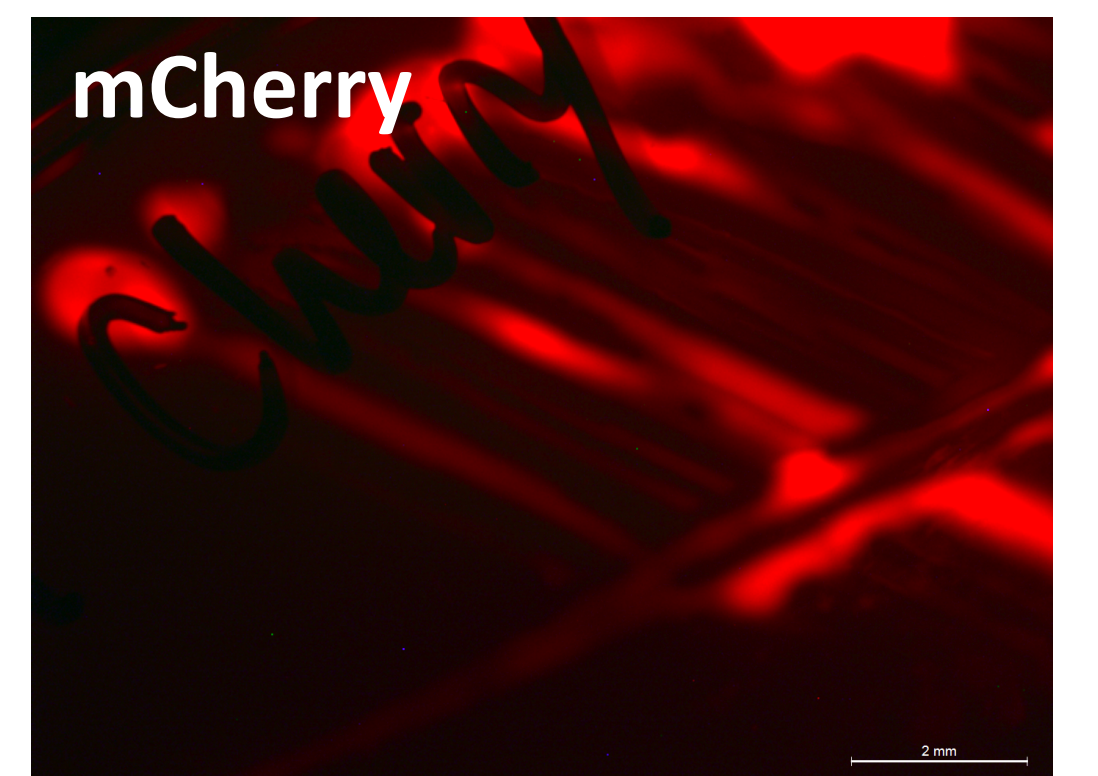
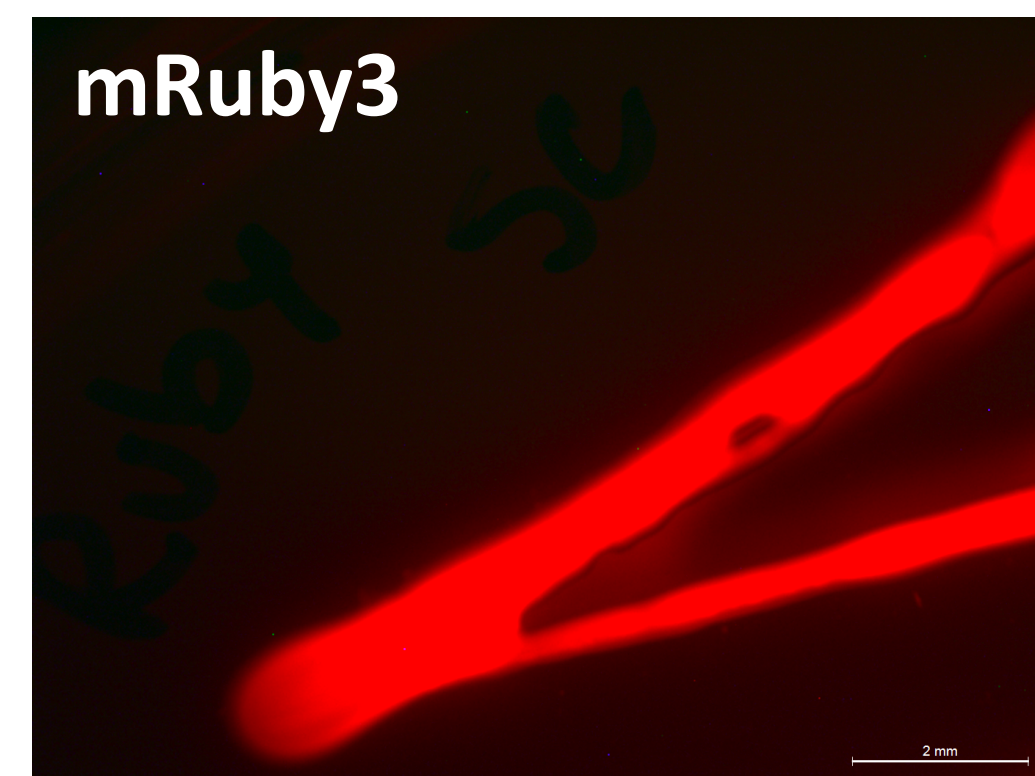
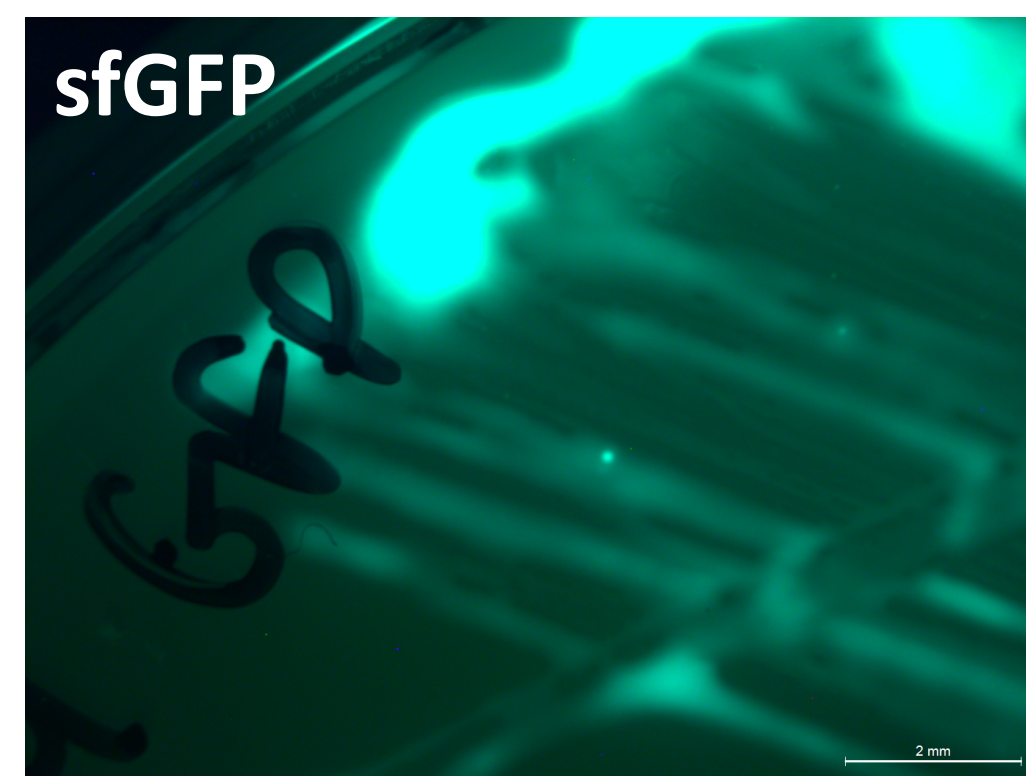
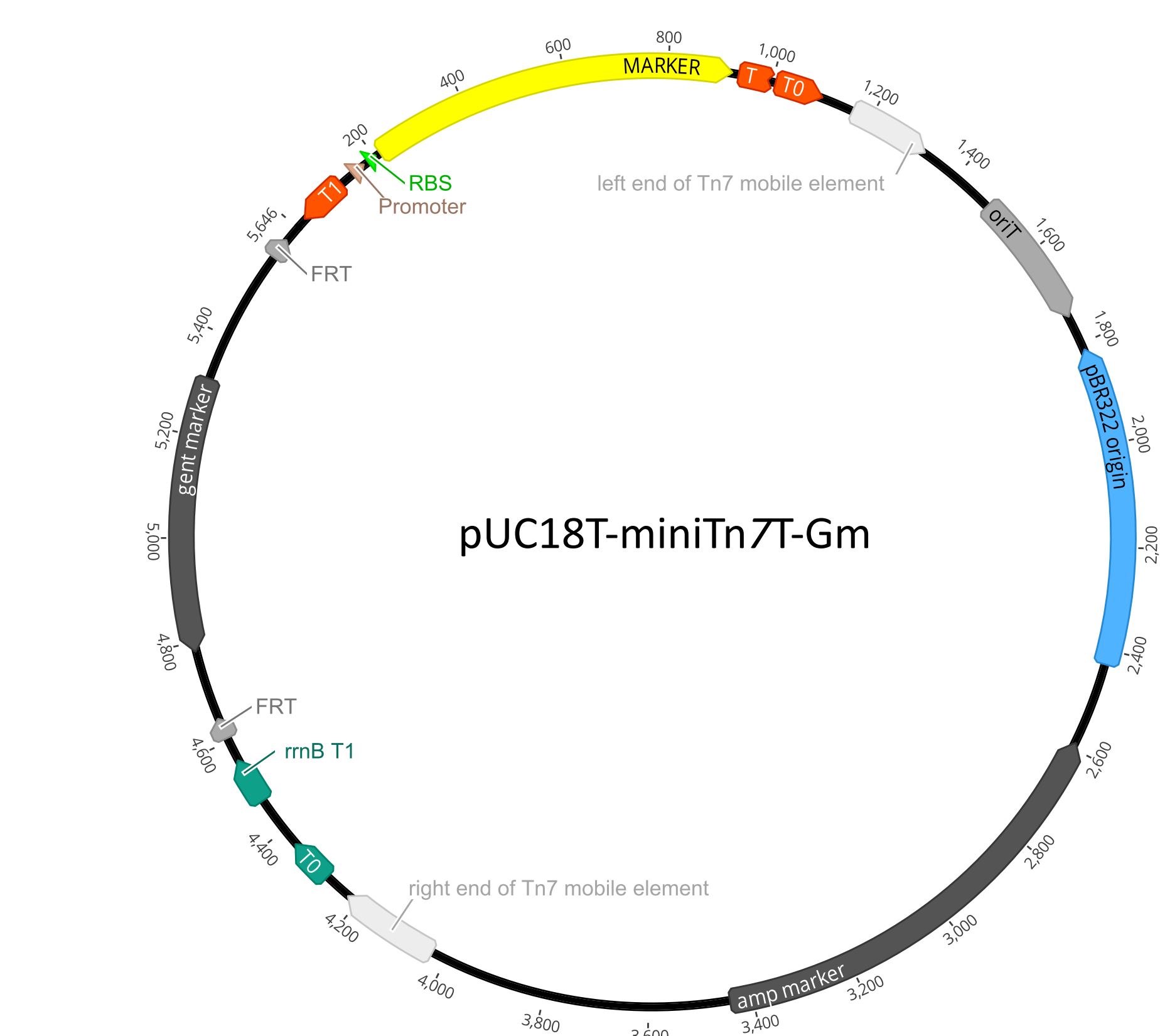
The *att* Tn7 recognition site is conserved among different rhizobia



The Tn7 integration site is not conserved among different rhizobia. Therefore integration efficiencies may vary in different species.



New miniTn7 plasmids



Stereomicroscope images of *Rhizobium leguminosarum* 3841 expressed single copy chromosomal markers on TY plates

In Planta visualization of Tn7 tagged *Rhizobium leguminosarum*

Stereomicroscope images of *R. leguminosarum* 3841 Tn7 marked strains on pea roots after 1 wpi (A) and after 3 wpi (B)

