

Genetic Code Expansion in *Bacillus subtilis*

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Our goals are to establish broad genetic code expansion tools in the primary gram-positive model bacterium *Bacillus subtilis*. We aim to transfer and characterize most noncanonical-amino acid incorporation systems present in *E. coli* to *B. subtilis* and utilize them for several applications.

Encoding nonstandard amino acids (nsAAs) into proteins allows for expansion of the genetic code beyond the standard 20 amino acids for probing, labelling, or controlling proteins in a minimally disruptive manner. However, genetic code expansion has been unavailable in many bacterial model systems, such as the primary gram-positive model and common industrial organism, *Bacillus subtilis*. Here we describe the use of several classes of genome-integrated synthetases to incorporate a variety of different nsAAs into proteins in *B. subtilis* (figure 1) including nsAAs used for biorthogonal labelling, fluorescence imaging, and photo-crosslinking. We also demonstrate a nsAA-titratable protein expression system in this bacterium. Unlike *E. coli* codon expansion systems, where nsAAs were not incorporated into native UAG codons even before recoding efforts, *B. subtilis* nsAA systems incorporate nsAAs into many genomic proteins at native UAG codons. This feature presents both challenges and opportunities for follow-up work in *B. subtilis* nsAA research and genome modification. The general and effective expansion of nsAA technology to *B. subtilis* can facilitate new experiments in this important model bacterium and enable industrial protein production of nsAA-containing proteins.

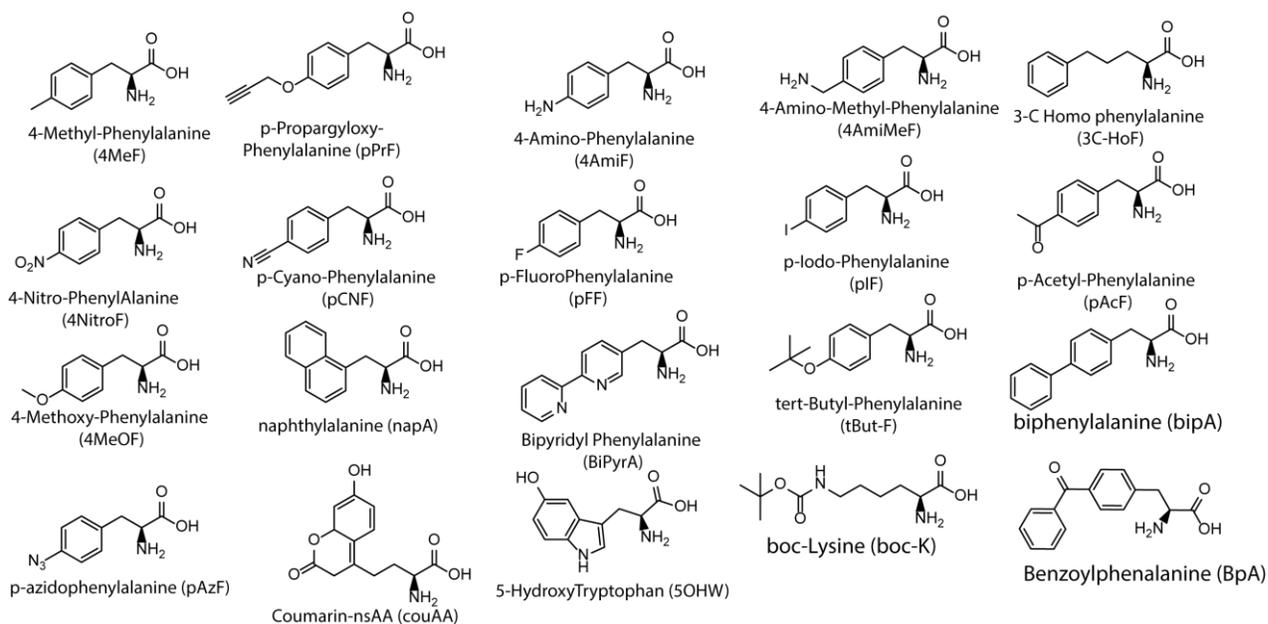


Figure 1. nsAAs so far incorporated into proteins in the organism *B. subtilis*

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