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The regulation of urease synthesis by repression in N. crassa

A. Schluttig Martin-Luther-University

W. Fritsche Martin-Luther-University

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The regulation of urease synthesis by repression in N. crassa

Abstract

Regulation of urease synthesis by repression

Schluttig, A. and W. Fritsche The regulation of urease

synthesis by repression in N. crassa.

The synthesis of urease (urea amidohydrolase, EC 3.5.1.5) is mainly influenced by ammonia concentration of the medium.

The wild type strain 306A was cultivated in Vogel's medium N with 2% glucose and N-equivalent amounts of ured or NH_ACI . We used 20 mM urea or 40 mM NH4Cl for nitrogen-surplus conditions and 5 mM Ured or 10 mM NHACI for nitrogen-limited conditions. The mycellum was cultivated at 30° C in 500 ml flasks containing 100 ml medium on a rotary shaker. Urease activity was measured by the method of Kaltwasser and Schlegel (1966 Analyt. Biochem. 16: 132). The specific activity is expressed here as umoles NH3/min/mg Protein. The specific activity of the inoculum (macroconidia) was at a level of 0.54. In cells grown under urea or amonia-surplus conditions the specific urease activity decreases to 0.18. This decline is connected with the consumption of urea and accumulation of ammonia in the medium. Cultivation in a medium with a low content of the nitrogen source (urea or NHACI) results first in a decrease of specific urease activity to 0.2, followed by a fivefold increase in urease (specific activity 0.96) after consumption of the nitrogen source. A second addition of NH4Cl and glucose to such cultures with a high level of urease results in a renewed repression of Urease synthesis. The specific

activity decreases again (to 0.18) QS Q consequence of the renewed growth.

Experiments using cycloheximide as an inhibitor of protein synthesis demonstrated that the increase in urease content following nitrogen depletion requires protein synthesis. Deficiency of urea or ammonia in the medium Causes a derepression of Urease syn-thesis. - - Martin-Luther-University, Section of Biosciences, Halle (Sale), G.D.R.