CORA Cork Open Research Archive
Cartlann Taighde Oscailte Chorcaí

Title	Metagenomic identification of a novel salt tolerance gene from the human gut microbiome which encodes a membrane protein with homology to a brp/blh-family ß-carotene 15,15'-monooxygenase
Authors	Culligan, Eamonn P.;Sleator, Roy D.;Marchesi, Julian R.;Hill, Colin
Publication date	2014-01-01
Original Citation	Culligan EP, Sleator RD, Marchesi JR, Hill C (2014) Metagenomic Identification of a Novel Salt Tolerance Gene from the Human Gut Microbiome Which Encodes a Membrane Protein with Homology to a brp/blh-Family ß-Carotene 15,15#-Monooxygenase. PLoS ONE 9(7): e103318. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0103318
Type of publication	Article (peer-reviewed)
Link to publisher's version	10.1371/journal.pone.0103318
Rights	© 2015 Culligan et al. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited - http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/
Download date	2026-11-04 19:20:42
Item downloaded from	https://hdl.handle.net/10468/2331

UCC
University College Cork, Ireland
Coláiste na hOllscoile Corcaigh

Figure S1. Growth in LB and LB + 7% NaCl

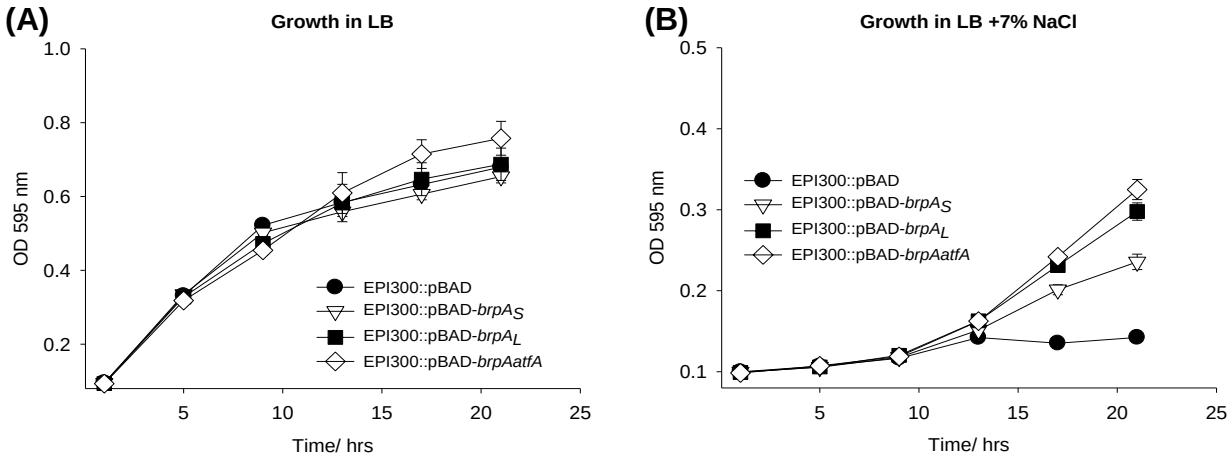


Figure S1. Growth of *E. coli* EPI300::pBAD and EPI300::pBAD-*brpA*$_S$ (*P* = 0.0008), EPI300::pBAD-*brpA*$_L$ (*P* = 0.0002) and EPI300::pBAD-*brpAatfA* (*P* = 0.0001) in **(A)** LB broth and **(B)** LB broth supplemented with 7% NaCl. All three strains had a statistically significant increased salt tolerance compared to EPI300 carrying an empty copy of the pBAD vector. Numbers in parentheses indicate significant *P* values (unpaired student t-test). All values are the average of triplicate experiments and error bars are representative of the standard error of the mean (SEM).