Cloning and Sequence Analysis of the Cellulase Genes Isolated from Two Cellulolytic Streptomycetes and Their Heterologous Expression in *Streptomyces lividans*

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Cellulosic biomass, such as wood waste and rice straw, remains unexploited despite the high content of cellulose. Streptomycetes are producers of industrially important antibiotics and most of the antibioticproducing strains are unable to utilize cellulose. We have, therefore, aimed to breed streptomycetes that produce antibiotics from cellulosic biomass. Two cellulolytic streptomycetes, i.e. *Streptomyces thermocarboxydus* C42 and *Streptomyces argenteolus* M178, were selected on the basis of carboxymethyl cellulose (CMC)-degrading activity from approximately 1,000 soil-isolated streptomycetes. Shotgun cloning experiments of cellulase genes from these genomic DNAs were performed in *Streptomyces lividans* as a host to find putative four cellulase genes, i.e. *cel9A_C* and *cel5A_C* from the C42 strain and *cel5A_M* and *cel12B_M* from the M178 strain. The transformants of *S. lividans* harboring the four genes subcloned in an expression plasmid showed secreted CMC-degrading cellulase (CMCase) activities, thus demonstrating successful cloning and heterologous expression of the cellulase genes from the cellulolytic streptomycetes.

Key Words : cellulase, streptomycetes, cellulosic biomass