

the transglycosylase would be to attach such a complex to a template strand and, by stepwise cleavage of the strand, move the complex along the strand while the other enzymes take care of the synthesis and inser-

tion of adjacent, new peptidoglycan strands. A similar multi-enzyme complex could also take care of the formation and precise cutting of the cell wall septum²² that occurs during cell division. The existence of multi-

enzyme complexes in Gram-positive bacteria has never been demonstrated: experiments will tell whether PBP2x is part of such a multi-enzyme complex in the Gram-positive *S. pneumoniae*.

1. Pares, S., Mouz, N., Pétillot, Y., Hakenbeck, R. & Dideberg, O. *Nature Struct. Biol.* **3**, 284–289 (1996).
2. Kucers, A. & Bennett, N.M. in *The use of antibiotics: a comprehensive review with clinical emphasis* 1–585 (William Heinemann Medical Books, London, 1987).
3. Neu, H.C. *Science* **257**, 1064–1073 (1992).
4. Chin, G.J. & Marx, J. (eds.) *Science* **264**, 360–393 (1994).
5. Weidel, W. & Pelzer, H. *Adv. Enzymol.* **26**, 193–232 (1964).
6. van Heijenoort, J. in *Bacterial cell wall* (eds. Ghysen, J.-M. & Hakenbeck, R.) 39–54 (Elsevier Science B.V., Amsterdam, 1994).
7. Höltje, J.-V. & Schwarz, U. in *Molecular Cytology of Escherichia coli* 77–119 (Academic Press, London, 1985).
8. Matsuhashi, M. in *Bacterial cell wall* (eds. Ghysen, J.-M. & Hakenbeck, R.) 55–71 (Elsevier Science B.V., Amsterdam, 1994).
9. Jamin, M., Bamblon, C., Millier, S., Hakenbeck, R. & Frère, J.-M. *Biochem. J.* **292**, 735–741 (1993).
10. Kitano, K., Tuomanen, E. & Tomasz, A. *FEMS Microbiol. Lett.* **7**, 759–765 (1986).
11. Kelly, J.A. et al. *J. Biol. Chem.* **260**, 6449–6458 (1985).
12. Kelly, J.A. & Kuzin, A.P. *J. Mol. Biol.* **254**, 223–236 (1995).
13. Strynadka, N.L. et al. *Nature Struct. Biol.* **3**, 290–297 (1996).
14. Service, R.F. *Science* **270**, 724–727 (1995).
15. Gale, E.F.E., Cundiffe, E., Reynolds, P.E., Richmond, M.H. & Warling, M.J. in *The molecular basis of antibiotic action* 49–120 (John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1972).
16. Fan, C., Moews, P.C., Walsh, C.T. & Knox, J.R. *Science* **266**, 439–443 (1994).
17. Benson, T.E., Filman, D.J., Walsh, C.T. & Hogle, J.M. *Nature Struct. Biol.* **2**, 644–653 (1995).
18. Benson, T.E., Walsh, C.T. & Hogle, J.M. *Structure* **4**, 47–54 (1996).
19. Romeis, T. & Höltje, J.-V. *Eur. J. Biochem.* **224**, 597–604 (1994).
20. Thunnissen, A.M.W.H. et al. *Nature* **367**, 750–753 (1994).
21. Thunnissen, A.M.W.H. *PhD Thesis*, Groningen Universitij (1995).
22. Wientjes, F. & Nanninga, N. *J. Bacteriol.* **171**, 3412–3419 (1989).
23. Schleifer, K.H. *Meths Enzymol.* **18**, 123–156 (1985).
24. Labischinski, H. & Maidhof, H. in *Bacterial cell wall* (eds. Ghysen, J.-M. & Hakenbeck, R.) 23–38 (Elsevier Science B.V., Amsterdam, 1994).
25. Glauert, B., Höltje, J.-V. & Schwarz, U. *J. Biol. Chem.* **263**, 10088–10095 (1988).
26. Garcia-Bustos, J.F., Chait, B.T. & Tomasz, A. *J. Biol. Chem.* **262**, 15400–15405 (1987).

picture story

Bundled up against the heat

Histones are the first-line managers of the cellular structure of all eucaryotic chromosomes, organizing DNA into nucleosomes. In general, prokaryotes must rely on other means, perhaps as

befits the relative simplicity of their genomes. However, one division of the prokaryotes, the archaea, do have histones, based on the homology of sequence, function, and now structure—as reported by Mary R Starich, Kathleen Sandman, John N Reeve and Michael F Summers in *J. Mol. Biol.* **255**, 187–203 (1996) and shown in the picture—lending further credence to the idea that eucaryotes descended from archaea.

The NMR structure of the histone HMfB, from *Methanothermus fervidus*, confirms that it functions as a dimer (one monomer shown with red helices, the other with blue). An individual monomer possesses the classical ‘histone fold’ seen in more prosaic organisms, like chickens. The solution dimer resembles the H2A-H2B or H3-H4 dimers in eucaryotes.

M. fervidus is an extreme thermophile, and living in temperatures in excess of 80 °C presents it with special challenges. Strategically positioned residues (side chains shown in the picture) may lend stability to the dimer through



hydrogen bonds and salt bridges. For example, an electrostatic interaction between Arg 37 in the long helix (blue) of one monomer and Asp 14 in helix 1 of the other (pink) may help keep the C termini tacked down.

AF