NOVEL MICRO-ORGANISMS, THEIR USE AND METHOD FOR PRODUCING D-AMINO ACIDS

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The invention relates to novel micro-organisms and their use in the production of D-amino acids. In particular, micro-organisms suitable for the production of D-amino acids from corresponding hydantoins or *N*-carbamoylamino acids. These novel micro-organisms are simple to cultivate and make possible high D-amino acids yields from different substrates.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The importance of optically pure amino acids is primarily due to the use of D-amino acids, e.g. D-*p*-hydroxyphenylglycine, as side chains in semi-synthetic penicillins and cephalosporins (Syldatk *et al*, 1990). Optically pure amino acids also have applications in the production of other pharmaceuticals and flavourants (e.g. D-alanine in sweetners), pesticides (D-valine in the synthesis of insecticide fluvanilate), and as additives in animal feedstock (Polastro, 1989). Conventionally, D, L-5-substituted hydantoins have been used as starting materials for the chemical synthesis of D-amino acids. This process is cumbersome and inefficient since chemical synthesis results in an equimolar mixture of D- and L-amino acids requiring racemate resolution to obtain optically pure D-amino acids (Syldatk *et al.*, 1990). An alternative to chemical synthesis is the use of enzymatic conversion of hydantoins to their respective amino acids (Olivieri *et al.*, 1979). Biocatalytic conversions have major advantages: the enzyme systems are stereoselective and mild reaction conditions

result in a cheap industrial process with environmentally benign by-products and effluents (Santaniello *et al.*, 1992). The biocatalytic conversion of D,L-*p*-hydroxyphenylhydantoin to D-*p*-hydroxyphenylglycine has been listed as one of the main biocatalytic processes in the world market (Polastro, 1989).

The biocatalytic conversion of hydantoins to their corresponding amino acids is catalysed by two enzymes: first, an hydantoinase catalyses the ring-opening hydrolysis of the 5-substituted hydantoin to produce an *N*-carbamylamino acid in a reversible reaction. Classified as cyclic amidases (E.C.3.5.2), hydantoinases may be D-, L- or non-stereoselective. In the second reaction, the *N*-carbamylamino acid is converted to its corresponding amino acid either chemically, or through the action of a second enzyme, an *N*-carbamylamino acid amidohydrolase (E.C.3.5.1.6), which is usually stereoselective. (Olivieri *et al.*, 1979). While racemization of the hydantoins occurs spontaneously at alkaline pH, certain microbial systems include a D-racemase which converts L-5-substituted hydantoins to the corresponding D-enantiomers (Runser *et al.*, 1990; Hartley *et al.*, 1998).

D-selective hydantoin-hydrolysing enzyme systems have been identified in a variety of bacteria, including a *Pseudomonas* isolate (Ikenaka *et al.*, 1998), *Bacillus stearothermophilus* (Lee *et al.*, 1996), *Bacillus circulans* (Lukša *et al.*, 1997) and several *Agrobacterium* strains (Olivieri *et al.*, 1981; Runser *et al.*, 1990; Hartley *et al.*, 1998; Nanba *et al.*, 1998). The genes encoding one hydantoinase and three *N*-carbamylamino acid amidohydrolase enzymes from the Agrobacterium strains have been cloned and over-expressed in *Escherichia coli* (Durham and Weber, 1995; Buson *et al.* 1996; Grifantini *et al.*, 1998; Nanba *et al.*, 1998). DNA sequence analysis has revealed a high degree of amino acid homology between *N*-carbamylamino acid amidohydrolases from the Agrobacteria (Nanba *et al.*, 1998).

Characterisation of the enzyme system of A. *tumefaciens* RU-OR showed that enzymes activity was induced at high levels only when cells were grown in the presence of 2-thiouracil or hydantoin. Furthermore, maximum enzyme activity in cells grown in complete medium was detected in early stationary phase. (Hartley *et al.*, 1988). Similar observations have been made for hydantoin-hydrolysing enzyme systems from *A. radiobacter* (Deepa *et al.*, 1993), *Agrobacterium* sp. IP I-671 (Meyer

& Runser, 1993) and those of other bacteria with L-selective enzyme systems, such as *Arthrobacter crystallopoietes* (Möller *et al.*, 1988) An *A. tumefaciens* mutant, with inducer-independent production of hydantoinase and NCAAH, has been isolated by Hartley *et al.* (1998) and a similar mutant strain, *Arthrobacter* sp. DSM 9771, has been isolated by Wagner *et al.* (1996).

In this invention the word "constitutive" is to be understood to mean unregulated expression of enzymes; the word "expression" is understood to mean the production of a protein from a DNA template via transcription and translation; the word "activity" is understood to mean the ability of the hydantoinase and *N*-carbamylamino acid aminohydrolase enzymes to hydrolyse hydantoins to *N*-carbamylamino acids and amino acids and vice versa, respectively; the phrase "over-express" to mean levels of enzyme production in excess of those under the same conditions in the original isolate, and the phrase "enzyme system" is to be understood to include hydantoinase, *N*-carbamylamino acid amidohydrolase and hydantoin racemase enzymes which are capable of converting D- or L- or D,L-5-monosubstituted hydantoins or D- or L- or D,L- *N*-carbamoylamino acids to their corresponding, optically pure D-amino acids.

Recombinant systems for the over-expression of both hydantoinase and NCAAH enzymes in *E. coli* are known. However, reports of the production of insoluble aggregates and plasmid instability in cells over-expressing the NCAAH indicate that heterologous expression of these enzymes in *E. coli* may not be the ideal system. This has led to renewed interest in the use of homologous hosts for hydantoinase and NCAAH production, where the main problem is that enzyme activity needs to be induced and is confined to stationary growth phase under optimum growth conditions. This means that the levels of enzyme production per unit biomass in commercial strains remain relatively low. The re-introduction of a recombinant NCAAH gene under control of a constitutive promoter into *Agrobacterium* 80/44-2A resulted in high levels of biocatalytic activity.

The problems relating to genetically modified organisms and the obvious economic advantages of industrial strains that are not genetically modified, have led to the examination of the potential of mutant bacterial strains in the high-level production of hydantoinase and NCAAH enzymes.

OBJECT OF THE INVENTION

An object of the invention is the isolation of micro-organisms able constitutively to produce enzymes which convert racemic mixtures of 5-substituted hydantoins or N-carbamyl amino acids to D-amino acids and thereby, at least partially, to alleviate the problems associated with chemical synthesis of D-amino acids.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In accordance with the invention there is provided a biologically pure culture of a mutant strain of *Agrobacterium* RU-OR which constitutively expresses a stereoselective enzyme system which may be used in the enzymatic synthesis of D-amino acids.

Further in accordance with the invention there is provided a biologically pure culture of a glutamine synthesis-deficient micro-organism able constitutively to produce enzymes which convert racemic mixtures of 5-substituted hydantoins to D-amino acids.

Furthermore in accordance with the invention there are provided micro-organisms which are able to constitutively produce enzymes which convert racemic mixtures of *N*-carbamylamino acids to D-amino acids.

Further in accordance with the invention there is provided an isolated and purified enzyme system able to convert racemic mixtures of 5-substituted hydantoins to D-amino acids.

Still further in accordance with the invention there is provided an isolated and purified enzyme system able to convert racemic mixtures of *N*-carbamylamino acids to D-amino acids.

Furthermore in accordance with the invention there is provided a micro-organism for use in the production of D-amino acids for the production of pharmaceuticals,

alternatively agrochemicals, further alternatively for use in the production of D-amino acids for the production of pesticides, and still further alternatively for use in the production of D-amino acids for the production of feedstock additives.

The invention also extends to a growth medium to achieve over-expressed levels of hydantoinase and/or NCAAH enzyme activity during optimum culture conditions.

The invention also provides for a *N*-carbamylamino acid produced in accordance with the invention.

The invention also provides for a D-amino acid produced in accordance with the invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

In the accompanying Figures:

Figure 1 shows the DNA sequence of the 16S rRNA gene of *Agrobacterium* RU-OR;

Figure 2 shows hydantoinase and *N*-carbamylamino acid amidohydrolase activity in *Agrobacterium* RU-OR cells during mid-logarithmic phase during growth in HMM;

Figure 3 shows the effect of carbon and nitrogen source on hydantoinase and *N*-carbamylamino acid amidohydrolase activities in RU-OR cells;

Figure 4 shows that ammonia shock represses enzyme activity in wild-type *Agrobacterium* RU-OR cells;

Figure 5 shows that RU-ORPN1 cells constitutively express hydantoinase enzyme, but that the hydantoinase enzyme is inactive due to repression by ammonium in the growth medium;

Figure 6 shows that RU-ORPN1 cells constitutively express active *N*-carbamylamino acid amidohydrolase enzyme, while the wild type enzyme is repressed;

Figure 7 shows that hydantoinase activity in RU-ORPN1F9 cells is not sensitive to ammonia shock;

Figure 8 shows the levels of hydantoinase activity in RU-ORPN1F9 cells during mid-logarithmic growth phase compared with the levels in the wild-type RU-OR and mutant RU-ORPN1, when cells are grown under optimal growth conditions;

Figure 9 shows the levels of *N*-carbamylamino acid amidohydrolase activity in both RU-ORPN1 and RU-ORPN1F9 cells during mid-logarithmic growth phase compared with the levels in the wild-type RU-OR, when cells are grown under optimal growth conditions, and

Figure 10 shows the increase in specific hydantoinase activity per unit biomass in RU-ORPN1F9 cells in mid-logarithmic growth phase, with D,L-*p*-hydroxyphenylhydantoin as substrate, as compared with the specific hydantoinase activity in the wild-type RU-OR cells and RU-ORPN1 cells achieved during stationary phase.

DESCRIPTION OF ONE EMBODIMENT OF THE INVENTION

Several *Agrobacterium* strains have been reported to have hydantoin-hydrolysing activity. Among these are *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* 47 C, *Agrobacterium radiobacter* B11291 and *Agiobacterium* sp. IP I-671. *Agrobacterium radiobacter* B11291 and *Agrobacterium* sp IP I-671 also have *N*-carbamylamino acid and amidohydrolase activity. In the present invention, a novel *Agrobacterium* species (RU-OR) was isolated which is capable of producing a number of enzymes in amounts such that the cell mass has a high activity for the methods described herein.

CULTURE AND BIOCATALYTIC ASSAY CONDITIONS

Agrobacterium RU-OR and RU-ORPN1 cells grown to saturation in hydantoin minimal medium (HMM) broth. are diluted to OD_{600nm} = 0.02 in standard minimal

medium (MM) (MM per litre: 10g glucose; 0.011g $CaCl_2$; 0.02g M_gCl_2; 60g Na_2HPO_4, 30g KH_2 PO_4, 5g NaCl, 0.04g boric acid, 0.04g $MnSO_4$, 0.02g $(NH_4)_6Mo_2O_{24}.4H_2o$, 0.01g KI, 0.004g $CuSO_4$) supplemented with 1% hydantoin (HMM), 0.01% casamino acids (SMM), or $(NH_4)_2SO_4$. (AMM). Strain RU-ORPN1F9 cells are grown in HMM or SMM or AMM supplemented with 0.002% glutamine. Enzyme activity in *Agrobacterium* RU-OR cells was induced by growth in medium containing 0.1% thiouracil. Cells are harvested at OD_{600nm} = 0.5 – 0.8, pelleted by centrifugation, washed in 0.1 M PO_4 buffer pH 8.0 and resuspended in hydantoin or *N*-carbamylglycinc reaction buffer at a final hydrated biomass concentration of 20 mg/ml (reaction buffer: either 50 mM hydantoin or 25 mM *N*-carbamylglycine in 0.1 M PO_4 buffer pH 8.0). Hydantoinase activity is measured as the sum of the concentration of *N*-carbamylglycine (µmol/ml) and glycine (µmol/ml) produced from 50 µmol/ml hydantoin in a 5 ml reaction volume after 6 h, shaking, at 40°C. *N*-carbamylamino acid amidohydrolase activity is measured as the concentration of glycine (µmol/ml) produced from 25 µmol/ml *N*-carbamylglycine in a 5 ml reaction volume after 6 h, shaking, at 40°C.

ISOLATION OF *AGROBACTERIUM* RU-OR, RU-ORPN1 and RU-ORPN1F9

Soil samples from the Eastern Cape environment were inoculated into hydantoin minimal medium (HMM) broth (per litre: 10g glucose; 0.011g $CaCl_2$; 0.02g $MgCl_2$; 60g Na_2HPO_4, 30g KH_2 PO_4, 5g NaCl, 0.04g boric acid, 0.04g $MnSO_4$ 0.02g $(NH_4)_6Mo_2O_{24}.4H_2O$, 0.01g KI, 0.004g $CuSO_4$, 1% hydantoin) and incubated, shaking at 25°C for 24 hours, after which serial dilutions were plated onto HMM agar and incubated for 5 days at 25°C. Resulting colonies, which utilised hydantoins as a sole nitrogen source, were purified by re-streaking onto HMM agar. Isolated strains were examined for the presence of hydantoinase and *N*-carbamylamino acid amidohydrolase activity using resting cell biocatalytic assays. The wild-type *Agrobacterium* sp strain RU-OR, which was among these isolates, was identified through determination of its 16S rRNA gene sequence (shown in Figure 1) as described in Hartley *et al.* (1998).

Mutant RU-ORPN1 was selected as follows: *Agrobacterium* RU-OR cells were cultured in HMM broth to mid-log phase and then subjected to mutagenesis using

ethylmethane sulfonate (EMS) according to the method described in Miller (1992). Mutated cells were plated onto MM agar supplemented with 0.1% $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ and 0.1% 5-fluorouracil. Strain RU-ORPN1 was isolated from these plates and evaluated under standard culture and assay conditions for enzyme activity in the absence of inducer. Strain RU-ORPN1F9 was isolated by mutagenizing RU-ORPN1 cells as described above and after penicillin-enrichment for glutamine-dependent growth, cells were plated onto HMM agar supplemented with 0.002% glutamine. *Gln*$^-$ mutants were selected by relica plating to HMM without supplementation with glutamine.

GLUTAMINE SYNTHETASE ASSAYS.

Total glutamine synthetase activity was measured using the γ-glutamyl transferase assay. Cells were prepared by treatment with 0.01% cetyl-trimethylammonium bromide for 10 minutes before harvesting. The cells were then washed twice with 0.1M phosphate buffer pH 9.0 before being suspended in 50 times less volume of resuspension buffer, and assayed according to the method of Bender *et al.* (1977). Protein concentration was determined by the method of Bradford (1976). Activity is expressed as μmoles of γ-glutamyl hydroxamate generated per minute per milligram protein. The percentage adenylation of the glutamine synthetase enzyme subunits was measured using the method of Magasanik *et al.* (1995), which compares γ-glutamyl transferase in the presence and absence of magnesium ions. Magnesium ions inhibit the activity of adenylated enzyme subunits and the difference can then be used to calculate the percentage adenylation of the glutamine synthetase enzyme.

REGULATION OF HYDANTOINASE AND NCAAH ACTIVITY

Hydantoinase and NCAAH activities in *A. tumefaciens* RU-OR cells could be detected only in early stationary phase during batch culture in a complete growth medium (nutrient broth). Furthermore, enzyme activity was dependent upon growth in the presence of the hydantoin-analogue 2-thiouracil. The nutritional factors responsible for regulating enzyme activity were identified by establishing standard culture conditions under which enzyme activity was not limited to stationary phase. Hydantoinase and NCAAH activities were measured during growth of RU-OR cells in a chemically defined minimal medium containing hydantoin and glucose as sole

nitrogen and carbon sources, respectively (MM plus 0.1 % hydantoin). Activity of both enzymes was low in early exponential phase and after the cells reached stationary phase, with highest activity detected during mid to late exponential phase (Figure 2).

In all subsequent experiments, enzyme activities were determined in cells harvested during mid-exponential phase at OD_{600} = 0.5 - 0.8.

The effect of different carbon and nitrogen sources upon hydantoin-hydrolysing enzyme activity was determined by examining growth-rate and assaying for biocatalytic activity at mid-exponential growth phase. Cells were grown in minimal medium containing either glucose or glycerol as carbon source and hydantoin as nitrogen source. The growth-rate of RU-OR cells was not significantly affected by either carbon source (Figure 3) and there was also little difference in hydantoinase and NCAAH activity (Table 1).

Table 1. Hydantoin-hydrolysing activity in RU-OR cells grown with different carbon and nitrogen sources.

Carbon Source	Nitrogen Source	Hydantoinase Activity (µmol/ml)	NCAAH Activity (µmol/ml)
1% glucose	1 % hydantoin	4.87 ± 0.400	5.77 ± 0.55
1% glycerol	1 % hydantoin	3.97 ± 0.58	5.85 ± 0.58
1% glucose	0.1% $(NH_4)_2SO_4$	1.15 ± 0.2	1.09 ± 0.16
1% glucose	0.1% serine	4.70 ± 0.26	3.70 ± 0.56*
1% glucose	0.01% CAA	10.87 ± 0.43	8.68 ± 0.61

± - SEM (n = 3). * Measured as the amount of glycine generated from hydantoin as substrate. CAA - casamino acids.

In contrast, the growth rate of RU-OR cells appeared to be dramatically affected by the choice of nitrogen source. Hydantoin was the most growth-rate-limiting while 0.1% $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ and 0.1% serine were the least growth-rate limiting sources of nitrogen (Figure 3). Cells in medium containing 0.01% casamino acids, grew at an intermediate rate. The highest enzyme activity was detected in cells growing in

0.01% casamino acids and the lowest in $(NH_4)_2SO_4$. Cells grown with serine or hydantoin as a nitrogen source showed intermediate levels of enzyme activity (Table 1): growth of cells in medium containing $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ had a repressive effect upon hydantoinase and NCAAH activity (nitrogen repression).

Induced RU-OR cells (grown in SMM plus 0.1% thiouracil) were resuspended and grown in AMM plus 2-thiouracil (ammonia shock). Within 30 minutes, the hydantoinase activity had dropped three-fold, and a corresponding two-fold drop in NCAAH activity was observed (Figure 4).

When induced cells were resuspended and grown in AMM containing the glutamine synthetase inhibitor, D,L-methionine D,L-sulfoximine (MSX), there was very little drop in both hydantoinase and NCAAH activities (Figure 4), indicating that the loss of hydantoinase and NCAAH activity in RU-OR cells after ammonia shock is dependent upon glutamine synthetase activity. Induced cells were subjected to ammonia shock for 30 minutes, after which they were washed and resuspended in SMM plus thiouracil and grown for a further 60 minutes before assaying for enzyme activity. Hydantoinase and NCAAH activity returned to levels observed before ammonia shock suggesting that the ammonia shock effect could be reversed rapidly in the absence of $(NH_4)_2SO_4$. Together, this data indicates that hydantoinase and NCAAH activity in wild-type *Agrobacterium* RU-OR is dependent upon the presence of a) inducer and b) the nitrogen source in the growth medium.

CHARACTERIZATION OF MUTANT STRAINS.

Inducer-independent hydantoinase and *N*-carbamylamino acid amidohydrolase, activity was assessed by measuring enzyme activity in cells grown in SMM without 2-thiouracil. RU-ORPN1 cells showed a significant (three-fold) increase in hydantoinase activity and NCAAH activity was equivalent to induced levels in *Agrobacterium* RU-OR cells.

Table 2. Hydantoin-hydrolysing activity of mutant RU-OR strains

Strain	HYDANTOINASE *N*-carbamylglycine plus glycine (µmol/ml)		NCAAH Glycine (µmol/ml)	
	no inducer	2-thiouracil	no inducer	2-thiouracil
RU-OR (wt)	1.98±0.65	7.51±0.37	2.62±0.15	11.74±0.80
RU-ORPN1	21.8±0.78	nd	8.04±0.35	nd

± - SEM (n = 3). nd – not determined.

RU-ORPN1 cells grown in minimal medium with $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ as nitrogen source had repressed levels of hydantoinase activity, as observed in the wild-type, RU-OR cells (Figure 5), but, in contrast to the RU-OR, NCAAH activity in RU-ORPN1 cells was elevated to wild-type, induced levels (Figure 6). After growth in SMM for 60 minutes, hydantoinase activity in mutant RU-ORPN1 cells recovered to levels normally observed in induced wild-type cells (see table 2) while there was no increase in hydantoinase activity in the wild-type *Agrobacterium* RU-OR cells after growth in SMM. Thus, unlike the wild-type, the mutant strain expresses both hydantoinase and *N*-carbamylamino acid amidohydrolase enzymes even under nitrogen repression conditions, but the hydantoinase enzyme is inactive in the presence of $(NH_4)_2SO_4$.

Inhibition of glutamine synthesis reduces the sensitivity of hydantoinase activity to ammonia shock in RU-OR cells (Figure 4). Therefore, the *gln*$^-$ auxotrophic mutant RU-ORPN1F9 was subjected to ammonia shock and hydantoinase activity in the auxotrophic mutant. Figure 7 shows that hydantoinase activity in mutant RU-ORPN1F9 is no longer sensitive to ammonia shock as compared to that of the wild-type *Agrobacterium* RU-OR and mutant RU-ORPN1.

Glutamine synthetase assays of all three strains before and after ammonia shock showed that glutamine synthesis was reduced by 60% in RU-ORPN1F9 when compared to that in *Agrobacterium* RU-OR and RU-ORPN1 cells. Thus a reduction in glutamine synthesis when RU-ORPN1F9 cells are grown in $(NH_4)_2SO_4$, results in insensitivity of hydantoinase activity to ammonia shock.

HYDANTOINASE AND NCAAH ACTIVITY IN REGULATORY MUTANTS DURING GROWTH IN $(NH_4)_2SO_4$.

The hydantoinase and NCAAH activity of RU-ORPN1 and RU-ORPN1F9 cells were assessed during batch culture in SMM and compared with enzyme activity of the wild-type *Agrobacterium* RU-OR grown in the same medium, supplemented with 2-thiouracil.

Hydantoinase activity in mutant strain RU-ORPN1 followed the same trend as in the wild-type *Agrobacterium* RU-OR (Figure 8), but high levels of activity were detected in exponential growth phase in RU-ORPN1F9 cells. NCAAH activities in strains RU-ORPN1 and RU-ORPN1F9 were highest in exponential growth phase and these levels declined during stationary phase. RU-ORPN1F9 cells achieved the highest overall hydantoin-hydrolyzing activity of all three strains during exponential growth phase (Figures 8 and 9) indicating that the *gln*$^-$ phenotype does not have a deleterious effect upon hydantoinase or NCAAH production in this strain. Strain *Agrobacterium* RU-OR was selected for its efficient conversion of D,L-*p*-hydroxyphenylhydantoin to D-*p*-hydroxyphenylglycine. High levels of D,L-*p*-hydroxyphenylhydantoin-hydrolysis were also achieved. The highest D,L-*p*-hydroxyphenylhydantoin conversion by the wild-type *Agrobacterium* RU-OR and RU-ORPN1 cells was detected during stationary growth phase. In strain RU-ORPN1F9 both hydantoinase and NCAAH activity during exponential growth phase exceeded that detected in either *Agrobacterium* RU-OR or RU-ORPN1 cells Up to 45 % of D,L-*p*-hydroxyphenylhydantoin was converted to either *N*-carbamyl-*p*-hydroxyphenylglycine or D-*p*-hydroxyphenylglycine by RU-ORPN1F9 cells within six hours. RU-ORPN1F9 cells produced approximately 6 µmoles/ml D-*p*-hydroxyphenylglycine after six hours, which corresponds to 25 % conversion of D,L-*p*-hydroxyphenylhydantoin.

Figure 10 (A – C) depicts the specific hydantoinase activity per milligram dry cell mass with D,L-*p*-hydroxyphenylhydantoin as substrate. Strain RU-ORPN1 shows an overall increase of 50% in hydantoinase activity compared with wild-type *Agrobacterium* RU-OR. Mutant RU-ORPN1F9 showed the highest specific

hydantoinase activity with a 300% and 200% increase over the wild-type *Agrobacterium* RU-OR and mutant RU-ORPN1 respectively. Most important, the highest specific hydantoinase activity per unit biomass was observed in RU-ORPN1F9 cells during mid-logarithmic growth phase (0.015 units) versus 0.002 units and 0.003 units of activity in RU-OR and RU-ORPN1 cells, respectively, during the same growth phase.

CLAIMS

1. A biologically pure culture of a mutant strain of an *Agrobacterium* sp. which constitutively expresses a stereoselective enzyme system for use in the enzymatic synthesis of D-amino acids.
2. The *Agrobacterium* sp. as claimed in claim 1 which is glutamine-deficiently able constitutively to produce enzymes which convert racemic mixtures of 5-substituted hydantoins to D-amino acids.
3. The *Agrobacterium* sp. as claimed in either claim 1 or 2 able constitutively to produce enzymes which convert racemic mixtures of *N*-carbamylamino acids to D-amino acids.
4. The *Agrobacterium* sp. as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 3 which is indistinguishable from *Agrobacterium* RU-OR based on its 16S rRNA gene sequence.
5. Use of the *Agrobacterium* sp. as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4 in the production of a chemical selected from the group consisting of pharmaceuticals, agrochemicals, pesticides and feedstock additives.
6. An isolated and purified enzyme system able to convert racemic mixtures of 5-substituted hydantoins to D-amino acids where the enzyme system is isolated and purified from the *Agrobacterium* sp. as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4.
7. An isolated and purified enzyme system able to convert racemic mixtures of *N*-carbamylamino acids to D-amino acids where the enzyme system is isolated and purified from the *Agrobacterium* sp. as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4.
8. A growth medium for use in the production of the *Agrobacterium* sp. as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4.
9. The growth medium as claimed in claim 8 for use under fermentation conditions to achieve over-expressed levels of the enzyme system as claimed in either claim 6 or 7.
10. A *N*-carbamylamino acid produced in accordance with the invention.
11. A D-amino acid produced in accordance with the invention.