Figure 1 - illustrates the structures of *C. difficile* Toxins A and B showing amino acid residues at the various domain boundaries.

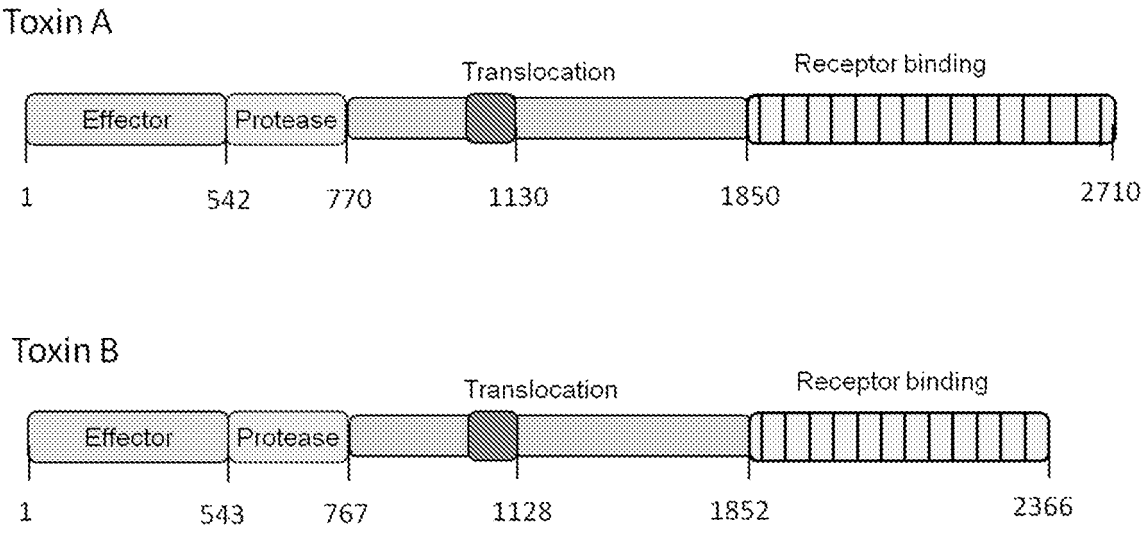


Figure 2 - SDS-PAGE analysis of the nickel affinity purification of the His_6TrxTxBcentral from bacterial cell lysate. M = molecular weight markers; sup = protein not precipitated by ammonium sulphate, pptL = precipitate from ammonium sulphate step subsequently loaded onto nickel column. FT = column flow through. Fractions A11 to C8 represent the eluted protein.

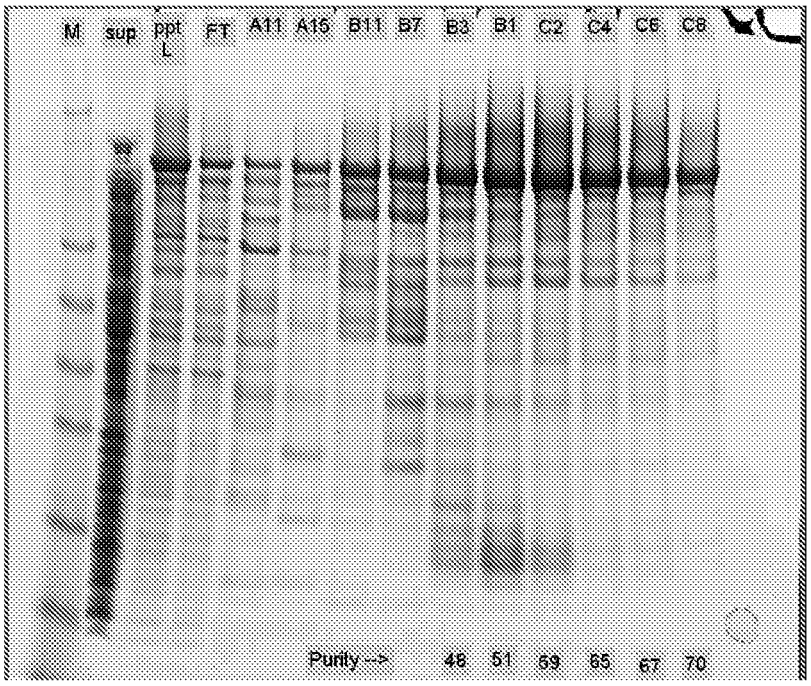


Figure 3 - SDS-PAGE and Western blot analysis of purified TxACDP constructs (based on residues 542-1850 of Toxin A). The left hand panel shows the SDS-PAGE; right hand panel Western blot using ovine anti-Toxin A antibody.

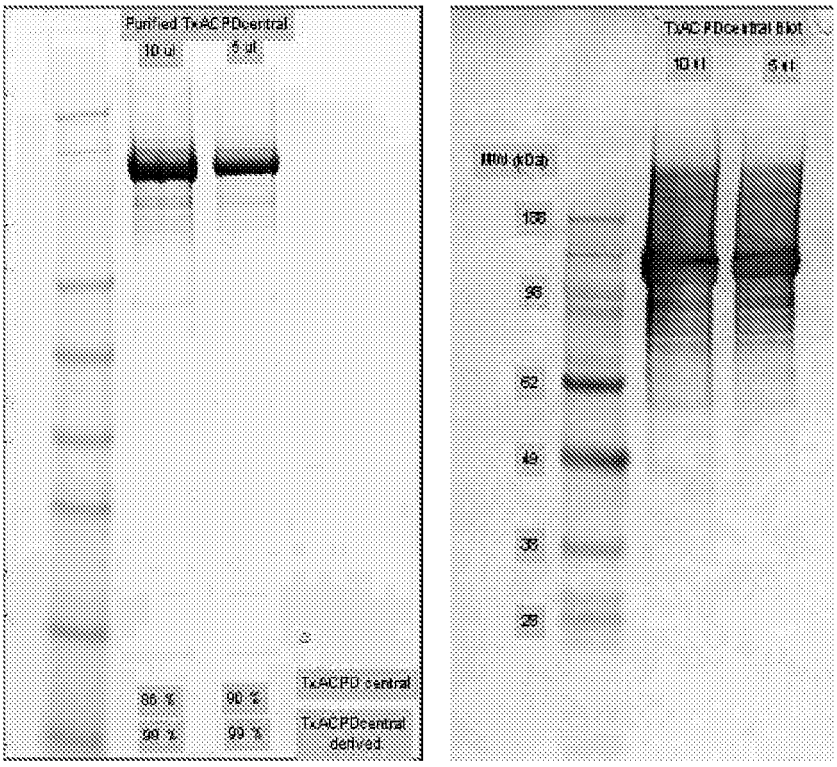


Figure 4. Expression and purification of CD2767 (residues 27-401). Purification of CD2767 (residues 27-401) by immobilised metal ion affinity chromatography. Key: column load, L; flow through fraction, FT; eluted purified CD2767 polypeptide, E1. The intense band of the CD2767 polypeptide is illustrative of its high solubility.

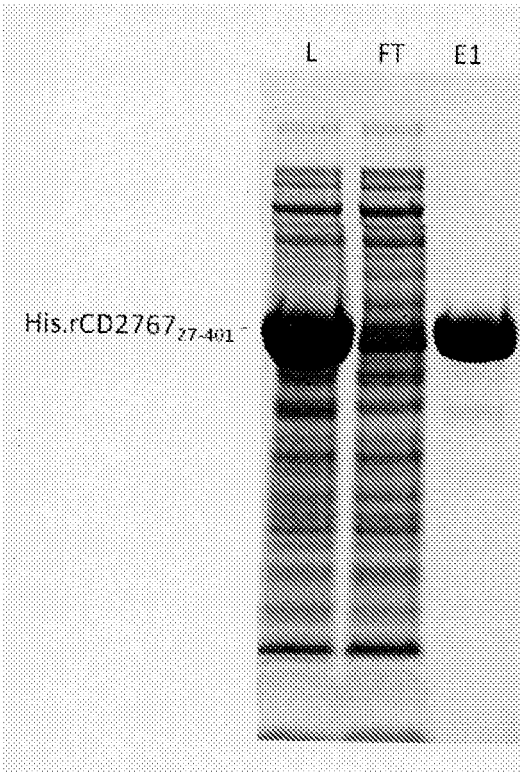


Figure 5. Expression and purification of a fusion protein consisting of CD2767 (residues 27-401) with Toxin A (residues 543-1851). The fusion protein was expressed as a soluble polypeptide (top band in lanes C1 and C2) at approximately 2% of the total protein. C1 and C2 represent duplicate of the soluble fraction of the total expressed protein.

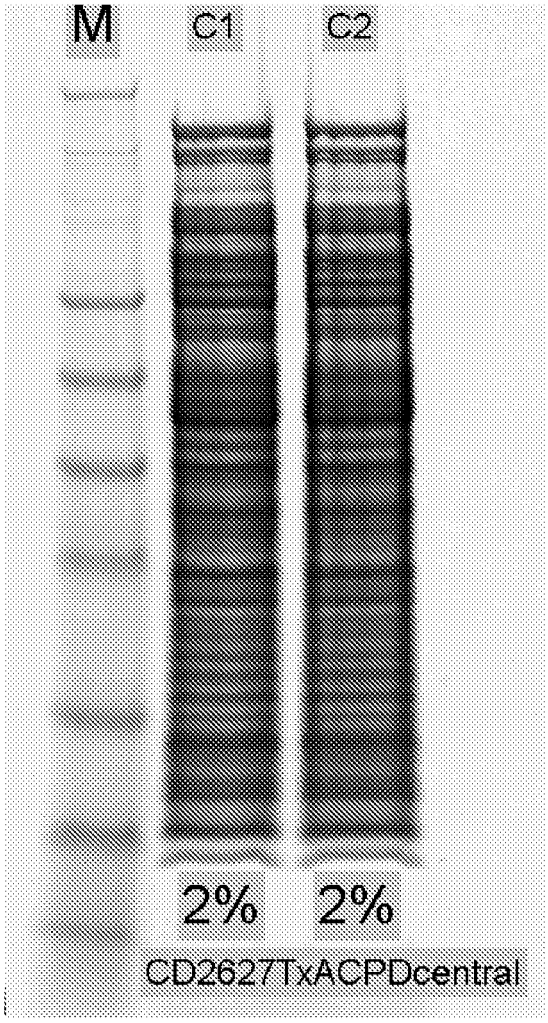


Figure 6. Antibody-mediated neutralisation of Toxin A and Toxin B as measured by the Vero cell ED_{50} assay. The capacity of various dilutions of antiserum to Toxin A (residues 543-1851) (●) to prevent the cytotoxic effects of purified Toxin A (50 ng/ml) was assessed using crystal violet staining to measure cell viability. Reduced absorbance indicates a lack of cell integrity. Neutralisation by Toxin B (residues 767-1852) antiserum (▼) was assessed using Toxin B at 2ng/ml. Each antiserum was a pool obtained from the immunisation of 3 sheep.

