Bb Genome

Borrelia burgdorferi (Bb) is the aetiologic agent of Lyme disease.

Bb contains approximately 1738 genes, 101 more than its cousin, syphilis. Of 430 genes on 11 plasmids, most have no known function. The genomic sequence of Bb identified 21 different plasmids, the largest number of plasmids known in any bacteria.

Over 90% of the plasmid genes of Bb are unique and do not exist in any other organism. The biological significance of multiple plasmid-encoded genes is not clear, although they may be involved in antigenic variation or immune evasion.

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Source: NIH, lymedisease.org

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