

Sequence of the flavodoxin gene from *Anabaena variabilis* 7120

Karin G. Leonhardt and Neil A. Straus

Department of Botany, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1, Canada
Submitted April 21, 1989

EMBL accession no. X14577

Flavodoxin is an important electron transport protein in cyanobacteria under conditions of limited iron availability (1,2). A DNA probe for the flavodoxin gene of *Anacystis nidulans* R2 (3) was used to localize the flavodoxin gene of *Anabaena variabilis* 7120 to a 5.6kb EcoRI fragment. This fragment was cloned into pUC19. From this clone a flavodoxin-encoding 0.77kb HindIII fragment was subcloned into M13mp19 in both orientations and sequenced using the chain termination method of Sanger *et al.* (4). A comparison of the DNA sequences from *A. nidulans* R2 (3) and *A. variabilis* 7120 reveals that the open reading frames in both species are 513 nucleotides in length with an homology of 69.8% based on matches/length. A similar comparison of the predicted amino acid sequences also showed 69.8% homology. Twenty of the 25 residues implicated in flavin mononucleotide binding for *A. nidulans* R2, however, are conserved in *A. variabilis* 7120 (5,3).

```

3
AGATCAGGTGTCATAATGTCAAAGAAAATTGGTTTATCTACCGTACTCAAACCTGGTAAACTGAATCAGTAGCAGAAAATCATTCCGAGACCGAGTTGGT
MetSerLysIleGlyLeuPheTyrGlyThrGlnThrGlyLysThrGluSerValAlaGluIleIleArgAspGluPheGly
102
AATGATGTCGGTGACATTACACGATGTTCCCAGGCAGAGTAAC TGACTGAATGATGATTATCAATATTGATTATTGGCTGTCCCTACTTGGAAATTGGC
AsnAspValValThrLeuHisAspValSerGlnAlaGluValThrAspLeuAsnAspTyrGlnTyrLeuIleGlyCysProThrTrpAsnIleGly
201
GAACTGCAAAGCGATTGGGAAGGACTCTATTCAAGACTGGATGATGTAGATTAAATGGTAAATTGGTTGCCCTACTTGGACTGGTGCACAAATAGGT
GluLeuGlnSerAspTrpGluGlyLeuTyrSerGluLeuAspAspValAspPheAsnGlyLysLeuValAlaTyrPheGlyThrGlyAspGlnIleGly
300
TACCGAGATAATTTCAGGATGCGATCGGTATTGGAAAGAAAAAATTCTCAACCGTGGTGTAAAAGTCTCGGCTATTGGTCAACTGATGGATATGAT
TyrAlaAspAsnPheGlnAspAlaIleGlyIleLeuGluGluIleSerGlnArgGlyGlyLysThrValGlyTyrTrpSerThrAspGlyTyrAsp
399
TTTAATGATTCACAGGCACTAAGAAATGGCAAGTTGAGGACTAGCTCTTGATGAAGATAATCTGACTTAACAGACGATCGCATCAAAAGTTGG
PheAsnAspSerLysAlaLeuArgAsnGlyLysPheValGlyLeuAlaLeuAspGluAspAsnGlnSerAspLeuThrAspAspArgIleLysSerTrp
498
GTTGCTCAATTAAAGTCTGAATTGGTTGTAAAAAATTTTCAGTTGACACAGTT
ValAlaGlnLeuLysSerGluPheGlyLeu---

```

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: This work was supported by the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada.

REFERENCES:

1. Hütber, G.N. *et al.* (1977) FEMS Microbiol. Lett. 1: 193-196.
2. Sandmann, G. and Malkin, R. (1983) Plant Physiol. 73: 724-728.
3. Laudenbach, D.E. *et al.* (1988) J. Bacteriol. 170: 258-265.
4. Sanger, F. *et al.* (1977) Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 74: 5463-5467.
5. Smith, W.W. *et al.* (1983) J. Mol. Biol. 165: 737-755.