

Collection of published 5S and 5.8S ribosomal RNA sequences

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The 1981 collection (1) of mature 5S and 5.8S RNA sequences is updated. The sequences reported are based on actual sequence determinations and not on the basis of oligonucleotide catalogues. Some of the earlier published oligonucleotide catalogues are given in reference 2.

For a summary of the possible structure and function of the ribosomal 5S and 5.8S RNAs the reader is referred to references 3-8.

For this year the collection of 5S RNA sequences will be presented according to the recently proposed structure model of De Wachter, Chen and Vandenberghe (8), even though we realize that these structures, being deduced by a comparative approach, have not been experimentally proven to be correct. It may well be that next years sequences will be presented in the previous (1) form or in alignment with another secondary structural model.

We would also like to thank those colleagues who have sent us their pre- or reprints on small ribosomal RNA sequences in 1982, and who have pointed out several mistakes in our previous collection.

SEQUENCE ALIGNMENT

The procedure followed to align the 5S RNA has been described previously (8). It is based on the presence of marker residues and sequences that are conserved, with very few exceptions, in all 5S RNAs. Examples of such markers are YRC₃₅, CRU₄₈, AARC₇₄,

RRU₉₅, RAR₁₂₁, and YGY₁₄₀, to cite only those consisting of at least 3 adjacent conserved residues (Y, pyrimidine; R, purine). The number of positions needed to accomodate all presently known 5S RNA sequences is 150, not including an exceptionally long insertion of 108 nucleotides in Halococcus morrhuae, between alignment positions 129 and 130.

SECONDARY STRUCTURE MODEL

The topological rules followed in the derivation of a uniform secondary structure model applicable to all presently known 5S RNA sequences is fully documented elsewhere (8). A brief description of these requires the following definitions:

- Double-stranded area: an area consisting of a single helix segment or of several helix segments connected by bulges or, more exceptionally, by small interior loops.
- Helix segment: a stretch of double helix uninterrupted by bulges or interior loops.
- Standard base pair: one of the base pairs G-C, A-U and G-U.
- Non-standard or odd base pair: one of the 7 other conceivable base pairs.

Such pairs are occasionally encountered in the stems of a tRNA cloverleaf (9,10) and are assumed not to disturb the helix structure under the conditions detailed below.

The topological rules can then be summarized as follows. A helix segment should consist of at least two standard base pairs. If it contains odd base pairs these should be intercalated between two standard base pairs and separated from the segment ends by at least one G-C or two other standard base pairs. A hairpin loop should contain at least 3 bases.

For all 5S RNA sequences it is possible to distinguish 5 double-stranded areas, occurring in corresponding positions of the sequence alignment. These areas are labeled A-A' to E-E' in their order of appearance 5'- to 3'-end. The extreme positions of the double-stranded areas in the alignment, and their usual segment composition, are summarized in Table 1. The general shape of the secondary structure model is represented in Figu-

re 1. The double-stranded areas are separated from each other by multibranched loop M and by interior loops I₁ and I₂. Areas C-C' and E-E' are closed by hairpin loops H₁ and H₂.

Table 1. Positions and segment composition of double-stranded areas

usual composition (a)				
double stranded area	maximum extension in alignment (positions)	number of helix segments	discontinuity between segments	non-standard base pairs
A	2- 14	1	-	absent
A'	135-147			
B	19- 30	2	bulge in	absent
B'	73- 82		strand B'	
C	30- 41	2	bulge in	absent
C'	55- 72		strand C'	
D	83- 93	1	-	present in plants
D'	121-135			& eubacteria
E	95-106	1 or 2	bulge in	frequently pres-
E'	111-120		strand E	ent if single
			if 2 segments	segment

(a) There are several exceptions. As an example, the two segments of area C-C' are separated by an internal loop in yeasts and in cyanobacteria, by a 5'-proximal bulge (in C) in chloroplasts. Similar exceptions occur in other areas.

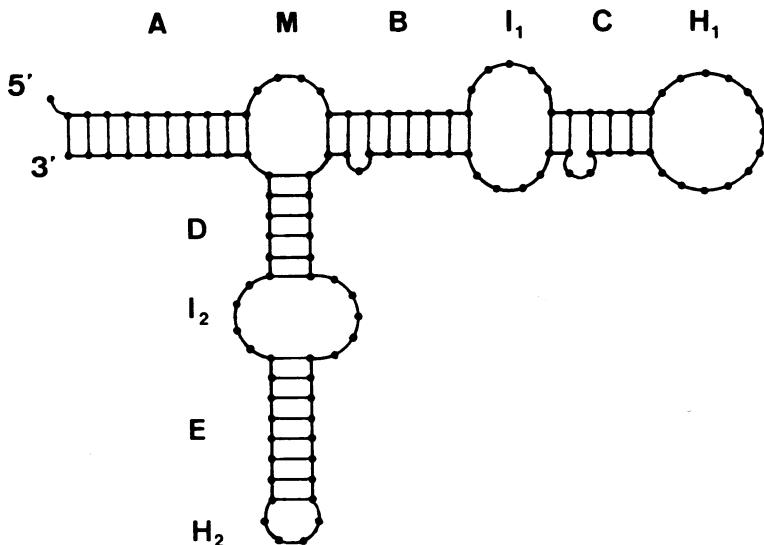


Fig. 1. General shape of secondary structure model. A to E, double-stranded areas. M, multibranched loop, and I_1 , I_2 , interior loops connecting the 5 areas. H_1 , H_2 , hairpin loops. A slightly different alternative base pairing scheme in area C is possible for all sequences (8).

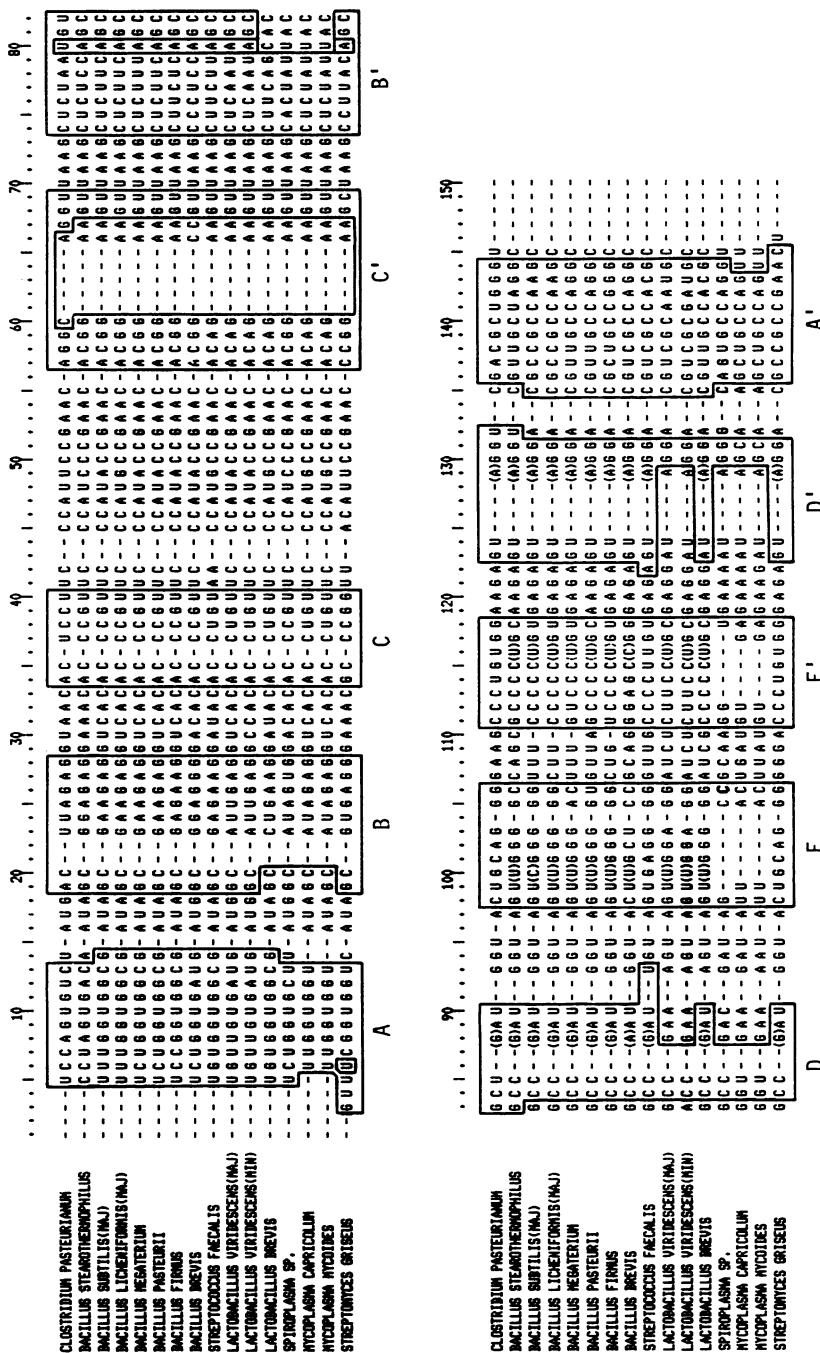
ABBREVIATIONS AND CONVENTIONS USED IN THE 5S RNA ALIGNMENTS

The double-stranded areas A-A', B-B', C-C', D-D' and E-E' are boxed. Bulges or small interior loops connecting helix segments within a double-stranded area are indicated by nested boxes. Bases belonging to odd base pairs within a helix segment are put in parentheses. Terminal residues found in submolar amounts because of length heterogeneity in the 5S RNA preparations are written in lower case characters.

For some species, more than one sequence has been published. The following cases may be distinguished:

- A published sequence has been reexamined later by a more reliable method and corrected: in this case only the corrected sequence appears in the alignment, but the reference of the original paper is mentioned, followed by the reference of the correction.
- Different sequences have been published and it is not known which is the correct one, or different strains have been examined: all reported sequences are aligned and numbered sequentially.
- A single species contains more than one 5S RNA variant due to gene polymorphism: if the variants have been isolated and separately sequenced, each variant sequence is aligned. If heterogeneity was detected during sequencing of a mixture, a single sequence is aligned and heterogeneous positions are mentioned in a footnote on the reference page. The position numbers refer to the alignment and not to the distance from the 5'-terminus.

Eubacterial 5 S RNA Sequences

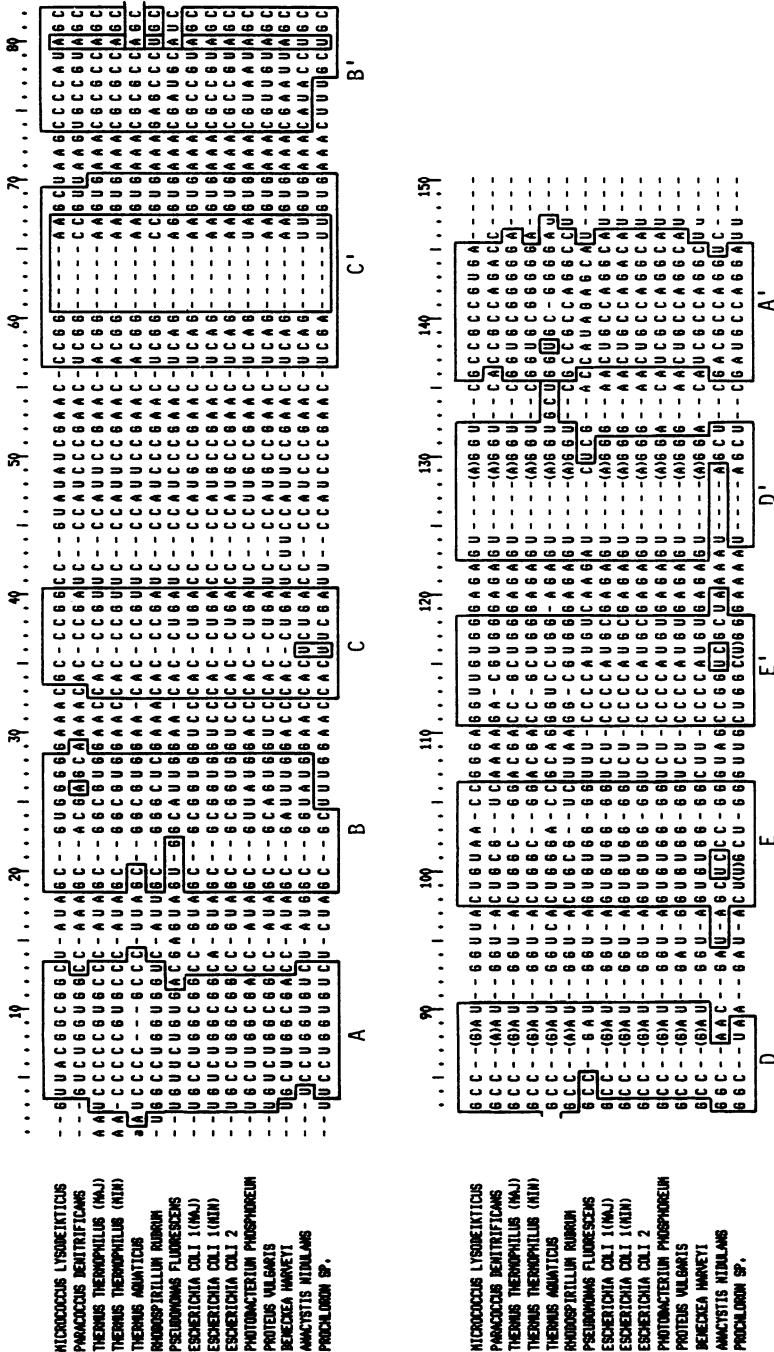


Eubacterial 5 S RNA Sequences

Species	Specification	Reference Number
<i>Clostridium pasteurianum</i>	ATCC 6013	11
<i>Bacillus stearothermophilus</i>	Strain 1430FV	12
<i>Bacillus subtilis</i> (major)	Strain BD 170	12
<i>Bacillus licheniformis</i> (major)	Strain S244	13
<i>Bacillus megaterium</i> ^a	Strain KM	14
<i>Bacillus pasteurii</i> ^b	ATCC 11859	14
<i>Bacillus firmus</i> ^c	ATCC 14575	14
<i>Bacillus brevis</i>	ATCC 8185	14
<i>Streptococcus faecalis</i>	—	14
<i>Lactobacillus viridescens</i> (major)	ATCC 12706	15
<i>Lactobacillus viridescens</i> (minor)	ATCC 12706	16
<i>Lactobacillus brevis</i>	Strain X-2	14
<i>Spiroplasma</i> sp.	Strain BC3	17
<i>Mycoplasma capricolum</i>	ATCC 27343	18
<i>Mycoplasma mycoides</i>	ssp, capri, strain PG3	17
<i>Streptomyces griseus</i>	Strain 45-H	19

(a) Sequence heterogeneities : G/A₈, G/A₈₈, U/G₁₁₈, C/U₁₄₁.(b) Sequence heterogeneities : C/U₆, G/A₁₄₃.(c) Sequence heterogeneities : C/U₇, G/A₁₀₁, G/A₁₄₂.

Eubacterial 5 S RNA Sequences

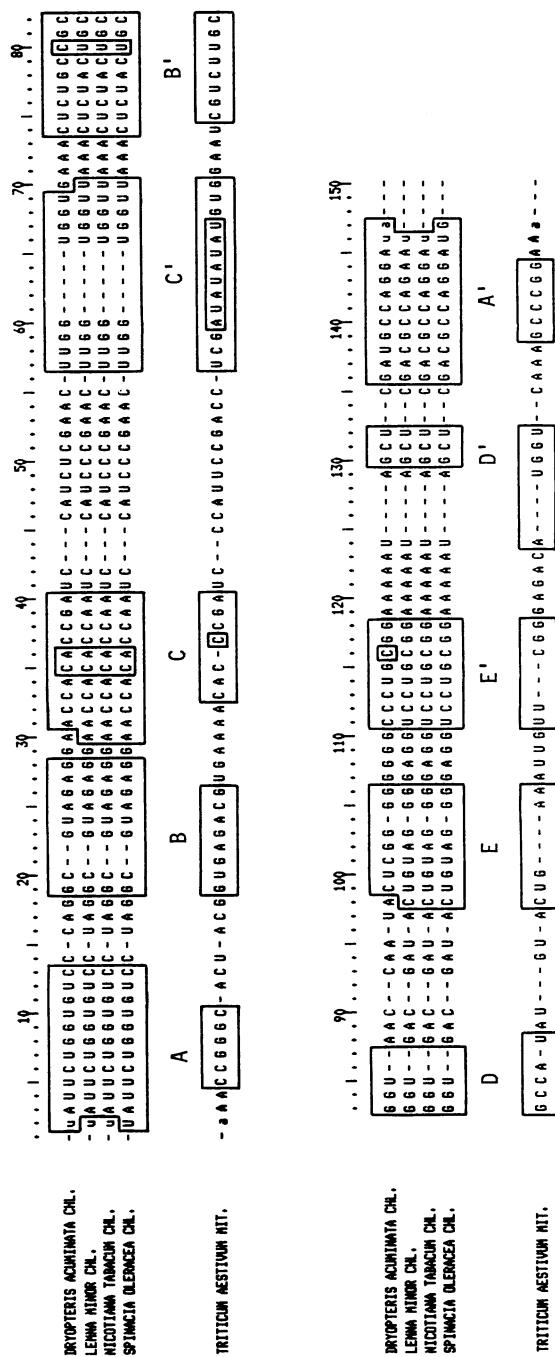


Eubacterial 5 S RNA Sequences

Species	Specification	Reference Number
<i>Micrococcus lysodeikticus</i>	ATCC 4698	20
<i>Paracoccus denitrificans</i>	ATCC 13543	21
<i>Thermus thermophilus</i> (major)	Strain HB 8	22
<i>Thermus thermophilus</i> (minor)	Strain HB 8	22
<i>Thermus aquaticus</i>	ATCC 25104	23
<i>Rhodospirillum rubrum</i>	Strain S1	24
<i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i> ^a	ATCC 13430	25
<i>Escherichia coli</i> 1 (major) ^b	MRE 600	26
<i>Escherichia coli</i> 1 (minor)	MRE 600	27
<i>Escherichia coli</i> 2 ^c	CA 265	26
<i>Photobacterium phosphoreum</i>	Strain 8265	28
<i>Proteus vulgaris</i>	—	27
<i>Beneckea harveyi</i>	Strain 392	29
<i>Anacystis nidulans</i>	Strain 1405/1 Kratz/Allen Lissoclinum patella host	30
<i>Prochloron</i> sp.		21

(a) Sequence heterogeneities : G/U₉, A/G₂₂*(b) Sequence heterogeneity : G/U₁₆*(c) Sequence heterogeneity : C/A₁₄*

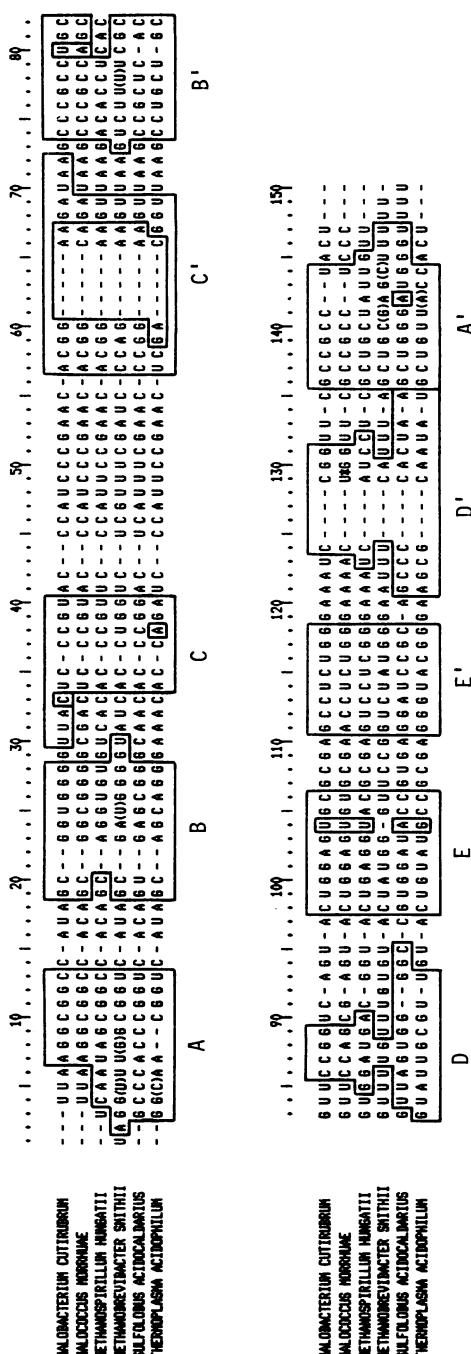
Chloroplast and Mitochondrial 5' RNA Sequences



Chloroplast 5 S RNA Sequences		
Species	Specification	Reference Number
<i>Dryopteris acuminata</i> chl.	—	31
<i>Lemna minor</i> chl.	—	32
<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> chl.	var. Bright Yellow 4	33
<i>Spinacia oleracea</i> chl.	—	34

Mitochondrial 5 S RNA Sequence		
Species	Specification	Reference Number
<i>Triticum aestivum</i> mit.	var. Thatcher	35

Archaeabacterial 5 S RNA Sequences



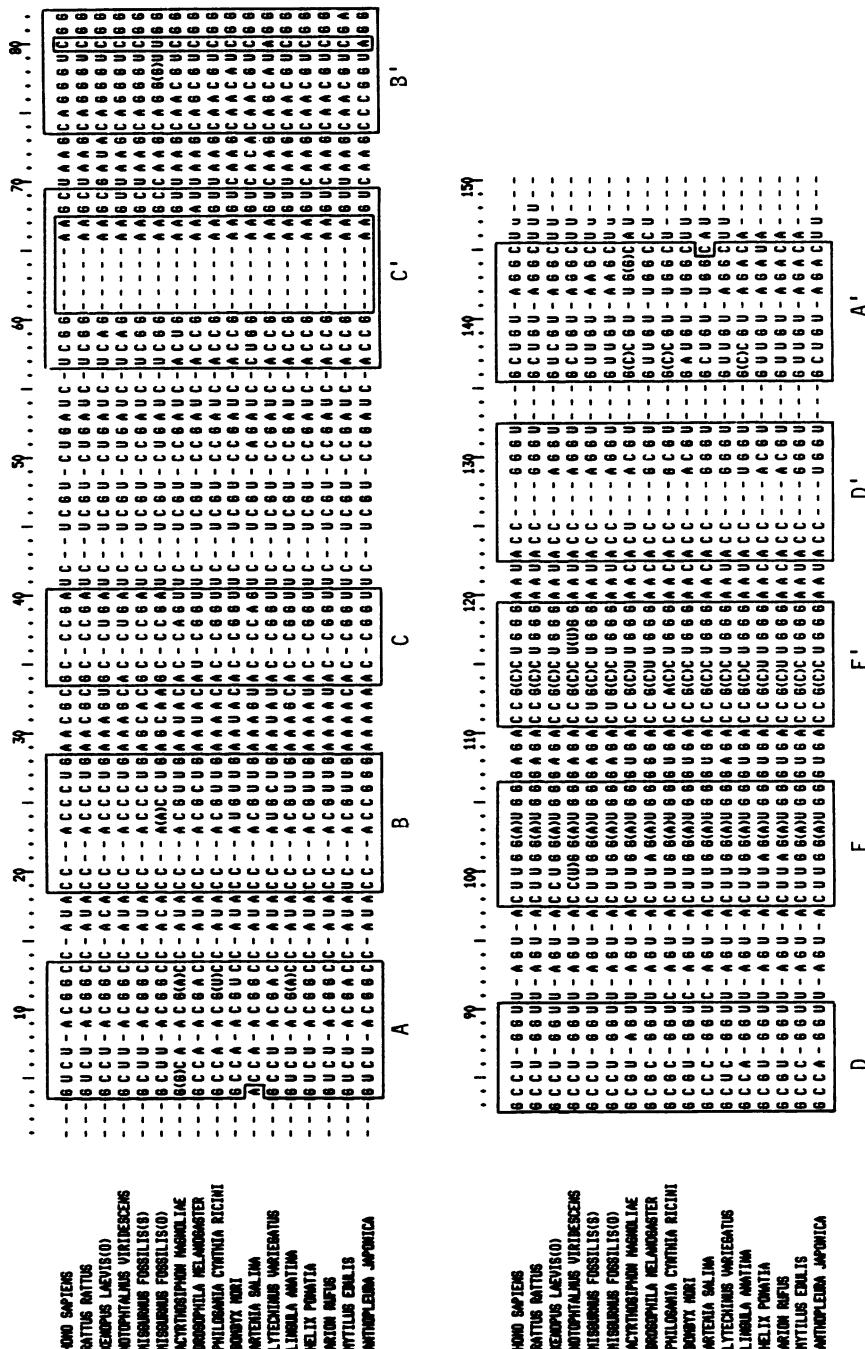
Archaeabacterial 5' S RNA Sequences

Species	Specification	Reference number
<i>Halobacterium cutirubrum</i>	NRC 34001	36,37
<i>Halococcus morrhuae</i> ^a	ATCC 17082	38
<i>Methanospirillum hungatii</i>	—	37
<i>Methanobrevibacter smthii</i>	Strain PS	37
<i>Sulfolobus acidocaldarius</i> ^b	—	39
<i>Thermoplasma acidophilum</i>	Strain 122-1B2 or 122-1B3	40

(a) The chain length of the complete 5' S RNA is 231 nucleotides. The following sequence has to be inserted between positions 129 and 130 : GGCUCGCCAGAGGGCCAAGUGUGAGGCCAGGAGGCCAAUCCGUAGUACCGCGGAGGUCCGUCCCCGUGGAACCCGACCGCTUCGUACAGGGCTCAUAACUAGU

(b) The C residue at position 38 has an unidentified modification.

Eukaryotic 5 S RNA Sequences

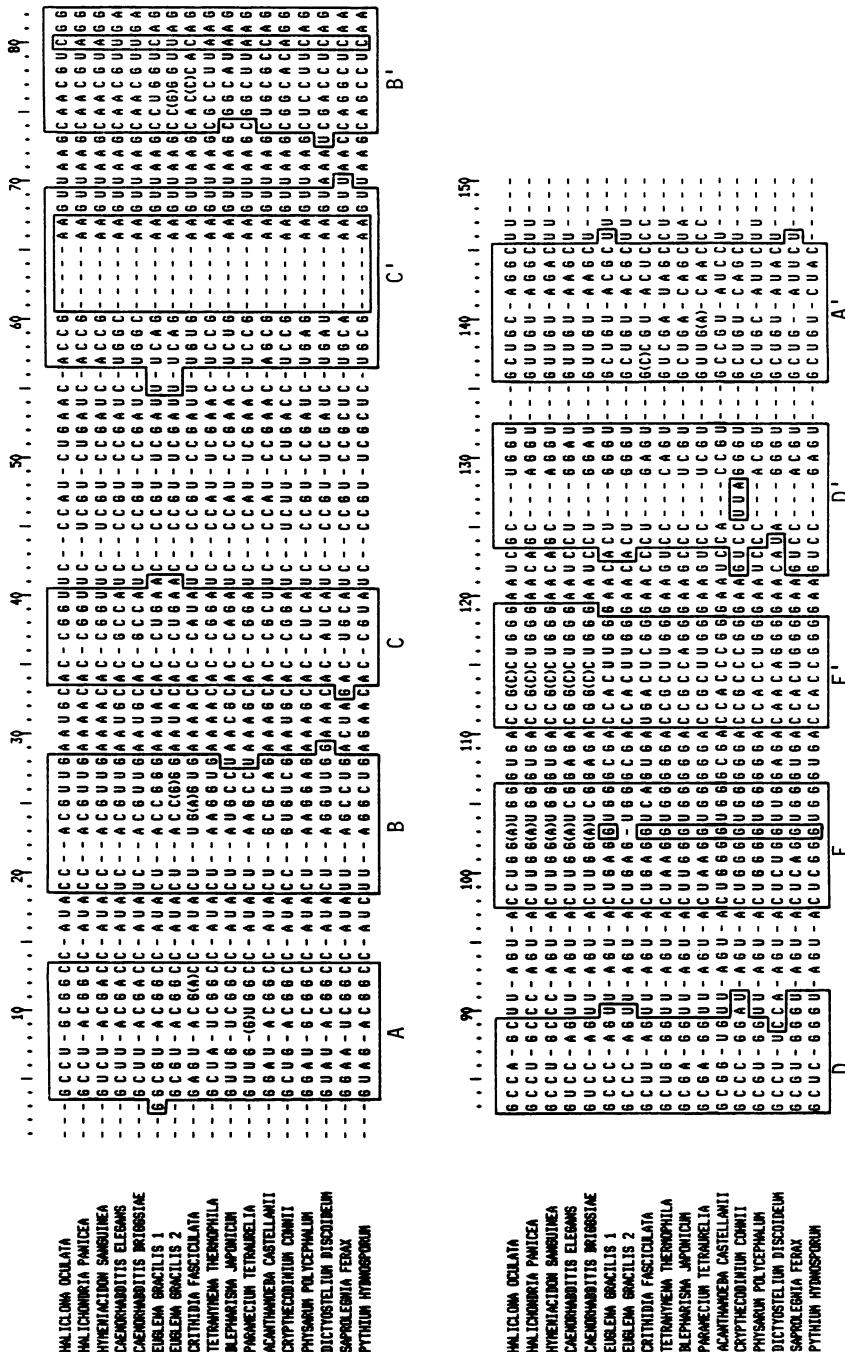


Eukaryotic 5 S RNA Sequences

Species	Specification	Reference Number
<i>Homo sapiens</i>	KB cells	41
<i>Rattus rattus</i>	Liver	42
<i>Xenopus laevis</i> (oocytes)	Oocytes	43
<i>Notophthalmus viridescens</i>	—	44
<i>Mesogymnus fossilis</i> (somatic)	Liver	45
<i>Mesogymnus fossilis</i> (oocytes)	Oocytes	45
<i>Acyrtosiphon magnoliae</i>	Whole tissue	46
<i>Drosophila melanogaster</i> ^a	—	47, 48
<i>Philesamia cynthia ricini</i>	Posterior silk gland	49
<i>Bombyx mori</i>	Posterior silk gland	50
<i>Artemia salina</i>	Cysts	51
<i>Lytechinus variegatus</i>	—	52
<i>Lingula anatina</i> ^b	Whole tissue	53
<i>Helix pomatia</i>	Whole tissue	54
<i>Arion rufus</i>	Whole tissue	54
<i>Mytilus edulis</i>	Whole tissue	54
<i>Anthopleura japonica</i>	Whole tissue	55

- (a) Sequence heterogeneity : G/A₁₀₆
 (b) Sequence heterogeneity : G/A₃₂

Eukaryotic 5' RNA Sequences



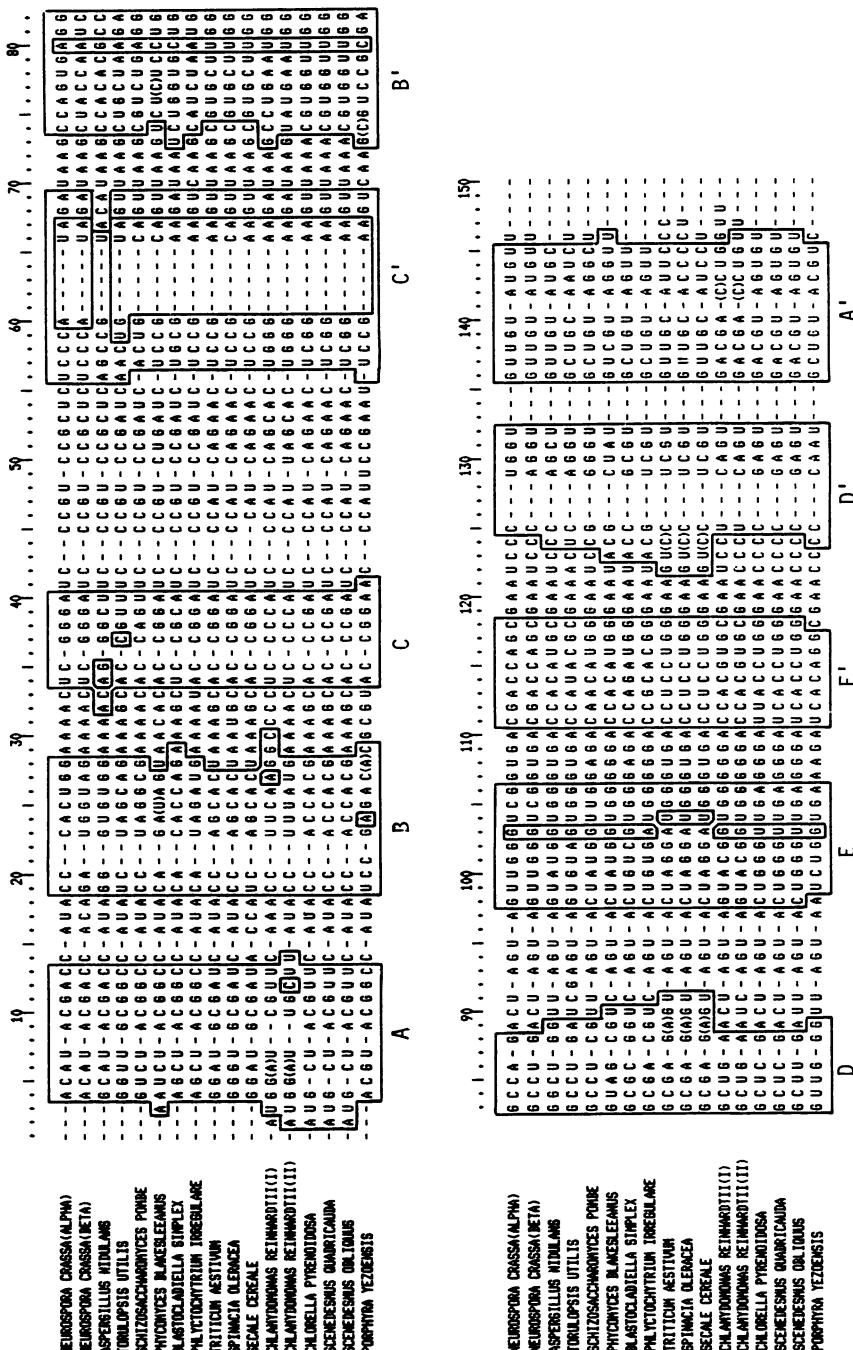
Eukaryotic 5 S RNA Sequences

Species	Specification	Reference Number
<i>Haliciolona ocellata</i>	Whole tissue	56
<i>Halichondria panicea</i>	Whole tissue	56
<i>Hymeniacidon sanguinea</i>	Whole tissue	56
<i>Caenorhabditis elegans</i>	var. Bristol strain N2	57
<i>Caenorhabditis briggsae</i>	—	57
<i>Euglena gracilis</i> 1	Strain Z	58
<i>Euglena gracilis</i> 2 ^a	Strain Z, CM 500	59
<i>Critidia fasciculata</i>	—	60
<i>Tetrahymena thermophila</i> ^b	Strain B	61
<i>Blepharisma japonicum</i>	R 13	62
<i>Paramecium tetraurelia</i>	Mating type VIII	62
<i>Acanthamoeba castellanii</i>	ATCC 30010	63
<i>Cryptothecodium comni</i>	—	64
<i>Physarum polycephalum</i>	—	65
<i>Dictyostelium discoideum</i>	Strain NC-4	66
<i>Saprolegnia ferax</i>	ATCC 26116	67
<i>Pythium hybosporum</i>	ATCC 26929	67

(a) Sequence heterogeneity : C/A₅ · U₄₈ stands for pseudouridine.

(b) Sequence heterogeneities : C/U₅, A/G₇, U/C₁₄₂, G/A₁₄₄.

Eukaryotic 5' RNA Sequences



Eukaryotic 5' RNA Sequences

Species	Specification	Reference Number
<i>Neurospora crassa</i> (alpha)	—	68, 69
<i>Neurospora crassa</i> (beta)	—	69
<i>Aspergillus nidulans</i>	Strain paba A1, bi A1	68
<i>Torulopsis utilis</i>	—	70, 71
<i>Schizosaccharomyces pombe</i>	IFO 0345	72
<i>Phycomyces blakesleeanus</i>	NRRL 1555	73
<i>Blastocladiella simplex</i>	ATCC 24579	67
<i>Phlyctochytrium irregularare</i>	ATCC 32066	67
<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	Embryo	74
<i>Spinacia oleracea</i>	var. 424	75
<i>Secale cereale</i> a	cv. Lavoszpatonai	76
<i>Chlamydomonas reinhardtii</i> (I)	Cell wall mutant CW 15	77
<i>Chlamydomonas reinhardtii</i> (II)	Cell wall mutant CW 15	77
<i>Chlorella pyrenoidosa</i>	ATCC 11469	78, 79
<i>Scenedesmus quadricauda</i>	ATCC 11460	79
<i>Scenedesmus obliquus</i> b	—	80
<i>Porphyra yezoensis</i>	—	81

(a) The sequence in positions 14 to 19, 45, and 142 to 147 is questioned by McKay et al. 74.

(b) The residue in position 144 was not identified but in the alignment it is assumed to be U as in *Scenedesmus quadricauda*.

The double underlined nucleotides occur in less than one mole per mole 5.8S RNA. Nucleotide written directly under another nucleotide in the sequence indicates that it may also be found in this position. An underline indicates that the nucleotide is methylated.

Eukaryotic 5.8S RNA Sequences

Abbreviation	RNA Source	Reference Number
A.C.	<u>Acanthamoeba castellani</u>	82
A.S.	<u>Artemia salina</u>	83
C.	Chicken (embryonic cells)	84
C.C.	<u>Cryothecodiumum cohnii</u>	85
C.F.	<u>Crithidia fasciculata</u>	86
C.R.	<u>Chlamydomonas reinhardtii</u>	87
D.D.	<u>Dictyostelium discoideum</u>	88

Eukaryotic 5.8S RNA Sequences

	1	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
H.L.	p <u>CGACUCUUAGCGGGGAUACUCGGCUUGGGCUUGGCUUGGCUUGAAGAACCGAGCCGUAGGACACAUUGGAUCAGCAC</u>										
M.	p <u>CGACUCUUAGCGGGGAUACUCGGCUUGGGCUUGGCUUGGCUUGAAGAACCGAGCCGUAGGACACAUUGGAUCAGCAC</u>										
N.C.	p <u>AAACUUCAACACGGAUACUCGGCUUGGGCUUGGCUUGGCUUGGCUUGAAGAACCGAGCCGUAGGACACAUUGGAUCAGAU</u>										
N.H.	p <u>GGACUCUUAGCGGGGAUACUCGGCUUGGGCUUGGCUUGGCUUGGCUUGAAGAACCGAGCCGUAGGACACAUUGGAUCAGAC</u>										
R.T.	p <u>AACUCUUAGCGGGGAUACUCGGCUUGGGCUUGGCUUGGCUUGGCUUGAAGAACCGAGCCGUAGGACACAUUGGAUCAGAC</u>										
S.P.	p <u>AAACUUAGCAACGGAUUCUGCAUCGGCUUGGCUUGGCUUGGCUUGAAGAACCGAGCCGUAGGACACAUUGGAUCAGAU</u>										
T.	p <u>AACUCUUAGCGGGGAUACUCGGCUUGGGCUUGGCUUGGCUUGAAGAACCGAGCCGUAGGACACAUUGGAUCAGAC</u>										
	101	110	120	130	140	150					
H.L.	UUCGAACGCCACUUGGGCCGGGGGUUCCUCCGGGGGUACGCCUGUCUGAGCCGUUGCCUUOH										
M.	UUCGAACGCCACUUGGGCCGGGGGUUCCUCCGGGGGUACGCCUGUCUGAGCCGUUGCCUUOH										
N.C.	UUGAACGGCACAUUGGGCUUGGGGUUCCUCCGGGGGUACGCCUGUCUGAGCCGUUGCCUUOH										
N.H.	UUCGAACGCCACUUGGGCCGGGGGUUCCUCCGGGGGUACGCCUGUCUGAGCCGUUGCCUUOH										
R.T.	UUCGAACGCCACUUGGGCCGGGGGUUCCUCCGGGGGUACGCCUGUCUGAGCCGUUGCCUUOH										
S.P.	UUGAACGGCACAUUGGGCUUGGGGUUCCUCCGGGGGUACGCCUGUCUGAGCCUUOH										
T.	UUCGAACGCCACUUGGGCCGGGGGUUCCUCCGGGGGUACGCCUGUCUGAGCCGUUGCCUUOH										

The double underlined nucleotides occur in less than one mole per mole 5.8S RNA. Nucleotide written directly under another nucleotide in the sequence indicates that it may also be found in this position. m indicates that the nucleotide is methylated. N.C. sequence has been derived from rRNA.

Eukaryotic 5.8S RNA Sequences

Abbreviation

RNA Source

	Reference Number
H.L.	HeLa cells 84,89
M.	Mouse (MPC-11 cells) 89
N.C.	<u>Neurospora crassa</u> 90
N.H.	Novikoff hepatoma ascites cells 91
R.T.	Rainbow trout (<u>Salmo gairdneri</u> , RTG-2) 92
S.P.	Schizosaccharomyces pombe 93
T.	Turtle (heart cells CCL 50) 94

The double underlined nucleotides occur in less than one mole per mole 5.8S RNA. Nucleotides written directly under another nucleotide in the sequence indicates that it may also be found in this position. m indicates that the nucleotide is methylated. N.C. sequence has been derived from rRNA.* Nucleotides 1-123 correspond to m 5.8S and nucleotides 152-181 to 2S RNA; nucleotides 124-151 are part of the precursor and removed during processing. For abbreviation of organisms and literature references see opposite page.

Eukaryotic 5.8S RNA Sequences

Abbreviation	RNA Source	Reference Number
V.F.	<u>Vicia faba</u> (broad bean)	95
W.E.	Wheat embryo	96
X.B.	<u>Xenopus borealis</u> (somatic)	97
X.L.	<u>Xenopus laevis</u> (somatic)	84,97
Y.S.Ce.	Yeast (<u>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</u> A36A gal-1 ade-1 ade-2 ura-1 his-7 lys-2 try-1 (ATCC 22 244))	98
D.M.*	<u>Drosophila melanogaster</u>	99

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