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Complete nucleotide sequence of the gene encoding rat cytochrome c oxidase subunit IV

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Recently we have isolated the genomic clones of rat cytochrome c oxidase subunit IV and determined the structural organization of the gene (1). Here we report the complete nucleotide sequence of the gene encoding rat cytochrome c oxidase subunit IV for the record. The rat cytochrome c oxidase subunit IV gene is composed of 6,106 nucleotides and is organized in five exons (exon 1; 44 bp, exon 2; 74 bp, exon 3; 168 bp, exon 4; 132 bp, exon 5; 235 bp) and four introns (intron 1; 969 bp, intron 2; 3,302 bp, intron 3; 391 bp and intron 4; 791 bp). The 5′-flanking region of the gene possesses several characteristic features common to a group of house-keeping genes as described elsewhere (1).

REFERENCE

1. Yamada,M., Amuro,N., Goto,Y. and Okazaki,T. (1990) *J. Biol. Chem.* **265**, 7687–7692.

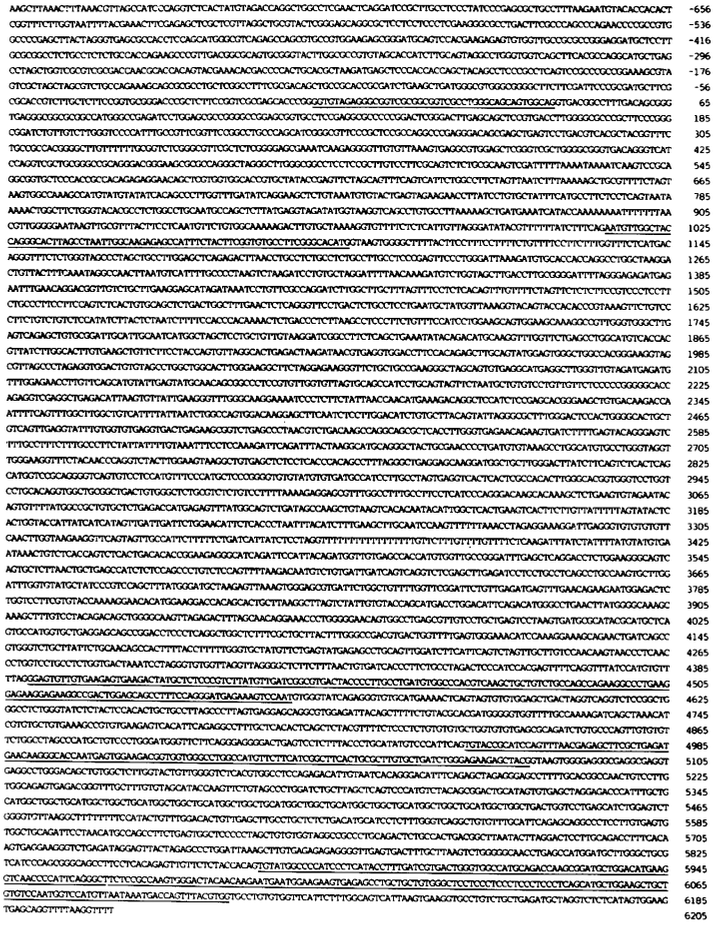

Figure 1. Nucleotide sequence of the rat cytochrome c oxidase subunit IV gene. Nucleotide sequence of 6,980 bp of the gene including 775 and 99 bp of the 5′- and 3′-flanking sequence was determined. Nucleotide residues are numbered in the 5′ to 3′ direction beginning with the putative transcription initiation site (1) and nucleotides on the 5′-side of residue 1 are indicated by negative numbers. Exons are underlined. The translation initiation codon (ATG) and termination codon (TGA) are at positions 1,015–1,017 and 6,006–6,008, respectively.

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