

A cDNA sequence encoding cytoskeletal gamma-actin from rat

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Submitted June 13, 1990

EMBL accession no. X52815

We have isolated and sequenced three clones from rat stomach or kidney cDNA libraries. These clones encode the cytoskeletal isoform of γ -actin as determined by comparison with published protein sequence (1), as well as with cDNA sequences from the human (2) and mouse (3). The sequence of the longest kidney clone, pRC γ A-2, is shown below. It displays poly 'G' and 'C' homopolymeric tails, 12 nucleotides (nt) of 5' untranslated sequence, the entire cytoskeletal γ -actin coding sequence, and 716 nt of 3' untranslated region (3'UTR) which contains a consensus polyadenylation signal and poly-A tail. Two other clones, pRC γ A-15 were isolated from a rat stomach signal and poly-A tail. Two other clones, pRC γ A-4 and pRC γ A-4 and pRC γ A-15 were isolated from a rat stomach library. These clones are identical in nucleic acid sequence to pRC γ A-2 in aligned regions, but are truncated on both the 3' and 5' ends. In addition, clone pRC γ A-4 contains an internal deletion of 145 nt in the 3'UTR. The deleted sequence has been underlined below.

The 3' untranslated region of the rat cytoskeletal γ -actin mRNA has been well-conserved throughout evolution as demonstrated by a 94.6% and 81.5% similarity with mouse and human 3'UTR's, respectively (3, 2). There are a number of structural features in this region of the molecule which should be mentioned. First, there are two inverted repeat sequences which are predicted to be very stable, according to the rules of Tinoco *et al.* (4).

These regions are boxed below. Also, a consensus 'TATA' transcription initiation signal is evident beginning at nt 1488. Interestingly, transcription of the human salivary α -amylase gene has been shown to initiate approximately 20 nt downstream of a comparable site in a cytoskeletal γ -actin pseudogene (5, 6). This finding demonstrates that the 3'UTR of cytoskeletal γ -actin in an altered form can serve as a functional promoter.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We wish to thank Dr Gary Shull for providing cDNA libraries. This study has been supported by grant NIH HD17000.

REFERENCES

- truncated on both the 5' and 3' ends. In addition, -4 contains an internal deletion of 145 nt in the deleted sequence has been underlined below.

Translated region of the rat cytoskeletal γ -actin mRNA is conserved throughout evolution as demonstrated and 81.5% similarity with mouse and human respectively (3, 2). There are a number of structural regions of the molecule which should be mentioned. two inverted repeat sequences which are predicted to be, according to the rules of Tinoco *et al.* (4).

-21 GGGGGGGGCTGCCGATCGCAATGGAAAGAACATGCCGCCCTCGTATTGACAATGGCTCCGGCATGTGCAAAGCTGGCTTGCTGGGACGACGCCCAAGGGCC
MetGluLeuIleAlaAlaLeuValleAspAsnGlySerGlyMetCysLysAlaGlyPheAlaGlyAspAspAlaProArgAla
88 GTGTTTCCTTCCATCGCGGCCGCCGACACCAAGGGTGTCTGGTGGCATGGGCCAAGAACAGCTGAGCTGGTGTAGGCCCCAGACGAAAGAGGGTATTCTG
ValpheProSerIleValGlyArgProArgHisGlyValMetGlyGlnLysAspSerAlaGlyAspGluAlaGlnSerLysArgGlyIleLeu
196 ACCCTGAAGTACCCCTATTGAGCACCGCCATTGTCACCAAAGCTGGGACGACATGGAGAGATCTGGCACACCACCTCTCACACAGGCTGCGTGTGGCCCTGAGGAC
ThrLeuLysTrpProIleGluHisGlyLeuValthrAsnTrpAspAspMetGluLysIleTrpHisHiThrPheThrAsnGluLeuArgValAlaProGluGluHis
304 CCGGTGCTCTGAGGCCGAGCCCCCTGAAACCCCAAGCTAACAGAGAGATGACGCCAGATAATTGTTGAAACCTTCATAACCCCAGCCATGTACGTGGCCATTAG
ProValleLeuIleGluAlaProIleAsnProIleAlaAsnArgGlyLysMetThrGlnIleMetPheGluThrPheAsnThrProAlaMetTyrValAlaIleGln
412 GCGGTGCTCTCTGTATGCCATCTGGCCTGACACTGGCATGGTCTGGACTCTGGTGCACACACAGTGCCTCATCTAGGGGCTACGCCCTCCCCAC
AlaValleLeuIleGluAlaProIleAsnGlyArgThrThrGlyLeuValMetAspSerGlyAspGluValThrHiThrValProIleTyrGluGlyTyrAlaLeuProHi
520 GGCATCTCTGGCTCTGGACCTGGCTGGCGGGGCTGACGACTACCTCATGAGATCTGACTGAAAGGGCTACAGCTTACCAACCTGCTGAGAGGGAAATTGTT
AlaIleLeuArgLeuAspLeuAlaGlyArgAspLeuIleThrAspTyrIleMetLysIleLeuGluGlyArgGlyTyrSerPheThrThrAlaGluArgGluIleVal
628 CGTGACATAAAAGGAGAGGCTGTGCTATGTTGGCCCTGGATTGGAGCAAGAAATGGCTACTGCTGCATCATCTCTCTTGGAGAAAGAGTTATGAGCTGCCGATGGG
ArgAspAlaIleGluIleLeuIleGlyAsnThrValAlaLeuAspPheGluGlnLysSerTyrGluLeuProAspGly
736 CAGGTGATCACCTTGGCAATGAGGCCCTGGCTGTCAGAGCTCTTCCACGCTCTGGGATGGCTCTGGGATTCACGAGACCACTTCATCC
GlnValleThrIleGlyAsnGluArgPheArgCysProGluAlaLeuPheGlnProSerPheLeuGlyMetGluSerCysGlyIleHisGluThrThrPheAsnSer
844 ATCATGAAGTGTGATGACATCCGCAAAAGCTGTATGCCAACACAGTCTGGTGGTACCCAGATCTACCCAGGATCTGGCTGACAGGATGCGAGAAGAGATC
IleMetLysCysAspValAspLeuIleArgLeuAsnThrValLeuSerGlyThrThrMetTyrProGlyIleAlaAspArgMetGlnLysGluIle
952 ACAGCCCTGGCTCCACGACAAATGAAGATTAAAGATCATGGCTCTGGCAAGCTACTCAGTGGATTTGGGGCTTACCTGGGCTACTCTGGCTACGTGAC
ThrAlaLeuAlaProSerThrMetIleIleAlaLeuProGluAlaArgLysTyrSerValTrpIleGlyGlySerIleLeuAlaSerLeuSerThrPheGln
1060 CAGATGTGGATCGCAAGCAGGAGTATGACGAGTCAGGCCCTCATGGCTCCACGAACTGGCTTCTGGAGGAGCTGGACTGAGCAGGTGGCCAGGCATCTGCTGATGAGCTG
GlnMetTrpSerIleGlyIleLeuAspSerGlyProSerIleValHiAspLysPheEnd
1168 ATCTGAAGTATCATTGGCTCTGGCAATGACACAGCTCATGCTAGGCCATGAAACTGGATAAGCTTGGAAAGAAATTGCTCTGGAGCTTGTATCTGATA
1276 TCAGCAGCTGGCTCTGGAGATTTGGCTGACCTTGTATTGAGCTTACGTTCTGGCTCTGGTAAATGTTAAATACCTGGCATATTGATTAGCTCTTAG
1384 TTACATGGCTCTGGCACTGGCTGGGAGGCTGGTGGAAAGATGCACTGGCTCTGGGACGACCTGAGGACCACTGAGTGTGAGCTGAGCTGAGCTGATT
1492 AACCAACAGCAGACTTCCAGGATTCCGAGGCTGGCAAGGGTCTGTAAGACTGTGACCTCTTCTGGAGCTTAAACAGGGTGGAAAGTCCGAGCTTAG
1600 CCCAGTGTCTGTTCTGGTTTCCCTCTGACCTTGGGTGTTACTGTGCTTGTGAGGTTGCGATCGACACCTGTAATGTATTCTCCTTTAATT
1708 ATGTAAGGTTTGTGTTGACTCAATTCTTAAGAAATGACAATTTGGTTCTAGTGTGAGAACATTAGGCCCAACGTCATTGTGAAAGAAATAA
1816 AAGTGTGGCTGAGTAAAAAAAACCCCCCCCCCCCC 1857

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