

cDNA and deduced amino acid sequence of a novel cytochrome P-450 from female rat liver mRNA with high homology to P-450 IIC family

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Submitted October 29, 1990

EMBL accession no. X55446

Liver mRNA from female adult rats which had been maintained on a cholestyramine diet (4% w/w) was used to construct a cDNA-library in λgt11. The library was screened with a 1233 bp BamHI/XbaI fragment of a cDNA-clone for the male-specific P-450 IIC11 [P-450 M-1, P-450 16α] (1) and many clones hybridised with the probe. Dot blot analysis with specific probes for other members of the P-450 IIC family allowed identification of most of the positive clones as either P-450 PB1, P-450 f, or P-450 15β. All these species are considered members of the P-450 IIC family. In addition a clone for P-450 IIE1 (P-450 j) was also identified. One clone that could not be identified was isolated, sequenced and designated P-450 cl17. The deduced amino acid sequence has the highest homology with members of the rat P-450

IIC family P-450 M-1 (59%), P-450 PB1 (58%), P-450 f (56%), P-450 g and P-450 15 β (53%) and therefore we suggest that this novel species should be classified as a new member of this family. A putative heme-binding region can be identified in this sequence (see figure). In mRNA samples from both male and female adult rat liver, P-450 c17 hybridised to a species of apparently 2000 bp and this is consistent with the size of a mRNA for a P-450 species (results not shown).

REFERENCES

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Figure 1. The conserved amino acids (2) of the putative heme-binding region are underlined.