

cDNA and protein sequence of bovine lactoferrin

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Lactoferrins belong to the transferrin family of iron binding proteins (1). This family is characterised by the capacity to reversibly bind iron with a high affinity ($K_{app} \sim 10^{20}$) (2). The primary sequence of several transferrins has been determined by protein and/or cDNA sequencing (ovotransferrin (3), mouse lactoferrin (4), human lactoferrin (5, 6), human serum transferrin (7, 8)). We report the primary sequence of bovine lactoferrin determined from a combination of cDNA and protein sequencing.

Putative cDNA clones for bovine lactoferrin were isolated from a cDNA library in pGEM, prepared from polyA⁺ RNA isolated from involuting bovine mammary gland. The library was screened using a probe from the 3'-end of human lactoferrin (9). DNA was sequenced in m13 by the dideoxynucleotide chain termination method (10). The longest clone obtained (PM-7) extended 2152 nucleotides from the polyA tail to a position corresponding to amino acid 40 of the mature protein sequence. A second clone (PM-8) extended from nucleotide 79 to 792 of the cDNA. DNA sequence further toward the 5'-end of the mRNA was obtained by anchored polymerase chain reaction (PCR) of G-tailed first-strand cDNA using a 3'-primer derived from the cDNA sequence and oligo-dC as the 5'-primer. Clones isolated from the products of the PCR reaction extended the sequence a further 56 nucleotides to a position corresponding to amino acid 9 of the mature protein sequence.

Bovine lactoferrin was isolated from colostrum and cleaved with trypsin. The N-terminal sequences of the intact protein and of selected peptides were determined using an Applied Biosystems gas phase sequencer. The N-terminal sequence overlapped the 5'-end of the PCR product by 20 amino acids and extended to the 5'-end of PM-8. The sequence of these 20 amino acids determined by protein sequencing corresponded exactly to the sequence predicted by translation of the cDNA.

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REFERENCES

Figure 1. Nucleotide sequence of the cDNA for bovine lactoferrin from nucleotide 23 to 2269 together with the protein sequence from amino acid 1 of the mature protein.

Numbering is from the position in the cDNA corresponding to the first nucleotide in the codon for amino acid 1 in the mature protein sequence. Nucleotide sequences determined by anchored PCR (23 to 190) are indicated by a dotted underline. Clone PM-7 extends from nucleotide 117 to 2269. PM-8 extends from nucleotide 79 to 792.

Protein sequences determined by sequencing the N terminus of the mature protein (amino acids 1–28) and of the N-termini of isolated tryptic peptides are shown by underlining the appropriate amino acids in the protein sequence.

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