

**Sequence of a cDNA from *Chlamydomonas reinhardtii* encoding a ubiquitin 52 amino acid extension protein**

J.Callis, L.Pollmann<sup>1</sup>, J.Shanklin, M.Wettern<sup>1</sup> and R.D.Vierstra\*

Department of Horticulture, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, WI 53706, USA and <sup>1</sup>Botanisches

Institut Technische Universitaet, Humboldtstrasse 1, D-3300 Braunschweig, FRG

Submitted September 1, 1989

EMBL accession no. X15427

Ubiquitin is one of the most highly conserved proteins known. To determine whether algal ubiquitin is identical to higher plant ubiquitin, three ubiquitin cDNAs were identified from a *Chlamydomonas reinhardtii* cDNA expression library screened with human ubiquitin antibodies. The cDNAs encode a 76 amino acid (aa) ubiquitin monomer with an extension protein of 52 aa. The DNA and derived aa sequence of one is shown below and the aa sequence is compared to ubiquitin 52 aa extension proteins from *Arabidopsis* (1), yeast (2) and human (3). Arrowhead marks the ubiquitin extension junction and dashes denote aa identity. *Chlamydomonas* ubiquitin has only 1 aa substitution from the higher plant sequence (position 24) and 2 from the animal sequence (positions 19 and 57). The *Chlamydomonas* 52 aa extension protein is also highly conserved, being 86% and 81% identical to its counterparts from *Arabidopsis* and yeast, respectively. Both the positions of 4 cysteine residues (circles) and the nuclear localization signal (underlined) are conserved among extensions.

<i>Chlamyd.</i>	GGGCAGCCATGCAAATCTTCGTGAAAGACCCCTCACGGGTAAGACCATCACCCCTCGAGGTGGAGTCTTCGGACACCACATCGAG	80
<i>Chlamyd.</i>	MetGlnIlePheValLysThrLeuThrGlyLysThrIleThrLeuGluValGluSerSerAspThrIleGlu	
<i>Arabidopsis</i>	-----	Asp
yeast	-----	Asp
human	-----	Pro-----
<i>Chlamyd.</i>	AATGTGAAGGCCAAGATTCAAGGACAAGGGAGGGCATCCTCCGGACCAAGCAGCGTCTGATCTTCGGCGGCAAGCAGCTGGAA	160
<i>Chlamyd.</i>	AsnValLysAlaLysIleGlnAspLysGluGlyIleProProAspGlnGlnArgLeuIlePheAlaGlyLysGlnLeuG1	
<i>Arabidopsis</i>	-----	
yeast	-----Ser-----	
human	-----	
<i>Chlamyd.</i>	GGACGGCCGCACCTGGCGGACTACAACATCCAGAAGGGAGTCCACCCCTCCACCTGGTGCTGCGTCTGCGCGGTGGTATCA	240
<i>Chlamyd.</i>	uAspGlyArgThrLeuAlaAspTyrAsnIleGlnLysGluSerThrLeuHisLeuValLeuArgLeuArgGlyGlyIleI	
<i>Arabidopsis</i>	-----	
yeast	-----Ser-----	
human	-----Ser-----	
<i>Chlamyd.</i>	TTGAGCCCTCGCTGCAAGGCCCTGGCCGCAAGTACACCAACAGGAGAGATGATCTGCCGCAAGTGCTACGCCGCGCTGCAC	320
<i>Chlamyd.</i>	leGluProSerLeuGlnAlaLeuAlaArgLysTyrAsnGlnGluLysMetIleCysArgLysCysTyrAlaArgLeuHis	
<i>Arabidopsis</i>	-----MetMet-----Asp-----	
yeast	-----Lys-----Ser-----CysAsp-----SerVal-----	Pro-----
human	-----ArgGln-----Gln-----CysAsp-----	
<i>Chlamyd.</i>	CCGC CGGCC AAGAAC TCCGC CAAGA AGTC GCGG GAC ACCAAC CAGC TGCG CCCA AGAAG AGCT CAAG TAA AAC CCT	400
<i>Chlamyd.</i>	ProArgAlaLysAsnCysArgLysSerCysGlyHisThrAsnGlnLeuArgProLysLysLeuLysEnd	
<i>Arabidopsis</i>	-----Val-----Lys-----Ser-----Ile-----	
yeast	-----Thr-----Lys-----Asn-----	
human	---Val---Val-----Lys-----	-Val-----
	GGGCCACCTCTGGCCCTGGCACACGGCGGGAGCGCCGGCGCCGGCTGGCTGGCGAGGGGGAGCAGCA	480
	GCGGCTGGCGGGAGGGAGCGACGGCGAGCGCTCTCGCGGGCGCTGCGCTTTGGATGCTCCGGCTGTGGATGGC	560
	GCGGTGACCCCCCGCGAGCTCTCACTCGCCGGGACTAGCACACGGGCTCTGTCTTCCGAGCGCGGGTGACCC	640
	TCCGCTGGGACAGGAGCATCGCGTTIGTAAAGAAGCAGGAGTCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA	702

**Acknowledgements**

This work was supported by USDA-CRGO grant 88-37262-3368 to R.D. Vierstra, an NSF Post-doctoral Fellowship in Plant Biology to J.C. and a German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) grant to L.P.

\*To whom correspondence should be addressed

**References**

1. Callis, J., Raash, J. and Vierstra, R., manuscript in preparation.
2. Ozkaynak, E. et al. (1987) EMBO J. 6, 1429-1439.
3. Salvesen, G., Lloyd, C., and Farley, D. (1987) Nucleic Acids Res. 15, 5485.