Nucleotide sequence of a cDNA coding for the small subunit of human calcium-dependent protease

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A near-full-length cDNA coding for the small subunit of human calcium-dependent protease was isolated from a human spleen cDNA library. A comparison of the encoded amino acid sequence with those reported for rabbit and porcine revealed only 3% differences between any two combinations of the three sequences. The human protein is composed of 268 amino acids whereas those of rabbit and porcine are composed of 266 amino acids. The differences are found in the lengths of the two glycine stretches (aa 10-20 and 37-56). Numbers of glycine residues are 11 and 20 for human, 10 and 19 for rabbit and 11 and 18 for porcine. Conservation of the amino acid sequence of the small subunit of calcium-dependent protease suggests the multiplicity of the target for this calcium binding protein. Homology of the nucleotide sequences between human and rabbit cDNAs are 73%, 92% and 61% for the 5' untranslated region, coding region and 3' untranslated region, respectively. A part of the 5' untranslated region(-125--52) is highly conserved(91%) in human and rabbit. This region may have some role in the gene expression.

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-158
GCGGGCGACACGAGGGCCGCGGTGCAGTGTCCGACCCGAGAGTTGCGGCCTGAGTC
ACCGGCCCCGCCCTCCGGAGCCGGACGCTCCGGGAGGCCCGGGAGCGGCAGTGGAACCGA
CTCCCAGAACTCCGGACGTGTGCGGCGCAG<u>TGA</u>GTCGCAGCCATGTTCCTGGTTAACTCG
139 46
GGCGGTGGTGGAGCGGCGGTGGAACGGCCATGCGCATCCTAGGCGGAGTCATC
G G G G G G G G T A H R I L G G V I
66
   9
GGCCATCAGCGAGGCGGCTGCGCAGACACACAT
A I S E A A A Q Y N P E P P P P R T H
259
TACTCCAACATTGAGGCCAACGAGGTGAGGAGGTCCGGCAGTTCCGGAGACTCTTTGCC
Y S N I E A N E S E E V R Q F R R L F A
J19
CAGCTGGCTGGAGATGACATGACGTCAGGGCCACAGAACTCATGAACATTCTCAATAAG
L A G D H E V S A T E L H N I L N K
J79

2/9
COTTOTGACACGACACCCTGATCTGAAGACTGATGGTTTTGGCATTGACACATGTCGCAC
V V T R H P D L K T D G F G I D T C R S
737 G I D T C R S 146
ATGGTGGCCGTGATGGATAGCGACACCACAGGCAAGTCGGCTTTGAGGAATTCAAGTAC
M V A V M D S D T T G K L G F E E F K Y
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499
TTGTGGAACAACATCAAAAGGTGGCAGGCCATATACAAACAGTTCGACACTGACCGATCA
L M N N I K R W Q A I Y K Q F D T D R S
186
GGGACCATTTGCAGTAGTGAACTCCCAGGTGCCTTTGAGGCAGCAGGGTTCCACCTGAAT
G T I C S S E L P G A F E A A G F H L N
GAGCATCTCTATAACATGATCATCCGACGCTACTCAGATGAAAGTGGGAACATGGATTTT
E H L Y N M I I R R Y S D E S G N M D F
GACAACTTCATCAGCTGCTTGGTCAGGCTGGACGCCATGTTCCGTGCCTTCAAATCTCTTTD N F I S C L V R L D A M F R A F K S L
D
739
GACAAAAGATGGCACTGGACAAATCCAGGTGAACATCCAGGAGTGGCTGCAGCTGACTATG
D K D G T G Q I Q V N I Q E W L Q L T H
799
1 S
   CCTCGGTCTCTCCCAGGGCCGATCCTGTCTGCAGTCACATCTTTGTGGGGCCTGCTGA
CCCACAAGCTTTTGTTCTCTCAGTACTTGTTACCCAGCTTCTCAACATCCAGGGCCCAAT
    CCCTGCCTGGAGTTCCCCCTGGCTCTAGGACACTCTAACAAGCTCTGTCCACGGGTC
TCCCCATTCCCACCAGGCCCTGCACACCCCACTCCGTAACCTCTCCCCTGTACCTGTGC
CAAGCCTAGCACTTGTGATGCCTCCATGCCCCGAGGGCCTCTCTCAGTTCTGGGAGGATG
ACTCCAGTCCCTGCACGCCCTGGCACACCCTTCACGGTTGCTACCCAGGCGGCCAAGCTC
    ,
ACCGTGCCAGACCCAGGTGCCCCAGTGCCTTTGTCTATATTCTGCTCCCAGCCTGCC
AGGCCAGGAGGAAATAAACATGCCCCAGTTGCTGATCTCTAA
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- 1. Sakihama, T. et al. (1985) Proc.Natl.Acad.Sci.USA, 82,6075-6079. 2. Emori, Y. et al. (1986) J.Biol.Chem., in press.