

Collection of published 5S and 5.8S ribosomal RNA sequences

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The 1983 collection (1) of mature 5S RNA sequences is updated. The sequences reported are based on actual sequence determinations and not on the basis of oligonucleotide catalogues. Some of the earlier published oligonucleotide catalogues are given in reference 2.

For a summary of the possible structure and function of the ribosomal 5S and 5.8S RNAs the reader is referred to references 3-8.

For this year the collection of 5S RNA sequences will be presented according to the recently proposed secondary structure model of De Wachter, Chen and Vandenberghe (8), even though we realize that these structures, being deduced by a comparative approach, have not been experimentally proven to be correct. Not all investigators agree that the double-stranded area D-D' (see below) is present in eubacterial as well as in eukaryotic 5S RNAs.

We would like to thank those colleagues who have sent us their pre- or reprints on small ribosomal RNA sequences in 1983, and who have pointed out several mistakes in our previous collection.

ALIGNMENT OF 5S rRNA SEQUENCES

The alignment of 5S RNA sequences is divided in 5 groups : eubacteria, chloroplasts, plant mitochondria, archaeabacteria, and eukaryotes. The procedure followed to align the sequences, described in detail elsewhere (8), is based on the presence of conserved bases, indicated on the secondary structure models in Fig. 1. The set of conserved bases differs slightly from one group to another, but there is a sufficient number of universally conserved positions to allow an alignment of each of the 5 groups with respect to the others. Although the number of 5S RNA sequences has increased from 93 in the previous collection (1) to 175 in the present one, the number of positions needed to align all these sequences has decreased from 150 to 148. This is because some superfluous positions could be eliminated

as a consequence of sequence corrections (9,10) whereas only one new position had to be created to accomodate new sequences. Other corrections which are in progress may allow further simplification in the future. The 148 positions needed do not include a 108 nucleotide insertion between positions 124 and 129 in Halococcus morrhuae 5S RNA.

SECONDARY STRUCTURE MODEL

All presently known 5S RNA sequences can be fitted in a uniform secondary structure model (8) featuring 5 double-stranded areas indicated on the alignments as A-A', B-B', C-C', D-D' and E-E', in the order of occurrence from 5'- to 3'-end. In order to state the topological rules that this model obeys it is useful to consider the following definitions :

- Double-stranded area: an area consisting of a single helix segment or of several helix segments connected by bulges or, more exceptionally, by small interior loops.
- Helix segment: a stretch of double helix uninterrupted by bulges or interior loops.
- Standard base pair: one of the base pairs G·C, A·U and G·U.
- Non-standard or odd base pair: one of the 7 other conceivable base pairs.

The topological rules can then be summarized as follows. A hairpin loop cannot contain less than 3 bases. A helix segment should consist of at least two standard base pairs. Any non-standard base pair occurring in such a segment should be intercalated between two standard base pairs.

The non-standard base pairs postulated in the secondary structure model occur most frequently in area E-E', as well as in area D-D' of plant and eubacterial 5S RNAs. It is extremely rare to find more than one non-standard pair in any one double stranded area.

The secondary structure is represented in Fig. 1. There are slight variations in the dimensions of helices and loops, as well as in the set of conserved bases, among the 5 major groups of sequences. Even within one group such as the eukaryotes, there are variations. Fig. 1 shows the most commonly encountered structure within each of the two groups, eubacteria and eukaryotes, for which the largest set of sequences is known. It should be realized that the set of residues conserved at the 90% level, which are indicated on both models, may change slightly as the number of known sequences will increase in the future.

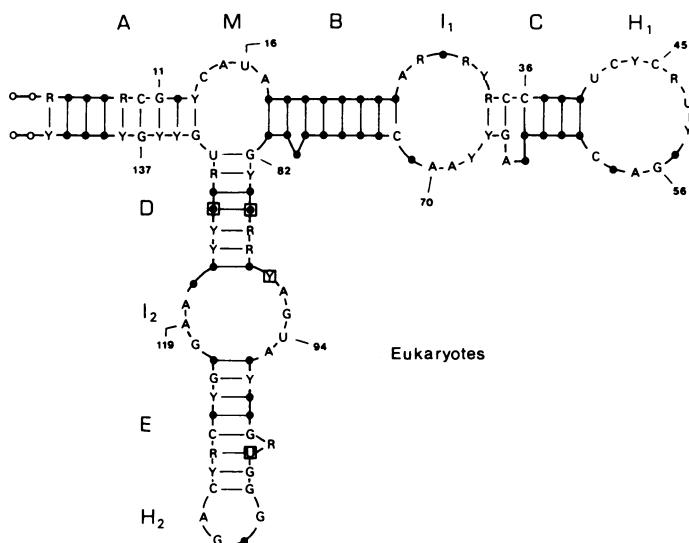
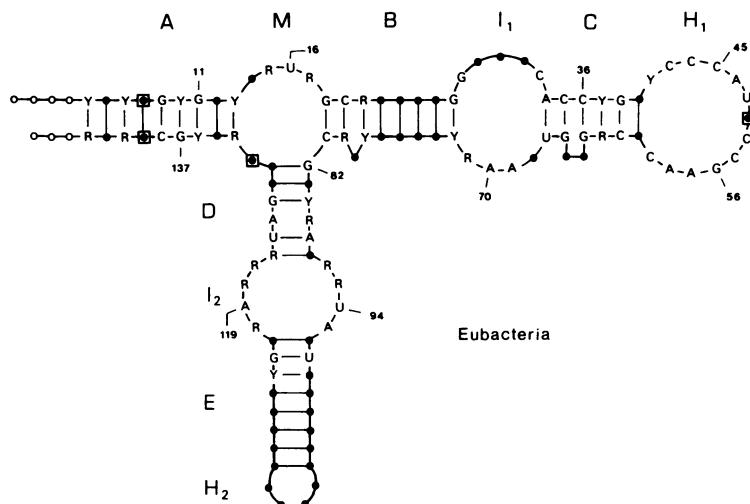


Fig. 1. General shape of the secondary structure model in eubacteria and in eukaryotes. A to E, double-stranded areas; M, multibranched loop; I₁, I₂, interior loops; H₁, H₂, hairpin loops. Residues conserved at the 90% level are indicated by the conventional character, less conserved positions by filled circles. Terminal bases that are not present in all 5S RNAs are symbolized by hollow circles. Squared symbols indicate positions in eubacterial 5S RNAs that have no eukaryotic counterpart and vice versa. Some of the conserved residues common to eubacterial and eukaryotic 5S RNAs are numbered to facilitate comparison with the alignment.

ABBREVIATIONS AND CONVENTIONS USED IN THE 5S rRNA ALIGNMENTS AND REFERENCES

The double-stranded areas A-A', B-B', C-C', D-D' and E-E' are boxed. Bulges or small interior loops connecting helix segments within a double-stranded area are indicated by nested boxes. Bases belonging to odd base pairs within a helix segment are put in parentheses. Terminal residues found in submolar amounts because of length heterogeneity in the 5S RNA preparations are written in lower case characters.

For some species, more than one sequence has been published. The following cases may be distinguished:

- A published sequence has been reexamined later and corrected: in this case only the corrected sequence appears in the alignment, but the reference of the original paper is mentioned, followed by the reference of the correction.
- Different sequences have been published and it is not known which is the correct one, or different strains have been examined: all reported sequences are aligned and numbered sequentially.
- A single species contains more than one 5S RNA variant due to gene polymorphism: if the variants have been isolated and separately sequenced, each variant sequence is aligned. If heterogeneity was detected during sequencing of a mixture, a single sequence is aligned and heterogeneous positions are mentioned in a footnote on the reference page. The position numbers refer to the alignment and not to the distance from the 5'-terminus.

The taxonomic position indicated for each species on the reference page is according to Kaestner (11) for the metazoa and protozoa, Ainsworth et al. (12) for the fungi, Engler (13) for the plants, Fritsch (14) for the algae and phytoflagellates, Zillig et al. (15) for the archaebacteria, and according to the 8th edition of Bergey's Manual (16) for the eubacteria. In some cases the rank of a taxon has been altered according to newer systematic insights as discerned by the authors.

ALIGNMENT OF 5.8S rRNA SEQUENCES

The alignment of 5.8S rRNA sequences does not take into account any potential secondary structure interaction. To facilitate the recognition of species, the name of a higher taxon, believed to represent a monophyletic group, is given in parentheses. Sequences solely determined at the DNA level are marked by an asterisk in front of the species name. 2'-O-methyl-riboses are indicated by underscoring and pseudouridine by P. The position

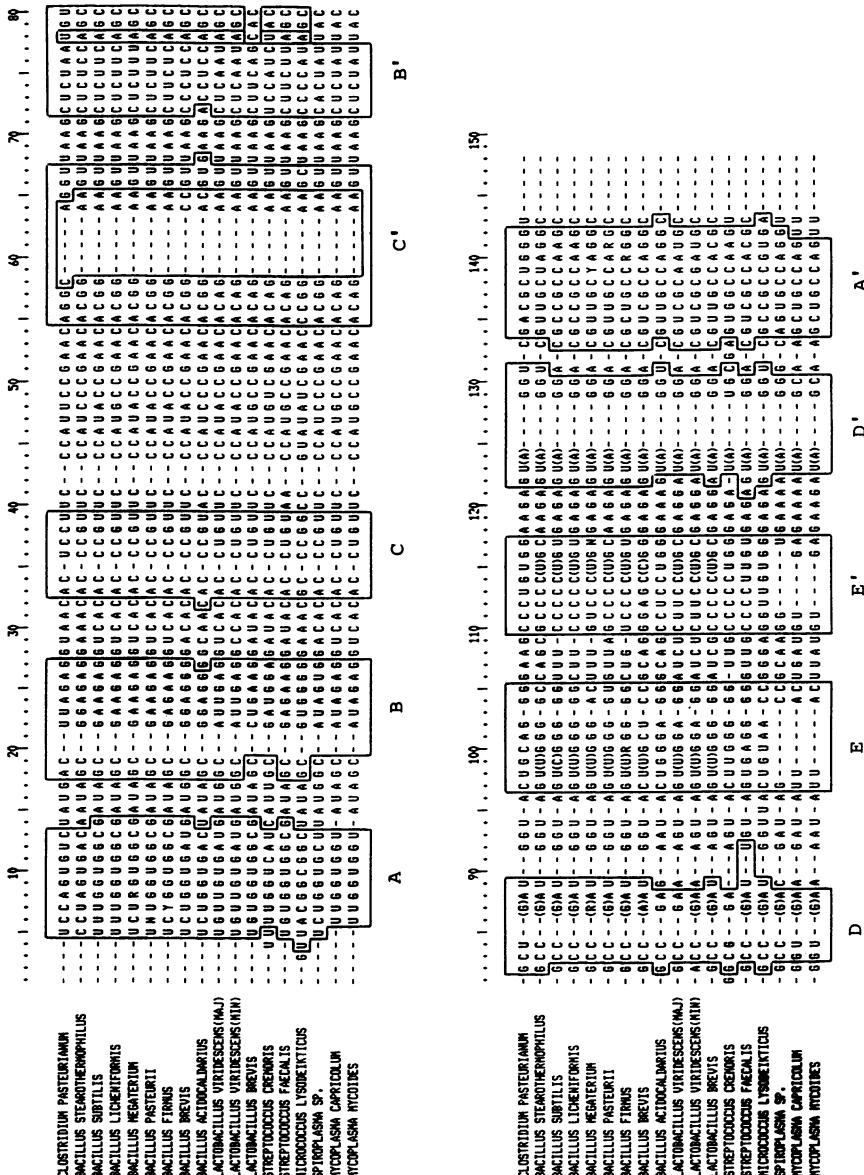
of the internal transcribed spacer in diptera is marked by Ø. As explained previously (141), the vertebrate sequences published before 1978 probably all contain the same sequencing error, which was revealed when the *Xenopus laevis* (132,133), rat (123) and mouse (128) sequences were reexamined at the DNA level. In analogy the GC at position 50 of the original sequences of *Xenopus borealis*, chick, turtle and trout has been omitted. We would like to point out that the latter sequence alterations have not been confirmed by sequencing data.

The program ALIGNSTAT (152) available as part of the program package SAGE for the IBM PC/XT was purchased from Technoma, Heidelberg, West Germany. It was run on the IBM 3081 computer of I.P. Sharp Associates in Toronto, Canada.

ACCESSIBILITY OF THE DATA

The 5S and 5.8S rRNA databases are now also online accessible worldwide via the I.P. Sharp Timesharing Network. Requests should be sent either to Volker A. Erdmann or to mailbox code VAEFU in the I.P. Sharp electronic mail system. In the near future the databases will also be integrated into the EMBL nucleotide sequence data library.

Eubacterial 5S RNA Sequences

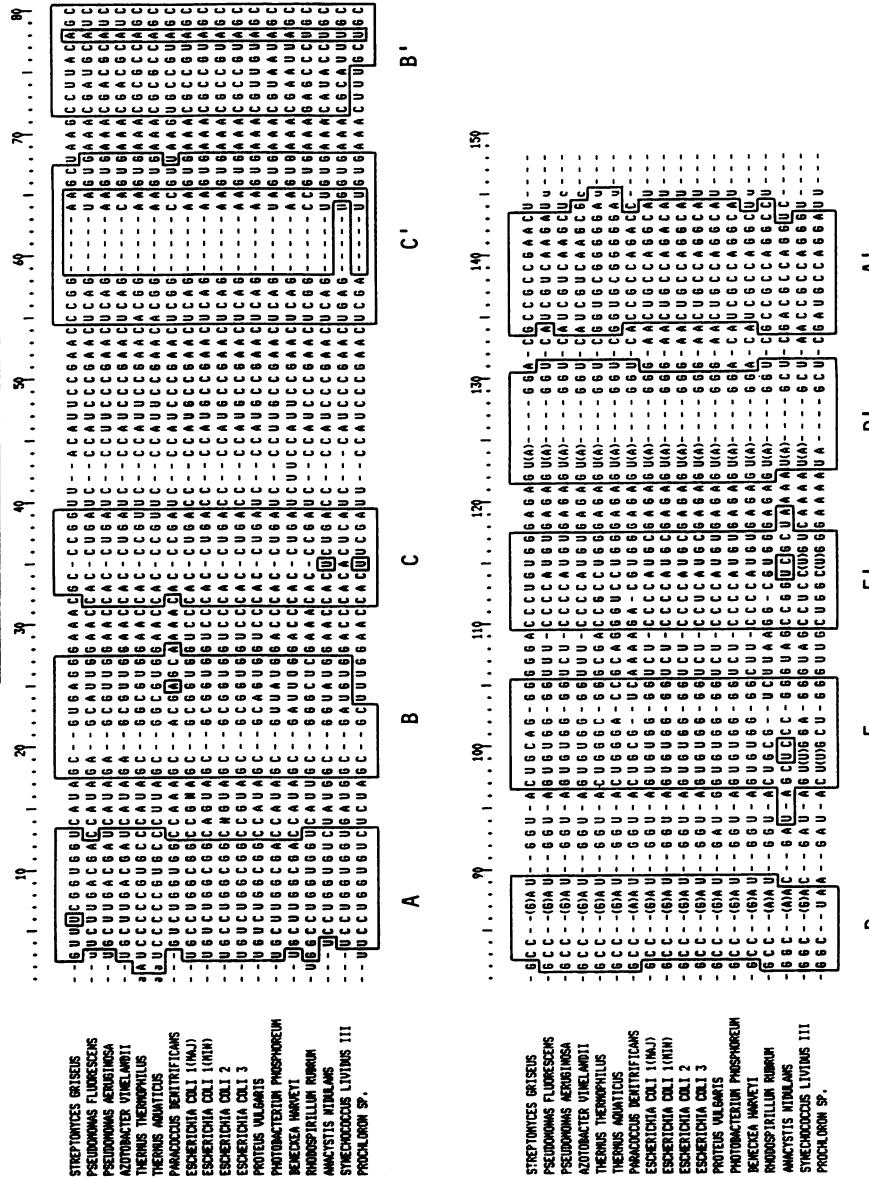


Eubacterial 5 S RNA Sequences

| Species | Specification | Taxonomic position | Reference |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|
| <i>Clostridium pasteurianum</i> | ATCC 6013 | Grampositive, endosporous | 17 |
| <i>Bacillus stearothermophilus</i> | Strain 1430FV | | |
| <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> | Strain BD170, major fract. | | 18 |
| <i>Bacillus licheniformis</i> | Strain S244, major fract. | | 18 |
| <i>Bacillus megaterium</i> ^a | Strain KM | | 19 |
| <i>Bacillus pasteurii</i> ^b | ATCC 11859 | | 20 |
| <i>Bacillus firmus</i> ^c | ATCC 14575 | | 20 |
| <i>Bacillus brevis</i> | ATCC 8185 | | 20 |
| <i>Bacillus acidocaldarius</i> | — | Grampositive, non endosporous | 10 |
| <i>Lactobacillus viridescens</i> (maj) | ATCC 12706 | Lactobacillaceae | 21 |
| <i>Lactobacillus viridescens</i> (min) | ATCC 12706 | | 22 |
| <i>Lactobacillus brevis</i> | Strain X-2 | | 20 |
| <i>Streptococcus cremoris</i> | ATCC 11603 | Streptococcaceae | 23 |
| <i>Streptococcus faecalis</i> | — | | 20 |
| <i>Micrococcus lysodeikticus</i> | ATCC 4698 | Micrococcaceae | 24 |
| <i>Spiroplasma</i> sp. | Strain BC3 | | 25 |
| <i>Mycoplasma capricolum</i> | ATCC 27343 | | 26 |
| <i>Mycoplasma mycoides</i> | subsp. <i>capri</i> , strain PG3 | | 25 |

(a) Sequence heterogeneities : G/A₈, G/A₈₇, U/G₁₁₇, C/U₁₃₉.(b) Sequence heterogeneities : G/U₆, C/A₁₄₁.(c) Sequence heterogeneities : C/U₇, G/A₁₀₀, G/A₁₄₀.

Eubacterial 5 S RNA Sequences



Eubacterial 5 S RNA Sequences

| Species | Specification | Taxonomic position | Reference |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Streptomyces griseus</i> | Strain 45-H | Actinomycetales | 27 |
| <i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i> | ATCC 13525 | Gram negative, aerobic | 28, 9 |
| <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> | CCEB 481 | | 9 |
| <i>Azotobacter vinelandii</i> | NCIB 8789 | Azotobacteraceae | 9 |
| <i>Thermus thermophilus</i> | Strain HB 8 | Uncertain affiliation | 29, 30 |
| <i>Thermus aquaticus</i> | ATCC 25104 | | 31, 10 |
| <i>Paracoccus denitrificans</i> | ATCC 13543 | | Uncertain affiliation |
| <i>Escherichia coli</i> 1 (m _a) ^a | MRE 600 | Gram negative, fac. anaerobic | 32 |
| <i>Escherichia coli</i> 1 (min) | MRE 600 | | Enterobacteriaceae |
| <i>Escherichia coli</i> 2 ^b | CA 265 | | 33 |
| <i>Escherichia coli</i> 3 | A 19 | | 34 |
| <i>Proteus vulgaris</i> | — | | 35 |
| <i>Photobacterium phosphoreum</i> | Strain 8265 | Vibrionaceae | 36 |
| <i>Beneckea harveyi</i> | Strain 392 | Uncertain affiliation | 37 |
| <i>Rhodopirillum rubrum</i> | Strain S1 | Rhodospirillales | 38 |
| <i>Anacystis nidulans</i> | Strain 1405/1 Kratz/Allen | Cyanobacteria | 39 |
| <i>Synechococcus lividus</i> (III) | — | | 40 |
| <i>Prochloron</i> sp. | Lissoclinum patella host | | 32 |

- (a) Sequence heterogeneity : G/U_{16'}
 (b) Sequence heterogeneity : C/A_{14'}

Chloroplast and Mitochondrial 5 S RNA Sequences

DYPTERYIS ACUMINATA CHL.
SPIRODELA OLIGORHIZA CHL.
LEMNA MINOR CHL.
NICOTIANA TABACUM CHL.
SPINACHIA OLERACEA CHL.

TRITICUM AESTIVUM HIT.
ZEA MAYS HIT.

TRITICUM AESTIVUM MIT.
TEA WAYS MIT.

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-GCCA-UAU---GU-AUG----AAAUAUUGU--CGGAGAU---GGU-CAAAGCCGCCAAG-  
-GCCA-UAU---GU-AUG----AAAUAUUGU--CGGAGAU---GGU-CAAAGCCGCCAAG-

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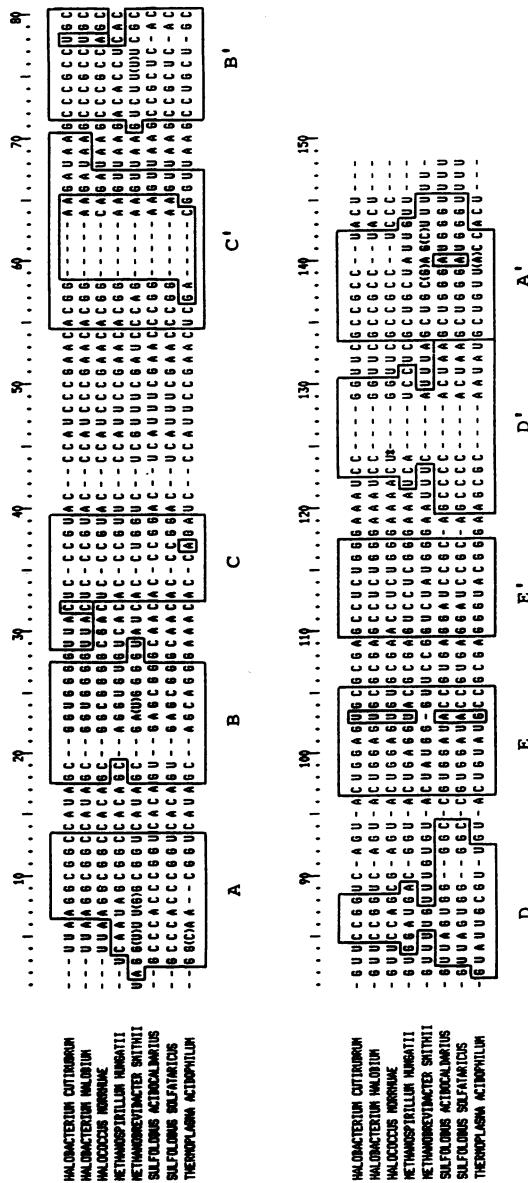
Chloroplast 5 S RNA Sequences

| Species | Specifications | Taxonomic position | Reference |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| <i>Dryopteris acuminata</i> chl. | — | Pteridophyta | 41 |
| <i>Spirodela oligorrhiza</i> chl. | clone pSPoC18M | Spermatophyta | 42 |
| <i>Lemna minor</i> chl. | — | | 43 |
| <i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> chl. | var. bright-yellow | | 44, 45 |
| <i>Spinacia oleracea</i> chl. | var. 424 | | 46 |

Mitochondrial 5 S RNA Sequences

| Species | Taxonomic position | Reference |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| <i>Triticum aestivum</i> mit. | var. thatcher | 47 |
| <i>Zea mays</i> mit. | clone Zmmt N542 | 48 |

Archaeabacterial 5S RNA Sequences



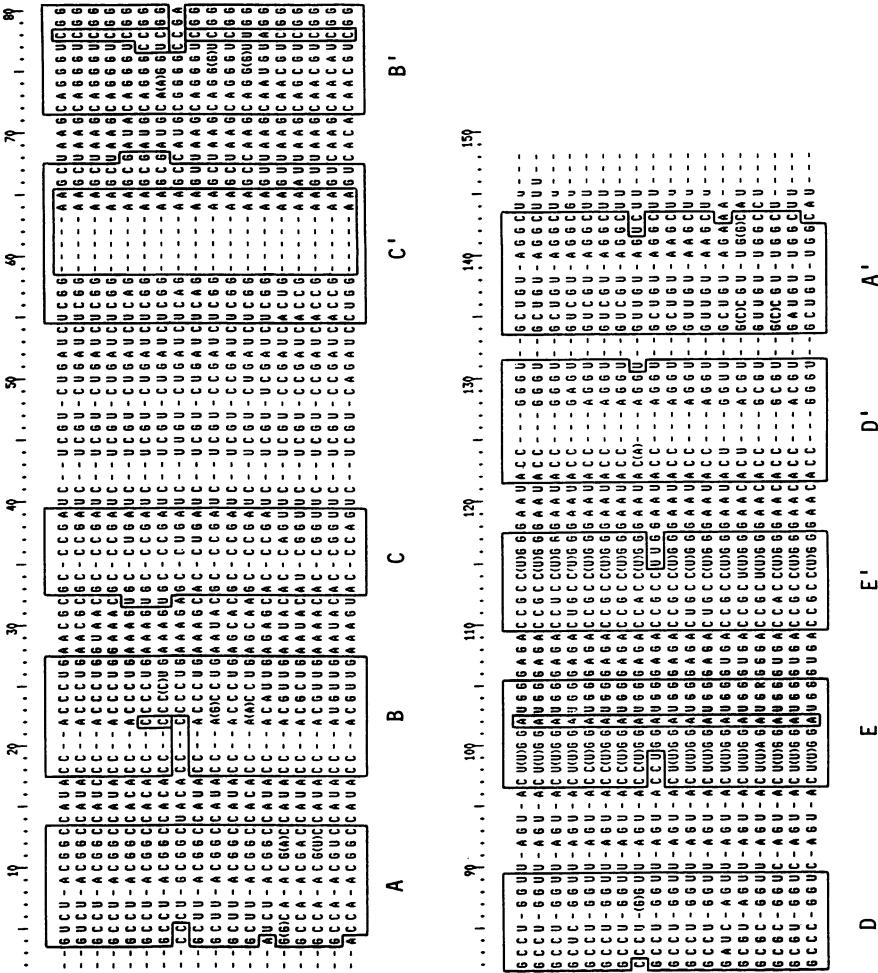
Archaeabacterial 5 S RNA Sequences

| Species | Specification | Taxonomic position | Reference |
|---|---------------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| <i>Halobacterium cutirubrum</i> | NRC 34001 | Halobacteriales | 49,50 |
| <i>Halobacterium halobium</i> | Strain R1 | | 51 |
| <i>Halococcus morrhuae</i> ^a | ATCC 17082 | | 52 |
| <i>Methanospirillum hungaricum</i> | — | Methanobacteriales | 50 |
| <i>Metanobrevibacter smithii</i> | Strain PS | | 50 |
| <i>Sulfolobus acidocaldarius</i> ^b | — | Sulfolobales | 53 |
| <i>Sulfolobus solfataricus</i> ^b | MT 4 | | 10 |
| <i>Thermoplasma acidophilum</i> | Strain 122-1B2 or 122-1B3 | Thermoplasmales | 54 |

- (a) The chain length of the complete 5 S RNA is 231 nucleotides. The following sequence has to be inserted between positions 124 and 129 : GCCUCGCGAAGGGCCAAGUGUAGCCAGGAGGCCAUUCGUAGUACACGGGAACTTCAUAGU

(b) The C residue at position 37 has an unidentified modification.

Eukaryotic 5' RNA Sequences



Eukaryotic 5 S RNA Sequences

| Species | Specification | Taxonomic position | | Reference |
|---|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------|
| | | Phylum | Classis | |
| <i>Homo sapiens</i> | KB cells | Chordata | | 55 |
| <i>Rattus rattus</i> | liver | | Mammalia | 56 |
| <i>Gallus gallus</i> I | liver and brain cells | | Aves | 57,58 |
| <i>Gallus gallus</i> II | liver and brain cells | | | 58 |
| <i>Xenopus laevis</i> | oocytes | | Amphibia | 59 |
| <i>Xenopus borealis</i> 1 | clone pXB01, oocytes | | | 60 |
| <i>Xenopus borealis</i> 2 | clone pXB01, oocytes | | | 60 |
| <i>Xenopus borealis</i> 3 | clone pXB01, oocytes | | | 60 |
| <i>Notophthalmus viridescens</i> | clone p5510 | | Osteichthyes | 61 |
| <i>Salmo gairdneri</i> | liver | | | 62 |
| <i>Mesogymnus fossilis</i> (s) | liver | | | 63 |
| <i>Mesogymnus fossilis</i> (o) | oocytes | | | 63 |
| <i>Halocyynthia roretzi</i> | branchial pouches | | Tunicata | 64 |
| <i>Acyrtosiphon magnoliae</i> | whole organism | Arthropoda | Hexapoda | 65 |
| <i>Drosophila melanogaster</i> ^a | clone N1 | | | 66,67 |
| <i>Phytomyza cynthia-ricini</i> | posterior silk glands | | | 68 |
| <i>Bombyx mori</i> | silk glands | | | 69 |
| <i>Artemia salina</i> | cysts | | Crustacea | 70 |

(a) Sequence heterogeneity : G/A105.

Eukaryotic 5' RNA Sequences

A

B

C

D

E

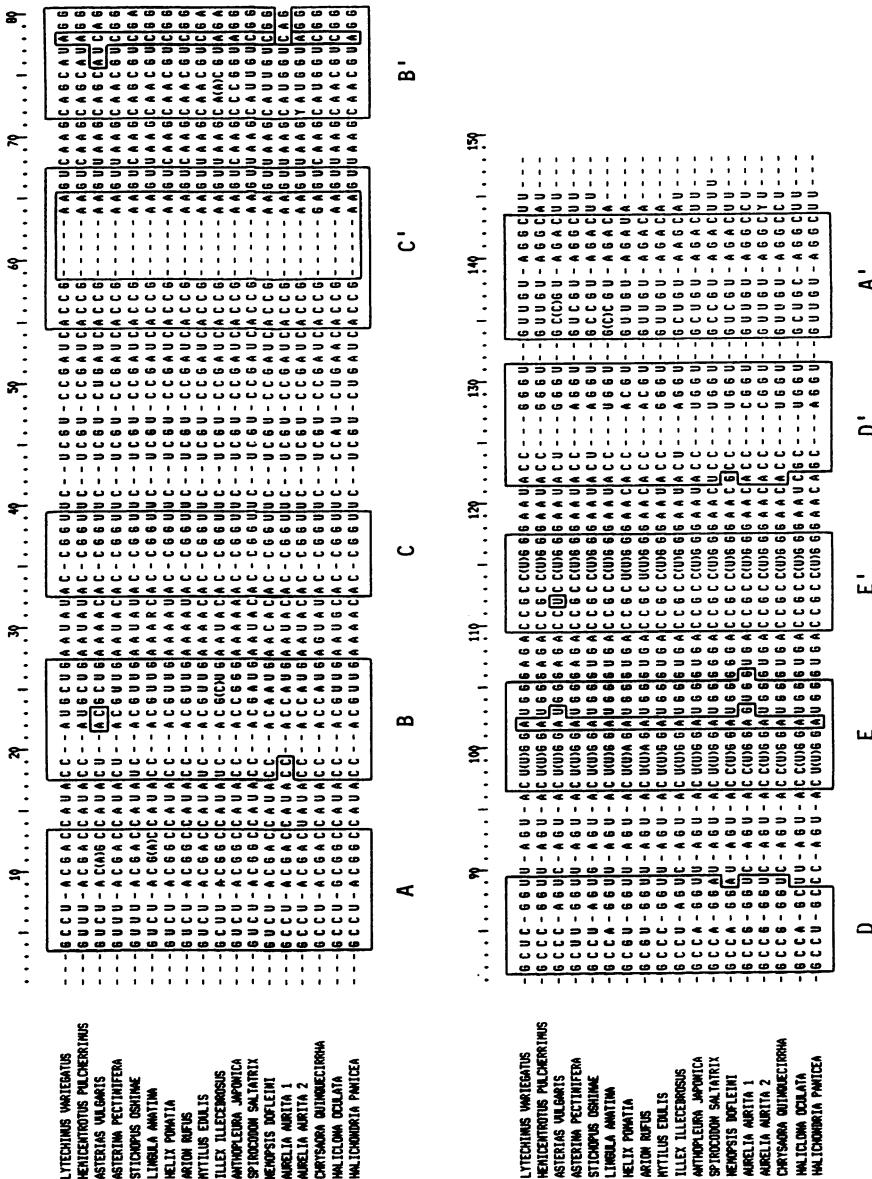
F

Eukaryotic 5' RNA Sequences

| Species | Specification | Taxonomic position | | Reference |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------------|---------|-----------|
| | | Phylum | Classis | |
| <i>Halichondria japonica</i> | whole organism | Porifera | | 64 |
| <i>Bijmenioides sanguinea</i> | whole organism | | | 78 |
| <i>Planocera reticularia</i> | whole organism | Plathelminthes | | 79 |
| <i>Dugesia japonica</i> 1 | whole organism, from Furugu | | | 79 |
| <i>Dugesia japonica</i> 2 | whole organism, from Sanage | | | 79 |
| <i>Lineus geniculatus</i> | whole organism | Nemertini | | 80 |
| <i>Emplectonema gracile</i> 1 ^a | whole organism | Hoplonermetini | | 80 |
| <i>Emplectonema gracile</i> 5 | whole organism | | | 80 |
| <i>Caenorhabditis elegans</i> | var. bristol, strain N2 | Nematoda | | 81 |
| <i>Caenorhabditis briggsae</i> | — | | | 81 |
| <i>Rhabditis tokai</i> ^b | whole organism | | | 82 |
| <i>Brachionus plicatilis</i> | whole organism | Rotatoria | | 82 |
| <i>Perinereis brevicirris</i> | whole organism | Annelida | | 83 |
| <i>Sabellastarte japonica</i> | whole organism | Polychaeta | | 83 |
| <i>Urechis unicinctus</i> | ovaries | Echiurida | | 83 |
| <i>Phascolopsis gouldii</i> | coelomic fluid | Sipunculida | | 73 |
| <i>Euglena gracilis</i> 1 | strain Z | Euglenophyta | | 84 |
| <i>Euglena gracilis</i> 2 ^c | strain Z, CM500 | | | 85 |
| <i>Cryptosphaeridium cohnii</i> | — | Dinophyta | | 86 |

(a) Sequence heterogeneity : A/G_{142'}(b) Sequence heterogeneity : A/U_{30'}, A/G_{31'}, G/C_{37'}, C/G_{57'}, G/A_{80'}, C/U_{83'}, U/C_{84'}, G/A_{86'}, U/C_{114'}, U/C_{124'}, A/G_{129'}(c) Sequence heterogeneity : C/A_{5'}; U_{47'} stands for pseudouridine
G/A_{130'}, C/U_{136'}.

Eukaryotic 5' S RNA Sequences

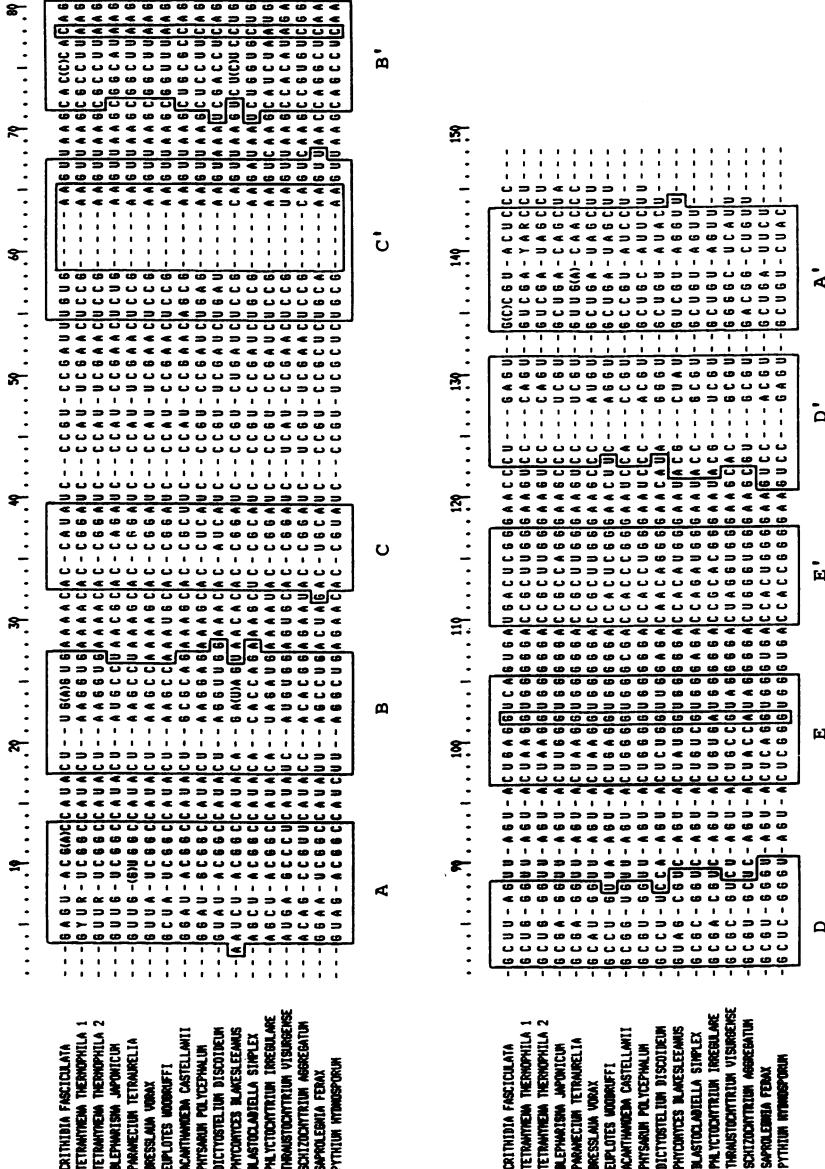


Eukaryotic 5 S RNA Sequences

| Species | Specification | Taxonomic position | | Reference |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------|-----------|
| | | Phylum | Classis | |
| <i>Lytachinus variegatus</i> | clone pLu103 | Echinodermata | Echinoidea | 71 |
| <i>Hemicentrotus pulcherrimus</i> | ovaries | | | 72 |
| <i>Asterias vulgaris</i> | ovaries | | Astroidea | 73 |
| <i>Asterina pectinifera</i> | ovaries | | | 72 |
| <i>Stichopus oskirnai</i> | waterlungs | | Holothuroidea | 72 |
| <i>Lingula anatina</i> ^a | whole organism | Lophophorata | | 74 |
| <i>Helix pomatia</i> | whole organism | Mollusca | Gastropoda | 75 |
| <i>Arion rufus</i> | whole organism | | | 75 |
| <i>Mytilus edulis</i> | whole organism | | Bivalvia | 75 |
| <i>Illex illecebrosus</i> | digestive gland | | Cephalopoda | 73 |
| <i>Anthopleura japonica</i> | whole organism | Cnidaria | Anthozoa | 76 |
| <i>Spirocodon saltatrix</i> | whole organism | | Hydrozoa | 77 |
| <i>Nemopsis dofleinii</i> | whole organism | | | 77 |
| <i>Aurelia aurita</i> 1 | whole organism | | Scyphozoa | 77 |
| <i>Aurelia aurita</i> 2 ^b | ovaries | | | 73 |
| <i>Chrysaora quinquecirrha</i> | whole organism | | | 77 |
| <i>Haliclona oculata</i> | whole organism | Porifera | | 78 |
| <i>Halichondria panicea</i> | whole organism | | | 78 |

- (a) Sequence heterogeneity : G/A₃₁·
 (b) Sequence heterogeneity : U/C_{72'} U/C_{144'}.

Eukaryotic 5S RNA Sequences



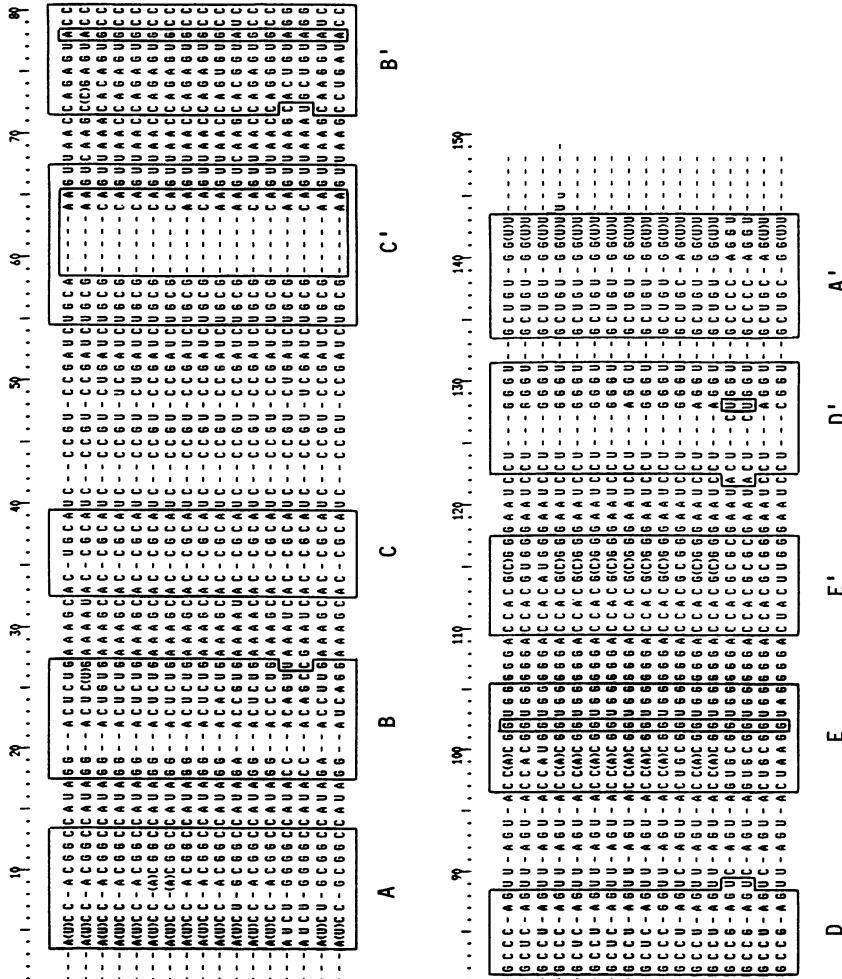
Eukaryotic 5 S RNA Sequences

| Species | Specification | Taxonomic position | | Reference |
|---|------------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------|
| | | Phylum | Classis | |
| <i>Crithidia fasciculata</i> | — | Flagellata | | 87 |
| <i>Tetrahymena thermophila</i> 1 ^a | strain B | Ciliata | | 88 |
| <i>Tetrahymena thermophila</i> 2 ^b | mating type IV | | | 89 |
| <i>Blepharisma japonicum</i> | strain R13 | | | 89 |
| <i>Paramecium tetraurelia</i> | mating type VIII | | | 89 |
| <i>Bresslaea vorax</i> | — | | | 90 |
| <i>Euplotes woodruffi</i> | — | Hypotricha | | 90 |
| <i>Acanthamoeba castellanii</i> | ATCC 30010 | Rhizopoda | | 91 |
| <i>Physarum polycephalum</i> | — | Myxomycota | | 92 |
| <i>Dictyostelium discoideum</i> | strain NC4 | | Acrasiomycetes | 93 |
| <i>Phycomyces blakesleeanus</i> | NRRL 155 | Zygomycota | | 94 |
| <i>Blastocladiella simplex</i> | ATCC 24579 | Mastigomycota | Chytridiomycetes | 95 |
| <i>Phyloctenytrium irregularae</i> | ATCC 32066 | | | 95 |
| <i>Thraustochytrium virescens</i> | ATCC 28208 | | Oomycetes | 96 |
| <i>Schizochytrium aggregatum</i> | ATCC 28209 | | | 96 |
| <i>Saprolegnia ferax</i> | ATCC 26116 | | | 95 |
| <i>Pythium hydnosporum</i> | ATCC 26929 | | | 95 |

(a) Sequence heterogeneities : C/U_{5'}, A/G_{7'}, U/C_{140'}, G/A_{142'}.(b) Sequence heterogeneity : A/G_{7'}.

Eukaryotic 5' RNA Sequences

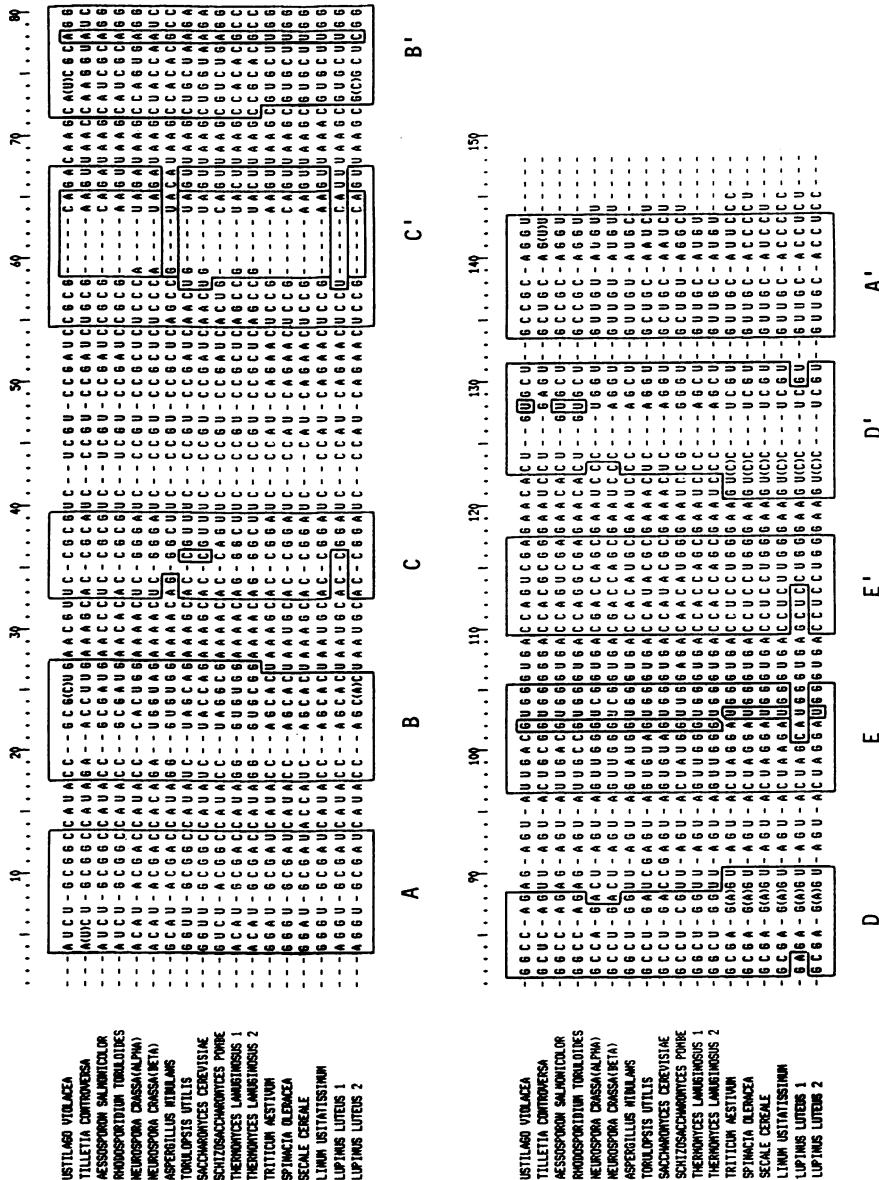
LEPTOCARPA **ARTICULATA** **JODE**
LEPTOCARPA **ARTICULATA** **NESETERICA**
LEPTOCARPA **ARTICULATA** **ANGARICA** **ENIIS**
LEPTOCARPA **ARTICULATA** **CYANANTHA**
LEPTOCARPA **ARTICULATA** **OSTREATUS**
LEPTOCARPA **ARTICULATA** **RADIATUS**
LEPTOCARPA **ARTICULATA** **CIMICIFUGA**
LEPTOCARPA **ARTICULATA** **ANGUSTA**
LEPTOCARPA **ARTICULATA** **CONFINE**
LEPTOCARPA **ARTICULATA** **DELINENSIS**
LEPTOCARPA **ARTICULATA** **VACUENTI**
LEPTOCARPA **ARTICULATA** **CAPITIGERUM**
LEPTOCARPA **ARTICULATA** **FLORITUME**
LEPTOCARPA **ARTICULATA** **HIEINALIS**
LEPTOCARPA **ARTICULATA** **PROTRACTA**
LEPTOCARPA **ARTICULATA** **CRIOCIRIA**
LEPTOCARPA **ARTICULATA** **ORTZAE**
LEPTOCARPA **ARTICULATA** **ANNUALA**



Eukaryotic 5 S RNA Sequences

| Species | Specification | Taxonomic position | | Reference |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| | | Phylum | Classis | |
| <i>Auricularia auricula-judae</i> | fruitbody | Basidiomycota | | 97 |
| <i>Tremella mesenterica</i> | yeast phase | | | 98 |
| <i>Agaricus edulis</i> | fruitbody | | Holobasidiomycetes | 97 |
| <i>Russula cyanoxantha</i> | fruitbody | | | 97 |
| <i>Pleurotus ostreatus</i> | fruitbody | | | 97 |
| <i>Coprinus radiatus</i> | — | | | 99 |
| <i>Coprinus cinereus</i> | mycelia | | | 100 |
| <i>Bjerkandera adusta</i> | mycelia | | | 98 |
| <i>Schizophyllum commune</i> | mycelia | | | 98 |
| <i>Dacrymyces deliquescent</i> | ATCC 13292 | | | 99 |
| <i>Exobasidium vaccinii</i> | ATCC 24312 | | | 99 |
| <i>Filobasidium capsuligenum</i> | yeast phase | | | 98 |
| <i>Filobasidium floriforme</i> | yeast phase | | | 98 |
| <i>Rhizoctonia hiemalis</i> | ATCC 14016 | basidiomycetous | deuteromycete | 99 |
| <i>Rhizoctonia crocorum</i> | ATCC 11070 | | | 99 |
| <i>Trichosporon oryzae</i> | ATCC 28323 | basidiomycetous | yeast | 99 |
| <i>Tilletiaria anomala</i> | ATCC 24038 | Basidiomycota | Teliomycetes | 99 |

Eukaryotic 5' RNA Sequences

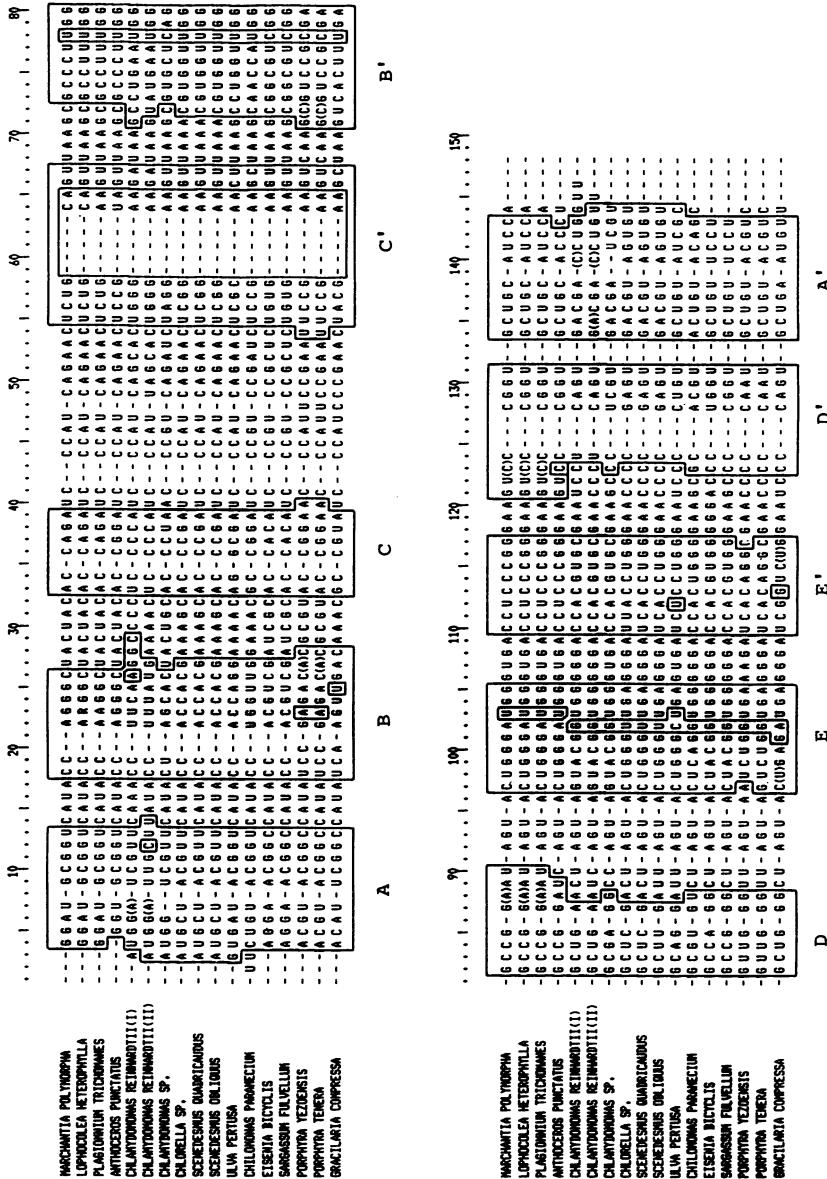


Eukaryotic 5 S RNA Sequences

| Species | Specification | Taxonomic position | | Reference |
|---|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|-----------|
| | | Phylum | Classis | |
| <i>Ustilago violacea</i> | yeast phase | Basidiomycota | | 98 |
| <i>Tilletia controversa</i> | | Tiliomycetes | | 99 |
| <i>Aessoaporon salmonicolor</i> | yeast phase | | | 98 |
| <i>Rhodosporidium toruloides</i> | yeast phase | | | 98 |
| <i>Neurospora crassa</i> (<i>alpha</i>) | clone pKD52 | Ascomycota | | 101, 102 |
| <i>Neurospora crassa</i> (<i>beta</i>) | clone pKD51 | | | 102 |
| <i>Aspergillus nidulans</i> | strain pabaA1, b1A1 | | | 101 |
| <i>Torulopsis utilis</i> | clone pT0824 | | Hemiascomycetes | 103, 104 |
| <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> | clone pDB25 | | | 105 |
| <i>Schizosaccharomyces pombe</i> | IFO 0345 | | | 106 |
| <i>Thermomyces lanuginosus</i> 1 | ATCC 16455 | | ascomycetous deuteromycete | 107 |
| <i>Thermomyces lanuginosus</i> 2 | ATCC 16455 | | | 107 |
| <i>Triticum aestivum</i> | clone pTA | Spermatophyta | Magnoliopsida | 108, 109 |
| <i>Spinacia oleracea</i> | var. 424 | | | 110 |
| <i>Secale cereale</i> ^a | cv. lavoszpatonai | | | 111 |
| <i>Linum usitatissimum</i> | clone p8G6, clone p8G13 | | | 112 |
| <i>Lupinus luteus</i> 1 | clone pA1 | | | 113 |
| <i>Lupinus luteus</i> 2 | clone pA4 | | | 113 |

(a) The sequence in positions 14 to 18, 44 and 139 to 144 is questioned by McKay et al. 109

Eukaryotic 5S RNA Sequences



Eukaryotic 5 S RNA Sequences

| Species | Specification | Taxonomic position | Reference |
|---|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| | | Phylum | Classis |
| <i>Marchantia polymorpha</i> | whole thallus | Bryophyta | 114 |
| <i>Lophocolea heterophylla</i> ^a | whole thallus | | 114 |
| <i>Plagiomnium trichomanes</i> | whole thallus | | 114 |
| <i>Anthoceros punctatus</i> | whole thallus | | 114 |
| <i>Chlamydomonas reinhardtii</i> (I) | cell wall mutant CW15 | Chlorophyta | 115 |
| <i>Chlamydomonas reinhardtii</i> (II) | cell wall mutant CW15 | | 115 |
| <i>Chlamydomonas</i> sp. | — | | 90 |
| <i>Chlorella</i> sp. | ATCC 11469 | Coccophyceae | 116 |
| <i>Scenedesmus quadricaudus</i> | ATCC 11460 | | 116 |
| <i>Scenedesmus obliquus</i> ^b | — | | 117 |
| <i>Ulvia pertusa</i> | whole thallus | Septophyceae | 118 |
| <i>Chilomonas paramaecium</i> | whole organism | Cryptophyta | 119 |
| <i>Eisenia bicyclis</i> | whole thallus | Phaeophyta | 118 |
| <i>Sargassum fulvellum</i> | whole thallus | Rhodophyta | 118 |
| <i>Porphyra yezoensis</i> | — | Bangiophyceae | 120 |
| <i>Porphyra tenera</i> | — | | 121 |
| <i>Gracilaria compressa</i> | — | Florideophyceae | 121 |

(a) Sequence heterogeneity : A/G₂₃.

(b) The residue in position 142 was not identified, but in the alignment it is assumed to be U as in

Scenedesmus quadricaudus

Eukaryotic 5.8S RNS Sequences

| SPECIES (Higher Taxon) | SPECIFICATIONS | REMARKS | REFERENCES |
|---|---|---------|-----------------|
| RATTUS RATTUS (MAMMALIA) | NOVIKOFF HEPATOMA ASCITES; DNA..C1 HET; U14 P57 PART MOD..... | | 122 123 124 |
| MUS MUSCULUS, HOMO SAPIENS (MAMMALIA).....MPC-11; HEla; DNA.....C1 HET; U14 P57 PART MOD..... | | | 125 126 127 128 |
| TERRAPENE CAROLINA (REPTILIA).....HEAR CELLS CCL50..... | U14 PART MOD..... | | 129 |
| GALLUS GALLUS (AVES).....EMBRYO..... | C1 HET; U14 P57 PART MOD..... | | 126 |
| XENOPUS LAEVIS (AMPHIBIA).....SOMATIC; DNA..... | U1 40% C2 20% HET; U14 P57 PART MOD..... | 130 | 131 132 133 |
| XENOPUS BOREALIS (AMPHIBIA).....SOMATIC..... | U1 40% C2 20% HET; U14 P57 PART MOD..... | 131 | |
| SALMO GAIRDNERI (osteichthyes).....RTG-2..... | C1 HET; U14 P57 PART MOD..... | 134 | |
| DROSOPHILA MELANOGASTER (INSECTA).....OREGON R, WHOLE TISSUE..... | | 135 | |
| *SCIARA COPROPHILA (INSECTA).....DNA..... | | 136 | |
| BOMBYX MORI (INSECTA).....POSTERIOR SILKGLAND..... | | 137 | |
| PHILOSAMIA CYNTHIA RICINI (INSECTA).....POSTERIOR SILKGLAND..... | | 138 | |
| ACYRTHOSIPHON MAGNOLIAE (INSECTA).....WHOLE TISSUE..... | | 139 | |
| ARTEMIA SALINA (CRUSTACEA).....CISTS..... | A1 25% G2 25% GUA1 5% Het; ?U-P..... | 140 | |
| ARION RUFEUS (GASTROPODA).....HYMENIACIDON SANGUINEA (PORIFERA).....WHOLE TISSUE..... | WHOLE TISSUE..C1 <50% HET..... | 141 | |
| TERMONYX LANUGINOSUS (PLECTOMYCETES).....AUDRESELLES (F), WHOLE TISSUE..... | AUDRESELLES (F), WHOLE TISSUE..C1 <50% HET..... | 141 | |
| *NEUROSPORA CRASSA (PYRENOMYCETES).....DNA..... | | 142 | |
| *SCHIZOSACCHAROMYCES POMBE (ENDOMYCETES).....DNA..... | AUAUAUA1 HET (8 SPECIES)..... | 143 | |
| SACCHAROMYCES CEREVISIAE (ENDOMYCETES).....DNA..... | | 144 | |
| CHLAMYDOMONAS REINHARDTII (VOLVOCALES).....CELL WALL DEFICIENT MUT CM15..... | | 145 | |
| TRITICUM AESTIVUM (ANGIOSPERMAE).....EMBRYO..... | C1 79% HET; C119 A125 UNCERTAIN..... | 115 | |
| *LUPINUS LUTEUS (ANGIOSPERMAE).....DNA..... | | 109 | |
| VICIA FABA (ANGIOSPERMAE).....LEAVES..... | | 146 | |
| ACANTHAMOEBA CASTELLANI (AMOEBAINA).....ATCC 30010..... | U162 HET..... | 147 148 | |
| DICTYOSTELIUM DISCOIDEUM (DICTYOSTELIIDA).....AX3..... | | 91 | |
| *PHYSARUM POLYCEPHALUM (MYXOGASTRIA).....DNA..... | | 149 | |
| CRYPTHECODIUM COHNII (PYRRHOPLHYTA).....DNA..... | | 150 | |
| TERAHYENA PYRIFORMIS (CILIOPHORA).....W..... | | 86 | |
| CRITHIDIA FASCICULATA (KINETOPLASTIDA)..... | | 139 | |
| | A171 34% C172 63% HET; U7 80% MOD..... | 151 | |

ABBREVIATIONS: HET = HETEROGENEITY, PART MOD = PARTIALLY MODIFIED

Nucleic Acids Research

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