

**DNA sequence of a genomic clone encoding an *Arabidopsis* acyl carrier protein (ACP)**

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Acyli carrier protein (ACP), an essential cofactor for plant lipid biosynthesis, is involved in fatty acid biosynthesis, desaturation, and acyl transfer (1). ACPs contain a phosphopantetheine prosthetic group which is attached to a central serine residue. Of the 19 amino acids surrounding this attachment site, 18 are conserved in all known plant ACPs. We have isolated an ACP gene from a genomic library of *Arabidopsis thaliana*. The clone was identified using a *Brassica* ACP cDNA as a heterologous probe. The *A. thaliana* ACP coding sequence including the transit peptide has 80% identity with ACP coding sequences of *B. napus* (2) and *B. campestris* (3). A likely TATA box in the *Arabidopsis* ACP genomic sequence is underlined. The sequence around the suggested ATG is in agreement with the proposed plant consensus translational start (4). Based on comparisons to *Brassica* cDNA sequences, we suggest that the ACP gene of *Arabidopsis* has 3 introns. Placement and sizes of the introns are proposed by analogy with the genomic *B. campestris* ACP gene (5) and proposed consensus splice site sequences (6). Intron-I in *Arabidopsis* is located within the transit peptide and is slightly larger than the *B. campestris* Intron-I (445 vs 306 bp). Intron-II and intron-III are very similar to those in *B. campestris*. Intron-II (80 bp) is positioned just after the putative transit peptide cleavage site. Intron-III (76 bp) is located within the conserved prosthetic group attachment region. The putative transit peptide in *Arabidopsis* is 54 amino acids compared to 51 for *Brassica*, 56 for spinach ACP-I (7), and 59 for barley ACP-I (8). The putative cleavage site for the transit peptide is indicated by an arrow and is located similarly for the *Brassica* ACPs. A polyadenylation consensus sequence (9) is indicated by a heavy line.

## REFERENCES

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