

# Complete nucleotide sequence of human mammary gland lactoferrin

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Human lactoferrin (hLF) is a single chain glycoprotein that can bind two ferric ions along with two bicarbonate ions. It is secreted by exocrine glands (1) and by cells of polymorphonuclear neutrophil granulocytes (2), and is a major whey protein in human milk. hLF functions as part of a non-specific defense system. It inhibits the growth of a diverse spectrum of bacteria by chelation of the available iron in the medium making this essential metal inaccessible to invading iron-requiring microorganisms (3). This effect is blocked if the hLF protein is saturated with ferric ions.

The complete amino acid sequence has been determined (4), a crystallographic structure analysis has been reported (5) and a partial cDNA sequence for neutrophil hLF has been published (6). Using two oligomer probes derived from the neutrophil hLF cDNA sequence, a 2320 bp clone was isolated from a human mammary gland cDNA library.

With the exception of 5 basepairs (bp) at the 5' end, this clone encodes the entire protein. The missing sequence was obtained by cloning the hLF genomic gene from a cosmid library and sequencing the 5' region. The complete coding sequence is

presented below. The cDNA encodes a protein with a signal peptide of 19 amino acids followed by a mature protein of 692 residues. The putative TATA box (underlined) is positioned 70 bp 5' to the ATG. There is 99.7% agreement between the partial cDNA sequence for neutrophil hLF and the overlapping cDNA sequence from human mammary gland presented here. The deduced amino acid sequence is 97% identical to the amino acid sequence of Metz-Boutique (4) and 98% identical to that of Anderson (5). A 35 bp region including the TATA box is 84% identical to the corresponding region of the human serum transferrin gene.

## REFERENCES

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