

Nucleic acid and amino acid sequences of dog β LH: comparison to rat, cow and human β LH

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Luteinizing hormone (LH) is a member of a glycoprotein hormone family which includes the pituitary-derived follicle stimulating hormone (FSH) and thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH), as well as the placental derived chorionic gonadotropin (CG) (1). The hormone family is characterized by a noncovalent complex of two unique subunits, α and β . While the α subunit is shared, the β subunit differs and confers receptor specificity (1). In this report, we present the sequence of the dog β LH cDNA isolated from a λ gt10 dog pituitary cDNA library (5) and compare its amino acid (aa) and nucleic acid homologies to that of rat (2), cow (3), and human (4) β LH.

The mature canine β LH protein (1-121 aa) shows an 89% homology with rat, 84% homology with cow and 74% homology with human β LH. Similarities at the nucleic acid level across the same coding region are 84% (rat), 88% (cow), and 82% (human).

References:

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