

Nucleotide sequence of a cDNA encoding murine CSF-1 (Macrophage-CSF)

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A human Colony Stimulating Factor-1 (CSF-1 or Macrophage-CSF) encoding cDNA was previously isolated from the pancreatic tumor cell line MIA-PACA-2 (1). This cDNA encodes a protein of 26 Kd molecular weight. To isolate a murine cDNA homologous to human M-CSF, a probe from the coding region of the human cDNA was prepared by nick-translation. A recombinant lambda phage library made from the mRNA of the murine fibroblast cell line, L929, was screened with the human M-CSF cDNA probe. The cDNA isolated from the murine library has an open reading frame of 1656 nucleotides which encodes a protein of 552 amino acids. The first 32 amino acids encode a putative signal peptide which when cleaved yields a mature protein beginning with the amino acid sequence: Lys-Glu-Val-Ser. This deduced sequence is identical to the amino terminal residues reported for M-CSF as purified from L-cell supernatants (2). The mature protein deduced from the cDNA sequence has a molecular weight of 57.261 d. All ten of the cysteine residues are found in approximately the amino-terminal half of the molecule. There are three potential N-linked glycosylation sites (Asn-X-Thr/Ser) located at residues 154, 172, and 378. From the first amino acid encoded by the cDNA to residue 180 and from residue 476 to the carboxy-terminal residue, approximately 80% homology is found between the murine and human cDNA's at both the nucleotide and amino acid levels. For comparison the deduced human M-CSF protein sequence is aligned below that of the murine sequence. The open reading frame in the murine cDNA encodes an additional 295 amino acids which are not found in the deduced amino-acid sequence of human M-CSF (1). However, higher molecular weight forms of human M-CSF mRNA have also been identified by Northern analysis of MIA-PACA-2 mRNA using the 26 Kd encoding cDNA as a probe (3). Furthermore, the murine M-CSF encoding cDNA we isolated was incorporated into an animal cell expression vector under SV40 early promoter transcriptional control. When the vector was transfected into the simian cell line, COS-7, murine M-CSF biological activity, as measured on mouse bone marrow cells, was observed in the transfected-culture supernatants.

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GAATTCGAGCTCGAGCCGGCCGGAAGTGAAGTTTGCTCGGTGCTCTCGGTGCTCGGTGCTCGTGCATCCGAGCAGAGCGGCTGGCCCTCGACCGGGGGCCGGCC
TCTTCAGCCACTAGCGAGCAAGGGAGCGAGCAACAGGGCCGCAACACGCCCTGCCGGACCCAGCTGCCCTATGACCGGGGGGGCCGGGGGGCGCTGCCCTTCTTCG
murine MetThrAlaArgGlyArgAlaGlyArgCysProSerSer
human MetThrAlaProGlyAlaAlaGlyArgCysProProThr
1 10

ACATGGCTGGGCTCCGGCTGCTGCTGCTCTCTCATGAGCAGGACTATTGCCAAGGAGTGTCAAGACACTGTAGCCACATGATTGGGAATCGACACCTGAAGTCTCG
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130 140 150 160
    
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210 220 230 240

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250 260 270

CATCCTCTCGCGGGGGCCGCTCCCTGGGGTGAAGACATTCTTGAATCTCACTGGGCACTAACTGGTCTAGAAAGACTTCTGGAGAGGCTAGTGAGGGATTTTGGCC
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280 290 300 310

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320 330 340 350

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400 410 420 430

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470 480 490 500

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ThrValGlyGlyLeuLeuPheTyrLysTrpLysTrpArgSerHisArgAspProGlnThrLeuAspSerSerValGlyArgProGluAspSerSerLeuThrGlnAspGluAsp
AlaValGlyGlyLeuLeuPheTyrArgTrpArgArgSerHisGlnGluProGlnArgAlaAspSerProLeuGluGlnProGluGlySerProLeuThrGlnAsp Asp
510 520 530 540

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550

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TATTGTCTATGTTGAGCTGTAGTCTATTAATAAACCAGTCTTATTCTGTGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

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