## Sequence of the chicken ovotransferrin gene

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The sequencing method of Maxam and Gilbert (1) was used to determine the 10567 bp sequence of the cloned (2) 17-exon chicken ovotransferrin (conalbumin) gene on both strands; the sequence of 266 bp upstream from the cap site and 235 bp downstream from the polyadenylation site are also given. The TATA box [-31 to -25] and polyadenylation signal [10549 to 10555] sequences are underlined. Repetitive sequences (underlined) are present in introns B [1663-1869] and C [2540-2840] (2). A comparison between the gene and cDNA(3, 4) sequences indicates that intron/exon boundaries follow the GT/AG rule (5, 6) and reveals 26 nucleotide differences. Only 6 of these differences lead to amino-acid changes [Ala 64, Val 81, Arg 135, Gln 220, Lys 221 and Ser 667 in the gene instead of Val, Ile, Trp, Leu, Asn and Asn as deduced from the cDNA (3)] and 3 are localized in the 3' untranslated region. These differences most probably reflect the known polymorphism of transferrins (7).

The existence of two homologous iron-binding domains in the transferrins led to the hypothesis that the present-day transferrin genes arose by duplication of a common ancestor [for review see (8)]. This internal homology, verified at the protein level for human lactotransferrin (9), human serotransferrin (10) and hen ovotransferrin (3, 7), is confirmed here at the gene level. The same scheme can be proposed for the origin of both human serotransferrin (11, 12) and chicken ovotransferrin genes. This scheme (intragenic duplication of exons 2-8 of an ancestor gene containing 10 exons and loss of exon 4 from the first half of the duplicated gene) is based entirely on the homology of the corresponding exons from the two halves of the gene, since no significant homology could be detected between the corresponding introns. Note also that the size differences between homologous exons are multiples of 3 bp, suggesting that the evolution of this gene proceeded by insertion/ deletion of whole codons.

<b>E</b> '	(1) 1 119	(2) 2 164	(3) 3 109		(5) 4 192	(6) 5 136	(7) 6 56	(#) 7 170	(9) 8 187		
• HOMOLOGY (%)	/	38	51	/	60	46	61	50	37	- /	
		9 (2)	10 (3)	36 11 (4)	12 (5)	13 (6)	65 14 (7)	15 (8)	16 (9)	17 (10)	3'

Duplication scheme. The nucleotide homologies (in %) between the homologous exons (represented as boxes, numbered from 1 to 17), the exon's size in bp (in the boxes) and the numbering of the putative exons of the ancestral gene (in parentheses) are indicated.

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ILE HIS ASN AND THE CLY THE CYS ASN PRE A ATT CAC AND THE G GTGAGTCACCTCTCCTCTCTCTCACGATCCAATCCCTCACCAAACCTCTTT 7614
IGCCACCCATCCTCTGACTITCAAGCCTCTTGTGCCCCCAGAGCCTCTCGCTGCAGAGTGGAAATGAATG
GRACH/2000CACAGOCTGATTTCACCTGAACATCTTCAACGCTGAACTACCTGACTGCCTTGAGAACGCTGGGTTAAACTCTGCACTGCACTTCACC TCCAACTTCCACACTACACATTACACTCCAACAAAATAACGTGCAACTATAGAACCAACGAAAATAAACATACCAACGAAAATAAACATACCAACGAAATATAACTTACCA
AAACACCCTTGTCCCTGCCCGTCACGTGTTGCGAAAAGAAACCCCCTGTTTTTCAGAGTAGGGAAAGTGAATTTCTCCTATTCCTGCCCTCAC AT GAA 8311
500
Tyr Phe Ser Glu Gly Cys Ala Pro Gly Ser Pro Pro Asn Ser Arg Leu Cys Gin Leu Cys Gin Gly Ser Gly Gly TAC TIC AGC GAG GGC TGT GGT GGT GGG TGC GGT GGT GGT GG
ALE CCA CCC GAG ANG TOC GTC GCC ACC ACC ACC ACC CAG CAG CAT GAG ANA TAC TIT GCA TAT ACC GCA GCT TTA CC CTACCTCCCCCCCC B464
ATCCTCAGGTAGTGCTCAGCCACTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
ACTITOCCCTTTACATGCCTACTGAAATGTGCACCTCCTCTTGTACTCTCCAG G TGT CTG GTC GAG AAG GCT GAT GTG GCC TTT A 8752
IE GIN HIS SET THE VAL GIN GIN ASH THE GIN G TT CAG CAT TCC ACC GIT GAG GAA AAC ACT GOC G GTACGTGGTTATCCTATTGCATGGGGCTGGCCTGCCTCCCCCAGTCTGCAT 8840
ACTITICTGTTCCCAAAGCATTCATTTACATTACATTTCCATATACATTATTCGTGGCCATAACCACGCCCCCCCACACCACTGCAGAGTATTCCG CTCCCCCCTCCCCAAAGCAAAAGTCGGTCCATTCTGAAGCACTGCCTGGCGGCATTACCACGCCCCCCCC
AATGCAGGGACAAACACTCTGCTGGTTGCTGTGGTGTGG
AND LAS ALT AND THE ASP THE ALL AND
Val Met Asp Tyr Arg Glu Cys Asn Leu Ala Glu Val Pro Thr Nis Ala Val Val Val Arg Pro Glu Lys Ala Asn GTC ATG GAT TAC AGE GAA TGC AAC CTG GCT GAA GTT CCT ACC CAC GCT GTG GTC GTA CGC CCA GAG AAA GCA AAC 9388
Lys 11e Arg Asp Leu Leu Giu Arg Gin Giu Ana arc cot gat cto cto gag aga cag gag gttogtogoccccaagtogaagaaatgttctggggccggtttttacatcgtgttgat 9477
ATTTICCGCCCAGTCATCCTCTCCACTTTCACCCCCCCAAAATCTCCGCGCATTTTGACTTACCCAAACCGAACCAGACCCCTCATCCCTTAACCTAACCCAACCCACCC
CANCELEANICE LYS Arg Phe Gly Val Asn Gly Ser Glu
LYS SAF LYS PHE MAE MAE PHE GIU SAF GIN ASH LYS ASP LEU LAU PHE LYS ASP LEU THE LYS CYS LEU PHE LYS AMA AGC ANG ITC ATG ATG ITT GAG TCT CAN ANC ANA GAT CTT CTG TTT ANA GAC TTA ACC ANG TGC CTG TTT ANA 9843
Val Arg Clu Cly Thr Thr Tyr Lys Clu Phe Leu Cly Asp Lys Phe Tyr Thr Val 11e Ser Ser Leu Lys Thr Cys GTC CCA CAA ACA ACA ACA TAC AAG CAG TTC CTT GGA GAT AAA TTT TAT ACC GTG ATT TCC AGC CTC AAA ACC TCC 9918
AAC CCA TCA G GTAAATATAACGGCCTCAAAAAAAGTCAGTTAATTGCAGTGCTTAGCTCAGAGATGTGGACAGTCATTGCTGTGCTGCCCCATIT 10014
CATIFICTIACAAGAAAAAGAGGGCACACTCAIGAGOCTTAIGATTICCCAGAGTTICTIGAGCAAGTGAAGCACAGTGAAGCAGATGGCTIGCICIGGAICI AIGGAATGAAGAAGATTIAGTGCGCITGAAGCGCAGAICIGCAAGTGCGAAGGTGAGGTG
(A)so Ile Leu Gin Met Cys Ser Phe Leu Giu Giy Lys *** GICIGAACTITICCCTGTCCTTTTCCKG AT ATC CTC CAG ATG TGC AGC TTC CTT GAG GGC AAG TAA AGGGAGGGAAGGGCC 10399
CITITIGANGCCCCACCAANCTICCCCCCCATCACTCCTCCCCCCCCCCC
TAGGACATICCTICCCCAGCACCCCTTGCTGCGGGCCAGTGCCAGCACCAACTTGCCTACTGCTGCTGCGGAGTGCGATTGCGTTCAATATTTICCCA ACCAUATGGATTAGCATTGCCCTGGATGCGGCGGCGGCGCGCGCG

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