Nucleotide sequence of the \textit{rplJL} operon and the deduced primary structure of the encoded L10 and L7/L12 proteins of \textit{Salmonella typhimurium} compared to that of \textit{Escherichia coli}

A.N.Zhyvoloup, M.I.Woodmaska, I.V.Kroupskaya and E.B.Paton*
Institute of Molecular Biology and Genetics, Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences, Kiev 252627, USSR

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 Portions of the \textit{S. typhimurium} \textit{rplUL} operon were isolated by EcoRI digestion from the recombinant pNL1 plasmid (1), cloned on the pUC19 vector (2) and sequenced by the procedure (3). Presented below is the determined nucleotide sequence of \textit{rplUL} and the deduced a.a. sequence of r-proteins L10 and L7/L12 of \textit{S. typhimurium}, as compared to those of \textit{E. coli} (4). Due to the highly conserved structure, L10 protein of \textit{S. typhimurium} is regulatory capable for \textit{rplUL} genes of \textit{E. coli} (5). Only three a.a. (Ser-12, Ala-45 and Ser-109) are different in L7/L12 protein of \textit{S. typhimurium} and \textit{E. coli}. In contrast to the leader sequence of the \textit{rplJL} mRNA and the L10-binding site (overlined) (6), no alterations were observed in the regions of base pairing necessary for the coupled translation of L10 and L12 cistrons (7).

REFERENCES

* To whom correspondence should be addressed